

Vol. XVII.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

RELIGIOUS STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

We hope our readers will note the following pertinent remarks on the above subject, from a recent Orator of Mr. De Wolf.

That every man should be allowed to worship his Maker, in the way which seems to him most reasonable and acceptable, is so plain a dictate of nature, that one would not believe he had ever been refused the privilege, had he not terrible demonstration to the contrary. We have all heard much (some rant and some reason) of state religion; I am about to speak of it; and I trust that all my hearers will be so charitable, (if christians they will) as not to accuse me of glancing at Religion itself; which accusation, I believe, is sometimes, by certain characters, brought against those who speak of its abuses only.

The Christian Religion is one, and state establishments another. And the church which hath for its head an earthly king, is very different from that which hath an heavenly. Let it be observed too, that in speaking on this subject, I do not mean to reflect on any particular denomination; because in some country or other, that denomination may be the established one; for where it takes others by the hand, and is on an equality with them, it may be unexceptionable; in a word, I know how to distinguish between the cedar of Lebanon and the canker that frots it.

To bring this subject home to our understandings and our feelings, and see what would be its bearing on ourselves, (which is the best way of trying any cause,) let us suppose a religious establishment to exist in our own country. Had I a poet's talent, I would work up the scene, so that it should startle you; and that without a poet's license.

In making our supposition, no matter what the established sect may be. There is (or was) one which originated from a gentleman named Lodowick Muggleton; from which circumstance his followers call themselves MUGGLETONIANS. Suppose theirs to be the established religion of America; and the address of the name notwithstanding, it has just as good a right to be established as any; though all acquainted with the sect, will see that I make some suppositions, which its tenets do not authorize—and a Muggletonian Arch-Bishop is but an anomalous kind of animal after all. But no matter—suppose the Muggletonians comfortably seated, and mark the consequence.

We are all quietly engaged in our different vocations. The mechanic, the merchant, each in his office; the farmer in his field; all usefully and honorably employed; we hear the noise of chariots and of horsemen—we look up, and there comes a splendid pageant—who is it?—It is the Arch-Bishop. For what has he come?—He has come to take cognizance of schism and of heresy—he has come to look at us—he has come to see who are preaching and praying here, and thereabouts, and what they are preaching—he has come to bid them cease—

To a pious, but unreflecting mind, there is something very imposing in the idea of incorporating religion with government; and making it essential for every officer under the government, to be a professor of religion. If a professed religion and a religious man, were always the same; if governments had it in their power to convert people, and make good christians of them, I am sure I should have no objection; but as it happens, they have no such power—they can only make hypocrites!

Of, with the semblance of sermons, "Men sugar o'er the devil himself." And I think, that religion has been more injured, by the abuses which are the necessary result of ecclesiastical power, than by all the efforts of professed ministers. When (for instance) unreflecting people behold a known prodigy, or being in the most solemn ordinances of religion, they will be led to indifference, or contempt for religion itself. "The tree is known by its fruit." The history of the world is before us, and justifies the opinion, that religious establishments may join hand with "plague, pestilence and famine," from all of which "Good Lord, deliver us."

This Mr. Muggleton was born in England in the year 1607, he took up the Pope's calling of forgiving sins for money, which it is said he found very lucrative; and was of the whole a very exalted character, inasmuch as he had the luck, more than once, to get in the pillory.—And when Muggletonianism gets to be the established religion of America, I think that (out of respect to him) the pillory should be made the "test," and I would furthermore modestly recommend, that all the established clergy take orders at the whipping post.

he has come to tell us that the State has prescribed a religion good enough for any body—that he, (and he would but repeat what has been often said before) that he who will not believe, or be villain enough to profess without believing it, is but an imperfect member of the state, and as such must submit to a curtailment of his privileges. He performs his errand, and rolls away again in splendor; and I think all but the Muggletonians would say, good riddance to him. Well, the day declines—the mechanic leaves his shop, the farmer his field—he sits at his door, and enjoys the sweet wind of the evening, and rests himself. Along comes the tything man. What does he want? He wants a tenth of that for which you have been toiling to-day; he wants the greater tythes, and the lesser tythes; he wants every tenth bushel of your corn, every tenth sheaf of your wheat, every tenth of your hay, and of your poultry, and of your fruit; and a commutation for a tenth of the grass your cattle consume; he wants all this and must have it. But, for what? says the farmer. To support the established church. But, says the farmer, I have nothing to do with the established church: I am a Methodist, or a Baptist, or a Congregationalist, or Episcopalian—I am no Muggletonian. No matter, the established church must be supported, and you must help to support it. Did you not witness the splendid style of the Arch-Bishop? Go, farmer, and look at his palace and the things appertaining thereunto, and tell me how all that can be supported without the liberal contributions of all denominations? Let those who like, support it, (says the farmer,) I do not. The Apostles went on foot—and the good old patriarch Jacob was a "plain man dwelling in tents." This is the way the farmer argues, but the tything man knocks it all down in a minute. Hark you, farmer, (says he) this is not a point to be argued; know, that the church and state are leagued together; and if you are refractory, the civil power will step in and bring you to your bearings. So it ends; and the farmer pays his tythes with all the good nature which might naturally be expected on such an occasion. Thus have I, though but faintly, pictured a very few of the evils of state religion in its very mildest form. Would you see the monster flush with horrors "ferce as ten furies, terrible as hell"—you may find him in the dungeons of the Inquisition; there, throned on a bloody rack, he rolls an eye that weeps not—wears a face that smiles not—and feasts on mangled limbs and broken hearts; his glance lights up the death fire—his breath kindles it to wrath, and his adamant heart leaps in hellish rapture, at the agonies of the expiring he-

4 The number of the established clergy in England, is estimated at about 20,000; and I think that some of our itinerants, who look like starved weazles, (for in this wicked world a man may starve on honesty,) I think they would cast a longing look, at the comfortable things, of some of the aforesaid gentlemen, that is, provided the itinerants could contrive to smother conscience: (which is but an earthly animal, and often jumps out and barks at a man, when on the road to preferment; and as the Caledonian poet says of some black eye he had seen,

"An' it wima let a body be,"

But to the point. The Archbishop of Canterbury receives annually the pretty little sum of

Archbishop of York, \$35,520
Bishop of Durham, 31,080
Bishop of Winchester, 38,800
Bishop of London, 27,550
and so on.

The number of established clergy in Spain, was, in the year 1787, one hundred & eighty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-five; besides 61,000 Monks, 22,000 Nuns, and 2,795 of those little creatures, called Inquisitors. I find, by comparing these numbers with the population of Spain, that the same ratio would make the good town of Bristol in the following manner, viz: Forty-nine Priests, which would be enough to satisfy even Lyman Beecher; eight Nuns, which would be enough to satisfy any reasonable man; sixteen Monks, which would devour every thing in town, people and all, in a fortnight; and one Inquisitor, which would be equal to sixteen roaring lions.

retic! this is not the work of fancy; it has been all inflicted, all suffered, below; and all witnessed above; nor is it a mere tale of other times. The monster received a wound, we had hoped it deadly; but the wound is healing; he has been alive and active, and that lately too;—Morellos! they pronounced thee an heretic, for thou believedst that the worm might turn when trodden on; thou believedst that the sun, and air, and skies, were common; that he who formed of one blood all nations of men, had never ordained that millions should tremble at the frown of one—and for this they murdered thee; the blood of the martyrs, it is well said, was the seed of the church; nourished by thine, may the tree of South-American liberty, spring with new vigor, yielding its fragrance and its fruit to all who love them; but like the fabled upas, may it exhale what shall blight all who approach to fell it.

Let the awful vision of what others suffer, teach us to appreciate what we enjoy; but let not our attachment (no matter how ardent) to our own institutions, curl itself up into bigotry.—As the good christian feels himself bound to love the deluded votaries of Mahomet or of Brahma: so should the good republican love and pity the millions who sicken under the oppressor's wrong: but just as much complacency as the christian can bring himself to feel toward Mahomet, the imposter, just so much should the republican feel toward the tyrants and oppressors of mankind. But let us be ready to meet even them. Come down! take you, your sceptre, you, your nite, and you, your tripple crown, and put them in the fire together! Then sir, "your hand, my friend and brother," but until then,

"Man is man, and who is more!"

On the continent of Europe, and within one year, the rights of man have seen a dreadful outrage; a king, forced on a nation, at its own expense, & against its own wishes! However appropriate to the occasion, we must leave this subject. Yet in passing the tombs of the martyrs, who would not linger a moment at them? Labadoyere, at thine! Ney! freemen have a tear for thee! and it is not forgotten that the tears and prayers of woman, offered for thee, (like the dew on the mountain rock) fell unavailing, on the heart of a glutton and a brute!

Lavalette!—O! how rich a repast was anticipated in thy blood; and how were the vultures disappointed! Thou hadst thy doom; thy day was fixed; and thou wast left to anticipate in darkness and in loneliness the "last sad refuge from the storm of fate!" But an angel ministered unto thee! and thy bonds were loosed, and thy prison doors were opened:—Escaped from Sodom, may this yet be thy Zoar!

THE PONDONDEES.

Some account of the Pondondees—a tribe of white men, or Indians living between the river St. Peter and Missouri.

In a conversation with an Indian trader, of considerable knowledge, & acute observation, I received the following account of a tribe of Indians, hitherto not taken notice of by any historian. It has appeared to me sufficiently interesting to be more generally known, particularly as the relation is a man of undoubted veracity, who has seen and traded with the people described.

The Pondondees are of short stature, fair complexion, and short curled hair, of a light brown colour. They live in excavations made in the sides of the banks of rivers and lakes, from a dread of their enemies, the Sioux and Chipeways. They dress altogether in

3 The Inquisitors were not long since sadly interrupted by a certain meddling little gentleman with a great hooked hat—and (as Robert Burns says)

"Followed I was they'll gladly mix him
"That's ower the nose."

4 The expenses of the ten months first reign of Louis XVIII in the eastern department alone, exceeded one entire year of Bonaparte's household expenses, immediately after his marriage with Maria Louisa, which is regarded as his whole reign. The most expensive year of his whole reign, I know of, was when he discovered a cat, and a sheep-skin cheese, and two raw cabbage, all at once! And a grave historian tells another, who ate a whole ox at once, and mowed his teeth with the horns! But some kings that I know of, would match either of them.

use, use no paint, and wear no ornaments of any kind. Their spatter-dashes, or leggings, as they are usually termed, are sewed up at the side, after the manner of our pantaloons, are not like those of the other Indians, who show the hems on the outside.—Their language is a peculiar one, resembling the Scotch more than any other in sound, though there is no resemblance in the words. The Sioux call them *bastard white men*; but my informant does not hesitate to say that this is not their true character. He has seen about four hundred of them on a hunting party; but is unable to tell of what number their nation consists. They pluck their beard like other Indians, and do not appear to be of a more religious turn. They are not warriors. They neither frolic, sing nor dance, as the other Indians do, but are a reserved, sober people.

This trader was not able to ascertain the exact place of their residence; but he thinks it is between three and four hundred miles below the *Mondall* towns. He met with them on the great prairies, lying between the river St. Peter and the Missouri, he left the former river at the Cut Banks, on the head waters, and struck the Missouri at a right angle. In the neighborhood are many extensive fortifications.

The French call them *Pawnees*, (slaves); but this ought not to be considered their proper name, as it is applied to all prisoners or captives. The *Sioux* and themselves agree in calling their name *Pondondes*, the signification of which word I have not been able to learn.

The river St. Peter is called by the *Sioux*, *Waterbanminishote*—the river with the troubled waters. *Portico*.

THE subscribers having administered on the estate of John Kerr, dec'd, request all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, to present them for payment within the time required by law, or they will be barred of recovery, and those indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN KERR, } Adm'rs.
JAS. KERR, }
Caswell county, N. C.
August 26, 1816. 85 3r

READ THIS.

I WILL give a great bargain in the sale of 400 acres of Land in Anson county 12 miles west of Wadesborough. The Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, and Cotton, about 30 acres under cultivation, 20 of which is fresh and under a very good fence—the balance is not in good condition owing to its being rented out for several years past to indifferent Tenants. The Dwelling-house is but small and of but little value, but a fine near a good and lasting spring of water. The purchaser can be accommodated with Stock of every description common in this country, together with from 50. to 100 barrels of Corn if application be made immediately. The Land will be sold on a liberal credit, on the purchaser giving bond, personal security, and a mortgage on the property.

W. A. FICKETT.
Anson, 6th Sept. 1816.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell his property in and adjoining the City of Raleigh, consisting of one Acre of Ground on which he now resides, and on which is a very excellent Dwelling House, and all necessary out-houses, two acres of Ground a little South of the Governor's House, well enclosed, and elegantly situated for further improvement; two and a half acres nearly opposite the above, bounded West by Wilmington street (continued) this contains a fine growth of timber, and will furnish fire-wood for a private family for several years. The terms of payment will be made known on application to

S. GOODWIN.
Raleigh, 4th Sept. 1816.

WILL BE SOLD.

AT the Courthouse in Morganton, on Saturday the 7th of December, the following LANDS, or so much thereof as will discharge the Taxes due thereon: 230 acres, given in by John Whitbrooks, for 1814, lying on Little River, adjoining Benjamin Newland. 100 acres, given in by Elias White for the year 1814, lying on Little River, adjoining or near to Johnston King. 30 acres, given in by Isaac Justice for 1814, lying on a branch of Little River. 240 acres, given in by Matthew Duty for 1815, lying on Little River, adjoining or near to Elijah Teague. 180 acres, given in the name of Charles Deley for 1815, lying on Little River, adjoining Rodick Freeman and land of Bolinger.

JNO. SUDDETH, Dep. Sh. of Burke County, N. C.
At the same time and place will be Sold, for the Taxes due thereon, in like manner, about 5000 Acres of Land, lying in said county, belonging to the heirs of James Greenlee, dec'd, lying between Jacobs and Henry's River and waters of the Catawba River. M. BRITAIN, Sh. Sept. 10, 85

NOTICE.

THE subscriber at the last term of Wake County Court, administered on the Estate of George Hall, dec'd. All persons therefore, who are indebted to the said estate are requested to come forward and make payment without delay—and those having claims are requested to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 20. 84 tr

WAR DEPARTMENT.

July 10, 1816.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1818, within the States, Territories and Districts, following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi Territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, including West Point and within the state of New-Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North-Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South-Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one-half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depositions of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the article, of which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the U. States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.