



AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1822.

NO 1187.

VOL. XXIII.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS.

The following Extracts on this subject, from Chillingworth and Baxter—men who stand high as Christians of the Old School—are full of good sense and liberality:

FROM CHILLINGWORTH.

"By the religion of Protestants I do not understand the doctrine of Luther, or Calvin, or Melancthon, nor the confession of Augsburg, or Geneva, nor the catechism of Heidelberg, nor the articles of the church of England, nor the harmony of Protestant confessions; but that wherein they all agree, and which they all subscribe with greater harmony, as a perfect rule of their faith and actions, that is, the Bible. The Bible, I say, the Bible only is the religion of Protestants: whatever else they believe besides it, and the plain, irrefragable, indubitable consequence of it, well may they hold as matter of opinion; but as matter of faith and religion, neither can they with coherence to their own grounds believe it themselves, nor require the belief of it of others, without most high and schismatical presumption. I, for my part, after a long (and as I verily believe and hope) impartial search of the true way to eternal happiness, do profess plainly that I cannot find any rest for the sole of my foot, but upon this rock only. I see plainly, and with my own eyes, that there are popes against popes, councils against councils, some fathers against others, the same fathers against themselves, a consent of fathers of one age against the fathers of another age. Traditive interpretations of scripture are pretended, but few or none are found. No tradition but only of scripture can derive itself from the fountain, but may be plainly proved to be brought in at such an age after Christ, or that in such an age it was not in. In a word, there is no sufficient certainty but of scripture only for any considering man to build upon. This, therefore, and this only, I have reason to believe. This I will profess, according to this I will live, and for this, if there be occasion, I will not only willingly, but even gladly lose my life, though I should be sorry christians should take it from me. Propose me any thing out of this book, and require whether I believe it or no; and seem it ever so incomprehensible to human reason, I will subscribe it with hand and heart, as knowing no demonstration can be stronger than this. God said so, therefore it is true. In other things I will take no man's liberty of judging from him, neither shall any man take mine from me. I will think no man the worse man, nor the worse christian; I will love no man the less for differing in opinion from me. And what measure I mete to others, I expect from them again. I am fully assured that God does not, and therefore men ought not to require any more of any man than this, to believe the scriptures to be God's word, to endeavor to find the true sense of it, and to live according to it."

FROM BAXTER.

The famous and pious Mr. Baxter, in his twenty sixth direction for peace of conscience, &c. observes: "By the occasions of heretics' quarrels and errors, the serpent steps in, and will needs be a spirit of zeal in the church; and he will so overdo against heretics, that he persuades them, they must enlarge their creed, and add this clause against one, and that against another, and all was but for the perfecting and preserving of the christian faith. And so he brings it to be a matter of so much wit to be a christian (as Erasmus complains) that ordinary heads were not able to reach it. He had got them, with a religious zealous cruelty to their own and others souls, to lay all their salvation, & the peace of the church, upon some unsearchable mysteries about the trinity, which God either never revealed, or never clearly revealed, or never laid so great a stress upon; yet he persuades them, that there was scripture proof enough for these: Only the scripture spoke it but in the premises, or in darker terms, and they must gather into their creeds the consequences, and put it into plainer expressions which heretics might not so easily corrupt, pervert, or evade. Was not this reverend zeal? And was not the devil seemingly now a christian of the most judicious and forward sort? But what got he at this one game? 1. He necessitated implicit faith, even in fundamentals, when he had got points beyond a vulgar reach among fundamentals. 2. He necessitated some living judge for the determining of fundamentals, quoad nos, though not in se (the soul of popish wickedness) that is, what it is in sense that the people must take for fundamentals. 3. He got a standing verdict against the perfection and sufficiency of scripture, (& consequently against Christ, his spirit, his apostles, and the christian faith) that it will not afford us so much as a creed or system of fundamentals, on points absolutely necessary to salvation and brotherly communion, in fit or tolerable phrases but we must mend the language at least [perhaps in such phrases as, God the Son—God the Holy Ghost—God man—Eternal Son—Incarnation—Total depravity—Original sin, &c.] 4. He opened a gap for human additions, at which he might afterwards bring in more at his pleasure. 5. He framed an engine for an

infallible division, and to tear in pieces the church, casting out all as heretics that could not subscribe to his additions, and necessitating separation by all dissenters, to the world's end, till the devil's engine be overthrown. 6. And hereby he lays a ground upon the divisions of christians, to bring men into doubt of all religion, as not knowing which is the right. 7. And he lays the ground of certain heart-burnings and mutual hatred, contentions, revilings, and enmity. Is not here enough got at one cast? Doth there need any more to the establishing of the Romish and hellish darkness? Did not this one act found the seat of Rome? Did not the devil get more in his clock in a day, than he could get by his sword in three hundred years? Yes, and where modesty restrains men from putting all such inventions and explications in their creed, the devil persuaded men, that they being the judgments of godly reverend divines, (no doubt to be revered, valued and heard) it is almost as much as if it were in the creed; and therefore whoever dissenteth, must be noted with a black coal, and you must disgrace him, and avoid communion with him, as an heretic. Had it not been for this plot, the christian faith had been kept pure; religion had been one, the church had been one, and the hearts of christians had been more than they are. Had not the devil turned orthodox, he had not made so many true christians heretics, as Epiphanius and Austin have enrolled in the black list: Had not the enemy of truth and peace got into the chair, and made so pathetic an oration as to inflame the minds of the lovers of truth to be over zealous for it, and to do too much, we might have had truth and peace to this day. Yea, still, if he see any man of experience and moderation, stand up to reduce men to the ancient simplicity, he presently seems the most zealous for Christ, and tells the experienced leaders of the flocks, that it is in favor of some heresy that such a man speaks; he is plotting syncretism, and attempting the reconciliation of Christ and Belial, he is tainted with Popery, or Socinianism, Arminianism, or Calvinism, or whatever may make him odious with those he speaks to. O what the devil hath got by over doing!"

Law of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; that is to say:

- For compensation granted by law, to the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers, and attendants, in addition to an unexpended balance of two hundred and fourteen thousand and sixty-seven dollars and fourteen cents, two hundred and one thousand five hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighty-six cents.
For the expenses of fire wood, stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, forty-five thousand dollars.
For the expenses of the Library of Congress, including the Librarians allowance for the year, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
For books for the library, one thousand dollars.
For compensation to the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.
For compensation to the Vice President of the United States, five thousand dollars.
For compensation to the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars.
For compensation to the Clerks in the Department of State, by the Act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.
For compensation to the messengers in said department, including the messenger in the Patent office, nine hundred and sixty dollars.
For the contingent and incidental expenses of the Department of State, including expenses of publishing the Foreign correspondence of the confederation Congress, for extra copying of papers, and a deficiency in the appropriation for printing the secret journals of the old Congress, twenty-four thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars, and fifty-six cents.
For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dollars.
For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.
For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the First Comptroller, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

- For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Comptroller, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.
For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the First Auditor, per Act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.
For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Auditor, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.
For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Third Auditor, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.
For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.
For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand and fifty dollars.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.
For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand five hundred dollars.
For two clerks to complete the duties of the commissioner of the revenue, transferred to the office of the fifth auditor, two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.
For one clerk on the business of the Agent of the Treasury, transferred to the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.
For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
For compensation to an additional clerk, as allowed by act of appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and also, for an assistant to the chief clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.
For Compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Commissioner, per act of 20th of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.
For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Register, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, including the allowance for stamping ship's registers, eight hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.
For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.
For allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters; for expense of translating foreign languages, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; for stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental & contingent expenses in the Treasury Department and the several offices therein, including the expenses of stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, thirty-six thousand dollars.
For allowance to the superintendent and four watchmen, employed for the security of State and Treasury buildings; for the repairs of engines, hose, and buckets, one thousand nine hundred dollars.
For compensation to the Secretary of War, six thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, per act of

- twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-three thousand four hundred dollars.
For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars.
For compensation to the Paymaster General, two thousand five hundred dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.
For compensation to the Commissary General of Purchases, three thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, two thousand eight hundred dollars.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Ordnance, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the Engineer office, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Surgeon General, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.
For the contingent expenses of the War Department, including fuel, stationery, and other contingent expenses, six thousand dollars.
For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, eight thousand two hundred dollars.
For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.
For the contingent expenses of the said office, two thousand dollars.
For compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.
For compensation to the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.
For compensation of three clerks and a draftsman, as allowed by acts of appropriation since the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, four thousand dollars.
For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.
For the contingent expenses of said office, two thousand dollars.
For allowance to the superintendent and four watchmen employed for the security of the War and Navy buildings, and for the incidental and contingent expenses, including oil, fuel, and candles, two thousand and sixty-eight dollars.
For compensation to the Postmaster General, for compensation to two Assistant Postmasters General, five thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the General Post Office, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars.
For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.
For contingent expenses of said office, four thousand dollars.
For compensation to the Surveyor General, two thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Surveyor General, two thousand one hundred dollars.
For compensation to the Surveyor south of Tennessee, two thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.
For compensation to the Surveyor in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, two thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand dollars.
For compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama, two thousand dollars.
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Surveyor in Alabama, one thousand five hundred dollars.
For compensation to the late Commissioner of the Public Buildings at Washington City, four hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.
For compensation to the officers and clerk in the Mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.
For persons employed in the different operations of the Mint, nine thousand and fifty dollars.
For incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, cost of machinery, and for allowance of wastage in the gold and

- silver coinage of the Mint, eight thousand one hundred dollars.
For compensation to the Governor, Judges and Secretary, of the Arkansas territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.
For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.
For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary, of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.
For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.
For compensation to the Chief Justice, the Associate Justices, and District Judges, of the United States, including the Chief Justice, and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, seventy-eight thousand two hundred dollars.
For compensation to the Attorney-General of the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars.
For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars.
For compensation to the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars.
For compensation to sundry District Attorneys and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, eight thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.
For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, thirty thousand dollars.
For the payment of sundry pensions, granted by the late and present government, two thousand nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents.
For making good a deficiency in the fund for the relief of seamen, thirty thousand dollars.
For the support and maintenance of light houses, beacons, buoys, and stakeages, including the purchase and transportation of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs, and improvements, and contingent expenses, forty-one thousand one hundred and four dollars and sixty-eight cents, in addition to an unexpended balance of fifty-three thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-two cents.
For rebuilding the light house on Frying Pan Shoals, which was blown down in the gale of third September last, three thousand dollars.
For building a light house on the Bodkin, and two light houses on North Point, in Maryland, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for those objects, six thousand six hundred dollars.
For placing buoys in the channels thro' the shoals of Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout, and in the channels through the Frying Pan Shoals, and over the bars at Cracook and Cape Fear, one thousand six hundred dollars.
For stationery; books, &c. for the offices of Commissioners of Loans, six thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and sixteen cents.
For surveying the public lands of the United States, actually performed in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, one hundred thousand dollars.
For payment to John Trumbull, for paintings commemorative of the most important events of the revolution, six thousand dollars.
For the prohibition of the Slave Trade, being the amount carried to the Surplus Fund on the thirty-first of December last, forty-seven thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.
For the payment of balances due to officers of the old internal revenue and direct tax, fourteen thousand five-hundred and ten cents.
For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, six thousand dollars.
For the salaries of the ministers of the United States to London, Paris, St Petersburg, Lisbon, and Madrid, with the salaries of their several Secretaries of Legation, and the salaries of the Charge des Affaires at the Hague and at Stockholm, sixty-four thousand dollars.
For an outfit to a minister at Lisbon, nine thousand dollars.
For expenses of carrying into effect the fifth, sixth, and seventh articles of the Treaty of Ghent, concluded on the twenty-fourth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including the compensation of the commissioners, agents, and surveyors, and their contingent expenses, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.
For the salaries of the Commissioners, Secretary, Clerk, and messenger, together with the contingent expenses of the two commissions under the treaty with Spain, of the twenty-second of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, thirty thousand dollars.
For the expense of ascertaining the longitude of the Capitol, to wit: For the compensation to William Lambert two thousand dollars; to William Elliot five hundred dollars; to Oswald Dunn one hundred