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THE

AGE OF REASON.

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No 1

THE
AGE OF REASON.

BEING AN
INVESTIGATION

~~5287044~~

OF
TRUE AND OF FABULOUS
THEOLOGY.

By THOMAS PAINE,

Author of Works entitled "Common Sense, Rights of
Man," &c.

NEW-YORK

Printed by T. and J. SWORDS, for J. FELLOWS,
No. 131, Water-Street.

—1794.—

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District of New-York, ss.

BE it remembered, that on the seventeenth day of June, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, John Fellows, jun. hath deposited in this Office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit: "*The Age of Reason; being an Investigation of True and of Fabulous Theology.* By THOMAS PAINE, Author of works entitled, Common Sense, Rights of Man, &c."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

ROBERT TROUP,

Clerk of the District.

Am

Sept. 4, 1794

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TO MY
FELLOW CITIZENS
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I PUT the following work under your protection. It contains my opinion upon Religion. You will do me the justice to remember, that I have always strenuously supported the Right of every Man to his own opinion, however different that opinion might be to mine. He who denies to another this right, makes a slave of himself to his present opinion, because he precludes himself the right of changing it.

*The most formidable weapon against errors
of every kind is Reason. I have never used
any other, and I trust I never shall.*

Your affectionate friend and fellow citizen,

THOMAS PAINE.

*Luxembourg, (Paris) 8th Pulviose,
Second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible,
January 27, O. S. 1794.*

THE
AGE OF REASON.

IT has been my intention, for several years past, to publish my thoughts upon Religion. I am well aware of the difficulties that attend the subject; and, from that consideration, had reserved it to a more advanced period of life. I intended it to be the last offering I should make to my fellow citizens of all nations; and that at a time, when the purity of the motive that induced me to it could not admit of a question, even by those who might disapprove the work.

The circumstance that has now taken place in France, of the total abolition of
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the whole national order of priesthood, and of every thing appertaining to compulsive systems of religion, and compulsive articles of faith, has not only precipitated my intention, but rendered a work of this kind exceedingly necessary; left, in the general wreck of superstition, of false systems of government, and false theology, we lose sight of morality, of humanity, and of the theology that is true.

As several of my colleagues, and others of my fellow citizens of France, have given me the example of making their voluntary and individual profession of faith, I also will make mine; and I do this with all that sincerity and frankness with which the mind of man communicates with itself.

I believe in one God, and no more; and I hope for happiness beyond this life.

I believe the equality of man, and I believe that religious duties consist in doing
justice,

justice, loving mercy, and endeavouring to make our fellow creatures happy.

But lest it should be supposed that I believe many other things in addition to these, I shall, in the progress of this work, declare the things I do not believe, and my reasons for not believing them.

I do not believe in the creed professed by the Jewish church, by the Roman church, by the Greek church, by the Turkish church, by the Protestant church, nor by any church that I know of. My own mind is my own church.

All national institutions of churches, whether Jewish, Christian, or Turkish, appear to me no other than human inventions set up to terrify and enslave mankind, and monopolize power and profit.

I do not mean by this declaration to condemn those who believe otherwise. They have the same right to their belief

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as I have to mine. But it is necessary to the happiness of man, that he be mentally faithful to himself. Infidelity does not consist in believing, or in disbelieving: it consists in professing to believe what he does not believe.

It is impossible to calculate the moral mischief, if I may so express it, that mental lying has produced in society. When a man has so far corrupted and prostituted the chastity of his mind, as to subscribe his professional belief to things he does not believe, he has prepared himself for the commission of every other crime. He takes up the trade of a priest for the sake of gain, and in order to *qualify* himself for that trade, he begins with perjury. Can we conceive any thing more destructive to morality than this?

Soon after I had published the pamphlet, **COMMON SENSE**, in America, I saw the
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exceeding probability that a Revolution in the System of Government would be followed by a Revolution in the System of Religion. The adulterous connection of church and state, wherever it had taken place, whether Jewish, Christian, or Turkish, had so effectually prohibited, by pains and penalties, every discussion upon established creeds, and upon first principles of religion, that until the system of government should be changed, those subjects could not be brought fairly and openly before the world: but that whenever this should be done, a revolution in the system of religion would follow. Human inventions and priest-craft would be detected; and man would return to the pure, unmixed, and unadulterated belief of one God, and no more.

Every national church or religion has established itself by pretending some special
mission

mission from God communicated to certain individuals. The Jews have their Moses; the Christians their Jesus Christ, their apostles and saints; and the Turks their Mahomet; as if the way to God was not open to every man alike.

Each of those churches show certain books which they call *revelation*, or the word of God. The Jews say, that their word of God was given by God to Moses face to face; the Christians say, that their word of God came by divine inspiration; and the Turks say, that their word of God (the Koran) was brought by an angel from heaven. Each of those churches accuses the other of unbelief; and, for my own part, I disbelieve them all.

As it is necessary to affix right ideas to words, I will, before I proceed further into the subject, offer some observations on the word *revelation*. Revelation, when applied

plied to religion, means something communicated *immediately* from God to man.

No one will deny or dispute the power of the Almighty to make such a communication if he pleases. But admitting, for the sake of a case, that something has been revealed to a certain person, and not revealed to any other person, it is revelation to that person only. When he tells it to a second person, a second to a third, a third to a fourth, and so on, it ceases to be a revelation to all those persons. It is revelation to the first person only, and *hearsay* to every other; and consequently, they are not obliged to believe it.

It is a contradiction in terms and ideas to call any thing a revelation that comes to us at second hand, either verbally or in writing. Revelation is necessarily limited to the first communication. After this, it is only an account of something which that

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person

person says was a revelation made to him; and though he may find himself obliged to believe it, it cannot be incumbent upon me to believe it in the same manner, for it was not a revelation made to *me*, and I have only his word for it that it was made to *him*.

When Moses told the children of Israel that he received the two tables of the commandments from the hand of God, they were not obliged to believe him, because they had no other authority for it than his telling them so; and I have no other authority for it than some historian telling me so. The commandments carry no internal evidence of divinity with them. They contain some good moral precepts, such as any man qualified to be a law-giver or a legislator could produce himself, without having recourse to supernatural intervention.*

When

* It is, however, necessary to except the declaration which says, that God *visits the sins of the fa-*

When I am told that the Koran was written in heaven, and brought to Mahomet by an angel, the account comes to near the same kind of hearsay evidence, and second hand authority, as the former. I did not see the angel myself, and therefore I have a right not to believe it.

When also I am told that a woman, called the Virgin Mary, said, or gave out, that she was with child without any cohabitation with a man, and that her betrothed husband, Joseph, said, that an angel told him so, I have a right to believe them or not: such a circumstance required a much stronger evidence than their bare word for it: but we have not even this; for neither Joseph nor Mary wrote any such matter themselves. It is only reported by others that *they said so*. It is hearsay upon hear-

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say,

thers upon the children. It is contrary to every principle of moral justice.

say, and I do not chuse to rest my belief upon such evidence.

It is, however, not difficult to account for the credit that was given to the story of Jesus Christ being the Son of God. He was born at a time when the heathen mythology had still some fashion and repute in the world, and that mythology had prepared the people for the belief of such a story. Almost all the extraordinary men that lived under the heathen mythology were reputed to be the sons of some of their gods. It was not a new thing at that time to believe a man to have been celestially begotten: the intercourse of gods with women was then a matter of familiar opinion. Their Jupiter, according to their accounts, had cohabited with hundreds: the story, therefore, had nothing in it either new, wonderful, or obscene: it was conformable to the opinions that then prevailed
among

among the people called Gentiles, or mythologists, and it was those people only that believed it. The Jews who had kept strictly to the belief of one God, and no more, and who had always rejected the heathen mythology, never credited the story.

It is curious to observe how the theory of what is called the Christian church, sprung out of the tail of the heathen mythology. A direct incorporation took place in the first instance, by making the reputed founder to be celestially begotten. The trinity of gods that then followed was no other than a reduction of the former plurality, which was about twenty or thirty thousand. The statue of Mary succeeded the statue of Diana of Ephesus. The deification of heroes changed into the canonization of saints. The mythologists had gods for every thing; the Christian

mythologists had saints for every thing. The church became as crowded with the one as the pantheon had been with the other; and Rome was the place of both. The Christian theory is little else than the idolatry of the ancient mythologists, accommodated to the purposes of power and revenue; and it yet remains to reason and philosophy to abolish the amphibious fraud.

Nothing that is here said can apply, even with the most distant disrespect, to the *real* character of Jesus Christ. He was a virtuous and an amiable man. The morality that he preached and practised was of the most benevolent kind; and though similar systems of morality had been preached by Confucius, and by some of the Greek philosophers, many years before, by the Quakers since, and by many good men in all ages, it has not been exceeded by any.

Jesus

Jesus Christ wrote no account of himself, of his birth, parentage, or any thing else. Not a line of what is called the New Testament is of his writing. The history of him is altogether the work of other people; and as to the account given of his resurrection and ascension, it was the necessary counterpart to the story of his birth. His historians having brought him into the world in a supernatural manner, were obliged to take him out again in the same manner, or the first part of the story must have fallen to the ground.

The wretched contrivance with which this latter part is told, exceeds every thing that went before it. The first part, that of the miraculous conception, was not a thing that admitted of publicity; and therefore the tellers of this part of the story had this advantage, that though they might not be credited, they could
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not be detected. They could not be expected to prove it, because it was not one of those things that admitted of proof, and it was impossible that the person of whom it was told could prove it himself.

But the resurrection of a dead person from the grave, and his ascension through the air, is a thing very different as to the evidence it admits of, to the invisible conception of a child in the womb. The resurrection and ascension, supposing them to have taken place, admitted of public and ocular demonstration, like that of the ascension of a balloon, or the sun at noon day, to all Jerusalem at least. A thing which every body is required to believe, requires that the proof and evidence of it should be equal to all, and universal; and as the public visibility of this last related act was the only evidence that could give sanction to the former part, the whole
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of it falls to the ground, because the evidence never was given. Instead of this, a small number of persons, not more than eight or nine, are introduced as proxies for the whole world, to say, they *saw it*, and all the rest of the world are called upon to believe it. But it appears that Thomas did not believe the resurrection; and, as they say, would not believe, without having ocular and manuel demonstration himself. *So neither will I*; and the reason is equally as good for me and for every other person, as for Thomas.

It is in vain to attempt to palliate or disguise this matter. The story, so far as relates to the supernatural part, has every mark of fraud and imposition stamped upon the face of it. Who were the authors of it is as impossible for us now to know, as it is for us to be assured, that the books in which the account is related,

were:



were written by the persons whose names they bear. The best surviving evidence we now have respecting this affair is the Jews. They are regularly descended from the people who lived in the times this resurrection and ascension is said to have happened, and they say, *it is not true*. It has long appeared to me a strange inconsistency to cite the Jews as a proof of the truth of the story. It is just the same as if a man were to say, I will prove the truth of what I have told you, by producing the people who say it is false.

That such a person as Jesus Christ existed, and that he was crucified, which was the mode of execution at that day, are historical relations strictly within the limits of probability. He preached most excellent morality, and the equality of man; but he preached also against the corruptions and avarice of the Jewish priests; and
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this brought upon him the hatred and vengeance of the whole order of priest-hood. The accusation which those priests brought against him, was that of sedition and conspiracy against the Roman government, to which the Jews were then subject and tributary; and it is not improbable that the Roman government might have some secret apprehension of the effects of his doctrine as well as the Jewish priests; neither is it improbable that Jesus Christ had in contemplation the delivery of the Jewish nation from the bondage of the Romans. Between the two, however, this virtuous reformer and revolutionist lost his life.

It is upon this plain narrative of facts, together with another case I am going to mention, that the Christian mythologists, calling themselves the Christian church, have erected their fable, which, for absurdity and extravagance, is not exceeded by
any

any thing that is to be found in the mythology of the ancients.

The ancient mythologists tell that the race of Giants made war against Jupiter, and that one of them threw an hundred rocks against him at one throw; that Jupiter defeated him with thunder, and confined him afterwards under Mount Etna; and that every time the Giant turns himself, Mount Etna belches fire. It is here easy to see that the circumstance of the mountain, that of its being a vulcano, suggested the idea of the fable; and that the fable is made to fit and wind itself up with that circumstance.

The Christian mythologists tell that their Satan made war against the Almighty, who defeated him, and confined him afterwards, not under a mountain, but in a pit. It is here easy to see that the first fable suggested the idea of the second; for
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the fable of Jupiter and the Giants was told many hundred years before that of Satan.

Thus far the ancient and the Christian mythologists differ very little from each other. But the latter have contrived to carry the matter much farther. They have contrived to connect the fabulous part of the story of Jesus Christ, with the fable originating from Mount Etna: and in order to make all the parts of the story tye together, they have taken to their aid the traditions of the Jews; for the Christian mythology is made up partly from the ancient mythology, and partly from the Jewish traditions.

The Christian mythologists, after having confined Satan in a pit, were obliged to let him out again, to bring on the sequel of the fable. He is then introduced into the garden of Eden in the shape of a

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snake,

snake, or a serpent, and in that shape he enters into familiar conversation with Eve, who is no ways surpris'd to hear a snake talk; and the issue of this tête-à-tête is, that he persuades her to eat an apple, and the eating of that apple damns all mankind.

After giving Satan this triumph over the whole creation, one would have suppos'd that the church mythologists would have been kind enough to send him back again to the pit; or, if they had not done this, that they would have put a mountain upon him, (for they say that their faith can remove a mountain) or have put him *under* a mountain, as the former mythologists had done, to prevent his getting again among the women, and doing more mischief. But instead of this, they leave him at large, without even obliging him to give his parole. The secret of which is, that they could not do without him; and after
being

being at the trouble of making him, they bribed him to stay. They promised him ALL the Jews, ALL the Turks by anticipation, nine-tenths of the world beside, and Mahomet into the bargain. After this, who can doubt the bountifulness of the Christian mythology?

Having thus made an insurrection and a battle in heaven, in which none of the combatants could be either killed or wounded—put Satan into the pit—let him out again—given him a triumph over the whole creation—damned all mankind by the eating of an apple, these Christian mythologists bring the two ends of their fable together. They represent this virtuous and amiable man, Jesus Christ, to be at once both God and man, and also the Son of God, celestially begotten, on purpose to be sacrificed, because, they say, that Eve in her longing had eaten an apple.

Putting aside every thing that might excite laughter by its absurdity, or detestation by its prophaneness, and confining ourselves merely to an examination of the parts, it is impossible to conceive a story more derogatory to the Almighty, more inconsistent with his wisdom, more contradictory to his power, than this story is.

In order to make for it a foundation to rise upon, the inventors were under the necessity of giving to the being, whom they call Satan, a power equally as great, if not greater, than they attribute to the Almighty. They have not only given him the power of liberating himself from the pit, after what they call his fall, but they have made that power increase afterwards to infinity. Before this fall, they represent him only as an angel of limited existence, as they represent the rest. After his fall, he becomes, by their account, omnipresent.

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He exists every where, and at the same time. He occupies the whole immensity of space.

Not content with this deification of Satan, they represent him as defeating by stratagem, in the shape of an animal of the creation, all the power and wisdom of the Almighty. They represent him as having compelled the Almighty to the *direct necessity* either of surrendering the whole of the creation to the government and sovereignty of this Satan, or of capitulating for its redemption, by coming down upon earth, and exhibiting himself upon a cross in the shape of a man.

Had the inventors of this story told it the contrary way, that is, had they represented the Almighty as compelling Satan to exhibit *himself* on a cross in the shape of a snake, as a punishment for his new transgression, the story would have been

less absurd, less contradictory. But instead of this, they make the transgressor triumph, and the Almighty fall.

That many good men have believed this strange fable and lived very good lives under that belief (for credulity is not a crime) is what I have no doubt of. In the first place, they were educated to believe it, and they would have believed any thing else in the same manner. There are also many who have been so enthusiastically enraptured by what they conceived to be the infinite love of God to man, in making a sacrifice of himself, that the vehemence of the idea has forbidden and deterred them from examining into the absurdity and prophaneness of the story. The more unnatural any thing is, the more is it capable of becoming the object of dismal admiration.

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But if objects for gratitude and admiration are our desire, do they not present themselves every hour to our eyes? Do we not see a fair creation prepared to receive us the instant we were born—a world furnished to our hands that cost us nothing? Is it we that light up the sun; that pour down the rain; and fill the earth with abundance? Whether we sleep or wake, the vast machinery of the universe still goes on. Are these things, and the blessings they indicate in future, nothing to us? Can our gross feelings be excited by no other subjects than tragedy and suicide? Or is the gloomy pride of man become so intolerable, that nothing can flatter it but a sacrifice of the Creator?

I know that this bold investigation will alarm many, but it would be paying too great a compliment to their credulity to forbear it upon that account. The times
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and the subject demand it to be done. The suspicion that the theory of what is called the Christian church is fabulous, is becoming very extensive in all countries: and it will be a consolation to men staggering under that suspicion, and doubting what to believe and what to disbelieve, to see the subject freely investigated. I therefore pass on to an examination of the books called the Old and the New Testament.

These books, beginning with Genesis and ending with Revelations (which, by the bye, is a book of riddles that requires a Revelation to explain it) are, we are told, the word of God. It is therefore proper for us to know who told us so, that we may know what credit to give to the report. The answer to this question is, that nobody can tell, except that we tell one another so. The case, however, historically appears to be as follows:

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When the church mythologists established their system, they collected all the writings they could find, and managed them as they pleased. It is a matter altogether of uncertainty to us, whether such of the writings as now appear, under the name of the Old and the New Testament, are in the same state in which those collectors say they found them; or whether they added, altered, abridged, or dressed them up.

Be this as it may, they decided by *vote*, which of the books, out of the collection they had made, should be the WORD OF GOD, and which should not. They rejected several; they voted others to be doubtful, such as the books called the Apocraphy; and those books which had a majority of votes, were voted to be the word of God.* Had they voted otherwise, all
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* The book of Luke was carried by a majority of one only.

the people, since calling themselves Christians, had believed otherwise; for the belief of the one comes from the vote of the other. Who the people were that did all this, we know nothing of; they call themselves by the general name of the church; and this is all we know of the matter.

As we have no other external evidence or authority for believing those books to be the word of God than what I have mentioned, which is no evidence or authority at all, I come, in the next place, to examine the internal evidence contained in the books themselves.

IN the former part of this essay I have spoken of revelation. I now proceed further with that subject, for the purpose of applying it to the books in question.

Revelation

Revelation is a communication of something, which the person to whom that thing is revealed, did not know before. For if I have done a thing, or seen it done, it needs no revelation to tell me I have done it, or seen it, nor to enable me to tell it, or to write it.

Revelation, therefore, cannot be applied to any thing done upon earth of which man is himself the actor or the witness; and consequently all the historical and anecdotal part of the Bible, which is almost the whole of it, is not within the meaning and compass of the word revelation, and therefore is not the word of God.

When Samson ran off with the gateposts of Gaza, if he ever did so, (and whether he did or not is nothing to us) or when he visited his Delilah, or caught his foxes, or did any thing else, what has revelation to do with these things? If they were facts,
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he could tell them himself; or his secretary, if he kept one, could write them, if they were worth either telling or writing; and if they were fictions, revelation could not make them true; and whether true or not, we are neither the better nor the wiser for knowing them.—When we contemplate the immensity of that Being, who directs and governs the incomprehensible WHOLE, of which the utmost ken of human sight can discover but a part, we ought to feel shame at calling such paltry stories the word of God.

As to the account of the creation, with which the book of Genesis opens, it has all the appearance of being a tradition which the Israelites had among them before they came into Egypt; and after their departure from that country, they put it at the head of their history, without telling, as it is most probable they did not know, how they
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came by it. The manner in which the account opens, shews it to be traditionary. It begins abruptly. It is nobody that speaks. It is nobody that hears. It is addressed to nobody. It has neither first, second, nor third person. It has every criterion of being a tradition. It has no voucher. Moses does not take it upon himself by introducing it with the formality that he uses on other occasions, such as that of saying, "*The Lord spake unto Moses, saying.*"

Why it has been called the Mosaic account of the creation, I am at a loss to conceive. Moses, I believe, was too good a judge of such subjects to put his name to that account. He had been educated among the Egyptians, who were a people as well skilled in science, and particularly in astronomy, as any people of their day; and the silence and caution that Moses ob-

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serves,

erves, in not authenticating the account, is a good negative evidence that he neither told it, nor believed it.—The case is, that every nation of people has been world-makers, and the Israelites had as much right to set up the trade of world-making as any of the rest; and as Moses was not an Israelite, he might not chuse to contradict the tradition. The account, however, is harmless; and this is more than can be said of many other parts of the Bible.

When we read the obscene stories, the voluptuous debaucheries, the cruel and torturous executions, the unrelenting vindictiveness, with which more than half the Bible is filled, it would be more consistent that we called it the word of a demon, than the word of God. It is a history of wickedness, that has served to corrupt and brutalize mankind; and, for
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my own part, I sincerely detest it, as I detest every thing that is cruel.

We scarcely meet with any thing, a few phrases excepted, but what deserves either our abhorrence, or our contempt, till we come to the miscellaneous parts of the Bible. In the anonymous publications, the Psalms and the Book of Job, more particularly in the latter, we find a great deal of elevated sentiment reverentially expressed of the power and benignity of the Almighty; but they stand on no higher rank than many other compositions on similar subjects, as well before that time as since.

The proverbs, which are said to be Solomon's, though most probably a collection, (because they discover a knowledge of life, which his situation excluded him from knowing) are an instructive table of ethics. They are inferior in keenness to

the proverbs of the Spaniards, and not more wise and oeconomic than those of the American Franklin.

All the remaining parts of the Bible, generally known by the name of the prophets, are the works of the Jewish poets and itinerant preachers, who mixed poetry, anecdote, and devotion together; and those works still retain the air and stile of poetry, though in translation.*

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* As there are many readers who do not see that a composition is poetry unless it be in rhyme; it is for their information that I add this note.

Poetry consists principally in two things: Imagery and composition. The composition of poetry differs from that of prose in the manner of mixing long and short syllables together. Take a long syllable out of a line of poetry, and put a short one in the room of it, or put a long syllable where a short one should be, and that line will lose its poetical harmony. It will have an effect upon the line like that of misplacing a note in a song.

The imagery in those books called the Prophets, appertains altogether to poetry. It is ficti-

There is not, throughout the whole book called the Bible, any word that describes to us what we call a poet, nor any word that describes what we call poetry.

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tious and often extravagant, and not admissible in any other kind of writing than poetry.

To shew that these writings are composed in poetical numbers, I will take ten syllables as they stand in the book, and make a line of the same number of syllables, (heroic measure) that shall rhyme with the last word. It will then be seen, that the composition of those books is poetical measure. The instance I shall first produce is from Isaiah.

“Hear, O ye heavens, and give ear, O earth.”

’Tis God himself that calls attention forth.

Another instance I shall quote is from the mournful Jeremiah, to which I shall add two other lines, for the purpose of carrying out the figure, and shewing the intention of the poet.

“O! that mine head were waters, and mine eyes”

Were fountains, flowing like the liquid skies;

Then would I give the mighty flood release;

And weep a deluge for the human race.

The case is, that the word *prophet*, to which later times have affixed a new idea, was the Bible word for poet, and the word *prophefying* meant the art of making poetry. It also meant the art of playing poetry to a tune upon any instrument of music.

We read of prophefying with pipes, taborets, and horns; of prophefying with harps, with psalteries, with cymbals, and with every other instrument of music then in fashion. Were we now to speak of prophefying with a fiddle, or with a pipe and tabor, the expression would have no meaning, or would appear ridiculous, and to some people contemptuous, because we have changed the meaning of the word.

We are told of Saul being among the *prophets*, and also that he prophefied; but we are not told what *they prophefied*, nor what *he prophefied*. The case is, there was nothing to tell; for these prophets were a
company

company of musicians and poets; and Saul joined in the concert; and this was called *prophefying*:

The account given of this affair in the book called Samuel, is, that Saul met a *company* of prophets; a whole company of them! coming down with a psaltery, a taboret, a pipe, and a harp; and that they prophesied, and that he prophesied with them. But it appears afterwards, that Saul prophesied badly; that is, he performed his part badly; for it is said, that “an *evil spirit from God** came upon Saul, and “he prophesied.”

Now, were there no other passage in the book called the Bible than this, to demonstrate

* As those men, who call themselves divines and commentators, are very fond of puzzling one another, I leave them to contest the meaning of the first part of the phrase, that of *an evil spirit from God*. I keep to my text. I keep to the meaning of the word prophefy.

monstrate to us that we have lost the original meaning of the word *prophecy*, and substituted another meaning in its place, this alone would be sufficient; for it is impossible to use and apply the word *prophecy* in the place it is here used and applied, if we give to it the sense which later times have affixed to it. The manner in which it is here used strips it of all religious meaning, and shews that a man might then be a *prophet*, or might *prophecy*, as he may now be a poet or a musician, without any regard to the morality or the immorality of his character. The word was originally a term of science, promiscuously applied to poetry and to music, and not restricted to any subject upon which poetry and music might be exercised.

Deborah and Barak are called prophets, not because they predicted any thing, but because they composed the poem or song
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that bears their name in celebration of an act already done. David is ranked among the prophets, for he was a musician; and was also reputed to be (though perhaps very erroneously) the author of the psalms. But Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, are not called prophets. It does not appear from any accounts we have that they could either sing, play music, or make poetry.

We are told of the greater and lesser prophets. They might as well tell us of the greater and the lesser God; for there cannot be degrees in prophesying consistently with its modern sense. But there are degrees in poetry, and therefore the phrase is reconcilable to the case, when we understand by it the greater and the lesser poets.

It is altogether unnecessary, after this, to offer any observations upon what those men, stiled prophets, have written. The axe goes at once to the root, by shewing that

that the original meaning of the word has been mistaken, and consequently all the inferences that have been drawn from those books, the devotional respect that has been paid to them, and the laboured commentaries that have been written upon them, under that mistaken meaning, are not worth disputing about. In many things, however, the writings of the Jewish poets deserve a better fate than that of being bound up, as they now are, with the trash that accompanies them, under the abused name of the word of God.

If we permit ourselves to conceive right ideas of things, we must necessarily affix the idea, not only of unchangeableness, but of the utter impossibility of any change taking place, by any means or accident whatever, in that which we would honour with the name of the word of God; and
therefore

therefore the word of God cannot exist in any written or human language.

The continually progressive change to which the meaning of words is subject, the want of an universal language which renders translations necessary, the errors to which translations are again subject, the mistakes of copyists and printers, together with the possibility of wilful alteration, are of themselves evidences, that human language, whether in speech or in print, cannot be the vehicle of the word of God.—The word of God exists in something else.

Did the book called the Bible, excel, in purity of ideas and expression, all the books that are now extant in the world, I would not take it for my rule of faith, as being the word of God; because the possibility would nevertheless exist of my being imposed upon. But when I see throughout the greatest part of this book, scarcely
any

any thing but a history of the grossest vices, and a collection of the most paltry and contemptible tales, I cannot dishonour my Creator by calling it by his name.

THUS much for the Bible. I now go on to the book called the New Testament. The *new* Testament! that is, the *new* Will, as if there could be two wills of the Creator.

Had it been the object or the intention of Jesus Christ to establish a new religion, he would undoubtedly have written the system himself, or *procured it to be written* in his life time. But there is no publication extant authenticated with his name. All the books called the New Testament were written after his death. He was a Jew by birth and by profession; and he was the
 Son

Son of God in like manner that every other person is; for the Creator is the Father of All.

The first four books, called Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, do not give a history of the life of Jesus Christ, but only detached anecdotes of him. It appears from these books, that the whole time of his being a preacher was not more than eighteen months; and it was only during this short time, that those men became acquainted with him. They make mention of him, at the age of twelve years, sitting, they say, among the Jewish doctors, asking and answering them questions. As this was several years before their acquaintance with him began, it is most probable they had this anecdote from his parents. From this time there is no account of him for about sixteen years. Where he lived, or how he employed

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himself

himself during this interval, is not known. Most probably he was working at his father's trade, which was that of a carpenter. It does not appear that he had any school education, and the probability is that he could not write, for his parents were extremely poor, as appears from their not being able to pay for a bed when he was born.

It is somewhat curious that the three persons, whose names are the most universally recorded, were of very obscure parentage. Moses was a foundling, Jesus Christ was born in a stable, and Mahomet was a mule-driver. The first and the last of these men, were founders of different systems of religion; but Jesus Christ founded no new system. He called men to the practice of moral virtues, and the belief of one God. The great trait in his character is philanthropy.

The

The manner in which he was apprehended, shews that he was not much known at that time; and it shews also that the meetings he then held with his followers were in secret: and that he had given over, or suspended, preaching publicly. Judas could no otherwise betray him than by giving information where he was, and pointing him out to the officers that went to arrest him; and the reason for employing and paying Judas to do this, could arise only from the causes already mentioned, that of his not being much known, and living concealed.

The idea of his concealment not only agrees very ill with his reputed divinity, but associates with it something of pusillanimity; and his being betrayed, or in other words, his being apprehended, on the information of one of his followers, shews that he did not intend to be appre-

hended, and consequently that he did not intend to be crucified.

The Christian mythologists tell us that Christ died for the sins of the world, and that he came on *purpose to die*. Would it not then have been the same if he had died of a fever, or of the small-pox, of old age, or of any thing else?

The declaratory sentence which, they say, was passed upon Adam in case he ate of the apple, was not, that *thou shalt surely be crucified*, but *thou shalt surely die*. The sentence was death, and not the *manner of dying*. Crucifixion, therefore, or any other particular manner of dying, made no part of the sentence that Adam was to suffer, and consequently, even upon their own tactic, it could make no part of the sentence that Christ was to suffer in the room of Adam. A fever would have done as well

well as a cross, if there was any occasion for either.

This sentence of death, which, they tell us, was thus passed upon Adam, must either have meant dying naturally; that is, ceasing to live; or have meant what these mythologists call damnation; and consequently, the act of dying on the part of Jesus Christ must, according to their system, apply as a prevention to one or other of these two *things* happening to Adam and to us.

That it does not prevent our dying is evident, because we all die; and if their accounts of longevity be true, men die faster since the crucifixion than before: and with respect to the second explanation, (including with it the *natural death* of Jesus Christ as a substitute for the *eternal death* or *damnation* of all mankind) it is impertinently representing the Creator as

coming off, or revoking the sentence, by a pun or a quibble upon the word *death*. That manufacturer of quibbles, St. Paul, if he wrote the books that bear his name, has helped this quibble on, by making another quibble upon the word *Adam*. According to him, there are two Adams; the one who sins in fact, and suffers by proxy; the other who sins by proxy, and suffers in fact. A religion thus interlarded with quibble, subterfuge and pun, has a tendency to instruct its professors in the practice of these arts. They acquire the habit without being aware of the cause.

If Jesus Christ was the Being which those mythologists tell us he was, and that he came into this world to *suffer*, which is a word they sometimes use instead of *to die*; the only real suffering he could have endured would have been *to live*. His existence here was a state of exilement or transportation

portation from heaven, and the way back to his original country was to die.—In fine, every thing in this strange system is the reverse of what it pretends to be. It is the reverse of truth, and I become so tired with examining into its inconsistencies and absurdities, that I hasten to the conclusion of it, in order to proceed to something better.

How much, or what parts of the books called the New Testament, were written by the persons whose names they bear, is what we can know nothing of, neither are we certain in what language they were originally written. The matters they now contain may be classed under two heads; anecdote, and epistolary correspondence.

The four books already mentioned, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, are altogether anecdotal. They relate events after they had taken place. They tell what
Jesus

Jesus Christ did and said, and what others did and said to him; and in several instances they relate the same event differently. Revelation is necessarily out of the question with respect to those books; not only because of the disagreement of the writers, but because revelation cannot be applied to the relating of facts by the persons who saw them done, nor to the relating or recording of any discourse or conversation by those who heard it. The book called the Acts of the Apostles, an anonymous work, belongs also to the anecdotal part.

All the other parts of the New Testament, except the book of enigmas, called the Revelations, are a collection of letters under the name of Epistles; and the forgery of letters has been such a common practice in the world, that the probability is, at least, equal, whether they are
genuine

genuine or forged. One thing, however, is much less equivocal, which is, that out of the matters contained in those books, together with the assistance of some old stories, the church has set up a system of religion very contradictory to the character of the person whose name it bears. It has set up a religion of pomp and of revenue in the pretended imitation of a person whose life was humility and poverty.

The invention of a purgatory, and of the releasing of souls therefrom, by prayers, bought of the church with money; the selling of pardons, dispensations, and indulgencies, are revenue laws, without bearing that name or carrying that appearance. But the case nevertheless is, that those things derive their origin from the proxyism of the crucifixion, and the theory deduced therefrom, which was, that one person could stand in the place of another,

ther, and could perform meritorious services for him. The probability therefore is, that the whole theory or doctrine of what is called the redemption (which is said to have been accomplished by the act of one person in the room of another) was originally fabricated on purpose to bring forward and build all those secondary and pecuniary redemptions upon; and that the passages in the books upon which the idea or theory of redemption is built, have been manufactured and fabricated for that purpose. Why are we to give this church credit, when she tells us that those books are genuine in every part, any more than we give her credit for every thing else she has told us, or for the miracles she says she has performed. That she *could* fabricate writings is certain, because she could write; and the composition of the writings in question, is of that kind that any body might

might do it; and that she *did* fabricate them is not more inconsistent with probability, than that she should tell us, as she has done, that she could and did work miracles.

Since then no external evidence can, at this long distance of time, be produced to prove, whether the church fabricated the doctrine called redemption or not, (for such evidence, whether for or against, would be subject to the same suspicion of being fabricated) the case can only be referred to the internal evidence which the thing carries of itself; and this affords a very strong presumption of its being a fabrication. For the internal evidence is, that the theory or doctrine of redemption has for its basis, an idea of pecuniary justice, and not that of moral justice.

If I owe a person money and cannot pay him, and he threatens to put me in
 prison,

prison, another person can take the debt upon himself, and pay it for me. But if I have committed a crime, every circumstance of the case is changed. Moral justice cannot take the innocent for the guilty, even if the innocent would offer itself. To suppose justice to do this, is to destroy the principle of its existence, which is the thing itself. It is then no longer justice. It is indiscriminate revenge.

This single reflection will shew that the doctrine of redemption is founded on a mere pecuniary idea, corresponding to that of a debt which another person might pay; and as this pecuniary idea corresponds again with the system of second redemptions, obtained through the means of money given to the church, for pardons, the probability is, that the same persons fabricated both the one and the other of those theories; and that, in truth, there is no such thing

thing as redemption; that it is fabulous; and that man stands in the same relative condition with his Maker he ever did stand since man existed; and that it is his greatest consolation to think so.

Let him believe this, and he will live more consistently and morally than by any other system. It is by his being taught to contemplate himself as an out-law, as an out-cast, as a beggar, as a mumper, as one thrown, as it were, on a dung-hill, at an immense distance from his Creator, and who must make his approaches by creeping and cringing to intermediate beings, that he conceives either a contemptuous disregard for every thing under the name of religion, or becomes indifferent, or turns, what he calls, devout. In the latter case, he consumes his life in grief, or the affectation of it. His prayers are reproaches. His humility is in gratitude. He calls him-

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self a worm, and the fertile earth a dung-hill; and all the blessings of life by the thankless name of vanities. He despises the choicest gift of God to man, the GIFT OF REASON; and having endeavoured to force upon himself the belief of a system against which reason revolts, he ungratefully calls it *human reason*, as if man could give reason to himself.

Yet with all this strange appearance of humility, and this contempt for human reason, he ventures into the boldest presumptions. He finds fault with every thing. His selfishness is never satisfied; his ingratitude is never at an end. He takes on himself to direct the Almighty what to do, even in the government of the universe. He prays dictatorially. When it is sun-shine, he prays for rain, and when it is rain, he prays for sun-shine. He follows the same idea in every thing that he prays for; for what is
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the amount of all his prayers, but an attempt to make the Almighty change his mind, and act otherwise than he does. It is as if he were to say—thou knowest not so well as I.

BUT some perhaps will say, Are we to have no word of God—No revelation! I answer yes. There is a word of God; there is a revelation.

THE WORD OF GOD IS THE CREATION WE BEHOLD: And it is in *this word*, which no human invention can counterfeit or alter, that God speaketh universally to man.

Human language is local and changeable, and is therefore incapable of being used as the means of unchangeable and universal information. The idea that God sent Jesus Christ to publish, as they say, the glad tidings to all nations, from one end of the

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earth.

earth unto the other, is consistent only with the ignorance of those who knew nothing of the extent of the world, and who believed, as those world-saviours believed, and continued to believe, for several centuries, (and that in contradiction to the discoveries of philosophers, and the experience of navigators) that the earth was flat like a trencher; and that a man might walk to the end of it.

But how was Jesus Christ to make any thing known to all nations? He could speak but one language, which was Hebrew; and there are in the world several hundred languages. Scarcely any two nations speak the same language, or understand each other; and as to translations, every man who knows any thing of languages, knows that it is impossible to translate from one language into another, not only without losing a great part of the original,

ginal, but frequently of mistaking the sense: and besides all this, the art of printing was wholly unknown at the time Christ lived.

It is always necessary that the means that are to accomplish any end, be equal to the accomplishment of that end, or the end cannot be accomplished. It is in this that the difference between finite and infinite power and wisdom discovers itself. Man frequently fails in accomplishing his end, from a natural inability of power to the purpose, and frequently from the want of wisdom to apply power properly. But it is impossible for infinite power and wisdom to fail as man faileth. The means it useth are always equal to the end: but human language, more especially as there is not an universal language, is incapable of being used as an universal means of unchangeable and uniform information; and therefore it

is not the means that God useth in manifesting himself universally to man.

It is only in the CREATION that all our ideas and conceptions of a *word of God* can unite. The creation speaketh an universal language, independently of human speech or human language, multiplied and various, as they be. It is an ever-existing original, which every man can read. It cannot be forged; it cannot be counterfeited; it cannot be lost; it cannot be altered; it cannot be suppressed. It does not depend upon the will of man whether it shall be published or not; it publishes itself from one end of the earth to the other. It preaches to all nations and to all worlds; and this *word of God* reveals to man all that is necessary for man to know of God.

Do we want to contemplate his power?
 We see it in the immensity of the creation.
 Do we want to contemplate his wisdom?

We

We see it in the unchangeable order by which the incomprehensible Whole is governed. Do we want to contemplate his munificence? We see it in the abundance with which he fills the earth. Do we want to contemplate his mercy? We see it in his not withholding that abundance even from the unthankful. In fine, do we want to know what God is? Search not the book called the Scripture, which any human hand might make, but the scripture called the Creation.

The only idea man can affix to the name of God, is that of a *first cause*, the cause of all things. And incomprehensibly difficult as it is for man to conceive what a first cause is, he arrives at the belief of it, from the ten-fold greater difficulty of disbelieving it. It is difficult beyond description to conceive that space can have no end; but it is more difficult to conceive an end.

It

It is difficult beyond the power of man to conceive an eternal duration of what we call time; but it is more impossible to conceive a time when there shall be no time. In like manner of reasoning, every thing we behold carries in itself the internal evidence that it did not make itself. Every man is an evidence to himself, that he did not make himself; neither could his father make himself, nor his grandfather, nor any of his race; neither could any tree, plant, or animal, make itself: and it is the conviction arising from this evidence, that carries us on, as it were, by necessity, to the belief of a first cause eternally existing, of a nature totally different to any material existence we know of, and by the power of which all things exist, and this first cause man calls God.

It is only by the exercise of reason, that man can discover God. Take away that
reason,

reason, and he would be incapable of understanding any thing; and, in this case, it would be just as consistent to read even the book called the Bible, to a horse as to a man. How then is it that those people pretend to reject reason?

Almost the only parts in the book called the Bible, that convey to us any idea of God, are some chapters in Job, and the 19th psalm. I recollect no other. Those parts are true *deistical* compositions; for they treat of the *Deity* through his works. They take the book of Creation as the word of God; they refer to no other book; and all the inferences they make are drawn from that volume.

I insert, in this place, the 19th psalm, as paraphrased into English verse, by Addison. I recollect not the prose, and where I write this I have not the opportunity of seeing it.

The

The spacious firmament on high,
 With all the blue etherial sky,
 And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
 Their great original proclaim.
 The unwearied sun, from day to day,
 Does his Creator's power display,
 And publishes to every land,
 The work of an Almighty hand.
 Soon as the evening shades prevail,
 The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
 And nightly to the list'ning earth
 Repeats the story of her birth.
 Whilst all the stars that round her burn,
 And all the planets in their turn,
 Confirm the tidings as they roll,
 And spread the truth from pole to pole.
 What tho' in solemn silence, all
 Move round this dark terrestrial ball,
 What tho' no real voice, nor sound,
 Amidst their radiant orbs be found,
 In reason's ear they all rejoice,
 And utter forth a glorious voice ;
 For ever singing as they shine,
 The HAND THAT MADE US IS DIVINE.

What more does man want to know
 than that the hand, or power that made
 these things is divine, is omnipotent. Let
 him

him believe this, with the force it is impossible to repel if he permits his reason to act, and his rule of moral life will follow of course.

The allusions in Job have all of them the same tendency with this psalm; that of deducing or proving a truth, that would be otherwise unknown, from truths already known.

I recollect not enough of the passages in Job to insert them correctly: but there is one that occurs to me that is applicable to the subject I am speaking upon. “ Canst thou by searching find out God; canst thou find out the Almighty to perfection.”

I know not how the printers have pointed this passage, for I keep no Bible: but it contains two distinct questions that admit of distinct answers.

First,

First, Canst thou by *searching* find out God? Yes. Because, in the first place, I know I did not make myself, and yet I have existence; and by *searching* into the nature of other things, I find that no other thing could make itself; and yet millions of other things exist; therefore it is, that I know, by positive conclusion, resulting from this search, that there is a power superior to all those things, and that power is God.

Secondly, Canst thou find out the Almighty to *perfection*? No. Not only because the power and wisdom he has manifested in the structure of the creation that I behold, is to me incomprehensible; but because even this manifestation, great as it is, is probably but a small display of that immensity of power and wisdom, by which millions of other worlds, to me
invisible

invisible by their distance, were created and continue to exist.

It is evident that both these questions were put to the reason of the person to whom they are supposed to have been addressed; and it is only by admitting the first question to be answered affirmatively, that the second could follow. It would have been unnecessary, and even absurd, to have put a second question more difficult than the first, if the first question had been answered negatively. The two questions have different objects, the first refers to the existence of God; the second to his attributes. Reason can discover the one, but it falls infinitely short in discovering the whole of the other.

I recollect not a single passage in all the writings ascribed to the men called apostles, that conveys any idea of what God is. Those writings are chiefly controversial;

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and the gloominess of the subject they dwell upon, that of a man dying in agony on a cross, is better suited to the gloomy genius of a monk in a cell, by whom it is not impossible they were written, than to any man breathing the open air of the creation. The only passage that occurs to me, that has any reference to the works of God, by which only his power and wisdom can be known, is related to have been spoken by Jesus Christ, as a remedy against distrustful care. "Behold the lillies of the field, they toil not, neither do they spin." This, however, is far inferior to the allusions in Job, and in the nineteenth psalm; but it is similar in idea, and the modesty of the imagery is correspondent to the modesty of the man.

As to the christian system of faith, it appears to me as a species of atheism; a sort of religious denial of God. It professes

esses to believe in a man rather than in God. It is a compound made up chiefly of manism with but little deism, and is as near to atheism as twilight is to darkness. It introduces between man and his maker an opaque body which it calls a redeemer; as the moon introduces her opaque self between the earth and the sun, and it produces by this means a religious or an irreligious eclipse of light. It has put the whole orb of reason into shade.

The effect of this obscurity has been that of turning every thing upside down, and representing it in reverse; and among the revolutions it has thus magically produced, it has made a revolution in theology.

That which is now called natural philosophy, embracing the whole circle of science, of which astronomy occupies the chief place, is the study of the works of God

and of the power and wisdom of God in his works, and is the true theology.

As the theology that is now studied in its place, it is the study of human opinions and of human fancies *concerning* God. It is not the study of God himself in the works that he has made, but in the works or writings that man has made; and it is not among the least of the mischiefs that the christian system has done to the world, that it has abandoned the original and beautiful system of theology, like a beautiful innocent to distress and reproach, to make room for the hag of superstition.

The book of Job, and the 19th psalm, which even the church admits to be more ancient than the chronological order in which they stand in the book called the Bible, are theological orations conformable to the original system of theology. The internal evidence of those orations proves
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to a demonstration, that the study and contemplation of the works of creation, and of the power and wisdom of God revealed and manifested in those works, made a great part of the religious devotion of the times in which they were written; and it was this devotional study and contemplation that led to the discovery of the principles upon which what are now called Sciences are established; and it is to the discovery of these principles that almost all the Arts that contribute to the convenience of human life owe their existence. Every principal art has some science for its parent, though the person who mechanically performs the work does not always, and but very seldom, perceive the connection.

IT is a fraud of the christian system to call the sciences *human inventions*; it is only

the application of them that is human. Every science has for its basis a system of principles as fixed and unalterable as those by which the universe is regulated and governed. Man cannot make principles; he can only discover them:

For example. Every person who looks at an almanack sees an account when an eclipse will take place, and he sees also that it never fails to take place according to the account there given. This shews that man is acquainted with the laws by which the heavenly bodies move. But it would be something worse than ignorance, were any church on earth to say, that those laws are an human invention.

It would also be ignorance, or something worse, to say, that the scientific principles by the aid of which man is enabled to calculate and fore-know when an eclipse will take place, are an human invention. Man
cannot:

cannot invent any thing that is eternal and immutable; and the scientific principles he employs for this purpose, must, and are, of necessity, as eternal and immutable as the laws by which the heavenly bodies move, or they could not be used as they are, to ascertain the time when, and the manner how an eclipse will take place.

The scientific principles that man employs to obtain the fore-knowledge of an eclipse, or of any thing else relating to the motion of the heavenly bodies, are contained chiefly in that part of science that is called trigonometry, or the properties of a triangle, which, when applied to the study of the heavenly bodies, is called astronomy; when applied to direct the course of a ship on the ocean, it is called navigation; when applied to the construction of figures drawn by a rule and compass, it is called geometry; when applied to the construction of
plans

plans of edifices, it is called architecture; when applied to the measurement of any portion of the surface of the earth, it is called land-surveying. In fine, it is the soul of science. It is an eternal truth: it contains the *mathematical demonstration* of which man speaks, and the extent of its uses are unknown.

It may be said, that man can make or draw a triangle, and therefore a triangle is a human invention.

But the triangle, when drawn, is no other than the image of the principle: it is a delineation to the eye, and from thence to the mind, of a principle that would otherwise be imperceptible. The triangle does not make the principle, any more than a candle taken into a room that was dark, makes the chairs and tables that before were invisible. All the properties of a triangle exist independently of the figure,
and

and existed before any triangle was drawn or thought of by man. Man had no more to do in the formation of those properties, or principles, than he had to do in making the laws by which the heavenly bodies move; and therefore the one must have the same divine origin as the other.

In the same manner as it may be said, that man can make a triangle, so also it may be said, he can make the mechanical instrument, called a lever. But the principle by which the lever acts, is a thing distinct from the instrument, and would exist if the instrument did not: it attaches itself to the instrument after it is made; the instrument therefore can act no otherwise than it does act; neither can all the effort of human invention make it act otherwise. That which, in all such cases, man calls the *effect*, is no other than the principle itself rendered perceptible to the senses.

Since

Since then, man cannot make principles, from whence did he gain a knowledge of them, so as to be able to apply them, not only to things on earth, but to ascertain the motion of bodies so immensely distant from him as all the heavenly bodies are? From whence, I ask, *could* he gain that knowledge, but from the study of the true theology?

It is the structure of the universe that has taught this knowledge to man. That structure is an ever existing exhibition of every principle upon which every part of mathematical science is founded. The offspring of this science is mechanics; for mechanics is no other than the principles of science applied practically. The man who proportions the several parts of a mill, uses the same scientific principles, as if he had the power of constructing an universe: but as he cannot give to matter that invisible agency,

agency, by which all the component parts of the immense machine of the universe have influence upon each other, and act in motional unison together without any apparent contact, and to which man has given the name of attraction, gravitation, and repulsion, he supplies the place of that agency by the humble imitation of teeth and cogs. All the parts of man's microcosm must visibly touch. But could he gain a knowledge of that agency, so as to be able to apply it in practice, we might then say, that another *canonical book* of the word of God had been discovered.

If man could alter the properties of the lever, so also could he alter the properties of the triangle: for a lever (taking that sort of lever which is called a steel-yard for the sake of explanation) forms, when in motion, a triangle: The line it descends from, (one point of that line being in the fulcrum)

fulcrum) the line it descends to, and the chord of the arc, which the end of the lever describes in the air, are the three sides of a triangle. The other arm of the lever describes also a triangle; and the corresponding sides of those two triangles, calculated scientifically or measured geometrically; and also the sines, tangents, and secants generated from the angles, and geometrically measured, have the same proportions to each other, as the different weights have that will balance each other on the lever, leaving the weight of the lever out of the case.

It may also be said that man can make a wheel and axis, that he can put wheels of different magnitudes together, and produce a mill. Still the case comes back to the same point, which is, that he did not make the principle that gives the wheels those powers. That principle is as unalterable

as

as in the former cases, or rather it is the same principle under a different appearance to the eye.

The power that two wheels, of different magnitudes, have upon each other, is in the same proportion as if the semi-diameter of the two wheels were joined together and made into that kind of lever I have described, suspended at the part where the semi-diameters join; for the two wheels, scientifically considered, are no other than the two circles generated by the motion of the compound lever.

It is from the study of the true theology, that all our knowledge of science is derived, and it is from that knowledge that all the arts have originated.

The Almighty lecturer, by displaying the principles of science in the structure of the universe, has invited man to study and to imitation. It is as if he had said to the

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inhabitants

inhabitants of this globe that we call ours,
 “ I have made an earth for man to dwell
 “ upon, and I have rendered the starry
 “ heavens visible, to teach him science and
 “ the arts. He can now provide for his
 “ own comfort, AND LEARN FROM MY
 “ MUNIFICENCE TO ALL, TO BE KIND TO
 “ EACH OTHER.”

Of what use is it, unless it be to teach man something, that his eye is endued with the power of beholding, to an incomprehensible distance, an immensity of worlds revolving in the ocean of space? Or of what use is it that this immensity of worlds is visible to man? What has man to do with the Pleiades, with Orion, with Sirius, with the star he calls the north star, with the moving orbs he has named Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury, if no uses are to follow from their being visible? A less power of vision
 would

would have been sufficient for man, if the immensity he now possesses were given only to waste itself, as it were, on an immense desert of space glittering with shows.

It is only by contemplating what he calls the starry heavens, as the book and school of science, that he discovers any use in their being visible to him, or any advantage resulting from his immensity of vision. But when he contemplates the subject in this light, he sees an additional motive for saying that *nothing was made in vain*: for in vain would be this power of vision if it taught man nothing.

As the christian system of faith has made a revolution in theology, so also has it made a revolution in the state of learning. That which is now called learning, was not learning originally. Learning does not consist, as the schools now make it to con-

H 2 sist,

sist, in the knowledge of languages, but in the knowledge of things to which language gives names.

The Greeks were a learned people; but learning with them did not consist in speaking Greek any more than in a Roman's speaking Latin, or a Frenchman's speaking French, or an Englishman's speaking English. From what we know of the Greeks, it does not appear that they knew or studied any language but their own; and this was one cause of their becoming so learned; it afforded them more time to apply themselves to better studies. The schools of the Greeks were schools of science and philosophy, and not of languages; and it is in the knowledge of the things that science and philosophy teach, that learning consists.*

Putting

* Almost all the scientific learning that now exists, came to us from the Greeks, or the people

Putting aside, as matter of distinct consideration, the outrage offered to the moral

H 3 justice

who spoke the Greek language. It therefore became necessary to the people of other nations, who spoke a different language, that some among them should learn the Greek language, in order that the learning the Greeks had, might be made known in those nations, by translating the Greek books of science and philosophy into the mother-tongue of each nation.

The study therefore of the Greek language, (and in the same manner for the Latin) was no other than the drudgery business of a linguist; and the language thus obtained, was no other than the means, or as it were, the tools employed to obtain the learning the Greeks had. It made no part of the learning itself; and was so distinct from it, as to make it exceedingly probable that the persons who had studied Greek sufficiently to translate those works, such, for instance, as Euclid's Elements, did not understand any of the learning the works contained.

As there is now nothing new to be learned from the dead languages, all the useful books being already translated, the languages are become useless, and the time expended in teaching and learning them is wasted. So far as the study of languages may contribute to the progress and communica-

justice of God, by supposing him to make the innocent suffer for the guilty, and also the

tion of knowledge (for it has nothing to do with the *creation* of knowledge) it is only in the living languages that new knowledge is to be found: and certain it is, that, in general, a youth will learn more of a living language in one year, than of a dead language in seven; and it is but seldom that the teacher knows much of it himself. The difficulty of learning the dead languages does not arise from any superior abstruseness in the languages themselves, but in their *being dead*, and the pronounciation entirely lost. It would be the same with any other language when it becomes dead. The best Greek linguist, that now exists, does not understand Greek so well as a Grecian plowman did, or a Grecian milkmaid; and the same for the Latin, compared with a plowman or a milkmaid of the Romans. It would therefore be advantageous to the state of learning, to abolish the study of the dead languages, and to make learning consist, as it originally did, in scientific knowledge.

The apology that is sometimes made for continuing to teach the dead languages is, that they are taught at a time when a child is not capable of exerting any other mental faculty than that of memory. But this is altogether erroneous. The human mind has a natural disposition to scientific

the loose morality and low contrivance of supposing him to change himself into the shape of a man, in order to make an excuse to himself for not executing his supposed sentence upon Adam; putting, I say,

knowledge, and to the things connected with it. The first and favourite amusement of a child, even before it begins to play, is that of imitating the works of man. It builds houses with cards or sticks; it navigates the little ocean of a bowl of water with a paper boat, or dams the stream of a gutter, and contrives something which it calls a mill; and it interests itself in the fate of its works with a care that resembles affection. It afterwards goes to school, where its genius is killed by the barren study of a dead language, and the philosopher is lost in the linguist.

But the apology that is now made for continuing to teach the dead languages, could not be the cause at first of cutting down learning to the narrow and humble sphere of linguistry; the cause, therefore, must be sought for elsewhere. In all researches of this kind, the best evidence that can be produced, is the internal evidence the thing carries with itself, and the evidence of circumstances that unites with it; both of which, in this case, are not difficult to be discovered.

say, those things aside, as matter of distinct consideration, it is certain, that what is called the christian system of faith, including in it the whimsical account of the creation; the strange story of Eve, the snake, and the apple; the amphibious idea of a man-god; the corporeal idea of the death of a god; the mythological idea of a family of gods; and the christian system of arithmetic, that three are one, and one is three, are all irreconcilable, not only to the divine gift of reason that God has given to man, but to the knowledge that man gains of the power and wisdom of God, by the aid of the sciences, and by studying the structure of the universe that God has made.

The setters up, therefore, and the advocates of the christian system of faith, could not but foresee that the continually progressive knowledge that man would gain
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by the aid of science, of the power and wisdom of God, manifested in the structure of the universe, and in all the works of creation, would militate against, and call into question, the truth of their system of faith; and therefore it became necessary to their purpose to cut learning down to a size less dangerous to their project, and this they effected by restricting the idea of learning to the dead study of dead languages.

They not only rejected the study of science out of the christian schools, but they persecuted it; and it is only within about the last two centuries that the study has been revived. So late as 1610, Galileo, a Florentine, discovered and introduced the use of telescopes, and by applying them to observe the motions and appearances of the heavenly bodies, afforded additional means for ascertaining the true structure

structure of the universe. Instead of being esteemed for these discoveries, he was sentenced to renounce them, or the opinions resulting from them, as a damnable heresy. And prior to that time. Vigilus was condemned to be burned for asserting the antipodes; or, in other words, that the earth was a globe, and habitable in every part where there was land; yet the truth of this is now too well known even to be told.

If the belief of errors not morally bad did no mischief, it would make no part of the moral duty of man to oppose and remove them. There was no moral ill in believing the earth was flat like a trencher; any more than there was moral virtue in believing it was round like a globe; neither was there any moral ill in believing that the Creator made no other world than this, any more than there was moral virtue

tue in believing that he made millions, and that the infinity of space is filled with worlds. But when a system of religion is made to grow out of a supposed system of creation that is not true, and to unite itself therewith in a manner almost inseparable therefrom, the case assumes an entirely different ground. It is then that errors, not morally bad, become fraught with the same mischiefs as if they were. It is then that the truth, though otherwise indifferent in itself, becomes an essential, by becoming the criterion, that either confirms by corresponding evidence, or denies by contradictory evidence, the reality of the religion itself. In this view of the case, it is the moral duty of man to obtain every possible evidence that the structure of the heavens, or any other part of creation affords, with respect to systems of religion. But this, the supporters or partizans of the
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the christian system, as if dreading the result, incessantly opposed, and not only rejected the sciences, but persecuted the professors. Had Newton or Descartes lived three or four hundred years ago, and pursued their studies as they did, it is most probable they would not have lived to finish them; and had Franklin drawn lightning from the clouds at the same time, it would have been at the hazard of expiring for it in flames.

Later times have laid all the blame upon the Goths and Vandals; but, however unwilling the partizans of the christian system may be to believe or to acknowledge it, it is nevertheless true, that the age of ignorance commenced with the christian system. There was more knowledge in the world before that period than for many centuries afterwards; and as to religious knowledge, the christian system,

as already said, was only another species of mythology; and the mythology to which it succeeded was a corruption of an ancient system of theism.*

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* It is impossible for us now to know at what time the heathen mythology began; but it is certain, from the internal evidence that it carries, that it did not begin in the same state or condition in which it ended. All the gods of that mythology, except Saturn, were of modern invention. The supposed reign of Saturn was prior to that which is called the heathen mythology, and was so far a species of theism that it admitted the belief of only one God. Saturn is supposed to have abdicated the government in favour of his three sons and one daughter, Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, and Juno; after this, thousands of other gods and demi-gods were imaginarily created, and the calendar of gods increased as fast as the calendar of saints and the calendar of courts have increased since.

All the corruptions that have taken place in theology, and in religion, have been produced by admitting of what man calls *revealed religion*. The mythologists pretended to more revealed religion than the christians do. They had their oracles and their priests, who were supposed to receive

It is owing to this long interregnum of science, *and to no other cause*, that we have now to look back through a vast chasm of many hundred years to the respectable characters we call the ancients. Had the progression of knowledge gone on proportionably with the stock that before existed, that chasm would have been filled up with characters rising superior in knowledge to each other; and those ancients, we now so
 much

and deliver the word of God verbally on almost all occasions.

Since then, all corruptions, down from Moloch to modern predestinarianism, and from the human sacrifices of the heathens to the christian sacrifice of the Creator, have been produced by admitting what is called *revealed religion*. The most effectual means to prevent all such evils and impositions is not to admit of any other revelation than that which is manifested in the book of Creation; and to contemplate the Creation as the only true and real word of God that ever did or ever will exist, and that every thing else, called the word of God, is fable and imposition.

much admire, would have appeared respectably in the back ground of the scene. But the christian system laid all waste; and if we take our stand about the beginning of the sixteenth century, we look back through that long chasm, to the times of the ancients, as over a vast sandy desert, in which not a shrub appears to intercept the vision to the fertile hills beyond.

It is an inconsistency, scarcely possible to be credited, that any thing should exist under the name of a *religion*, that held it to be *irreligious* to study and contemplate the structure of the universe that God had made. But the fact is too well established to be denied. The event that served more than any other to break the first link in this long chain of despotic ignorance, is that known by the name of the reformation by Luther. From that time, though it does not appear to have made any part of

the intention of Luther, or of those who are called reformers, the Sciences began to revive, and Liberality, their natural associate, began to appear. This was the only public good the reformation did; for with respect to religious good, it might as well not have taken place. The mythology still continued the same; and a multiplicity of national popes grew out of the downfall of the Pope of Christendom.

HAVING thus shewn, from the internal evidence of things, the cause that produced a change in the state of learning; and the motive for substituting the study of the dead languages in the place of the Sciences, I proceed, in addition to the several observations already made in the former part of this work, to compare, or rather to confront, the evidence that the
 structure

himself afterwards. Every person of learning is finally his own teacher; the reason of which is, that principles, being of a distinct quality to circumstances, cannot be impressed upon the memory. Their place of mental residence is the understanding, and they are never so lasting as when they begin by conception. Thus much for the introductory part.

From the time I was capable of conceiving an idea, and acting upon it by reflection, I either doubted the truth of the christian system, or thought it to be a strange affair; I scarcely know which it was: but I well remember, when about seven or eight years of age, hearing a sermon read by a relation of mine, who was a great devotee of the church, upon the subject of what is called *Redemption by the Death of the Son of God*. After the sermon was ended I went into the garden, and as I was going down the
garden

garden steps (for I perfectly recollect the spot) I revolted at the recollection of what I had heard, and thought to myself that it was making God Almighty act like a passionate man that killed his son when he could not revenge himself any other way; and as I was sure a man would be hanged that did such a thing, I could not see for what purpose they preached such sermons. This was not one of those kind of thoughts that had any thing in it of childish levity; it was to me a serious reflection, arising from the idea I had, that God was too good to do such an action, and also too Almighty to be under any necessity of doing it. I believe in the same manner to this moment; and I moreover believe, that any system of religion that has any thing in it that shocks the mind of a child cannot be a true system.

It seems as if parents, of the christian profession, were ashamed to tell their children

dren any thing about the principles of their religion. They sometimes instruct them in morals, and talk to them of the goodness of what they call Providence; for the christian mythology has five deities: there is God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Ghost, the God Providence, and the Goddess Nature. But the christian story of God the Father putting his son to death, or employing people to do it (for that is the plain language of the story) cannot be told by a parent to a child; and to tell him that it was done to make mankind happier and better, is making the story still worse, as if mankind could be improved by the example of murder; and to tell him that all this is a mystery, is only making an excuse for the incredibility of it.

How different is this to the pure and simple profession of Deism! The true deist has but one Deity; and his religion consists

sits in contemplating the power, wisdom, and benignity of the Deity in his works, and in endeavouring to imitate him in every thing moral, scientific, and mechanical.

The religion that approaches the nearest of all others to true deism, in the moral and benign part thereof, is that professed by the quakers, but they have contracted themselves too much by leaving the works of God out of their system. Though I reverence their philanthropy, I cannot help smiling at the conceit, that if the taste of a quaker could have been consulted at the creation, what a silent and drab-coloured creation it would have been! Not a flower would have blossomed its gaities, nor a bird been permitted to sing.

QUITTING these reflections, I proceed to other matters. After I had made myself

myself master of the use of the globes and of the orrery,* and conceived an idea of the infinity of space, and of the eternal divisibility of matter, and obtained, at least, a general knowledge of what is called natural philosophy, I began to compare, or, as I have before said, to confront the internal evidence those things afford with the christian system of faith.

Though it is not a direct article of the

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* As this book may fall into the hands of persons who do not know what an orrery is, it is for their information I add this note, as the name gives no idea of the uses of the thing. The orrery has its name from the person who invented it. It is a machinery of clock-work representing the universe in miniature; and in which the revolution of the earth round itself and round the sun, the revolution of the moon round the earth, the revolution of the planets round the sun, their relative distances from the sun as the center of the whole system, their relative distances from each other, and their different magnitudes, are represented as they really exist in what we call the heavens.

christian system that this world that we inhabit is the whole of the habitable creation, yet it is so worked up therewith, from what is called the Mosaic account of the creation, the story of Eve and the apple, and the counterpart of that story, the death of the Son of God, that to believe otherwise; that is, to believe that God created a plurality of worlds at least as numerous as what we call stars, renders the christian system of faith at once little and ridiculous, and scatters it in the mind like feathers in the air. The two beliefs cannot be held together in the same mind; and he who thinks that he believes both, has thought but little of either.

Though the belief of a plurality of worlds was familiar to the ancients, it is only within the last three centuries that the extent and dimensions of this globe that we inhabit have been ascertained. Several
vessels,

vessels, following the tract of the ocean, have sailed entirely round the world, as a man may march in a circle, and come round by the contrary side of the circle to the spot he set out from. The circular dimensions of our world in the widest part, as a man would measure the widest round of an apple or a ball, is only twenty-five thousand and twenty English miles, reckoning sixty-nine miles and an half to an equatorial degree, and may be sailed round in the space of about three years.*

A world of this extent may, at first thought, appear to us to be great; but if we compare it with the immensity of space in which it is suspended, like a bubble or a balloon in the air, it is infinitely less in

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proportion

* Allowing a ship to sail, on an average, three miles in an hour, she would sail entirely round the world in less than one year, if she could sail in a direct circle; but she is obliged to follow the course of the ocean.

proportion than the smallest grain of sand is to the size of the world, or the finest particle of dew to the whole ocean, and is therefore but small; and, as will be hereafter shewn, is only *one* of a system of worlds, of which the universal creation is composed.

It is not difficult to gain some faint idea of the immensity of space in which this and all the other worlds are suspended, if we follow a progression of ideas. When we think of the size or dimensions of a room, our ideas limit themselves to the walls, and there they stop. But when our eye, or our imagination, darts into space; that is, when it looks upward into what we call the open air, we cannot conceive any walls or boundaries it can have; and if for the sake of resting our ideas, we suppose a boundary, the question immediately renews itself, and asks, what is beyond that boundary?

boundary? and in the same manner, what is beyond the next boundary? and so on, till the fatigued imagination returns and says, *there is no end*. Certainly, then, the Creator was not pent for room when he made this world no larger than it is; and we have to seek the reason in something else.

If we take a survey of our own world, or rather of this; of which the Creator has given us the use, as our portion in the immense system of creation, we find every part of it, the earth, the waters, and the air that surround it, filled, and, as it were, crowded with life, down from the largest animals that we know of, to the smallest insects the naked eye can behold, and from thence to others still smaller, and totally invisible without the assistance of the microscope. Every tree, every plant, every leaf, serves not only as an habitation, but as a

world to some numerous race, till animal existence becomes so exceedingly refined, that the effluvia of a blade of grass would be food for thousands.

Since then no part of our earth is left unoccupied, why is it to be supposed, that the immensity of space is a naked void, lying in eternal waste? There is room for millions of worlds as large or larger than ours, and each of them millions of miles apart from each other.

Having now arrived at this point, if we carry our ideas only one thought further, we shall see, perhaps, the true reason, at least a very good reason for our happiness, why the Creator, instead of making one immense world, extending over an immense quantity of space, has preferred dividing that quantity of matter into several distinct and separate worlds, which we call planets, of which our earth is one. But before I
 explain

explain my ideas upon this subject, it is necessary (not for the sake of those that already know, but for those who do not) to shew what the system of the universe is.

That part of the universe, that is called the solar system (meaning the system of worlds to which our earth belongs, and of which Sol, or in English language the Sun, is the center) consists, besides the Sun, of six distinct orbs, or planets, or worlds, besides the secondary bodies, called satellites, or moons, of which our earth has one that attends her in her annual revolution round the Sun, in like manner as the other satellites, or moons, attend the planets, or worlds, to which they severally belong, as may be seen by the assistance of the telescope.

The Sun is the center, round which those six worlds, or planets, revolve at different distances therefrom, and in circles concentric

concentric to each other. Each world keeps constantly in nearly the same tract round the Sun, and continues, at the same time, turning round itself, in nearly an upright position, as a top turns round itself when it is spinning on the ground, and leans a little sideways.

It is this leaning of the earth (23 1-2 degrees) that occasions summer and winter, and the different length of days and nights. If the earth turned round itself in a position perpendicular to the plane or level of the circle it moves in round the Sun, as a top turns round when it stands erect on the ground, the days and nights would be always of the same length, twelve hours day, and twelve hours night, and the season would be uniformly the same throughout the year.

Every time that a planet (our earth for example) turns round itself, it makes what

we call day and night; and every time it goes entirely round the Sun, it makes what we call a year, consequently our world turns three hundred and sixty-five times round itself, in going once round the Sun.*

The names that the ancients gave to those six worlds, and which are still called by the same names, are Mercury, Venus, this world that we call ours, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. They appear larger to the eye than the stars, being many million miles nearer to our earth than any of the stars are. The planet Venus is that which is called the evening star, and sometimes the morning star, as she happens to set after, or rise before, the Sun, which, in either case, is never more than three hours.

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* Those who supposed that the Sun went round the earth every 24 hours, made the same mistake in idea, that a cook would do in fact, that should make the fire go round the meat, instead of the meat turning round itself towards the fire.

The Sun, as before said, being the center, the planet, or world, nearest the Sun, is Mercury; his distance from the Sun is thirty-four million miles, and he moves round in a circle always at that distance from the Sun, as a top may be supposed to spin round in the tract in which a horse goes in a mill. The second world is Venus; she is fifty-seven million miles distant from the Sun, and consequently moves round in a circle much greater than that of Mercury. The third world is this that we inhabit, and which is ninety-five million miles distant from the Sun, and consequently moves round in a circle greater than that of Venus. The fourth world is Mars; he is distant from the Sun one hundred and thirty-four million miles, and consequently moves round in a circle greater than that of our earth. The fifth is Jupiter; he is distant from the Sun five hundred and fifty-

fifty-seven million miles, and consequently moves round in a circle greater than that of Mars. The sixth world is Saturn; he is distant from the Sun seven hundred and sixty-three million miles, and consequently moves round in a circle that furrounds the circles or orbits of all the other worlds or planets.*

The space, therefore, in the air, or in the immensity of space, that our solar system takes up for the several worlds to perform their revolutions in round the Sun, is of the extent in a strait line of the whole diameter of the orbit or circle in which Saturn moves round the Sun, which being double his distance from the Sun, is fifteen hundred and twenty-six million miles; and its circular extent is nearly five thousand
million,

* Mr. Paine has made no mention of the planet Herschel, which was first discovered by the person whose name it bears, in 1781. It is at a greater distance from the Sun than either of the other planets, and consequently occupies a greater length of time in performing its revolutions.

million, and its globical content is almost three thousand five hundred million times three thousand five hundred million square miles.*

But

* If it should be asked, how can man know these things? I have one plain answer to give, which is, that man knows how to calculate an eclipse, and also how to calculate, to a minute of time, when the planet Venus, in making her revolutions round the sun, will come in a strait line between our earth and the Sun, and will appear to us about the size of a large pea passing across the face of the Sun. This happens but twice in about an hundred years, at the distance of about eight years from each other, and has happened twice in our time, both of which were foreknown by calculation. It can also be known when they will happen again for a thousand years to come, or to any other portion of time. As, therefore, man could not be able to do those things if he did not understand the solar system, and the manner in which the revolutions of the several planets or worlds are performed, the fact of calculating an eclipse or a transit of Venus, is a proof in point that the knowledge exists; and as to a few thousand, or even a few million miles more or less, it makes scarcely any sensible difference in such immense distances.

But this, immense as it is, is only one system of worlds. Beyond this, at a vast distance into space, far beyond all power of calculation, are the stars called the fixed stars. They are called fixed, because they have no revolutionary motion as the fix worlds or planets have that I have been describing. Those fixed stars continue always at the same distance from each other, and always in the same place, as the Sun does in the center of our system. The probability therefore is, that each of those fixed stars is also a Sun, round which another system of worlds or planets, though too remote for us to discover, performs its revolutions, as our system of worlds does round our central Sun.

By this easy progression of ideas, the immensity of space will appear to us to be filled with systems of worlds; and that no part of space lies waste, any more than any

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part

part of our globe of earth and water is left unoccupied.

HAVING thus endeavoured to convey, in a familiar and easy manner, some idea of the structure of the universe, I return to explain what I before alluded to, namely, the great benefits arising to man in consequence of the Creator having made a *plurality* of worlds, such as our system is, consisting of a central Sun and six worlds, besides satellites, in preference to that of creating one world only of a vast extent.

It is an idea I have never lost sight of, that all our knowledge of science is derived from the revolutions (exhibited to our eye, and from thence to our understanding) which those several planets, or worlds, of which our system is composed, make in their circuit round the Sun.

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Had then the quantity of matter which these six worlds contain been blended into one solitary globe, the consequence to us would have been, that either no revolutionary motion would have existed, or not a sufficiency of it to give us the ideas and the knowledge of science we now have; and it is from the sciences that all the mechanical arts that contribute so much to our earthly felicity and comfort are derived.

As therefore the Creator made nothing in vain, so also must it be believed that he organized the structure of the universe in the most advantageous manner for the benefit of man: and as we see, and from experience feel the benefits we derive from the structure of the universe, formed as it is, which benefits we should not have had the opportunity of enjoying, if the structure, so far as relates to our system, had been a solitary globe, we can discover, at least, one rea-

son why a *plurality* of worlds has been made, and that reason calls forth the devotional gratitude of man, as well as his admiration.

But it is not to us, the inhabitants of this globe, only, that the benefits arising from a plurality of worlds are limited. The inhabitants of each of the worlds, of which our system is composed, enjoy the same opportunities of knowledge as we do. They behold the revolutionary motions of our earth, as we behold theirs. All the planets revolve in sight of each other; and therefore the same universal school of science presents itself to all.

Neither does the knowledge stop here. The system of worlds, next to us, exhibits in its revolution the same principles and school of science to the inhabitants of their system, as our system does to us, and in like manner throughout the immensity of space. Our

Our ideas, not only of the Almighty-ness of the Creator, but of his wisdom and his beneficence, become enlarged in proportion as we contemplate the extent and the structure of the universe. The solitary idea of a solitary world rolling, or at rest, in the immense ocean of space, gives place to the cheerful idea of a society of worlds, so happily contrived, as to administer, even by their motion, instruction to man. We see our own earth filled with abundance; but we forget to consider how much of that abundance is owing to the scientific knowledge the vast machinery of the universe has unfolded.

But, in the midst of those reflections, what are we to think of the christian system of faith that forms itself upon the idea of only one world, and that of no greater extent, as is before shewn, than twenty-five thousand miles? An extent, which a man

L 3 walking

walking at the rate of three miles an hour, for twelve hours in a day, could he keep on in a circular direction, would walk entirely round in less than two years. Alas! what is this to the mighty ocean of space, and the Almighty power of the Creator!

From whence then could arise the solitary and strange conceit that the Almighty, who had millions of worlds equally dependent on his protection, should quit the care of all the rest, and come to die in our world, because, they say, one man and one woman had eaten an apple? And, on the other hand, are we to suppose that every world, in the boundless creation, had an Eve, and apple, a serpent, and a redeemer? In this case, the person who is irreverently called the Son of God, and sometimes God himself, would have nothing else to do than to travel from world to world, in an endless succession of death with scarcely a momentary interval of life. It

It has been, by rejecting the evidence, that the word, or works of God in the creation, affords to our senses, and the action of our reason upon that evidence, that so many wild and whimsical systems of faith, and of religion, have, been fabricated and set up. There may be many systems of religion, that, so far from being morally bad, are in many respects morally good: but there can be but ONE that is true; and that one necessarily must, as it ever will, be in all things consistent with the ever existing word of God that we behold in his works. But such is the strange construction of the Christian system of faith, that every evidence the heavens afford to man, either directly contradicts it, or renders it absurd.

It is possible to believe, and I always feel pleasure in encouraging myself to believe it, that there have been men in the
 world

world who persuaded themselves that what is called a *pious fraud*, might, at least under particular circumstances, be productive of some good. But the fraud being once established, could not afterwards be explained; for it is with a pious fraud, as with a bad action, it begets a calamitous necessity of going on.

The persons who first preached the christian system of faith, and in some measure combined with it the morality preached by Jesus Christ, might persuade themselves that it was better than the heathen mythology that then prevailed. From the first preachers, the fraud went on to the second, and to the third, till the idea of its being a pious fraud became lost in the belief of its being true; and that belief came again encouraged by the interest of those who made a livelihood by preaching it.

But

But though such a belief might, by such means, be rendered almost general among the laity, it is next to impossible to account for the continual persecution carried on by the church, for several hundred years, against the sciences and against the professors of science, if the church had not some record or some tradition that it was originally no other than a pious fraud, or did not foresee that it could not be maintained against the evidence that the structure of the universe afforded.

HAVING thus shewn the irreconcilable inconsistencies between the real word of God existing in the universe, and that which is called *the word of God*, as shewn to us in a printed book that any man might make, I proceed to speak of the three principal means that have been employed

ployed in all ages, and perhaps in all countries, to impose upon mankind.

Those three means are, Mystery, Miracle, and Prophecy. The two first are incompatible with true religion, and the third ought always to be suspected.

With respect to mystery, every thing we behold is, in one sense, a mystery to us. Our own existence is a mystery: the whole vegetable world is a mystery. We cannot account how it is that an acorn, when put into the ground, is made to develope itself, and become an oak. We know not how it is that the seed we sow unfolds and multiplies itself, and returns to us such an abundant interest for so small a capital.

The fact, however, as distinct from the operating cause, is not a mystery because we see it; and we know also the means we are to use, which is no other than putting the seed into the ground. We know therefore

fore as much as is necessary for us to know; and that part of the operation that we do not know, and which if we did, we could not perform, the Creator takes upon himself and performs it for us. We are therefore better off than if we had been let into the secret, and left to do it for ourselves.

But though every created thing is in this sense a mystery, the word mystery cannot be applied to *moral truth*, any more than obscurity can be applied to light. The God in whom we believe is a God of moral truth, and not a God of mystery or obscurity. Mystery is the antagonist of truth. It is a fog of human invention, that obscures truth and represents it in distortion. Truth never envelops *itself* in mystery; and the mystery in which it is at any time enveloped, is the work of its antagonist, and never of itself.

Religion,

Religion, therefore, being the belief of a God, and the practice of moral truth, cannot have connection with mystery. The belief of a God, so far from having anything of mystery in it, is of all beliefs the most easy, because it arises to us, as is before observed, out of necessity. And the practice of moral truth, or in other words, a practical imitation of the moral goodness of God, is no other than our acting towards each other as he acts benignly towards all. We cannot *serve* God in the manner we serve those who cannot do without such service; and, therefore, the only idea we can have of serving God, is that of contributing to the happiness of the living creation that God has made. This cannot be done by retiring ourselves from the society of the world, and spending a reclusive life in selfish devotion.

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The very nature and design of religion, if I may so express it, prove even to demonstration, that it must be free from every thing of mystery, and unincumbered with every thing that is mysterious. Religion, considered as a duty, is incumbent upon every living soul alike, and therefore must be on a level to the understanding and comprehension of all. Man does not learn religion as he learns the secrets and mysteries of a trade. He learns the theory of religion by reflection. It arises out of the action of his own mind upon the things which he sees, or upon what he may happen to hear or to read, and the practice joins itself thereto.

When men, whether from policy or pious fraud, set up systems of religion incompatible with the word or works of God in the creation, and not only above,

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they were under the necessity of inventing, or adopting, a word that should serve as a bar to all questions, inquiries, and speculations. The word *mystery* answered this purpose; and thus it has happened, that religion, which, in itself, is without mystery, has been corrupted into a fog of mysteries.

As *mystery* answered all general purposes, *miracle* followed as an occasional auxiliary. The former served to bewilder the mind, the latter to puzzle the senses. The one was the lingo, the other the legerdemain.

But before going further into this subject, it will be proper to inquire what is to be understood by a miracle.

In the same sense that every thing may be said to be a mystery, so also may it be said, that every thing is a miracle, and that no one thing is a greater miracle than another.

another. The elephant, though larger, is not a greater miracle than a mite; nor a mountain a greater miracle than an atom. To an Almighty power, it is no more difficult to make the one than the other, and no more difficult to make a million of worlds than to make one. Every thing therefore is a miracle in one sense; whilst, in the other sense, there is no such thing as a miracle. It is a miracle when compared to our power, and to our comprehension. It is not a miracle compared to the power that performs it. But as nothing in this description conveys the idea that is affixed to the word miracle, it is necessary to carry the inquiry further.

Mankind have conceived to themselves certain laws, by which, what they call nature is supposed to act; and that a miracle is something contrary to the operation and effect of those laws. But unless

we know the whole extent of those laws, and of what are commonly called the powers of nature, we are not able to judge whether any thing that may appear to us wonderful or miraculous, be within, or be beyond, or be contrary to, her natural power of acting.

The ascension of a man several miles high into the air would have every thing in it that constitutes the idea of a miracle, if it were not known that a species of air can be generated several times lighter than the common atmospheric air, and yet possess elasticity enough to prevent the balloon in which that light air is inclosed, from being compressed into as many times less bulk, by the common air that surrounds it. In like manner, extracting flashes or sparks of fire from the human body, as visibly as from a steel struck with a flint, and causing iron or steel to move without any visible agent,

agent, would also give the idea of a miracle, if we were not acquainted with electricity and magnetism: so also would many other experiments in natural philosophy, to those who are not acquainted with the subject. The restoring persons to life, who are to appearance dead, as is practised upon drowned persons, would also be a miracle, if it were not known that animation is capable of being suspended without being extinct.

Besides these, there are performances by flight of hand, and by persons acting in concert, that have a miraculous appearance, which, when known; are thought nothing of. And besides these, there are mechanical and optical deceptions. There is now an exhibition in Paris of ghosts or spectres, which, though it is not imposed upon the spectators as a fact, has an astonishing appearance. As therefore we know

not the extent to which either nature or art can go, there is no positive criterion to determine what a miracle is; and mankind, in giving credit to appearances, under the idea of their being miracles, are subject to be continually imposed upon.

Since then appearances are so capable of deceiving, and things not real have a strong resemblance to things that are, nothing can be more inconsistent than to suppose that the Almighty would make use of means, such as are called miracles, that would subject the person who performed them to the suspicion of being an impostor, and the persons who related them to be suspected of lying, and the doctrine intended to be supported thereby, to be suspected as a fabulous invention.

Of all the modes of evidence that ever were invented to obtain belief to any system or opinion, to which the name of religion

ligion has been given, that of *miracle*, however successful the imposition may have been, is the most inconsistent. For, in the first place, whenever recourse is had to show, for the purpose of procuring that belief, (for a miracle, under any idea of the word, is a show) it implies a lameness or weakness in the doctrine that is preached. And, in the second place, it is degrading the Almighty into the character of a show-man, playing tricks to amuse and make the people stare and wonder. It is also the most equivocal sort of evidence that can be set up; for the belief is not to depend upon the thing called a miracle, but upon the credit of the reporter, who says that he saw it; and therefore the thing, were it true, would have no better chance of being believed than if it were a lie.

Suppose

Suppose I were to say, that when I sat down to write this book, a hand presented itself in the air, took up the pen, and wrote every word that is herein written; would any body believe me? certainly they would not. Would they believe me a whit the more if the thing had been a fact? certainly they would not. Since then, a real miracle, were it to happen, would be subject to the same fate as the falshood, the inconsistency becomes the greater, of supposing the Almighty would make use of means that would not answer the purpose for which they were intended, even if it were real.

If we were to suppose a miracle to be something so entirely out of the course of what is called nature, that she must go out of that course to accomplish it; and we see an account given of such miracle by the person who said he saw it, it raises
a question

a question in the mind very easily decided; which is, Is it more probable that nature should go out of her course, or that a man should tell a lie? We have never seen, in our time, nature go out of her course, but we have good reason to believe that millions of lies have been told in the same time; it is therefore at least millions to one, that the reporter of a miracle tells a lie.

The story of the whale swallowing Jonah, though a whale is large enough to do it, borders greatly on the marvellous; but it would have approached nearer to the idea of a miracle, if Jonah had swallowed the whale. In this case, which may serve for all cases of miracles, the matter would decide itself as before stated, namely, Is it more probable that a man should have swallowed a whale, or told a lie?

But

But supposing that Jonah had really swallowed the whale, and gone with it in his belly to Nineveh, and to convince the people that it was true, have cast it up in their sight of the full length and size of a whale, would they not have believed him to have been the devil instead of a prophet? or, if the whale had carried Jonah to Nineveh, and cast him up in the same public manner, would they not have believed the whale to have been the devil, and Jonah one of his imps?

The most extraordinary of all the things called miracles, related in the New Testament, is that of the devil flying away with Jesus Christ, and carrying him to the top of a high mountain; and to the top of the highest pinnacle of the temple, and showing him, and promising to him *all the kingdoms of the world*. How happened it that he did not discover America? or is
it

it only with *kingdoms* that his footy highness has any interest?

I have too much respect for the moral character of Christ, to believe that he told this whale of a miracle himself; neither is it easy to account for what purpose it could have been fabricated, unless it were to impose upon the connoisseurs of miracles, as is sometimes practised upon the connoisseurs of Queen Anne's farthings, and collectors of relics and antiquities; or to render the belief of miracles ridiculous, by outdoing miracle, as Don Quixote outdid chivalry; or to embarrass the belief of miracles by making it doubtful by what power, whether of God, or of the devil, any thing called a miracle was performed. It requires, however, a great deal of faith in the devil to believe this miracle.

In every point of view, in which those things called miracles can be placed and
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considered, the reality of them is improbable, and their existence unnecessary. They would not, as before observed, answer any useful purpose, even if they were true; for it is more difficult to obtain belief to a miracle, than to a principle evidently moral, without any miracle. Moral principle speaks universally for itself. Miracle could be but a thing of the moment, and seen but by a few; after this, it requires a transfer of faith, from God to man, to believe a miracle upon man's report. Instead therefore of admitting the recitals of miracles, as evidence of any system of religion being true, they ought to be considered as symptoms of its being fabulous. It is necessary to the full and upright character of truth, that it rejects the crutch; and it is consistent with the character of fable, to seek the aid that truth rejects.

rejects. Thus much for mystery and miracle.

As mystery and miracle took charge of the past and the present, prophecy took charge of the future, and rounded the tenets of faith. It was not sufficient to know what had been done, but what would be done. The supposed prophet was the supposed historian of times to come; and if he happened, in shooting with a long bow of a thousand years, to strike within a thousand miles of a mark, the ingenuity of posterity could make it point blank; and if he happened to be directly wrong, it was only to suppose, as in the case of Jonah and Nineveh, that God had repented himself, and changed his mind. What a fool do fabulous systems of religion make of man!

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IT has been shewn in a former part of this work, that the original meaning of the words *prophet* and *prophefying* has been changed, and that a prophet, in the sense the word is now used, is a creature of modern invention; and it is owing to this change in the meaning of the words, that the flights and metaphors of the Jewish poets, and phrases and expressions now rendered obscure by our not being acquainted with the local circumstances to which they applied at the time they were used, have been erected into prophecies, and made to bend to explanations at the will and whimsical conceits of sectaries, expounders, and commentators. Every thing unintelligible was prophetic, and every thing insignificant was typical. A blunder would have served for a prophecy; and a dish-clout for a type.

If

If by a prophet we are to suppose a man to whom the Almighty communicated some event that would take place in future, either there were such men, or there were not. If there were, it is consistent to believe that the event, so communicated, would be told in terms that could be understood, and not related in such a loose and obscure manner as to be out of the comprehension of those that heard it, and so equivocal as to fit almost any circumstance that might happen afterwards. It is conceiving very irreverently of the Almighty to suppose he would deal in this jesting manner with mankind: yet all the things called prophecies, in the book called the Bible, come under this description.

But it is with prophecy, as it is with miracle. It could not answer the purpose even if it were real. Those to whom a prophecy should be told, could not tell whether

the man prophesied or lied, or whether it had been revealed to him, or whether he conceited it: and if the thing that he prophesied, or pretended to prophecy, should happen, or something like it among the multitude of things that are daily happening, nobody could again know whether he foreknew it, or guessed at it, or whether it was accidental. A prophet, therefore, is a character useless and unnecessary; and the safe side of the case is, to guard against being imposed upon by not giving credit to such relations.

Upon the whole, mystery, miracle, and prophecy, are appendages that belong to fabulous, and not to true religion. They are the means by which so many *Lo heres!* and *Lo theres!* have been spread about the world, and religion been made into a trade. The success of one impostor gave encouragement to another, and the quieting sal-

vo^r of doing *some* good by keeping up a *pious fraud*, protected them from remorse.

Having now extended the subject to a greater length than I first intended, I shall bring it to a close by abstracting a summary from the whole.

First, That the idea or belief of a word of God existing in print, or in writing, or in speech, is inconsistent in itself for the reasons already assigned. These reasons, among many others, are the want of an universal language; the mutability of language; the errors to which translations are subject; the possibility of totally suppressing such a word; the probability of altering it, or of fabricating the whole, and imposing it upon the world.

Secondly, That the creation we behold, is the real and ever-existing word of God, in which we cannot be deceived. It proclaimeth his power, it demonstrates his

wisdom, it manifests his goodness and beneficence.

Thirdly, That the moral duty of man consists in imitating the moral goodness and beneficence of God manifested in the creation towards all his creatures. That seeing, as we daily do, the goodness of God to all men, it is an example, calling upon all men to practise the same towards each other; and consequently that every thing of persecution and revenge between man and man, and every thing of cruelty to animals, is a violation of moral duty.

I trouble not myself about the manner of future existence. I content myself with believing, even to positive conviction, that the power that gave me existence is able to continue it, in any form and manner he pleases, either with or without this body; and it appears more probable to me, that I shall continue to exist hereafter, than that

I should.

I should have had existence, as I now have, before that existence began.

It is certain that, in one point, all nations of the earth and all religions agree. All believe in a God. The things in which they disagree, are the redundancies annexed to that belief; and therefore, if ever an universal religion should prevail, it will not be believing any thing new, but in getting rid of redundancies, and believing as men believed at first. Adam, if ever there were such a man, was created a Deist; but in the mean time let every man follow, as he has a right to do, the religion and the worship he prefers.

END OF THE AGE OF REASON. (pt.1)

pt.2 follows p.202

EPITOME
OF
LEQUINIO'S
PREJUDICES DESTROYED.

REPORT
OF
THE
COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
LAND OFFICE

The Publisher of the American Edition of Mr. PAINE's 'Age of Reason' having just received an abstract of a book lately printed in Paris, entitled *Prejudices Destroyed*, by J. M. LEQUINIO, *Member of the National Convention of France, and Citizen of the Globe*, which is supposed to have been very instrumental in producing that scepticism so prevalent at this time in France, he presumes the following Epitome of this curious performance will be acceptable.

PREJUDICES DESTROYED.

MR. Lequinio has always distinguished himself by a fervid attachment to the cause of liberty. He was a patriot previous to the revolution of 1789, and a republican before the 10th of August, 1792, when France ceased to be governed by a king. But he has rendered himself no less remarkable by his *scepticism*, than by his hatred

sted of tyranny; for he is one of the philosophers to whom Dr. Priestley expressly addresses his late publication.*

Mr. L. dedicates this extraordinary work not to any particular nation, but to the whole universe: a future race may bless him for assailing the prejudices of the present; yet he aims not to procure their applause, but to ascertain their happiness and their liberty. After inviting the priesthood, 'who among all nations are proud, hypocritical, avaricious, and the supporters of that despotism which receives new strength from their efforts,'† to read this production,

* "Letters to the Philosophers of France, on the subject of religion."

† To most of the readers of this work it would be unnecessary to observe, that these reflections on the clergy can be applicable only in those countries where there are religious establishments sanctioned by law. In the United States there is happily no alliance of church and state.

American Publisher.

production, as it would afford them food for new calumny, and for fresh *anathemas*, he concludes by exclaiming, ‘Men, dare to think! nations, arise! tyrants, disappear!’

Of Prejudices. Prejudices are defined to be ‘general errors, to which men incline without reflection, because they imagine them to be truths.’ Among these are reckoned a belief in astrology, a science which reigned unrivalled for whole ages; in ghosts, which some stupid people still confide in, &c. ‘Prejudices arise out of ignorance and the want of reflection; these are the basis on which the system of despotism is erected, and it is the masterpiece of art in a tyrant, to perpetuate the stupidity of a nation, in order to perpetuate its slavery and his own dominion. If the multitude knew how to think, would they be dupes to phantoms, ghosts, hob-

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goblins,

goblins, spirits, &c. as they have been at all times, and in all nations? What is nobility, for example, to a man who thinks? What are all those abstract beings, children of an exalted imagination, which have no existence but in vulgar credulity, and who cease to have being as soon as we cease to believe in them?

‘ Mohammed, who was arrogant enough to command carnage in the name of heaven, has made ignorance an express article of religion, and the greatest difficulty, which virtuous men, who may wish to restore the Mohammedans to liberty, have to encounter, will be to make them violate that principle which prohibits instruction. The Prussian soldiers, those military machines, who are so powerfully subservient to the despotism of Frederick, have no communication whatever with the citizens; this circumstance engenders a shameful prejudice,

prejudice, which renders them at one and the same time, the slaves of the despot, and despots themselves.' The greatest, the most absurd, and the most foolish of all prejudices, is here stated to be that very prejudice which induces men to believe that they are necessary for their happiness, and for the very existence of society. The author is determined to hunt down errors of every kind, and he advises those who have not courage to hear him, 'to plunge into the miry ocean of ancient absurdities, and from fable to fable ascend to the revelations of Moses and Mohammed, to the thirty incarnations of the god Wisnou, to the creation of matter extracted out of nothing, to the resurrection of the body, and to all the monstrous absurdities, which until this day have degraded man, by smothering his intellectual power, and fettering his reason.'

Of Truth. A sage has observed, that truth lies concealed at the bottom of a well, and to this idea our author thinks every one will accede, who reflects how much it is still covered with dirt, by what a deluge of error it is overwhelmed, by how many prejudices it is walled in, and how very unlike it is to itself. Its most ardent admirers have hitherto veiled it from the eyes of the multitude; Jesus has had recourse to parables, Esop and Fontaine to fables, Voltaire to tales, and Rousseau to romances. ‘Come then, sublime truth! hasten thy steps, for thou art destined to produce the salvation of mankind, and to give the mortal blow to fanaticism and to tyranny! Issue from my mouth with all the force of simplicity; appear without any ornaments, the better to be perceived in thy flight, and visit the whole universe; destroy superstition; overturn
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its idols; break the rod of the oppressor; chase away despotism; annihilate slavery; and gladden the hearts of nations!

Of Glory. A passion for glory is stated to have been the destruction of all the virtues, the germ of all the vices, and, during every age, the scourge of human nature. ‘*Anathema* to all those who seek any other glory than the pleasure of doing good, and any other applause than the testimony of their own conscience!’

Of Honour. Custom makes that an honour in one country which is deemed a disgrace in another. A Laplander will offer his wife or his daughter to a stranger, and consider it as a point of politeness; a Parisian is indifferent about the virtue of his frail moiety; a citizen born in the provinces is miserable at the idea of her ceasing to be chaste. In the capital of England, a Lord ends a quarrel with his *sists*; in

the capital of France, a point of honour obliges one man to run another through the body. It was always deemed to be a disgrace to be hanged, but there was no dishonour in having the head cut off! To become a mother without the intervention of marriage is still held in horror in a thousand places; in others it is considered as an honour. To sleep with a slave in America is very common, but to eat with her would be a reproach! Before the revolution, to be the servant of a simple citizen, was looked upon as a very humiliating situation; but to be the *valet* or *lacquey* of a prince, was an honour which was purchased with large sums of money, and with a life of misery and discontent. In short, the point of honour is not only different in different countries, but it is always varying, always changing with circumstances, and is hardly worth the attention.

tion of a man, who can be a good father, a good husband, and a good citizen, without wishing to obtain any reward for his virtues.

Of Eloquence. ‘ What is eloquence? the art of deceiving men, by making them fond of error ready made; an art by which the factious may obtain success; and a certain scourge to liberty. The patriotic societies form the best and most proper institutions for creating and propagating public spirit, for shedding light upon a nation, and annihilating the reign of tyranny; but they, and even the National Assembly itself, are subjected by a particular kind of despotism, that of the orators, and thence may result great and innumerable evils. What signifies it to me, whether the despot, who subjugates me, be king, priest, or demagogue? I will not submit to any of them. The attachment

ment of the audience sometimes approaches towards idolatry; the liberty of opinion is invoked in vain; and, if you do not offer up incense to the idol of the day, you are termed a bad citizen, an aristocrat, a villain!' Mr. L. gives a receipt, by following which any public speaker may obtain applause. 'Begin,' says he, 'by flattering your hearers; say every thing that may tend to please; make use of all your art on purpose to deceive them; let your discourse abound with a vast multitude of words, in order to prevent them from forming any just idea of things; your volubility must be such, that one idea shall drive away that which preceded it, and that your audience may be rendered incapable of either judgment or reflection; call out pompous phrases, sonorous words, regular periods, and conclude by some sentiment calculated to affect the heart and

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to overwhelm the reason. You will have no sooner ended, than the repeated *bravos*, the clapping of hands, the movement of the feet, and *plaudits* of every possible kind, will ensure you a complete triumph, and woe to him who dares utter a single word against you !' Such, we are told, will ever be the effect of eloquence in a numerous assembly ; it is never serviceable but in books, for it may be used there without any great danger, because the reader can pause and take time for reflection. It is necessary that enslaved nations should be led by quack orators, and by despots who deceive, and who subjugate them : but a free people want only a philosopher, who will point out the road to truth, and allow them to pursue it.

Of Miracles. As to ' the pretended miracles' which have been worked by the authors of all religions, he accounts for them
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in the blindness of the multitude, and the arts of their leaders, whom he represents as the Mesmers and Cagliostros of former ages. Mr. L. pays many compliments to the genius of John Guttemberg, a native of Strasbourg, and a citizen of Mentz, who invented the art of printing, and thus enabled philosophy to diffuse truth and detect error.

Of Kings. We are here told, that kings have ever been tyrants, more or less despotic, more or less cruel, more or less unjust, but equally smitten with a love of power, intoxicated by the spirit of domination, forgetful that they were men, anxious to place themselves on a level with gods, and averse to recollect that all their power and authority was derived from the very nations whom they oppressed.

‘ It may easily be perceived, that by the word *tyrant*, I do not mean solely those
monsters

monsters of the human race, such as Nero, Caligula, Charles IX. &c. my definition extends to almost all kings, past and present; I do not even except that king of France so often vaunted as the ‘ good Henry;’* although less cruel than most of his predecessors, he was assuredly no less despotic, and thought no less than they, that all France was destined for his pleasure and his glory; if an innovator during his reign had dared to have recalled the memory of their unalienable rights to the minds of the people, he would have been crushed under the weight of the royal authority.†

‘ What

* Henry IV.

† ‘ Let any one recollect the game laws enacted by this monarch, and then ask himself if he were really a good king. By an article of his *ordonnance* on this subject, it was decreed, that every peasant, found with a gun in his hand, near a thicket, should be stripped naked, and beaten with rods around it until the blood came. It was thus that

‘ What should a king be, if he were as he ought? A man covered with a paper jacket, on which is written, (*De par la nation & la loi*) “ By order of the people and the law;” the herald of the nation, the proclaimer of its orders, and nothing more. It is ridiculous enough to see royalty propagated from father to son, like the king’s evil; it is still more ridiculous to see nations so deceived by being accustomed to slavery, as to become the fervile idolators of that power by which they are oppressed, without once recollecting that it is their own.’

Of

the life of man was sacrificed to the repose and the existence of hares and partridges, destined for the pleasures of a prince, more culpable, perhaps, in respect to this barbarous *law*, than any of his predecessors, because, educated among the indigent and unfortunate, he ought never to have permitted any other sentiments than those of gentleness and humanity to penetrate into his mind.’

Of Equality. It is but justice to the French nation, to observe here, that, while the malice of their enemies has accused them with a want to equalize property, an equal partition of rights has been alone inculcated by their philosophers and politicians; this principle, with a few exceptions, has been adopted in our own constitution.

Of Domestics. This chapter recommends the practice of humanity and beneficence towards servants: the former instils the love of morals.

Of the labouring Class. We are here told, that ignorance leads to subjection and misery; education to happiness and liberty.

Of Women. Our author laments, that throughout all Asia, Africa, and most parts of Europe, it is still the custom to shut up the fair sex, and make them prisoners from their earliest youth. He advises them to renounce their passion for trinkets and

P

baubles,

baubles, which leads to their subjection; to abandon their errors and their prejudices; to conquer their love of dominion; to renounce a life of frivolity; to detest vanity; and to sigh no longer after objects, the attainment of which can confer no real pleasure. He conjures them to free themselves from the yoke of religious prejudices, and above all things to learn to think and to make use of their reason, as superstition and weakness alone can ensure the dominion of the other sex over them.

Of Bastards. By the ancient laws of France, a woman's fortune passed away from her *illegitimate* son, and went to the collateral branches of her family; this is affirmed to have been a great hardship. The injustice of that scorn, with which children begotten out of the pale of marriage are treated, is here very forcibly inculcated.

Of

Of Slaves. Mr. L. like all other liberal and enlightened men, uninterested, and unwarped by the traffic of human flesh, loudly declaims against the savage, barbarous and inhuman custom of slavery.

Of Mourning. The author cannot discern the connexion between grief and the colour of a coat or gown.

The Punishment of Death, and Suicide. The idea of legitimating a crime, by enacting a law in favour of homicide, is here held in deserved abhorrence. The principal end of society is the preservation of the co-associates, and the defence of their lives against all who may wish to attack or to abridge them; the intemperance of the seasons, the voracity of animals, the persecution of one man against his fellow-man; in short, mankind have united against every thing that may endanger existence, and it is an evident consequence of this

P 2 principle,

principle, that a nation cannot take away the life of an individual. Mr. L. thinks it would be far more conducive to morality, to public education, and to the edification of posterity, that culprits should survive their crimes; and he would rather see Louis XVI. chained as a galley slave, and tugging at an oar, and his *wife* working during twenty or thirty years at the *Salpetriere*, than behold their heads struck off at the *Carroufel*. In short, he wishes for the suppression of capital punishments, and this circumstance, instead of conferring impunity upon crimes, would, according to him, produce infinitely more terror, as the offender would be subjected to a less barbarous, but an infinitely more long and severe punishment.*

All

* The American Publisher thinks the importance of the subject a sufficient apology for inserting this note.

All the laws against suicide are stated to be absolutely ridiculous, ineffectual, and

P 3

unjust;

“There is a manifest difference between *punishment* and *correction*; the latter, among rational beings, may always be performed by instruction; or at most by some gentle species of restraint. But punishment, on the part of the public, arises from no other source but a jealousy of power. It is a confession of the inability of society, to protect itself against an ignorant or refractory member. When there are factions in a state, contending for the supreme command, the pains inflicted by each party are summary; they often precede the crime; and the factions wreak their vengeance on each other, as a prevention of expected injuries. Something very similar to this is what perpetually takes place in every nation, in what is called a state of tranquillity and order: for government has usually been nothing more than a regulated faction. The party which governs, and the party which reluctantly submits to be governed, maintain a continual conflict; and out of that conflict proceed the crimes and the punishments, or, more properly speaking, the punishments and the crimes. When we see the power of the nation seizing an individual, dragging him to a tribunal, pronouncing him worthy of death, and then going through the solemn formalities of execution, it is natural to

unjust; the only way to prevent a man from taking away his life is, to declare that

ask, what is the meaning of all this? It certainly means, that the nation is in a state of civil war; and even in that barbarous stage of war, when it is thought necessary to put all prisoners to death. In deciding the question, whether a particular criminal should be put to death, I never would ask what is the nature of his offence; it has nothing to do with the question; I would simply inquire, what is the condition of the society. If it be in a state of internal peace, I would say it was wicked and absurd to think of inflicting such punishment. To plead that there is a necessity for that desperate remedy, proves a want of energy in the government, or of wisdom in the nation.

“ When men are in a state of war, with the enemy’s bayonets pointed at their breasts, or when they are in the heat of a revolution, encompassed by treason, and tormented by corruption, there is an apology for human slaughter; but when you have established a wise and manly government, founded on the moral sense, and invigorated by the enlightened reason of the people, let it not be sullied by that timid vengeance, which belongs only to tyrants and usurpers. I could wish that your constitution might declare, not merely what it has already declared, that the penal code shall be

that he has a right to do it, if he should be so disposed.

Of Oaths. Mankind must have been well convinced, that they were naturally dishonest, when they invented oaths as the test of truth: these do not bind rogues, and good men have no manner of occasion for them.

Of Intolerance. While there are religions, we are told there will be fanaticism, miracles, civil wars, knaves, and dupes. There are penitents, fanatics, and hypocrites, in China and in Turkey, as well as
in

reformed, but that, within a certain period after the return of peace, *the punishment of death shall be abolished.* It ought likewise to enjoin it on the legislative body, to soften the rigour of punishments in general, until they shall amount to little more than a tender paternal correction. Whoever will look into the human heart, and examine the order of nature in society, must be convinced, that this is the most likely method of preventing the commission of crimes."

Barlow's Letter to the Convention, p. 55.

in France; but there is not any religion, perhaps, in which there exists such a spirit of intolerance, as in that professed by the christian priests, the author of which preached up toleration by his example, as well as by his precepts.

Of War. Who is that perverse, and ever execrable man, who first invented the murderous art of war, and that famous science of tactics, which consists in the best means of massacring whole nations? One creature may assassinate another in a moment of passion, and, however barbarous this act really is, and however much it may be repugnant to the sensibility of a good man, yet he can conceive it: but for two men, in cool blood, to think of assassinating one another, or thousands of men of assassinating other thousands, with whom they are utterly unconnected, and can have

no quarrel or even difference with; of this he can form no idea.

O shame to the human species! Nations, blind, and asleep, will you never awake? What! shall not an individual whom you have placed upon the throne, and whom you have overwhelmed with your bounties, be satisfied with consuming the fruit of your sweat and of your toils, in the bosom of indolence and voluptuousness, and with laying your industry and your fortune under contribution! And shall he wish to dispose of your very existence? must you be the instruments of his anger and his vengeance, of his ambition and his mad desires?

He wishes to conquer a province, that is to say, to usurp the dominion over a country, and pillage the inhabitants; and it is to assist this audacious robbery, of which you will enjoy no lucrative portion,
that

that you are about to desolate the territories of a people who never offended you, to burn their villages, and to spread death and desolation over their fields; while in this attempt you expose yourselves to excessive fatigues, to continual privations, and even to death itself; or, what is still worse, to wounds, which but prolong a miserable existence!

Of History. It is allowed to be highly probable, that an Alexander and a Cæsar, those two great plunderers of the earth, and persecutors of nations, have really existed; it would indeed be unreasonable to doubt it; but when it is considered in how many different manners the transactions of the present day are represented, it is with some degree of hesitation that a wise man will give credit to the narratives said to be written twenty or thirty centuries ago, and long previous to the art of printing.

Of

Of the Creation and Antiquity of the World. Whoever is impelled by the desire of believing, and yet nevertheless knows how to reflect, will be induced to think the creation of the world, as laid down, and its novelty, as maintained in our *holy books*, exceedingly strange; for, setting aside the incomprehensibleness of 'the work of seven days,' it will appear amazing, how nations, in the short space of six thousand years, could have been so polished and intelligent in respect to the arts and sciences, as we see them at this very day, when we ourselves behold so little progress during a whole age.

Of Politics and Intrigue. The one of these is usually denominated the science of government; the other, the mode of acquiring fortune and credit; but they are both termed here the arts of deceiving.

Of Jesus Christ. He always displayed
virtue;

virtue; he always spoke according to the dictates of reason; he always preached up wisdom; he sincerely loved all men, and wished to do good, even to his executioners; he developed all the principles of moral equality, and of the purest patriotism; he met danger undismayed; he showed himself averse to the great, who in all ages have made a bad use of their power; he described the hard-heartedness of the rich; he attacked the pride of kings; he dared to resist, even in the face of tyrants; he despised glory and fortune; he was sober; he solaced the indigent; he taught the unfortunate how to suffer; he sustained weakness; he fortified decay; he consoled misfortune, and knew how to shed tears with them that wept; he taught men to subjugate their passions, to think, to reflect, to love one another, and to live happily together; he was hated by the powerful men whom

he

despotism, might have raised a storm, which would have burst upon my head; they would have smitten me, like a destructive monster, an assassin of the human race, a perturbator, a traitor! Each of these colossal phantoms has disappeared before the eye of reason, and the august image of liberty; however, an infinite number of prejudices, personal interest, and hypocrisy, all of them no less the tyrants, and the enemies of knowledge, still dwell among us.

There still remains at the bottom of thy heart, at the bottom of thy own-heart, the prejudices of thy infancy, the lessons of thy nurse, and the opinions of thy first instructors, which are the effects of that renunciation of thought which thou hast practised all the days of thy life, from the cradle upwards! In addition to this, it is the interest of every one to keep thee in
total

total blindness. The rich and powerful man dreads lest thou shouldst open thy eyes, and perceive that his strength and grandeur proceed from thy ignorance and submission. The vain man, with equality in his mouth, but not in his heart, fears lest thou shouldst discover the absurdity of his pretensions to superiority; the hypocrite, who terms himself the representative of the divinity, and the messenger of heaven, trembles lest thou shouldst begin to reflect, for, from that moment his credit and his authority are at an end. He eats and drinks at his leisure; he sleeps without care; he walks about in order to procure an appetite; he enjoys the price of thy labours in peace; thou payest for his pleasures, his subsistence, and even for his sleep. But, wert thou to begin to reason, thou wouldst soon perceive thy error; thou wouldst touch the phantom, and it would

Q 2

instantly

instantly vanish; thou wouldst discover that he is an useless parasite, and that all his authority reposes on thy foolish credulity, thy weakness, thy chimerical fears, and the ridiculous hopes which he has taken care to inspire thee with, ever since thou camest out of thy mother's womb. Perhaps thy very wife is interested to deceive thee, on purpose to conceal her disorders, and to sanctify her connexions with the representative of the divinity, who renounces the holy laws of nature, because he spares himself, at one and the same time, the uneasiness and the duties of paternity!

These will excite thy passions, arm thy heart, and call up thy hatred against my lessons and my doctrine; for I am an impious being, who neither believe in saints nor in miracles; I am an impious being, who would drink wine in the midst of Turks at Constantinople, who would eat
pork

pork with the Jews, and the flesh of a tender lamb or a fat pullet among the Christians on a Friday, even within the palace of a Pope, or beneath the roof of the vatican. I am an impious man, for I firmly believe that three are more than one; that the whole is greater than one of its parts; that a body cannot exist in a thousand places at one and the same moment, and be entire in a thousand detached portions of itself.

I am an impious man, for I never believe on the word of another whatever contradicts my own reason; and if a thousand doctors of the law should tell me, that they had seen a sparrow devour an ox in a quarter of an hour, or take the carcase in its bill, and carry it to its nest in order to feed its young, were they even to swear by their surplices, their stoles, or their square bonnets, they would still find me incredulous!

Q 3.

I am

I am an impious man, for I do not believe that anointing the tips of the fingers with oil, wearing the ecclesiastical *tonsure*, or cutting the hair, that the being cloathed in a black cassock, or a violet robe, and carrying a mitre on the head, and a cross in the hand, can render an ignorant fellow (incapable of conducting that plough which he has but just quitted) able to work miracles.

In short, my brother, I must be an impious man, since my conduct has no other regulator than my conscience; since I myself have no other principle, than the desire of public happiness, and no other divinity than virtue. Thou must necessarily hate me, for it is a great crime to think and to believe otherwise than thyself!

But have I committed murder or carnage, theft, rapine, evil speaking, calumny? have I taught the art of deceiving men? have I insinuated a spirit of vengeance?

geance? have I preached up fornication or adultery? have I inculcated despotism on the part of the great, and slavery on that of the humble?

No—on the contrary, I have pointed out the road to truth; I have proved to thee, that thy happiness consists in virtue; I have proved to thee, that thou hast hitherto been the dupe of those who fatten upon thy substance, and bathe themselves in thy sweat, and that all thy unhappiness arises from thy credulity, thy habitual hatred to reflection, and thy pusillanimity. Are these crimes? I am not guilty of any other.

Whoever thou art, thy friendship is precious to me; whether thou be Christian, Mohammedan, Jew, Indian, Persian, Tartar, or Chinese, art thou not a man, and am not I thy brother? Believe in future, in that species of happiness which may
give

give thee delight; believe for the present, in those mysteries which please and entertain thee; place thy god in the sun, or in the moon, in light, or in darkness; make him reside on the earth, or in the heavens; place him in a water, or in the pulse in thy garden, or in the birds of thy courtyard, what does it concern me? O my friend! I place mine in virtue, and my supreme happiness consists in doing thee good; I shall partake thy pleasures, and thy pains, and when thy heart is satisfied, mine shall be at rest! Tolerate, therefore, an impious man; who has never laboured but for the good of others, and who now labours for thine, at the very moment when thou wishest to persecute him.

The following Catechism, which seems now to be the orthodox creed of the French, is agreeable to the sentiments contained in the preceding work, and may with great propriety be annexed to it. The moral duties it inculcates, those which respect the temporal circumstances of France excepted, are well worthy the attention of all civilized nations.

TWENTY-FIVE PRECEPTS OF REASON.

Do not do to me what thou wouldst not that I should do unto thee.

1. **A**LL nature announces to thee a creator: adore him. He is every where; every where he will hear thee.

2. The wonders which surround thee are his ministers: know no others; these will always speak truth to thee.

3. To thy conscience only thou shalt confess thy faults: she alone speaks frankly; she alone can absolve thee.

4. To miracles, to witch-craft, give no faith; mistrust the perfidious caresses of all false priests, of the heretofore *great*, the enemies of the republic:

if

if they still exist, these are the jugglers who deceive thee, who lie, and wish thy destruction.

5. Observe, in every particular, the law of thy country, and thou wilt never err.

6. After thy creator, love thy country above all things: she alone ought to fix thy thoughts and direct thy actions; thy life is her's.

7. After thy country, thou shalt love and cherish, as thyself, thy father and thy mother: thou owest them respect and submission; if they are republicans: before thyself, thou owest them the necessities of life, and comfort in their old age; honour them, and heaven will bless thee.

8. *Liberty*. This is the device of the good citizen; she is the recompense of the civic virtues.

9. *Equality*. This is thy inheritance.

10. Eternal hate, a war of death, to tyrants and vile despots.

11. To traitors, to perjurers, to the enemies of the country, give no asylum, if thou wouldst not be guilty of their crimes.

12. When thy country is in danger, do not basely conceal thyself: be the first to show thyself openly; in combating for her, thou combatest for thyself; here is thy duty.

13. As a true Republican, watch the enemies of liberty; unravel seditious plots, denounce conspirators, courageously seize *patricides*, and deliver them to the justice of the laws.

14. Openly protect oppressed innocence; lend
an.

an ear neither to hatred, resentment, nor passions; pardon easily, if thou wouldst be pardoned; hold scandal in horror, and remember that a calumniator is the greatest of criminals.

15. Every Republican mortal is thy brother: always extend to him the helping hand; with candour explain to him his errors, carefully conceal his failings; draw him from his evil path; and always say to thyself, *I am a man, nothing which interests humanity is foreign to me.*

16. Fly envy, jealousy, ambition and intrigue, if thou wouldst not commit baseness.

17. Be not wicked; love thy neighbour as thyself; render him service, and be beneficent; do not to another what thou wouldst not that he should do unto thee; and in the practice of these virtues thou wilt find thy recompense.

18. Be reserved in thy words; be reflected; detest a lie; love truth; fly from violence and anger; let thy heart dictate thy oaths, if thou would escape evil consequences.

19. Be frank, disinterested; avoid dissimulation, and thy actions will be pure and without reproach.

20. Remember that usury, monopolizing and selfishness are capital crimes.

21. Despise riches, they are the portion of fools; content with thy lot, envy not that of another, nor the fortune of thy neighbour; do not borrow if thou canst not return; what belongs to another is not thine; detest avarice, usury and idleness, if thou wouldst not be despised and live in shame.

22. Be

22. Be charitable; comfort suffering humanity; let the widow and orphan find in thee a defender; protect women and children, and regard with veneration every aged person.

23. Do thou, old man, teach and instruct the youth; and thou matron, remain in thy family; watch over thy children—they belong to the country.

24. Sans Culotte Republican, to all thy brethren thou owest a good example; what they advance treat with kindness; cherish constantly thy wife, thy children, and thy family; with mildness inspire the social and republican virtues; be a good father, a good husband, a good son: thou wilt be worthy of being free, and thy country will love thee.

25. Remember, lastly, that the Mountain, the center of virtues, is the rallying point of each good citizen; thou owest it homage, veneration, and fidelity; it alone has willed thy happiness, alone has established it; to the Mountain, and the brave defenders of the country, thou art indebted for thy liberty.

By J. GRASET ST. SAUVEUR.

The Representatives of the People, in their sitting at Bourdeaux, order the impression of these precepts.

PEYREND D. HERVAL,
Secretary of the Commission.

FINIS.

THE French have been represented by their enemies as a nation of Atheists, as having abolished all religion, believing neither in a God, nor a future existence, but that death was an everlasting sleep. That among 27,000,000 of people there should be two or three speculative philosophers of this opinion is not hard to conceive, but that a whole nation should all suddenly become Atheists is unaccountable, and deserves not the least credit. This idea, which has been so industriously circulated, and which is one of the ostensible reasons for the *righteous* king of England's joining the holy crusade, arose from a hasty expression of Mr. Dupont, a member of the Convention, who in a frenzy of passion, exclaimed "I am an Atheist"! a great number of members cry out "what is that to us, so you are an honest man." It is true some inconsiderate people in the galleries, applauded this speech.

But hasty plaudits in a popular assembly are by no means the criterion of public opinion. And in the present instance may probably with more propriety be considered a compliment paid to the manner and independent spirit of the orator, than an acquiescence of principle.

The following Decree will show at least that the France nation are not all Atheists, and will give some idea of the mode of worship which they are about to institute.

A

F R A N C E.
NATIONAL CONVENTION.

18th Floreal.—(8 May 1793.)

ROBERTSPIERE, in the name of the committee of Public safety, made a very lengthy report on the institution of National Festivals; at the conclusion of which, he proposed the following decree, which was unanimously adopted.

Art. 1. The French people acknowledge the existence of a Supreme Being, and the immortality of the soul.

Art. 2. They acknowledge that a worship worthy the Supreme Being is to practise the duties of men, and they class among these duties, the detestation of treachery and tyranny—the punishment of tyrants and traitors—the succouring of the unfortunate—respect for the weakness of men—the defending the oppressed; the doing to others all the good we are capable of, and injuring no one.

Art. 3. They will institute Festivals to recal men to the remembrance of the Divinity, and to the dignity of their Being.

Art. 4. The names of the festivals shall be taken from events the most glorious in our revolution, from virtues the most cherished and the most useful to man, and which have produced the greatest benefits to nature.

Art.

Art. 5. The French Republic will celebrate every year, the Festivals of the 14 July 1789* 10th of August 1792,† 21st January 1793,‡ and 31st of May 1793.§

Art. 6. They will celebrate on the days of Decadi, the Festivals which follow :

To the Supreme Being, and to Nature. To the Human Race. To the Benefactors of Mankind. To the Martyrs of Liberty. To Liberty and Equality. To the Republic. To the Liberty of the World. To the love of our Country. To the hatred of Tyrants and traitors. To Truth. To Justice. To Charity. To Glory and Immortality. To Friendship. To Frugality. To Courage. To Fidelity. To Heroism. To Disinterestedness. To Stoicism. To Conjugal Faith. To Paternal Love. To Maternal Tenderness. To Filial Piety. To Infancy. To Youth. To Manhood. To Old Age. To Misfortune. To Agriculture. To Industry. To our Fathers. To Posterity.

Art. 7. The Committees of Safety and Instruction, are charged to present a plan for the organization of these festivals.

Art.

* Taking of the Bastille.

† Execution of the Swiss-guards.

‡ Execution of Louis XVI.

§ First meeting of the National Convention, and Decree for the eternal abolition of Monarchy in France.

Art. 8. The National Convention invite those who have talents worthy to serve the cause of humanity, to the honor of concurring in this establishment, by hymns and civic songs, and by all the means which shall contribute to its embellishment and utility.

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Viewed as philosophic treatises these works embrace those ideas which the most perfect reason must approve. They elevate the mind above those prejudices which are the effect of a false education ; and illustrate an important truth that the vices and miseries, which overspread the earth are not to be ascribed to the inherent propensities of human nature so much as to faults and defects in those artificial institutions, which have existed under an unnatural and perverse state of society. Restore man to the proper destiny of his nature, and it will annihilate the sources from which have flowed those crimes and misfortunes which hitherto have been deemed inseparable from human beings. Nature has been perverted in most of the societies that were ever formed. Whenever we behold an individual or a nation committing

mitting evil, and pressed by adversity, we should look for the cause among the faults of education or government. These objects are fully illustrated in the writings under contemplation.

In examining these works as pieces of fine composition, we find an energy and elegance that cannot be surpassed, nor too much admired. The style, it must be confessed, is bold and figurative; but the imagery is so natural and well chosen, that we are charmed in every instance, where the expression rises above simplicity. In short we here find the ardor of eloquence united with the precision of philosophy. This forms a blend that makes the performances at once fascinating and instructive.

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*Rabaut's History of the French Revo-
lution.*

This

This work contains 346 12mo. pages, is ornamented with two elegant copper-plate prints, and sold at One Dollar. A continuation of this history is in the press, and will be out by the middle of August next. It will make a volume rather larger than the one now published, and will also be ornamented with two prints, and sold at a moderate price. This volume brings the history of this important revolution down to the execution of the Geronde, or Brissotine party, which took place the 1st. Dec. 1793. That part of the history which relates particularly to the conspiracy of the Brissotine party, including the intrigues of the British and other European courts in attempting to effect a counter-revolution in France, the American publishers have translated immediately from the French, which they have just received from Paris, and is not in any English edition. They are sorry to observe that the author of the *Rights of Man* is enrolled in the number of the accused, they trust he has been calumniated, and hope for a speedy issue to his present sufferings.

The following Remarks on this history have appeared in the American Minerva.

Rabaut's History of the Revolution in France lately published by Messrs. Greenleaf and Fellows of this city, recommends itself to the curious enquirer after truth, by its brevity, precision
and

and candid narration of facts. The first volume only is before the American public ; but we are promised the second in a short time. The first volume opens with some general account of the civil state of France at the commencement of the Revolution, and of the accumulation of causes which concurred to produce that event. Among these the author enumerates the severe burthens of unequal taxes, the capricious tyranny of the kings and ministers of France, the writings of Locke, Clarke, Newton, Leibnitz, Condillac, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, and the Encyclopedia. He runs over the administration of Maurepas, Turgot, Clugny, Neckar, Joly de Fleury, d'Ormesson, and Calonne under whose ministry, the distresses of the nation arising from demands on an exhausted treasury, had arrived to a most serious crisis. Under his successor M. de Brienne, the parliament of Paris demanding a convocation of the states general.

The author then proceeds to narrate the principal events from the assembling of the states general to the kings acceptance of the constitution of 1791. The history appears to be impartial, and, as the writer was a member of the national assembly, it has the fairest claim to the character of authenticity. The stile is easy, elegant and perspicuous, and wholly free
from

from that false brilliancy which throws a glare over many of the late French publications.

The first volume describes the proceedings of the constituent assembly, most of whose measures were as remarkable for their wisdom and unanimity as the first legislators of France were for their talents. We wait with impatience to see the 2d volume, in which we may expect to find a candid statement of the origin and causes of those factions which have distracted the convention and excited a civil-war in the nation.

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God our Saviour will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth. 1 Tim. ii. 4.

Translated from the FRENCH of
FERDINAND OLIVER PETITPIERRE,
Formerly Minister of CHAUX-DE-FOND.

THE Translator of the following pages having witnessed the approbation they met with abroad, the ardor with which they were sought, and the difficulty with which they were obtained thinks it may be rendering service to the cause of religion, and contributing to the happiness of mankind to make them easy of access, in a nation distinguished by its literature, and which in theology and philosophy has produced so many luminaries.





