

1832

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Table of Contents of my  
Moral and Political Survey  
of America



## Table of Contents.

The contents of a Moral & Political Survey of America; Federal America the main subject.

Of the preface & plan of the work. Its objects:—To bring into view the moral and political principles of the different parts of America from the time of Columbus to the adoption of our Federal Constitution—

To trace them from the Old World, so far as from thence derived—

The benefits aimed at:—a habit of inquiry and thinking—to learn the correct morals of the mind, and a settled conviction, it is in the power of America to be among the most respectable nations—

The reason for preferring this form & plan,

1<sup>st</sup> In order to select leading principles from charters, constitutions, and laws, treaties & public measures.

2<sup>d</sup> To select from the best moral writers, the morals of the mind respecting Deity & men, and from the best political authors, including those on political arithmetic & economy.

3<sup>d</sup> To place the most material facts in the American history, especially in a moral and political view, in order, as to time & place.

4<sup>th</sup> In this form many facts may be introduced, evidence of moral and political character, not suited to the style of history, &c.

5<sup>th</sup> This plan admits of frequent discussions & reflections.

6<sup>th</sup> To give one general view of American affairs, moral & political, hitherto treated of, but in detached parts, and in no proper American system.

### Division of the subject.

America is reviewed, as consisting of three large divisions, Protestant, Catholic, & Savage. The native Indians are considered, generally, in large bodies, as certain features and habits have extended, and in smaller portions, as usages & principles.

This is a copy with additions by the author

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have been local.

So as to Catholic, and those parts of Protestant America, not included in the United States, they are considered generally.

But Federal America, the principal subject, is reviewed in four periods of time, as certain principles have been most favoured in each; prior to the English Revolution of 1688; thence till the contest began with England; thence to the adoption of the Federal Constitution and under it; and in six divisions in the two first periods, and unitedly since, as systems prevailed; — as New England originally settled by republicans & Dissenters; New York & New Jersey, under a Dutch system; Pennsylvania & Delaware, under Penn's system; Virginia & Maryland by royalists, Catholics, & Episcopalians; the Carolinas & Georgia, under Locke's feudal plan, and Louisiana, under a colony system of monopoly and oppression. The last period under the constitution is omitted, ~~at present~~ except a few matters explanatory of ~~principles & precedents~~ general evils to be avoided in a republic. The most to be feared are parties & factions, fanatics and enthusiasts, bold ignorant leaders, and ambitious men without principle, indolence in thinking or acting, and an idle waste of time, especially as a republic rests on morals, industry, and obedience to the laws; as a republic is the self government of an enlightened, correct, active people, in which indolence or idleness is poison; and in which the spirit of faction or fanaticism, of any sort is a species of insanity. ~~on that never admits a union and~~ temperate union of law and liberty or of morality & religion

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# no laws to be a physical but by spirit only by parliament



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the Delaware - removed in part - Battle  
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island - Whole British army marched out  
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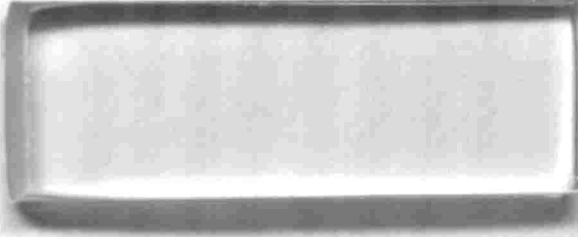


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The Talmud is a collection of Jewish laws, customs, and traditions, compiled by the rabbis in the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. It is a central text for Judaism, and its study is a requirement for all Jews. The Talmud is divided into two main parts: the Mishnah and the Gemara. The Mishnah is the core text, and the Gemara is a commentary on it. The Talmud is written in Hebrew and Aramaic, and it is a complex and difficult text to study. It is a source of Jewish law and ethics, and it is a central part of Jewish life.

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well related



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manuscript in 24 states~~  
Sect 24 Conclusion of Chapter 62

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Chap. 62. On a future state of rewards and punish-  
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to shew a witness ought to be asked, only, if he believes  
in a future state of rewards and punishments? —  
3<sup>d</sup> The importance of a rational belief in the state. —  
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Sect. 1<sup>st</sup> General principles. — When a pagan was first  
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Sect. 3<sup>d</sup> The human mind naturally and intuitively,

repeated



perceive the justice of retribution of good and bad conduct, in this or in the next life, or in both - the reasons - the bigotry of the Pharisees as described by Dr Campbell - whence came Gehenna.

Sect. 4<sup>th</sup>. The Jewish notions of heaven and hell as found in their Apocrypha and Targums - a belief in a future state traced historically - according to Sir William Jones and others, before Moses, a future state was taught in the Hindoo Vedas, Vedant and Shaster - Hindoo ideas of it, and of souls - the old Persian notions as to this state.

Sect. 5<sup>th</sup>. Jewish Apocrypha and Targums - the Pharisees, Sadducees &c. - the valley of Hinnom now put in the place of the pagan Hades - the Apocrypha of the Jews adopted by the papists as being inspired scripture. except the 2<sup>d</sup> of Esdras. In this Apocrypha is found heaven and hell as taught by most of the orthodox Christians, the substance in 20 articles - how the teachers of every religion act on the same principle - how the strong description of hell lose their influence - how the same offence is several times punished - how future punishment is taught in the extremes - all sensible pagans and Christians have agreed "that guilt is a heavy burden on the conscience" - how the Apostles retain their feelings and passions as men.

Sect. 6<sup>th</sup>. This belief in future retribution traced in the Bible - the Apocrypha written after Jewish and pagan nations were mingled together - how Christ taught the Jews only - how the apostles taught the Gentiles; never Gehenna - Scott says took it for granted the Jews believed in future retribution - neither he or his apostles confined themselves to inspired scripture - how, in controversy with Jews and pagans, they cited books they did not sanction - how pagans turned

Christians, mixed pagan ideas with Christianity - how men make a hell for their adversaries - the meaning of Sheol, Hades, Gehenna, infernus &c. Sect. 7<sup>th</sup>. Intermediate state, not much in scripture as to it - Milton thinks there is no sensation in it - cites many texts - his reasons at large.

Sect. 8<sup>th</sup>. The resurrection when expected - many texts cited - on the whole, was expected in the Apostles' days. Sect. 9<sup>th</sup>. Who, and what, to be raised - many texts cited - Milton and papists say, the bodies men have here - the manner of, and of the last judgment &c. many different opinions - under 11 heads - the true rule of judgment as agreed in.

Sect. 10<sup>th</sup>. Remarks on many texts and authors before quotes at large, to give a full view.

Sect. 11<sup>th</sup>. The kind of future punishment - many texts and authors cited - texts name fifty or more different kinds - nearly all figurative - Milton cites many texts to prove different degrees of happiness in heaven, duration of future punishment - several texts - the true rule stated - Mars's very diminutive view of time &c. infinite, how the cause of great errors - Various meanings of the words forever, alm, eternally &c. &c.

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Sect. 13<sup>th</sup>. The last judgment, the manner of it, sundry texts and authors cited - things taught in the Jewish language, recorded in Greek, then translated into Latin &c. noticed - how a source of uncertainty.

Sect. 14<sup>th</sup>. The state of mind in this life - how continued in the next - taught by many eminent men, named, of different religions; ancient and modern.

Sect. 15<sup>th</sup>. How much men differ as to punishments

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Sect. 17<sup>th</sup> Christ and his apostles used words as others  
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reasons of them.  
Sect. 23<sup>d</sup> Controversy between deists  
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# The Trinity examined by a civilian as by law Recognised

[Part of a moral & Political Survey of America for Three  
Centuries A.D. 1492 to 1790 and special matters  
in notes -

- ... older religions -  
... two natures in Christ and his two wills  
how made up in 8 councils in 5 years
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  - Sect 7 - Government of the universe is by God alone his  
mind how very unlike man's mind
  - Sect 8 - The word Deity considered - its origin date.
  - Sect 9 - Did the divine nature of Christ remain in  
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  - Sect 10 - Christ appeared to his <sup>Disciples</sup> ~~works~~ rather than his word
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## The Lay Unitarian

Note this is the last chapter in a moral and political  
 summary of all parts of America from its discovery to  
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 laws and constitutions so within the sphere of the  
 political especially in respect to a future state & the Trinity