

terms she consented to go, rather than to be separated from her children. Notwithstanding this, he took her directly among the shakers. He had also promised that she should go to visit her friends on Seven mile creek. Some time in February last, my stepson John Irvin, went to see Polly, and she proposed coming with him on his return to see her friends on Seven mile, to which James at first consented, and bridled a mare for her to ride. But I suppose instigated by the shakers, he took the bridle off the mare's head, and said if she went, it would be against his will. She told him she was only going on a visit, according to what he had before promised, and would soon return. John Irvin promised to bring her back in a few days, or send some of her friends with her. Accordingly I and my stepson William Irvin went with her. On our arrival at Shakertown, we found that on the same day on which Polly started on her visit, James had advertised her in a public newspaper as follows:—

"Take notice, that this day my wife Polly left my house and board without any just cause, & contrary to my mind, I therefore forewarn all persons from trading with her, or harboring her, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract."

"JAMES SMITH.

"Turtle creek, Warren county, state of Ohio, February 24th, 1810."

The next day after William Irvin and I arrived with Polly at Turtle creek, being on Monday, March 5th, we applied to Jas. to know what he would do for her, he had to consult the shakers, and nothing could be done but by the direction of D. Durrow. Finally, the conclusion and answer signified, that whereas Polly had eloped contrary to the mind of James, nothing could be done for her, unless she would confess her sins to them, and receive their testimony; to which she replied, she would rather suffer death. She then asked of James the privilege of seeing her children—he told her where they were, and said she might go and see them, but refused to go with her.—W. Irvin & I went with her to the house where the children were, and asked to see them. We were told by John Woods, and Mamcom Worley, that James had committed the children to their care, and she should not see them. We used entreaties, and finally threatened Woods and Worley with the civil law, but all in vain.

That night we returned into the country the tender mother in deep distress, bereft of her children, not knowing whether she ever would see them again. Tuesday, 6th March, we returned to shaker town, to try again, if by any means Polly could be admitted to see her children. A short interview was granted on condition that she must not converse with her children except in the presence of shakers. When she was about to take her leave of her children, her eldest son laid hold on his dear mamma, and wept bitterly.—O! mournful scene! I there beheld the tender child forcibly wrested by the iron hands of a despotic shaker, from the affectionate arms of a weeping mother.—The feelings of my heart, I cannot describe. My son before he received the shaker's testimony, was kind to me and affectionate to his wife, he received me into his house, and gave me every reason to expect his succour in my declining age. To see him not only seduced from christianity, but divested of the feelings of humanity, to see my kind daughter treated with savage barbarity, her heart-rending sorrow, made a subject of mock and exultation, my dear grand children forced into despotic bondage which tends to the ruin of both soul and body, was too much for human nature to bear. This is the fruits of shakerism!—James was naturally friendly; a dutiful son, a kind husband, and a tender father: He is now a dupe to those deceivers.

Before he left Kentucky, he frequently told me their chief elder David, was infallibly inspired and could do nothing wrong, and that he must implicitly believe and obey him—this he called believing and obeying God.

We again applied to James to know if he would do any thing for Polly, he told her privately she might go into a house which was on the land which he had bought about a mile from shaker town, and no one should disturb, or disturb her. He also gave her a part of the household furniture. Wednesday, March 7th, W. Irvin started home. The same day the shakers came to us, and proposed to give Polly one third of all James possessed, provided we would sign an instrument of writing, which was false

and illegal, implying that she had eloped.—Under this idea James said he rejoiced that he was now clear of a wife.

The same evening after this had passed, 3 shakers came to said house & ordered Polly out immediately, under the idea that James had nothing, having given up all to God. But Mr. Bowman, who had a lease of the place, came and warned the shakers off the plantation, and admitted Polly to stay in the house during his time.

Tuesday, March 13th, I and some others went again with Polly to see her children; we found her eldest son, about 8 years of age, chopping in a clearing, his hands were very sore and all his knuckles bleeding; when Polly complained of hard usage, John Woods said, she ought to be thankful to them for the privilege of seeing her children, and ought not to talk so, that if he was in J. place, she should never see them again.

The shakers are a hidden people, they say they are not of this world, and all others they call the World, and have no connection with them, only to buy or sell whatever they can, so as to make gain or bring money into their treasury. Their leaders I believe live in ease and luxury, and conceal their principle views from the lower class, who are slaves. One of the men above mentioned, who had left them, told me, he believed that elder David stored up liquor for their own use, which was as far as possible concealed from the common people.—He said that he saw elder David's steward at one time buy several barrels of rum and wine, which were taken to his lodging.

Little can be known of shakerism from their publications; M'Namar's pamphlet, and a piece printed in an Almanac, give but a faint idea of it. Besides, their language is so ambiguous, that no one who is unacquainted with their style can fully understand them. For instance, when they mention Christ, they mean Anna Lee, or the union or spirit in her. When they say in the piece called the Religious Register, published in an Almanac, "The mission of Christ into the world, was to save his people from their sins, and before him, behind him, or at the side of him, there never was a soul saved, but in him," they deny the personality of Christ, what they mean is the union or spirit, and that this union or spirit is come the second time without sin unto salvation, into Anna Lee, and that those only who believe and obey this testimony can be saved.

When the shakers first appeared in the western country, they were covered with sheep's clothing, they pretended to be meek and inoffensive, that they would not violently resist nor seek redress at the civil law on any account, but in proportion to their increase in numbers, power and influence, the disguise is in some measure thrown off. I rejoice in the freedom of our American constitutions, that all men are privileged to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. Yet I clearly see that the class of people under their protection, are endeavoring to sap their foundation.—They condemn all religion except their own as antichristian; they also condemn all government, both civil and ecclesiastical, except their own.

Let shakerism predominate, and it will extirpate christianity, destroy marriage, and also our present free government, and finally depopulate America. According to their scheme, civil and ecclesiastical government are blended together, theirs is a despotic monarchy.

The Pope, their chief has the treasury in his own hand, money creates influence, theirs is a money making scheme. It may be thought the enlightened state of Americans is a sufficient security, but from the progress of shakerism for a few years past, I think it is time for the friends of liberty and of mankind to bestir themselves. Popery had its beginning; the assumed infallibility of the Pope, was the source of his power and influence, which was arbitrarily exercised over all who believed in him, which is precisely the case with D. Durrow. The supremacy of the Pope, prevailed until 10 kings and their people became subject to him. If American freemen are enlightened to know their rights, and the value of their privileges, Tories have also increased in subtlety and artifice.—I believe if all the despots on earth, and all the infernal spirits had united to invent a plan to destroy christianity & enslave mankind, shakerism could not have been exceeded. Satan is transformed into an angel of light, and his ministers into ministers of righteousness. Holiness is their theme, whilst they bind fetters

on poor deceived souls, disturb the peace of families and society: violate marriage which is an institution of God, the nearest, the happiest relation in social life.

Who would have thought that shakerism could have succeeded as far as it has already done in our western country? Soon after the arrival of the 3 first shakers who came hither, some men of learning, talents and apparent piety joined them, it may be they were traitors in heart before, and the more readily acceded to their treasonous scheme. All who join them of this description take the place of recruiting officers; who are actively employed in their master's service.—They compels sea and land to make one proselyte, and he is ten fold more a slave to Pope David than they are, for they partake of David's benefice, and the proselyte becomes his slave. They have a large party on Turtle creek, another on Eagle creek, both in the state of Ohio—also a considerable number in Kentucky, & on the Wabash river. But admitting there is no general danger as to our government, shall not the innocent be protected? Shall children be torn from the mother's breast and subjected to servile bondage, and she be left without redress?

The shakers teach their disciples, that it is a virtue to be without natural affection. If then under the influence of this doctrine, men become monsters, and abandon their wives, shall we suffer the mother to be robbed of her tender offspring, by a father professedly destitute of parental affection; and by him consigned to bondage? Here is a species of involuntary servitude.—And the rights of conscience are also violated, children under the terror of the lash must kneel and dance to the shakers' Idol, Anna Lee. Thus the principles of servile subjection are to be ingrafted in them, that they may be wretched dupes, and pests to society; and under the pretence of worshipping God, the root of civil and religious liberty is deeply wounded.

I do not conceive that the shakers in general who have come to mature age, are voluntary slaves, they have been artfully deceived into it, by the promise of greater liberty—they are objects of pity, seduced, bewildered and lost, under strong delusion kept in bondage, by the fear of hell, or the terror of the whip.

It may be enquired, can the Legislature constitutionally interfere? I leave this question with politicians of the present day to answer. But I ask again, if a law can be passed to prevent black and mulatto persons from residing in the state of Ohio, except they give bond with sufficient security, because they have been degraded & unmannered by slavery, can we not touch a treasonous nest which is hatching and breeding among us?

I am an old man, my time of service in this world is near an end. I have fought for liberty in the American revolution. I have in my weak manner been advocate for it in conventions and legislative assemblies, and now, when I see a snake in the grass, or a poisonous worm gnawing at the root of the TREE OF LIBERTY, shall I not at least cry out, TAKE CARE!!!  
(To be concluded in our next.)

## NOTICE, REGISTER'S OFFICE, VINCENNES.

ALL those persons who are entitled to Donation land, by virtue of any Resolution or Act of Congress, and who, by reason of absence or minority, have not hitherto exhibited their claims, are hereby reminded that the time allowed for exhibiting notices of such claims, by an Act of Congress, passed on the 30th day of April, 1810, will expire on the 1st day of November next.

John Badollet.  
Reg. of the Land Office.

## LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are desired to come forward and settle up their respective balances by the 1st day of October next, as I expect to leave the territory about that time—those having open accounts are particularly requested to come forward and at least give their notes—as no longer indulgence will be given, but suits indiscriminately commenced against all who neglect this notice.—All persons having demands against me will please call and receive their dues.

Thomas Jones.  
September 19th, 1810.

BY  
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.  
Governor and Commander in Chief of the  
Indiana Territory  
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the circumstances of the Territory require that the Legislature should be convened,—I have thought proper to appoint, and do by these presents appoint Monday the 12th day of November next, for the meeting of the same—and the members of the Legislative Council, and of the House of Representatives, and each and every of them, are required to give their attendance on that day, in the Town of Vincennes accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the Territory, at Vincennes, this twentieth day of September, [L. s.] one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty fifth year.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.  
By the Governor,  
JOHN GIBSON, Secretary.

BEEF! BEEF! BEEF!  
THE subscriber willing to furnish the citizens (Indians and negroes excepted) with good BEEF, will give Two Dollars and Seventy Five Cents per hundred, in CASH, payable in two months, for good fat wholesome Beef Cattle, delivered in Vincennes—he hopes to meet with encouragement from every good American.

William M'Gowan.  
Vincennes, 9th Aug. 1810. tf

BY some means left the plantation of the subscriber, in Butler township, sometime in May last, one dark brown mare colt, with (I believe) a small star under her foretop, long tail, two years old last spring.—One small roan mare colt, two years old last harvest, short tail.—Likewise one bright bay horse colt, short tail, one year old last spring.—Whoever delivers secures, or gives such information that I can get them again, shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable charges thankfully paid by

John F. Thompson.  
September 29th, 1810.

War Department, July 10, 1810.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the department of war, until twelve o'clock at noon of the first Monday in November next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eleven inclusive, to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz:

1st. At Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and in their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the territory of Michigan.

2nd. At any place or places, where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Kentucky & Tennessee.

3rd. At Belle Fontaine, Fort Osage and Belle Vue, and at any place, or places, where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Ohio, and the Illinois, Indiana and Louisiana territories, except Fort Wayne and Chicago, and their immediate vicinities.

4th. At any place or places, where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi and Orleans territories.

Proposals will be received at the same time for supplying rations within the districts aforesaid, for two years, commencing on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

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

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

7th. At any place or places, where troops are, or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the state of Mas-