

On the RESURRECTION.
SING my Urania, the stupendous period,
When time's last wave rolls to the boundless ocean,
And the tramp sounding through the land of silence,
Wakes the dead nation.

Earth hears the summons, trembling to the centre;
Vast seas recoil, leave their banks affrighted
Fierce rapid flames rise to the verge of heaven,
Sprouting destruction.

Scene less terrible, when amidst Sinai,
Saw the Eternal veil in clouds descending
Now wrapt in errors, universal name
Smiles with amazement.

Hoarse jarring thunder rend heaven's spacious concave,
Roaring incalant, and the viril lightnings,
Dart their red flashes, while the great Archangel,
Sounds his dire trumpet

Then in a moment, death reigns his captive,
Sending forth millions from their dark recesses,
Rou'd by his man date, who from dreary chaos,
Spoke the creation.

Nature's dread Sovereign forms ethereal bodies,
Bright and immortal, form the scatter'd atoms;
See the vail empire of the King of terrors,
Sink in ruin.

Now has corruption put on incorruption,
Change how mysterious I rob'd in recent beauty,
View the redeemed, in their Saviour's image,
Rising triumphant.

As the bright myriads which the night illume,
Gild the pale ether with collected radiance,
So shall he just shine in the courts of heaven,
Ages eternal.

Death, where's your sting? your boasted power baffled
Grief, where's your triumph?—Jesus the redeemer
Doles and grieves; while the power of darkness,
Trembled with horrour.

Now deck'd with splendor, and unfading glory,
Death's mighty victor comes to judge the nation,
While countless myriads of blest saints and angels,
Sound forth his praise.

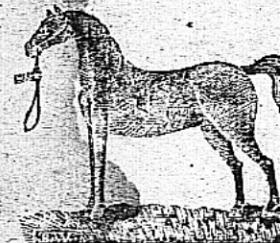
Lost in mere wonder, leave the lofty subject,
Themes so amazing mock my feeble efforts:
Hail new creation! scene! suddenly glorious;
Put all conception!

On SINCERITY.

SINCERITY and truth are the basis of every virtue. That darkness of character where we can see no heart; those foldings of the mind through which no native affection is allowed to penetrate, preternatural object unamiable in every scion of life, but particularly odious in youth. If, at an age when the heart is warm, when the emotions are strong, and when nature is expected to show herself free and open, you can already smile and deceive, what are we to look for when you shall no longer hesitate in the ways of men; when interest shall have completed the obduracy of your heart, and experience shall have improved you in all the arts of guile? Illustrious in youth is the fore-runner of perfidy in old age. Its first appearance is the fore-tomen of growing depravity and future shame. It engrosses parts and learning, obscures the lustre of every accomplishment, and sinks you into contempt with God and man. As you value, therefore, the approbation of heaven or the esteem of the world, cultivate the love of truth. In all your proceeding, be direct and consistent. Ingenuity and candor possess the most powerful charm; they bespeak universal favour, and carry an apology for almost every failing. The path of truth is a plain and safe path; that of falsehood is a perplexing maze. After the first departure from sincerity, it is not in your power to stop. One artifice unavoidably leads on to another; till, as the intricacy of the labyrinth increases, you are lost entangled in your own snare. Decoy deceives a little mind, which stops at temporary expedients, without rising to comprehensive views of conduct. It betrays, at the same time, a dashingly spirit. It is the resource of one who wants courage to avow his designs, or to rest upon himself. Whereas openness of character displays that generous boldness which ought to distinguish youth. To set in the world with no other principle than a crafty attention to interest, betokens one who is destined for recrapping through the infirmities of life; but to give an early preference to honor above gain, when they stand in competition; to despise every advantage which cannot be attained without dishonesty; to brook no meanness, & to stoop to no dissimulation; are the indications of a great mind, the presages of future eminence and distinction in life. At the same time, this virtuous sincerity is perfectly consistent with the most prudent vigilance and caution. It is opposed to, cunning, "not to true wisdom. It is not the simplicity of a weak and impudent, but the candour of an enlarged & noble mind of one who scorns deceit, because he accounts it both base and unprofitable; and who seeks no disguise, because he needs none to hide him."

A few Barrels of
C Y D E R
to be sold. Enquire of
BENJAMIN TAPPAN.
Hampshire Gazette, Vol. III, No. 146.

The SLOOP
URSULA,
Now loading for Boston, to sail shortly.—Sloop
WILLIAM and GEORGE,
Also loading for New-York, to sail in a few days.—
For freight or passage apply to the Masters on board, or
to WILLIAM and GEORGE BUTLER, at their Store in
Hartford. May 29th, 1789.



To Cover this Season at the
table of the subscriber in Northampton, for one Dollar
the single leap, two Dollars the season, or four Dollars
to insure a foal—the beautiful white bay Horse.

YOUNG DRIVER.

Has fifteen hands high, eight years old this spring, and equal for strength, beauty and size to any imported Horse in the state. He was got by that elegant noted imported Horse, Old Driver, and out of that beautiful Narragansett Mare, called the Dove, the noted racer.

ERASTUS LYMAN.

Northampton, June 4, 1789.

The following is lodged with the Printer, hereof for publication, should a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expense of printing, viz.

SOME brief OBSERVATIONS on the Reverend TIMOTHY ALLEN's Essay on Christian Baptism.—Together, with a full and compleat answer to the said Essay.

In two PROPOSITIONS.

1. Of Baptism.

2d. Of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Exhibited to the World.

BY THOMAS WEEKS.

N. B. The above Observations and Answer, will be sent to each as god copies are subscribed for. With the same amount of payment, the author will be allowed to subscribe at 1/6 single, and 1/4 per dozen. Subscriptions are received at this office, and by said Weeks, in Goshen.

Just Published,

And now ready for sale, by the Printer hereof,

A Calm impartial INQUIRY into, and VINDICATION of the DIVINE RIGHT of INFANTS to BAPTISM; with some REMARKS, tending to show SPRINKLING to be a Scriptural Mode for administering that ORDINANCE. Attempted in some LETTERS to a friend. By SAMUEL TAGGART, A. B. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Goshen.

Unimproved LAND for sale.

SEVEN Thousand Acres of UNIMPROVED LAND, in the townships of Heath & Rowe, in the county of Hampshire, known by the name of Green and Walker's Land, to be sold at a reasonable price, and in lots from fifty acres each to one thousand, as may best suit the purchasers. These Lands are of a very excellent quality, are well timbered, and have a plenty of water—one branch of North River runs through them in a serpentine course. The Lands in Heath are situated northwardly, and northwardly, about three quarters of a mile from the Meeting-House, and from a well inhabited country. The lands in Rowe are situated northwardly, and northwardly, about three quarters of a mile from the Meeting-House, and from a well inhabited country. Pearl and Pot-Afford will be received in payment, if delivered in Boston, as the highest market price and a good pay-day will be given, on reasonable security.—The Land may be viewed by applying to Col. Asaph White, living in Heath, or Mr. Burton, living on the premises.—There are two images of lots lying in Rowe. Rowe is improved and settled quite up to the line of these Lands, which have long been in great demand; but the owner has uniformly refused to sell them: He is now induced to it by the desire of the neighbouring inhabitants, who have long lamented that so fine a tract of country should be uninhabited. Any young men inclined to become purchasers, may apply to John Lane, Esq; at Boston, any time previous to the first of July, at which time he expects to embark for Europe.—John Lowell, Esq; at Roxbury—or to Mr. Thomas Williams, jun. at his office in Boston.

STOLEN out of the possession of the subscriber, the night of the 29th of May last, a fore-Mare, three years old, tress, was shot before, has a blaze in her face, and two cur's or roses on her shoulders, has a small bunch of white hair in her mane, is fourteen hands high. Whoever will take up said mare, and return her, or fence her and the thief, so that I can have notice shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid by me.

EBENEZER HIGGINS

W. Hartford, June 2, 1789.

PROPOSAL

for Printing by Subscription,
THE
MORAL and RELIGIOUS
MISCELLANY;

OR,
SIXTY-ONE
APHORETICAL ESSAYS,
ON SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT
CHRISTIAN DOCTRINES and VIRTUES.

BY
HUGH KNOX, D. D.
IN ST. CROIX.

THE CONTENTS.

1. Of Conversion, or Regeneration, Of Justification before God.
2. Of Faith; particularly, as justifying, Of entering into Covenant with God, A form of Covenant.
3. The Nature, Design and Use of the Lord's Supper, Of Preparations for the Lord's Supper, Our duty immediately after the Lord's Supper, Reflections on the Incarnation of Christ, Of Adoption into God's Family,
4. Of Repentance,
5. Of Sanctification, or Holiness,
6. The nature and effects of Union with Christ, Of the final Perseverance of the Saints,
7. Of Peace of Conscience,
8. Of assurance of God's Love, in this Life,
9. Of the Soul's Immortality,
10. Of Death,
11. Of the Resurrection of the Dead,
12. Of a future Judgment,
13. Of Heaven; or the future State of the Blest,
14. Of Hell; or the future State of the Wicked,
15. What, as Christians, we should do more than others.
16. Of Heavenly-mindedness, and the contrary Vice,
17. Of Grieffulness, or Uprightness,
18. Christian Zeal, and its Opposites, and Consequences,
19. Patience, and the contrary Vice,
20. Meekness, and the opposite Vice,
21. Contentment, and the opposite Vice,
22. Chastity, and the contrary Vice,
23. Humility, and the opposite Vice,
24. Sobriety, and the opposite Vice,
25. Christian Courage or Fortitude, and its Opposite,
26. The Christian Uses of the Tongue,
27. Uncharitable Abuses of the Tongue,
28. The best method of maintaining Peace, Love and Unity among Christian Brethren,
29. The Rule of judging our Brethren; against Rebels and Contumacious,
30. A peaceful Disposition, and the opposite Evil,
31. A merciful Temper, and its Opposite,
32. Justice between Man and Man,
33. Of Christian Hope,
34. Of the Natures and Persons of CHRIST, CHRIST, our Prophet, CHRIST, our Priest,
35. The Kingly or regal Office of CHRIST.
36. On the Sabbath and due Improvement of it,
37. The Consideration of Eternity,
38. The Duty of Masters of Families,
39. The best way of resisting Temptations,
40. Of Public Spirit,
41. Proper Temper and Conduct towards Enemies,
42. Temptations arising from Company,
43. Temptations arising from Solitude,
44. The Use and Abuse of Christian Liberty,
45. What Diversions are lawful, and the Way to regulate them,
46. The value and Importance of a Child,
47. The Constraints of CHRIST's Love: A Sermon,
48. Christians, Lights in the World: A Sermon,
49. The aggravated Guilt of Murder: A Sermon,

It's the Subscriber, Minister of the Gospel in Hartfort, recommend the above Treaty to the public, and particularly to the People of our own Congregation. They Subjects are in their Nature important, and the matter of treating them is so plain, instructive and available as can not fail giving Entertainment to every reader.

BENJAMIN BOARDMAN

NATHAN STRONG.

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- II. It will be contained in about 320 Pages Octavo.
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SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by H. Scott & Son, Goodwin, the intended Publishers, in Hartford, ready

for the Printer hereof.

Hampshire Gazette.

Vol. III.

THE

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Northfield, May 17, 1789.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Proceedings of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the
UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, May 17.

M. R. STACEY introduced an act of the legislature of the State of Maryland, concerning Congress, the exclusive jurisdiction of ten miles square, in any part of that State, for the permanent seat of the Federal Government.

Mr. Sylvester presented a petition from Donald Campbell, praying a remittance of monies expended by him on account of the United States, during the late war.

Mr. Bowditch, according to previous notice, introduced a resolve in which the first object was the establishment of an office of Finance, necessary to the Constitution; the superintendence and direction of which should be committed to an officer to be entitled "The Secretary of Finance for the United States."

Mr. Benson proposed a resolve to an amendment, that it should first be determined how many departments there should be, and proposed a resolution that there should be three.

The Committee of Foreign Affairs, The War Department.

M. Vining moved his motion for reconsidering the propriety of adding a fourth, viz. the Domestic Department.

Mr. Vining moved his motion for reconsidering the propriety of adding a fourth, viz. the Domestic Department.

Mr. Benson proposed a resolve to an amendment, that it should first be determined how many departments there should be, and proposed a resolution that there should be three subordinate departments established.

The Secretary of the United States for the Domestic Department.

After some consideration upon the amendment, Mr. Bowditch withdrew his proposition for the present; after which Mr. Madison proposed a resolution, which Mr. Benson concurred in, that introduced by him, was to this effect—that to sit the Supreme Executive in the discharge of his important trusts, there should be three subordinate departments established.

The House went into a Committee of the whole.

Mr. Goodwin's resolution was then read, the first article respecting the compensation to the President.

Mr. Lawrence proposed, that various reasons induced him to propose a different sum, when he gave notice that on the fourth Monday of May, he should move for the House to give him a Committee of the whole on this subject; and as some of the reasons had existed, he would propose, to the Committee of the whole, a resolution to amend the Constitution, agreeably to the fifth article of the Constitution.

The House adjourned.

Mr. Vining moved his motion for reconsidering the propriety of adding a fourth, viz. the Domestic Department.

The House adjourned.

The Secretary of the United States for the Domestic Department.

Mr. Bowditch withdrew his motion for the present.

Mr. Lawrence moved his motion for reconsidering the first article.

The House adjourned.

The Secretary of the United States for the Domestic Department.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that this sum was not increased as the result of any accurate calculations, but merely for the consideration of the Committee.

A variety of observations were made upon this article, which turned principally upon the policy, whether the sum to be voted on account of the President, should include the allowance for his household, expenses, &c, or whether special provision should be made for the latter purpose independent of the former. No decision was made upon the subject, when the Committee rose.

Mr. Lawrence observed, that this sum was not increased as the result of any accurate calculations, but merely for the consideration of the Committee.

The House adjourned.

The Secretary of the United States for the Domestic Department.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that a special Committee should now be appointed, by the House to take this important business into consideration, which was voted in the affirmative, and a Committee appointed accordingly.

Mr. Wadsworth presented his bill on tonnage, which was read for the first time.

Mr. Bowditch then moved, that a special Committee should now be appointed, by the House to take this important business into consideration, which was voted in the affirmative, and a Committee appointed accordingly.

Mr. Bowditch then moved, that the committee should be directed to strike out the words "with the advice and consent of the Senate," as an unnecessary clause.

This was voted in the affirmative.—The bill clause "to be removed by the President," occasioned a very long and interesting debate. It was then moved, that "with the advice and consent of the Senate" should be added after the word "President";—In the last clause, this was negatived, and the vote being taken on the whole as amended, it passed in the affirmative.

The second article, "Secretary of the United States for the department of the Treasury," was the next in order; when it was moved, that further consideration of the subject should be postponed.

The object of this bill being a temporary arrangement, applying the revenue systems already existent in the several States, to the purposes of the Union, and in those States where no such regulations exist, directing the adoption of the laws of a neighbouring State.

Mr. Lawrence, Blodget, Jackson, White and Vining, severally objected to the bill as incompetent to the purposes intended—so radically had it created insuperable difficulties, owing to the various rates and modes of impost, and its collection, in the several States. It would cause an interference with the pre-existing maxima of particular States, by making the rate of one, the rule of conduct for another—it would sanction the receiving a depreciated papermedium, and other regulations of some of the States, which were inconsistent with the Constitution.

It was therefore moved, that the committee should be directed to strike out the bill for a time.

On motion of Mr. Parker, a committee was appointed to bring a bill for laying a tax on slaves imported into the United States prior to the year, 1808.

On motion of Mr. Goodwin, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill, providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution.

The House agreed to the order of yesterday, re-considered and carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Gerry entered into a lengthy discussion, to shew that the powers which seemed to be in the contemplation of some members, to be given to the Executive, would be more safely lodged in a Board of Treasury; he thought the power proposed in this position by the Committee and the voice of the people of America.

Mr. Wadsworth contradicted Mr. Gerry's position, and declared, from his own experience of official boards, that generally there was a conflict between the objects of a publick body, and the objects of a private body; that the business of them was to be conducted without regard of detail, though greater expense than when a department was under one man.

He made some observations upon what the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Gerry) said, relative to Mr. Morris's administration of the finances, declaring that he believed the reason why Mr. Morris's account

was not paid off, was the want of power in the Constitution.

He was succeeded by Mr. Vining, who diffised to the necessity and propriety of the measure.

But the subject appeared of high importance to the Committee, it was agreed to rise, in order to gain time for reflection.