

NEGRO'S PRAYER. THE Poets Corner in Gazette, Is often fill'd by some Coquette; Or cap in hand to do his duty. Will flatter his female beauty; but as I now have room to spare, I'll here insert a Negro's Prayer. LORD if thou dost with equal eye, See all the sons of Adam's race; Why dost thou hide thy face from Slaves, Constrain'd by fate to serve the knave? Stolen or sold in Africa, Imposted to Ametics, Like hogs or sheep at market fold, To stem the heat or break the cold, To work all day and half the night, And rise before the morning light, Sustain the lash endure the pain, Expo'd to storms of snow and rain, Pinch'd with hunger and a cold, And if we beg we meet a frowl, And after all the tedious rounds, At night to stretch upon the ground, Has Heaven decreed that Negroes must, By cruel men be ever curs'd! Forever drag the galling chain, And ne'er enjoy themselves as men?

When will Jehovah hear our cries! When will the Son of freedom rise! When will a Moses for us stand, And see us all from Pharaoh's hand! What the our kin be black as jet, Our hair be curl'd, our noses flat, Mute we, for this, no freedom have, Until we find it in the Grave?

Large Family Bible.

Search the Scriptures, for therein are contained the Words of eternal life. They have God for their Author, and Salvation for their end. I need not say, we mind with Errors, for their Matter!

PROPOSAL

ISAAH THOMAS, Of Worcester, Massachusetts, For printing by Subscription, AN AMERICAN EDITION, In Large Royal Quarto, (Ornamented with an elegant Copperplate frontispiece) THE HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING THE SCRIPTURES of the Old and New Testaments, WITH THE APOCRYPHA and an INDEX, AND Marginal Notes and References.

CONDITIONS.

- I. It shall be printed with elegant new Types, already made and completed, particularly for the purpose of being large, beautiful, and suited for the accommodation of the eyes of all, especially those of the aged and infirm. II. The Paper shall be fully equal in goodness, if not of a superior quality, to the (English) Cambridge, Oxford, or London, Royal Quarto Editions. III. The Price to Subscribers, handsomely bound, shall be only Seven Dollars, although the English Editions of the same size, and of an inferior quality, are sold for eight and nine Dollars. IV. To make payment easy to those who wish to be encouraged in this laudable undertaking, and to be in possession of so valuable property as a Royal Quarto Bible, and who are not able to pay for one half of the sum, from (such the publisher will receive one half of the sum, or Twenty One Shillings) in the following articles, vizt. Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Butter, or Pork, if delivered at his store in Worcester, by the 20th of Dec. 1790; the remaining sum of 21 shillings to be paid in Cash, as soon as the Books are ready for delivery. This proposal is made, to accommodate all, notwithstanding the sum of twenty one shillings will by no means be the proportion of Cash that each Bible bound will cost the Publisher. V. The work will be committed to the press as soon as a sufficient number of Bibles are subscribed for to defray half the expense of the undertaking. Notice will be given in the News papers, when the Bible will be put to the Press, on or before the first day of June next, and the time when it will be completed will then be mentioned.

To the CLERGY, &c. THE assistance of the Reverend Clergy, of all persuasions, in this and the neighbouring States, is earnestly requested, to forward and complete to large, important, and expensive an undertaking. The weight now rests entirely on the publisher of this proposal, who has already expended a very large sum for types, and other matters preparatory for the business; but he doubts not, should he be favoured by having a ge-

number of Bibles subscribed for, to complete the work to the satisfaction of the Publick. In order in some measure to recompense the Reverend Clergy, and all others, whose piety, goodness of heart, and regard for the manufactures of their country, may induce them to help forward so great and useful an undertaking as the one now proposed, all who subscribe for twelve copies, or procure twelve copies to be subscribed for, and will be answerable, and make payment for them, agreeably to this proposal, shall be entitled to, and receive a thirteenth copy, handsomely bound, for their trouble.

To the BOOKSELLERS. THE Booksellers in the United States, who subscribe for twelve or more copies in sheets, shall have them on full as generous terms as the Booksellers in England are supplied with English Editions.

To CHRISTIANS of every denomination. AT a time when all descriptions of men are united to promote the political welfare of our country, by the encouragement of Agriculture and all the Arts and Sciences, printing the Bible, that sacred Book which has a nobler object—the supreme and ultimate happiness of man—cannot be thought unimportant or uninteresting, especially as it tends to promote that Morality without which Industry, Arts and Sciences are vain. The Proposal, therefore, to publish a large quarto Bible, will be pleasing to all, more especially to the Christian Clergy, to whom nothing need be said as a stimulus for him to promote the good work by subscribing for one or more copies, but his being assured that due care shall be taken to have it correct and well executed—that this shall be the case, no labour or cost, within the subscriber's reach, will be wanting; for it is his ambition, should he proceed with the work, to have it completed in such a manner as shall disgrace neither himself nor his country.

It cannot be proposed that any thing need be said to recommend the Bible, that ground work of our holy religion, to any class of citizens whatever—if there should, nothing new can be given on the subject—we must reestablish the idea of those who have gone before us. Books are addressed to the Judgment or the Imagination—intended to reach the Passions, or please the Fancy. The Holy Bible addresses the Soul, directs the paths of peace and happiness here, and views the eternal prospect of an hereafter. In 10 pages may be viewed, with awful surprise, the great and glorious works of Creation—the most pleasing admiration may be seen the Rise and Fall of Empires—the Revolutions of Kingdoms and States—the various Vicissitudes of Life in all Stations—the depravity of Human Nature, when Man is forsaken by his God—the easy transitions from Innocence to Guilt, from Virtue to Vice—the Policy of Courts, and Simplicity of Cottages—the Rage of Ambition—Folly of Pride—Fate of Tyranny, and Madness of Avarice. Here may be found patterns for all who wish to practice the Christian and Moral Duties. St. Gregory says, "From the Patriarchs we may take the model of all virtues—Abel teaches us Innocence—Enoch, Purity of Heart—Noah, a firm perseverance in Righteousness—Abraham, the Perfection of Piety and faithfulness—Joseph, Chastity—Jacob, Constancy in Labour—Moses, Meekness—and Job, invincible Patience. Salvation, the most glorious prize that man can obtain, may be pursued with pleasure, & it may with ease be acquired, if Piety is the guide, and Faith the intercessor; and happiness eternal without our reach, if we suppress the gratification of our passions to seek it. Read, therefore, and be informed—look for, and find."

As it is presumed that every denomination of Christians will be pleased with the intention of the proposer, he re trusts himself, that all will cheerfully contribute in aiding him to carry on and complete this first American Edition of a Royal Quarto Bible. He begs permission to subscribe himself, With the greatest respect, ISAAH THOMAS. Subscriptions are received at the PRINTING OFFICE, Northampton.

We the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. ELIZABETH PARSONS, Esq. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to examine the claims to the estate of THOMAS BELL, late of said County, deceased, represented insolvent do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of Lieut. THOMAS BELL, in Colrain, on the last Tuesday of December, March, April, and May next, at 2 o'clock P. M. on each day. No accounts will be allowed after said term. HUGH McALLEN, JONATHAN McGEE, WILLIAM CALDWELL. ALL Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to THOMAS BELL, Administrator.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber some time last summer, a dark brown or black STEAK, marked with a slit and half penny in the off ear. Whoever will give information where said Steak may be found, shall receive a handsome reward. JAHLEEL WOODBRIDGE. South-Hadley, Dec. 21, 1789.

TO BE SOLD, Cheap for Cash. ALL persons that would wish to lay out for GOODS, and would wish to purchase them on the most reasonable terms, are invited to call on SETH WRIGHT,

- at his Store east of the Court-House, Northampton where they will find a general assortment of English and West-India Goods, viz. Superfine, middling, and low-priced Broadcloths, Fursted Cloth, German Serges, Lambskins, Coatings, Crimfon & green Baize, Flannel, Blankets, Velvet, Thicksets, Sattin Beaver, Fustians, Lining, Sattin Lining, Florentines, Russells, Callimancoes, Moreens, Durans, Shalloons, Tamies, Camblets, Buckram, Satins, Perlians, Modes of different widths, Red, green, blue, & white Sarinets, Red, blue, and white Tif-fanys, Bandano, romall, and Barcelona handkerchiefs, Lawn do. Mullin and Cotton do. Shawls from 3 to 6 quarters wide. Cambricks; Lawns, Lawn Aprons, Mullins, Mullin Aprons, Sewing Silk, Twist, Ribbons of different widths and colours, Dutch Lace, Thread, Black silk Lace, Large assortment of Callicoes and Chintzes, Black and white plain gauze, Crapoe do. Knit do. Souffice do. Black and white Milliner, Quality & Shoe binding, Worsted and Thread Hosiery, No. 4 Flax and Packer do. Needles, Irish Linens of different widths, Great and Small Bibles, Testaments, Palm Books, Webster's Institute, &c. He also continues to receive in payment for the above Goods, FORT, WHEAT, RYE, INDIAN-CORN, ELAX, &c.

Primers, Bickertiff's, Strong's and Berry's Almanacks, Writing Paper, Large assortment of Buttons, Plated and metal Shoe Buckles, Kneecaps, Knives and Forks, Cutters, Penknives, Shears and Scissars, Spindles, Brass and Iron H's, Door Tackling, An assortment of Saddlers Ware, Block-in Tea pots, Pewter Plates, Quart and Pint Basons, Foringers of different sizes, An assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, Women's cloth Shoes, Desk, Copboards, & Chest Locks, Buns & Screws, Iron Candelsticks, Brass Handles & Kitchens, Japan ink stands, Warming pans, Corn Fans; Cotton Wool, Indigo, Powder, Shot, 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaz, 20d. 10d. and 8d. Nails, Iron Pots and Kettles, Tea Kettles, Dripping pans, Sackrels and Spiders, Can Boxes, Rock Salt, West-India and New-Eng-land Rum, Brandy, Mulaster, Tea, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coddish, Allspice, Ginger, Logwood, Nutmeg, Cloves, Pepper, Alum, &c.

CASH, AND A GENEROUS PRICE GIVEN FOR BEES-WAX.

Northampton, Dec. 22, 1789. Hog's Bristles.

ONE SHILLING per pound (half Cash) given for any quantity of HOG'S BRISTLES, at the Store under the PRINTING OFFICE, Northampton. N. B. They must be well combed and free from filth.

Officers & Soldiers, WHO served in the late Continental Army during the War; and who consequently are entitled to a Bounty of Lands, may if they wish to dispose of said lands apply to the subscriber, who will either purchase or procure Land Warrants for the owner on commissions. All applications must be accompanied with commissions or discharges, if they are not full. CORNELIUS LYMAN. Northampton, Dec. 21, 1789.

Strong's and Beer's ALMANACK, By the great, dozen, or single, for sale at this office.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1790. NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

PROPOSAL for Printing by Subscription, THE Moral and Religious MISCELLANY; or SIXTY-ONE Aphoristical Essays, On some of the most important Christian Doctrines and Virtues. By HUGH KNOX, D. D. 15 ST. CROIX.

THE CONTENTS. 1. Of Conversion or Regeneration. 2. Of Justification before God. 3. Of Faith, particularly, as justifying. 4. Of entering into Covenant with God. 5. A form of covenanting. 6. The Nature, Design, and Use of the Lord's Supper. 7. Of preparations for the Lord's Supper. 8. Our duty immediately after the Lord's Supper. 9. Reflections on the Incarnation of Christ. 10. Of Adoption into God's Family. 11. Of Repentance. 12. Of Sanctification or Holiness. 13. The nature and effects of Union with Christ. 14. Of the final Perseverance of the Saints. 15. Of Peace of Conscience. 16. Of Joy in the Holy Ghost. 17. Of assurance of God's Love in this Life. 18. Of the Soul's immortality. 19. Of Death. 20. Of the Resurrection of the Dead. 21. Of a future Judgment. 22. Of Heaven; or the future State of the blessed. 23. Of Hell, or the future State of the Wicked. 24. What, as Christians we should do more than others. 25. Of Heavenly-mindedness, and the contrary Vices. 26. Of Gospel Sincerity, or Uprightness. 27. Christian Zeal, and its Opposites and Consequences. 28. Patience, and the contrary Vices. 29. Meekness, and the opposite Vices. 30. Charity, and the opposite Vices. 31. Contentment, and the opposite Vices. 32. Chastity, and the contrary Vices. 33. Humility, and the opposite Vices. 34. Sobriety, and the contrary Vices. 35. Christian courage or Fortitude, and its opposites. 36. The Christian Uses of the Tongue. 37. Unchristian Abuses of the Tongue. 38. The best method of maintaining Peace, Love & Unity among Christian Brethren. 39. The tale of judging our Brethren; against Raimels & Condemnation. 40. A peaceable disposition, and the opposite evils. 41. A merciful temper and its opposites. 42. Of Justice between man and man. 43. Of charity. 44. Of the nature and Person of Christ. 45. Christ our Prophet. 46. Christ our Priest. 47. The kingly or regal Office of Christ. 48. On the solemnity and due Improvement of Time. 49. The Consideration of Eternity. 50. The Duty of Masters of Families. 51. The best way of resisting temptations. 52. Of public spirit. 53. A proper Temper and Conduct towards Enemies. 54. Temptations arising from Company. 55. Temptations arising from Solitude. 56. The Use and Abuse of Christian Liberty. 57. What diversions are lawful, and the way to regulate them. 58. The Value and Importance of a Child. 59. The Constraints of Christ's Love: A Sermon. 60. Christians, Lights in the World: A Sermon. 61. The aggravated Guilt of Murder: A Sermon.

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CONDITIONS. I. It shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper. II. It will be contained in about 350 Pages Octavo. III. The Price to Subscribers will be Six Shillings, handsomely bound and lettered. IV. Those who subscribe for six copies shall have a fourth gratis. V. The Money to be punctually paid by each subscriber as soon as the Books are ready for delivery. VI. The subscriber's names will be inserted at the end of the volume.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received in Hartford, by HUDSON and GOWDERS.—At New-Haven, by Mr. Isaac Beers.—At New-London, by Mr. Thomas C. Green.—At Norwich, by Andrew Hamington, Esq. And at Northampton, by the Printer hereof. (5) The Subscription Papers are to be returned by the 20th of January next. Hartford, Dec. 1789.

THE OBSERVER.—No. V. The manner of taxation in a number of the American States is oppressive and distressing to the poor. In every State a certain proportion of property must be devoted to public use, to support government and defray the expenses of general preservation. The contribution designed for these ends, constitutes the national revenue, and ought to be paid by the people in proportion to their ability. Much depends on the manner of apportioning and collecting this contribution. In a very poor country by a just system of taxation, sufficient funds to answer the public needs, may be collected without injuring any, in the richest nations on earth, small sums may be demanded in such a way as to produce almost a general wretchedness. In most nations, there hath been more oppression in the manner of taxation, than by the greatness of the sum demanded. This subject, therefore, deserves attention by a people, who are laying the foundation of government and happiness. The resources of this empire are immense—to call them out in a way that is equal and not oppressive to any class of citizens, is the only difficulty. My last number urged the propriety of including in one general system the whole American debt, part of which now stands charged against the Nation, and part against particular States. On this plan, all will see there must be some further means of producing a revenue to the United States. In a number of instances, the manner of State taxation is oppressive to those citizens who have small property. Remedial measures have been made in most of the States, to amend their respective systems of finance next to impossible, and involves more evils than it cures. The present manner of taxation is favourable to a number of opulent members in every Legislature, who, tho' they are not a majority, can impede any essential alteration;—and this is a serious reason, for a transfer of the State debt to the United States, for in the arrangement of a new system, may avoid the oppressive parts of State taxation. In the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut, a Poll tax is in use. In Connecticut, considerable more than one quarter of the whole State revenue arises from polls. I cannot say how great a proportion in Massachusetts, but believe it is not less. Art cannot contrive a more oppressive mode of drawing money from a people, than by a poll tax. The frugal and hardy living of the poor, generally, renders them prosbible—their houses are filled with hungry sons, which with great care they educate none for the public than for themselves. Before these sons are arrived to manhood, the father hath a severe poll tax to pay for them individually.—You will often see a poor and industrious family, who earn their bread and their every thing by labouring at a small price per day, or by cultivating good lands of others on shares, pay a greater tax to the State than their neighbours of wealth. This is raising a duty & not property—it is making those who must do the labour, pay the expense of public protection. Were the people who inhabit these States brought together, 18 out of twenty would vote out a poll tax; but it is interwoven with the State systems, and so many efforts have been made in vain, that I despair of a remedy, but by a general and national arrangement, which I am certain will be on a more just principle. The poll tax is a discouragement to manufactures, which the true policy of this country ought to promote. It is rare that mechanics arrive at great riches, few of them are able to pay a tax for a large number of apprentices, and this consideration alone prevents many masters, who would otherwise have their shops filled with poor boys learning some art useful to themselves and mankind. This is a discouragement both on manufactures and on the poor.

The taxing of wild and uncultivated lands takes place in a number of the States. To tax this property which is absolutely unproductive, is attended with either think it equitable, or have the means of paying an annual tribute for dead property. The old countries in the United States are so far advanced that there ought to be an encouragement for preferring wood and timber. Many who would be contented to have their interest lie without use in wild lands, not being able to discharge their taxes, have sold them. Even in the agricultural towns our forefathers are mostly destroyed—the poor, unable to pay an advanced price, begin

to suffer for fuel, and the demands of timber and lumber will soon be severely felt by all kinds of people.—This piece of State policy, by grasping at a little, for it is only a small sum which any would dare to offer on dead property, hath lost much. It would be better policy, in the wild countries of America to allow a bounty on the growth of timber. We ought to cherish the cultivation of our improved lands and preserve our wood. Arbitrary assent by the opinion of one or several men is an oppressive mode of taxation, and ought not to be the basis of a national revenue. This is practiced, in some manner and degree, by most of the States within the union. Justice will not be done through for many prejudices, are found in the minds of men; and if perfect justice could be done, the selfishness or ignorance of very many will lead them to suppose they are over assessed. The man thus favoured will grumble more at a small taxation than for four times the sum imposed on known principles, and where his exact quota is calculated by the letter of the law. Taxing of polls and unproductive property, is an injury to the poor, and calls on those to pay who cannot without making a great sacrifice of their interests. Arbitrary assessment is exposed to injustice, and from the minds of the people. We hope these things will be considered in the arrangement of federal measures, and that such a plan will be decided by the treasury board, as will irritate the people and creditors to throw the debt under their management.

From the VERMONT JOURNAL. A remarkable and extraordinary Narrative of the Revivization of young JOSEPH TAYLOR, who was supposed to have been hanged to death (in company with that notorious high-way man, pick-pocket, and house breaker, ARCHAUS TAYLOR, on Boston Neck, on Thursday the 8th of May, 1783, for a violent Assault and Robbery on the Highway, committed on the person and property of Mr. Nathaniel Cunningham, Butcher, in October, 1781). In a letter from just Joseph Taylor, in his kind friend and countryman, Mr. Phelin Donance, in Boston, Egg-Harbour, Month of the December, May 12, 1789. MY DEAR FRIEND, You will no doubt, be greatly astonished at receiving a letter from one whom you so lately saw, to all appearance, numbered with the dead, with all the ignominy of a public and shameful execution. But, tho' strange as it may appear, it is no less strange than true, that, blessed be God for his infinite goodness, I am now among the living to praise him! It was my fervent desire that you would have been made acquainted with the steps which were taken to recover me to life immediately after my being hanged.—But the Doctor who managed the affair would not admit of more than five persons in the secret, as he feared a discovery—and had a crowd around him would be fatal, and prevent the air getting into my lungs—and O'Donnell and Stebbins had been told of it before I saw you, and they, with the Doctor, his young man, and a person he brought with him, made the first. I therefore take this early opportunity to let you know of my being alive, and in health, blessed be God! as I hope these lines will find you;—as also the circumstances which attended my execution and recovery to life—as also my frame of mind, and resolution, through the grace of God, to sin no more, but endeavour after new obedience. You remember, that you, among other friends, had great hopes of my being pardoned on account of my youth: But when their Honours for I soon found I must be made an example of as they were determined never to pardon Highwaymen, I then began to prepare for death; but most needs say, though I had many who visited me in goal, I never, even after my condemnation, realized that I was suddenly to die in so awful a manner, until a gentleman who I afterwards found was a Doctor) came and talked privately with the late unhappy sufferer, and my fellow convict, Archibald Taylor, who, when the gentleman was gone, came to me with money in his hand, and for smiling a countenance, that I thought he had received it in charity. But he soon undeceived me—telling me with an air of gaiety, that it was the price of his body;—and then added a shocking speech which I sincerely hope is blotted out of the book of God's remembrance against his poor foul. This was the first time since my condemnation that I thought of what was to die. The book was terrible, and I increased it by telling me that the Doctor had desired him to bargain with me for my body alone. The thoughts of my bones not being permitted to remain in the grave in peace, and my body which my poor mother had so often caressed and dandled on her