FLEGY. Writin on the Russ of the BASTILE.

TYERE, ere the first tear from the weeping rofe,
The cheering folar beam has kife'd away,
how shall this fragment give my limbs repose,
And fit them to pursue the wearying way?

Ah! once, alas ! thefe limbs no place of reft Here on this ruin-featter'd fpot had, found;
The fleps of Peace here never foffly prefi,
Or Pleafure wanton'd o'er the ground:

But hopelels Grief, and hollow-ey'd Despair, In full postession of their horrours dwelt;
And Tyranny, with grim-exulting air,
Her iron terrours wide around her dealt.

Here rose the dread Ballile-at that fell name. Cold flows the ling ring lifeblood thro' my veins,
A fudden horrour fpreads thro' all my frame,
And the chill'd Mose can scarce pursue her strains.

Here, as 1 fit, and fling my eyes around,
And bid warm Fancy wing her utmost flight,
What tragick (cenes on this eventful ground,
Unnumber d, pour upon my aching fight!

E'en now I fee, on yonder blood-ftain'd flone, His aching head the captive low recline, Upwards to Heav'n a ling'ring last look thrown, 'That speaks submittion to the Will Divine.

That feems to rife above the cumb'rous load. That many a day his woc-worn heart has preft;
That thinks, expectant on Heav'n's bright abode,
At length his foul shall find a place of reft.

Hark! what a keart-heav'd figh affails my ear!
"Tis the laft groan—fome wretch now yields his breath!

See! wasted by full many a forrowing year,
He fints, alas! into the arms of Death.

He finks—by ftern Advertity fore preft,
He dies—and not a fauthing friend is nigh,
To hear the last wish of his bursting breast—
To wipe the most tear from his closing eye.

From these heart-rending scenes I gladsome turn; The dread Battle thall terrify no more;
No wretched captive here again shall moorn,
Or on the gate his fad complaining pour.

'Twas a great feed ! That Monarch ill muft reige, Must infecurely fit upon his throne, Whose subjects, bound by Slav'ry's galling chain, Unheard, beneath her yoke oppressive, grean.

No:—He, alone, his people's King and Friend, The legal feat must farely fafely prefs, Who lives, for this important, glorious chid To make his fubjects happy—and to blefs.

Large Family Bible.
Search the Scriptures, for therein are contained the
Words of eternal Life I-They have 600 for their
Author I-Sulvaines for their end I-and I vaith, unmixed with Error, for their Matter!

Worceller, Nov. 1789. PROPOSAL

ISAIAH THOMAS,
Of Worcefler, Maffachofetts,
For printing by Subfeription,
AN AMERICAN EDITION, In Large ROYAL QUARTO,
(Ornamented with an elegant Copperplate frontifpiece)
THE

HOLY BIBLE.

CONTAINING
The SCRIPTURES of the Old and New Testaments ; APOCRYPHA and an INDEX, Marginal Notes and References.

CONDITIONS.

I. It that he printed with elegant new Types, already made and completed, particularly for the purpote-types large, beautiful, and fuited for the accommodation of the eyes of all, especially those of the aged and

infirm.

II: The Paper shallbe 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, handlomely bound, shall be only Seven Dellars, although the English Editions of the same fixe, and of an inferiour quality, Call Sec. and of an inferiour quality,

ditions of the tame lize, and of an interiour quality, are fold for eight and nine Dollars.

10. To make payment easy to those who wish to be encourages of this laudable undertaking, and to be in possible of the valuable property as a Royal Quarto Bible; and who are not able to pay for one all in Cash—

from such the publisher will receive one half of the furn. or Twenty One Shillings, in the following articles, viz. Wheat, Rye, Indian Come, Butter, or Pork, if delivered at his flore in Worcefterby the zoth of Dec. 1790.

livered at his forein Waressteby the 20th of Dec. 1900; the remaining fum of 21 shillings to be paid in Cash, as soon as the Books are ready for delivery.

This proposal is made, to accommodate all, notwith-landing the fum of twenty one shillings will by no means he the proportion of Cash that each Bible bound will cost the Publisher.

V. The work will be committed to the prefs as soon as a sufficient number of Bibles are subscribed for to

defray half the expence of the unifertaking. Notice will be given in the News party, when the Bible will be put to the Prefs, 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 affifance of the Reverend Clergy, of all per-fizations, in this and the neighbouring States, is ear-nefly requefied, to forward and complete fo large, imnedly requeited, to forward and complete to large, im-portant, and expensive an undertaking—The weight now redis entirely on the publisher of this proposal, who has already expensed a very large form for types, and other matters preparatory for the basiness; but he doubts not, should be be favoured by having a gene-rous number of Bibles subscribed for, to complete the ork to the fatisfaction of the Publick.

work to the faits fation of the Publick.

In order in forme metafure to recompende the Reverend Clergy, and all others, whose piety, goodness of heart, and regard for the passurationers of their country, may induce them to help forward for great and nieful an undertaking 38 the one naw proposed, all who substrained for welve copies, or pracure regarder who further the for twelve copies to be substrained for, and will be answerable, and makepayment for them, agreeably to this propolal, thall be entitled to, and receive a thirteenth copy, handfomely bound, for their trouble.

To the BOOKSELLERS.

* THE BOOKERIES in the United States, who fub-feribe for twelve or more copies in fluets, full have them on full as generous terms as the Bookfellets in England are fupphed with English Editions.

To CHRISTIANS of every denimina-

To CHRISTIANS of every denomination.

AT a time when all deferiptions of men are united to promote the political welfare of our country, by the renouragement of Agriculture and all the Arts and Sciences, princing the Bible, that facred Book which has a nobler object—the fupreme and ultimate happiness of man—cannot be thought unimportant or uniterfiling, especially, as it rends to promote that Monality without which Industry. Arts wald Sciences are vain. The Tropolal, therefore, to sublish a large quarto Bible, must be pleasing to all mong especially to the christian citizen, to whom nothing fixed be faid as a finimula for him to promote the good work by fubferibing for one or more copies, but his being stured that due care thall be taken to have it correct and well 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 fubicriber's reach, will be wanting; for i is his ambition, Thould be proceed with the work, to have it completed in fuch a manner as fhall difgrace neither himfelf nor his country.

lase it completed in such a manner as shall disgrace neither himself nor his country.

It cannot be presumed that any thing need be faid to presumed the Bibli, that ground work of our holy religion, to any class or citizens whatever—if there should, nothing new can be given on the subject—we must republish the ideas of those who have gone before us.—Books are addressed to the Judgment or the Imagination—intended to touch the Pasitons, or pleafe the Fancy. The Holy Bible addressets Soul, directive the Pasiton of the Pasitons of the Pasit vincible Patience. Salvation, the most glorious prize vinctble Fattence. Salvation, the most glorious prize that man can obtain, may be periofed with pleafure, & it may with eafe be acquired, if Piety is the guide, and Faith the intercellor—the nervey of God is greater than our delinquency, and happineds eternal withmout reach, if we suppress the gratification of our paffions to feek it : Read, therefore, and be informed-look for,

As it is prefumed that every denomination of Chriftians will be pleafed with the intention of the propol-er, so he refts aftired that all will cheerfully contribute in aiding him to carry on and complete this firl A-merican Edition of a Royal Quarto Bible. He begs merican Edition of a Koyai Com-permittion to subscribe himself; ... With the greatest respect, &c. ISAIAH THOMAS.

* Subscriptions are received at the PRISTING-Office, Northampton.

Juft weived, and new mady for fale, By Daniel Butler, At the Store under the FRINTING-CFFICE, North-

CROCKERY WARE

Confifting of Oval Platters, Plates of all fizes, Bluesad Conditing of Own Trainers, rises of all fixes, Elicand White pencil'd and cream coloured Cups and Sancers, Mugs, Bowls, Tea Pots, &c.

ALSO—An a affortment of STONE WARE.

LIKEWISE, Best ROCK SALT,

WINE, MOLASSES, SUGAR,

TEA. RAISINS INDIGO,

SNUFF, by the Bladder or lefs quantity, CAKE SOAP, per Box or fingle Cake, POWDER,

WEBSTER'S INSTITUTE, WRITING PAPER, &c. &c.

WHEAT—RYE—INDIAN CORN PORK TAL-LOW, and FLAX, in exchange for the above arti-cles.—BUTTER—CHEESE—TOW CLOTH good BAGGS, &c. will be received in exchange for many of the above. Northampton, Dec. 9, 1789.

Joiner's Tools.

HOUSE and Cabinet workmen may sup-ply themselves with Mondaing Tools of all kinds, warranted good, on short notice, and on reasonable terms, by applying to ... BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, Dec. 30, 1789.

LA

SIX-PENCE 52-POUND

VILL be given for good FLAX, for which pay
will be made in SHOES, BOOTS, INDI-

GO, TOBACCO, &c.

THOMAS SPAFFORD.

Williamsburg, Dec. 16, 1789. [73

We the lubicribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon-ELEAZER FOR-TER, Efg. Judge of Probate for the County of Hamp-hire, to examine the claims to the date of THOMAS BELL, late of Certain, deceated, reprefented infolvent, do hereby give notice, that we thall arrend the humanes for a repositional state to the hone of Light. Thousa do hereby give notice, that we that attent tan annual of our applications ment, at the hoafe of Licet. Thomas Belli, in Colrain, on the left Tueldaysi of December, March, April, and May next, at 20 clock. P. M. on cach day. No accounts will be allowed after faid

HUGH M'CLALLEN.

WILLIAM CALDWELL. quefled to make immediate payment, to 'THOMAS BELL, Administrator.

Strayed or stolen from the subferiber force time last former, a dark brown or black STEAR, marked with a flit and half penny in the off ear. Whoever will give information where faid Steadmay be found, fault receive a handlome re-

JAHLEEL WOODBRIDGE.
South-Hadley, Dec. 21, 1789.

Hog's Briftles.

ONE SHILLING per pound (bulf Cofb) given for any quantity of HOC's BRISTLES, at the Store under the PAINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.

N. B. They must be well combed and free from filth.

· Strong's and Beers's

ALMANACK.

By the groce, dozen, or fingle, for fale at this office.

All Perfons indebted to the Printer hercof are requested to make payment immediHAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

THE OBSERVER. No. VI.

THE greated effects are produced by the most fample causes. A great mind may be distinguished by the famplicity of its conceptions, and the art of unfacting momentous concerns, by those plain means which others have overlooked. If we examine the history of machinal we shall perceive that the most eminent characters in civil and religious policy, obtained their speriority of reputation by differning the opportuse moment to sweep away complicated systems the work of those who had been laboriously and minutely wifer; and substituting in their place some plain. the work of those who had been labortoully and mi-nutely wife; and subdituting in their place some plain feitene of truth and pactice, which the people can see and understand to be for their advantage. In every ealightened country, a majority of the people are evi-ling to do right, or what is the Jame thing, that which is for their own americal. Intricacy in the measures of government, is a common course of losing the publick confidence; and this ought to be the case, as it exporgovernment, is a common coorde of loding the publics considerace; and this odge to be the cate, sait expores the fublicit to tyromby and fraud, without any means of detection. The whoner of rating, collecting and applying a national certaine, has generally been eftermed the most difficult part of government, and doubteds more unestined hash anison from this than every other fautee. This difficulty hash gonerally been impared to the warrie of the human heart. It hish been faid that the people will necessary the property to the publick; but I cannot yet believe that for mech both of the fool and have is effential to human nature. Honefly itsnown to be the best policy, and the rating half of an information of the fool and have is effential to human nature. Honefly itsnown to be the best policy, and the rating half of an information people, ferting after must obligation, will on this account prefer honefly. Let them be convinced the State is honefly in its government, and with the fame honefly and cheerfishiness, they will countribute their quota of the general expence; but the people can hever have this revidence of national integrity with fuch a confusion of schemes as have filled the. Unifed States.

More than four fifths of the citizens through the U-

More than four fifths of the citizens throug githe Union are willing rofatify every demand of judice.—
The late revolution of government is a proof that
they have imagnatimity to include it for every event.—
Ent in this bothness a fanancier sho means to lead
them must have a simple and plain fythem both of raif,
ing and applying the revolue. He must have a permanent fythem—one that will not need new modeling every felfon of the furner. Legislature. It is
allowed on all hands that taxation huth can'ed upenfor the States, but it is not from any want. eling every letton of the topreme Legitature. At sallowed on all hands that taxation hash canfied upenfice in most of the States, but it is not from any want of honely in the people. Some readout of this aneathorisers mentioned in tay last number, and there are others which deferre notice. When the forms to be paid in the progress of the war became considerable, the State Legislarures through almost the whole union, with the best international at real design to favour the people, fut themselves to new modeling those modes of taxation, to which they had been rejectively yellowed to taxation, to which they had been rejectively yellowed to taxation, to which they had been rejectively yellowed to the text. I have every year produced formesting new, which, the next, was probably repealed, for the take of some alteration supposed to the better. This shustuating state of the tax laws became a tempration for particular persons to favour themselves; and jestously has been gradually introduced between respectable classes of citizens, whole property is in distinctly functions. The people at large are massle to comprehend the design of such frequent alterations—the whole appears to them like constitution, and a game played between the more knowning over, to promote their own persons to transfer the other own respectable. A frequent relation of freeds are expension to varieties; tife, ing ones, to promote their own purpoles. A frequent violation of funds or appropriation to particular tifes, in the application of revenue hath been another ground of uncafuefs. The State mult by faved at all events, of uncainets. The State mult off layed at all events, and there may be exigencite of danager which will warrant fach violations, that nothing of this kind can amount to a judification, in one guarrer of the lathacet which have happened. A worthy citizen liways withes for an opportunity to glory in the good faith of his country—national judice is, his pride—the want of it wounds his feelings and finks his ambitton has been also been also been as to be seen as the second of the country in the second of warrant fach violations, that nothing of this kind can amount to a julification, in one quarter of the laftainces, which have happened. A worthy chitzen shave the content of the country—national justice is his pride—the want of it wounds his feelings and finks his ambitton—he becomes weary of paying, when the whole (vietns is a chose, and, the application to variable that none are fatisfied, and the public do not obtain the reputation even of trying to be just a honor for the public recitizers have been wholly neglected, and among their whose the received four endingers of the public recitizers have been wholly neglected, and among their whose the received four endingers of the public recitizers have been wholly neglected, and among their who we received four endingers of the public recitizers have been wholly neglected, and among their who we received from the proportions, thought all had a right to be indifferent proportions, thought all had a right to be the fame justice. One half of the citagens without recitizing any interest on their own fecunities, have

been taxed to pay the interest due to their neighbours, whose notes might run in another name, but had no preference in equity. They submitted to the need ty of the times with a fortirade alhost naparralleled, ty of the times with a forturate almost apparatused, and it multiple long rexpected from them. There is but one remedy for this evil—let, the United States affine the wide public debt—it was meetered for them and in equity they ought to fee at funded. The principal ought not to be paid if there was public leability, but the interest floud be annually faring the principal ought not to be paid if there was public ability, but the interest floud be annually faring

This debt will be an advantage to the nation, and to inidividuals, to government, commerce, agricul-ture and manufactures. I can foresee it will be en-quired how shall this bedone, will not so raft an aquired how final this bedone, win not to van an a-mount fink the people? By musty their enquires are honefully made, and by fome merely to terrify. Me-thodific and fimpility your whole treatury department, & the burden on the people will not be one half of what they have annually borne for lifteen years. The United States have now an impost, the favings of this, beyond the support of civil government will amount to a large sum—but other ways and means will doubt-less be requisite. In a number of the States there is now an excite, which ought to be bandled from all, or extended through the whole—and perhaps the latter will be found necessary. An excite is a tex attended with fome difficulty in collection, and if not thorough with fome difficulty in collection, and if not thoroughly gathered provers a difcouragement to the honeft, who will to obletive all the regulations of government;—but notwithits adding this difficulty there are fome reafons both of policy and equity, which I shall mention in some future number, that may render this mode of reviente expedient. The tax yaid by the country planters and farment, ought to be of one kind, and on the most simple principles; such that every man may know by his own calculation, what will be demanded from him. Among the various expedients of traation, deviced highman ingensity, a land rax of a certain support acts on improved lands, is the most simple the remander. It admits no alternation concerning the permanent. It admits no alternation concerning the fam to Be paid—being placed on flable and immoves-ble property, while a poll tax craftes them—it comes on fach as have folid wealth—The quantity of improvon incr as have not weather - in quantity of improved and bears's nearer proportion to the comparative wealth of individuals in the State, than any other articles which cam be reduced to taxation. Another thing which favours this mode of taxation in the United States of the state of the sta thing which favour this mode of taxation in the United States is, that it may be carried into effect with eafe, and in an intelligible manner, through every part of the empire. There will be no need of intermedling with the difference prices of revenue, in the feveral States, which empere be reduced into a larmonious fulen. A very inall land rax in addition to the other branches of revenue, would be fufficient, and could it be introduced, by the plainuck and fimplicity of its operation, would give general content.

From the GAZETTE of the United STATES, Published in New-York by Mr. JOHN FERNO. The Tablet.

The Tablet.

"I bate a drinking companion, lap the Greek promethowho and the companion and the Greek promethowho accurately the companion of the mention and the man that there is a great degree of friend fully mad generofity among perions, who mingle in particular of diffusition and intemperance. The varue profition of attachment and good will that flow for eatily, in mobilities of fellivity, are apt to lead a by diadner to imagine there is form ferious friendline; at heart. Many am improduct youth has fallen a victim to the affererations be herred at contribil meetings. There is perhaps no defeription of men who proclaim their own generotify to loadly, and yet who realize fewer fulfillational acts of it, from each other, than those who enter the circles, under the hyle of bottle companions. It is hardly credible to one, who has not driftly noticed it, how lender the rise are, that are created by find a connection.

perion throws off all reflexion in the hours of his merri-ment, he certainly cannot withto behold a portrait of himfell, when he is fober. His own conduct; his own convertation are the laft thing: in the world, the he can hear or recolled with approbation and pleasure. himfell, when he is fober. His own conduct; his own consectation are the last things in the world, the can bear or recollect with approbation and pleasure. I would advice all fisch clubs, that the first arricle of their affociation should be a follenn each of feeree; Otherwise they may often be should at a view of their own picture. But the greatest advantage of forgetfuloes conditis in freeing one from the pain & inconvenience of being reminded of promites that are made, when the heart is opened by mirth and intemperante. When this kind of openancia and generolly discretis themselves, among Bacchanalians over the bottle, it into intemperante when this kind of openancia and generolly discretis themselves, among Bacchanalians over the bottle, it in most intended they should assist a view of the parties, in whom they are exhibited.

I lately met writt my old college acquaintance jocution. As he did not appear with his former, dignity and sprighfulner, i has the curious to enquire into his circumstances and prospets. I found him defilitte of money and friends; and that he had neither the acquainty to procure the other. Heccomplained of all health; and this conflimation was too much wrected with intemperance to be reclaimed. I was difficult for him to affirm we reloa-

reclaimed. It was difficult for him to affirme refolu-tion enough to relate his vices and misfortunes; and that he was not willing to be recognized, even when I called him by name. The terms of intimacy on which we had formerly affociated made us both com-

which we had formerly affectated made us both romministive.

When I knew Joe v. vs. fonce years ago, he drelfed handfomely, poffetfed an early flow of spirits and was generally electmed for his amiable quadifications. His partimonial cliate was folficient, with care and attention, to have afforded hims decent lopport. It happy pened unfortunately that he loved pleature more than business; and knew better how to diquander a fortone that to keep, or to gain one. Though he was born and educated in the country, he early concrived an idea, that he could enjoy life in greater perfection, by taking a relatence in some populous twen. He followed his inclination, and natured at unce into feenis of dissipation and extravigative. Some after hefired himself in a city, he fell into contany with a fet of profligate youngsters, who called themselved classe fairly. This appellation accorded for well with the feelings of Jocotus, that he eagerly folicited an admition him the clib. As he appeared a light beated, accommodating young man, his comrads viewed him as an acquisition. They shoon discovered the depth of hisparifs, and knew intimately his hopes and intentions. It was their first attempt to perfunde him that he had soon when first intention is a loss for friends. That he was beguled into a coerie of idliness and debauchery, which loon planged him and other, and alternated him from his old friends and connections.

The honedit, natulepting tempero Jocuturs, though the mind other, and alternated him from his old friends and connections.

connections.

The bouelt, and upperlung temper of Journal though it gave his new countd; a centroal over his time and money, was full a foure of much alterestion. From his generace of human nature, he duppored that member species how with fance-trys, accerptoonlifed bot with an intranton to fulfil. He would often repeat in the day, what he had heard in the revels of the night; and vex whatle had heard in the reveal the light, and re-ed them by his demands on their judice, to reimburge his strances; and by his appeals to their generality to put him into better circumflances.—But neither their judice, their generality, or their pity afforded the lead relief to Juculus, and he now remains as wrethed as vice and joe of us, and ne now remains a wretched as vice and poverty can render him. The choice for its have totally districted him, and relicule him as a lowbred fellow, who remembers to excell.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

From the VINGIRIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Dixos,

I HAVE lung waited with anxious expectation of

I feeing exhibited to the public the the e-diamed of
your ufetal Gazette, the letters from our Federal Seaators, to the Governor and the Speaker of the Houfe of
Delegates, on the fublicle of amendments as agreed on
by Congres, referred to the different flat legislatures
for ratification; and at I find the Affembly has manifield no intention of rendering communicative their
letters among the people, I must beg leave to enclose
you capita hereof, and request you still give them, a
place in your next paper, and you will greatly oblige,
let.

ir, Your most obedient, and hun the servent, A CUSTOMER.

To His Excellency ib. GOVERNOR of Vincinia New York, September 18, 1789.

WE have long wanted in anxious experiment, of having it in our power to transmit effectual