A feel, on fomething great at times, may flumble, And confequently be a good advifer; And confequently be a good advifer; And never be a whit the wifer.

Yes ! I advise you (for there's wildom in't) ever to be superior to a hint— The genius of each man, with kinducis, view— A fjort, from this, or to ther, caught, May kindle quick as thought, A glorious banfire up, in you,

Aquellion of you let me beg _______Of fain'd Columbus, and his egg, Pray, have you heard?—" Yes."—Oh, then if you

pleafe, I'll give you the two pilgrims and the peas.

The PILGRIMS and the PEAS.

A BRACE of fineers, for no goal;

Were order'd to the Virgin Mary's firine,
Who, at Loretto dwelt in war, flone, wood;
And in a fair white wig, look'd wond'rous fine.

Fifty long miles had thefe fad rogges to travel, With fomething in their thoes much worse than gravel; In thost their cose, so gently to anase; The priest had order'd pear into their shoes;

A noffrum famous, in old Popifi times For purifying fouls, that, flunk with crimes A fort of apodolick falt,
That Popith parlons for its powers exalt,
For keeping foals of fingers facet;
Just as the kitchen falt keeps mest.

The knaves fat off on the fame day -Peas in their thoes—to go and pray;
But very diff rent was their speed I wot—
One of the finners gallep'd on, Light as a bollet from a gun ; The other limp'd as if he had been thot.

One faw the Virgia foon—' peccava' cry'd— Had his foul whitewash d all so clever; Then homeagain he nimbly hi'd, Made sit, with faints above to live forever,

In coming back, however, let me fay,
He met his brother rogue, about half way—
Hobbling, with out-firetch'd bum; and bending
Damning the fouls and bodies of the peas;

His eyes in tears; his cheeks and brows in sweat; Deep spenathising with his grouning sect.

" And now !" the light-toed, whitewash'd pilgrim

" Odds curfeit" cry'd the other, " 'tis no joke,
My feet, oose hard as any rock;
Ate now as foft as blubber.

Excuse me, Virgin Mary, that I swear-

As for Loretto, I shall not get there: No! to the Dev'l my sinful foul must go; For, damme, if I han't lost ev'ry toe! For addition, it has to the vy for:

But, brother finner, do explain,

How 'ts that you are not in pain;

What pow'r hath work'd a wonder for your toes;

Whilf I, juff like a finale, am crawling,

Now (wearing, now on faints devoutly bawling,

Whilft not a rafeal comes, to eafe my woes?

How is't that you can, like a grey hound, go,
Merry as if that nought had happen'd, burn ye?"
"Why" cry'd the other, grinning, "you mue knew,
That ipft before I ventur don my journey— Towalk a little more at eafe, I took the liberty to boil my peas."

CUPID IN INDIA.

A PACT.

A BOUT eighty years fince, a gentleman of property in Bengal wrote to a friend in London, deploring the flate of beauty in that feorching climate, and requesting him topterail on some young lady, well born and educated, with a tolerable share jof personal charms, to make a voyage to India, giving his benour to make her intimediately his wife. The gentleman who received the commission was induced to fend his daughter, who to a diferigaged heart, added beauty, mustick, and every accomplishment. The fair hadea-atten to the bleak fluores of England, and glowing with triumphant hopes found herfelf in a few me triumphant hopes found herfelt in a few months on the for the Ganges. Bu, alsa! the expedied lover did not appear to greet her arrival: Bufiness had carri-ed him some hundred leagues up the country; but forefeeing the arrival of the English steet during his absence, he had provided for the accommodation of the lady in the house of a factor. Two months clapfed before his return; then panting with expectation, he flew to his friend's, to throw himfelf before the future arbitrefs of his fate. Whether his empaffioned faney had drawn the lady in colours beyond those of

nature, or whether the file of her beauty differed from the picture he had formed, it is certain he beheld her with a coldness almost bordering on aversion. The capricious god for once was uniform; the lady found herielf as little capitizated as the youth, and feveral seconding interviews ferved but to confirm their maintaid diffile. The gentleman finding there was no danger of the lady's breaking her heart for his periody, offered her a compensation of fixteen thousand not made to the lady of the lady in the lady of the lady in the lady canger of the lady's breaking her heart for his periody, offered her a compensation of firsten thousland points to be released from his engagement, which we gladly accepted. The fastor, who had been laving by for the event, now boddly sood forward as her lover, professing the most ardent passion—the lady was pleased, and the napstials were celebrated. No fooner, had the and the niphais were celebrated. No tooner had the rejected beauty become a wife, and totally out of the reach of her furl lover, than his eyes were opened—be was aftonished that he had before been gind to her per-ice ions, was feized with despair, ros. To his bed, and for fome time was pronounced to be in a flate incapa ble of recovery. If a vertical fun fublimates the body a nd mind to fuch extravagancies a thefe, let us be thankful that we may have his beams afkance, and be content with hambler feelings.

Large Family Bible.

Search the Scriptures; for therein are contained the Words of second Life! - They have God for their Matther! - Salvains for their rad! - and I rath, unmixed with Error, for their Matter!

Worceffer, Nov. 1789. PROPOSAL

ISAIAH THOMAS, Of Worceffer, Maffachufetts,
For printing by Subfeription,
AN AMERICAN EDITION, In Large ROYAL QUARTO,
(Ornamented with an elegant Copperplate frontispiece)
THE

HOLY BIBLE.

Old and New Testaments * APOCRYPHA and an INDEX. Marginal Notes and References.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed with elegant new Types, already made and completed, particularly for the purpose types large, beautiful, and fainted for the accommodation of the eyes of all, especially those of the ages and

infirm.

II. The Paper shallbe fully equal in goodness, if not of a superior quality, to the (Eoglish) Cambridge, Oxford, or London, Royal Quarto Editions.

III. The Price to Subscribers, handsomely bound,

shall be only Seven Dellars, although the English E-ditions of the same size, and of an inferiour quality,

inall be only became breath, altough the language ditions of the fame fize, and of an inferiour quality, are fold for cight and nine Dollars.

IV. To make payment early to those who wishle be encotages of this loadable undertaking, and to be in softession of for valuable property as a Royal Quarto Bible, and who are not able to pay for one all in Cashfrow fuch the publisher will receive one half of the sum, or Twenty One Shillings, in the following articles, viz. Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Butter, or Pest, if delivered at his store in Worceferby the 2nth of Dec. 1796. The proposal is made, to accommodate all, notwith flanding 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 prefs as from as a fossicient number of Bibles are. Schfeiched for to

as a fofficient number of Bibles are febfcribed for to as a (efficient number of littles are renicinced for its defray half the expence of the undertakings. Notice will be given in the News papers, 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 affitance of the Reverend Clergy, of all per-fuations, in this and the neighbouring States, is ear-neftly requested, to forward and complete fo large, imnettly requested, to forward and complete to large, more portant, and expensive an undertaking.—The weight now refts entirely on the publisher of this proposal, who has already expended a very large (non for types, and other matters preparatory for the basiness; but he doubt not, floudd be be favoured by having a generous numbered Biblies (bleftibed for, to complete the work to the satisfaction of the Publick.

work to the intustation of the routick.

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 to great and infesti an undertaking as the one now proposed, all the labelish for needed proposed. who fahleribe for twelve copies, or procure twelve copies to be subscribed for, and will be answerable, and makepayment for them, a reach; to this proposal, shall be entitled to, and receive a thirteenth copy, handfomely bound, for their trouble.

To the POOKSELLERS.

The Bookfellers in the United States, who fab-feribe for twelvesty more copies to themes, that have them on full as generous teams as the Bookfellers in England are (graffed with Englith Editions.

To CHRISTIANS of every denomingtion.

AT a time when all descriptions of men are united in Ta 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 facred Book which has a nobler object—the fupreme and ollimate happiness of man—cannot be thought unimportant or uniterstifting, elpecially as it thous to promote that Morality without which Jebustry, Arts and Sciences are vain. The Proposit, therefore, to publish a large quarto Bible, mult be plenfing to all more especially to the christian citizen, to whom nothing need be faid as a timulus for him to prompte the good work by fuba ftimulus for him to promote the good work by fub-ferihing for one or more copies, but his being affured that due care fhall be taken to have it correct and well executed—that this shall be the case, no labour or cost. within the fubfcriber's reach, will be wanting; for it is his ambition, should be proceed with the work, to have it completed in such a manner as shall differentiate the state of the stat

neither himfelt nor his country.

It cannot be prefumed that any thing need be find to recommend the Brane, 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 must republish the ideas of shofe who have gone before ws. Books are addrefted to the Judgment or the Imagination—intended to touch the Patrons, or pleafe the Fancy. The Holy Bible addreftenshe Soul, directivated paths of peacek happinesshere, blvings to view a beautiful prospect of an hereafter—in its pages may be viewed, with swall furprise, the great and glorious works of Creation—and with pleasing admiration may be fren the Rife and Fall of Empires—the Revolutions of Kingdoms and States—the various Vicilitades of Life in all Stations—the depraying of Human Nature, when Man is forfaken by his God—the easy transitions from Lingcone to Guille from Virue to Vice—the when Man is forfaken by his God—the cafy transitions from Innocence to Guila, from Virtue to Vice—the Policy of Cours, and Simplicity of Cottages—the Rage of Lott—Folly of Pride—Face of Tyranny, and Madneß of Ambition. Here may be found patterns for all who with to practice the Christian and Moral Duties. Sr. Gregory fay, "From the Partiarchs we may take the model of all virtues—Abel teaches us Inocence—Enoch, Purity of Heatt—Noah, a firm perfeverance in Righteoulaefs—Abraham, the Perfection of Fiety and Institution—follops, Chaftity—Jacob Contlancy in Labour—More, Mechanism—alophy, in Labour—More, Mechanism—alophy, in Labour—More, Mechanism—alophy, the model of the that may can obtain, may be perfect with pleature, & which rate can obtain, may be perified with pleafure, & it may with eafe be acquired, if Piety is the guide, and Faith the interceffor—the nercy of God is greater than our delinquency, and happines esternal withnour reach, if we suppose the gratification of our persons to feek it : Read, therefore, and be informed-look for,

and find."

As it is prefumed that every denomination of Chrif-tians will be pleafed with the intention of the propof-er, to be refle affored, that all will obserfully contribute in aiding him to carry on and complete this first American Edition of a Royal Quarto Bible. He begs merican Edition or a Noyalest permillion to fabicaribe himfelf,
With the greatest respect, &c.
ISAIAH THOMAS.

*. Subscriptions are received at the PRINTING OFFICE, Northampton. Juft received, and now ready forfale,

By Daniel Butler,

At the Store under the PRINTING OFFICE, North ampton, a good affortment of

CROCKERY WARE

Confiffing of Oval Platters, Plates of all fizes, Blue and White pencil d and cream coloured Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Bowls, Tea Pots, &c. ALSO-An affortment of

STONE WARE.

Beft ROCK SALT, WINE, MOLASSES. SUGAR, TEA, RAISINS,

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

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

W A N T E D, WHEAT-RYE-INDIAN CORN, PORK, TAL-LOW, and FLAX, in exchange for the above artigood BAGGS, &c. will be received in exchange for many of the above. Northampton, Dec. 9, 17*9.

ALMANACKS,

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

Vo!. IV.]

THE MUNICIPALITY

HAMP TIRE GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, JANUARY 27, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetrs) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

THE OBSERVER.

No. VII.

The flad string value of Paper in circulation opper fit

EVERY public measure, which subjects needy cit-izens to the imposition of the rich, is repugaant to justice. Great numbers of the rich are also gener-cust on the poor, but it is not the character of all to whom a wife Providence bath distributed wealth-One man of great applience and a hard heart bath pow-One man of great planette er oppole Among the prefeat means of opposition in the United States, none a greater than a circulating paper of undeady and decidud value; and yet there are those who with a confident face will after, that the measures which are oppositions of the measures which are the measures when the me confident (ace will affert, that the meafures which lead to this are designed as an extension to the necessit-ous members of fociety. Those who are poor and in backward ciscunstances unwarily are taken by the fair pretences—they are told and believe that it is for their benefit. & blofs the measures which fap the vigor of their industry. The wealthy can make their choice between feveral mediums in circulation, and if there he between feveral mediums in circulation, and if there he a back kind of moore, we shall always had it in the hands of those who like least policy and riches: thus his of the condensate of the worsh with the duantity of their money, is small, and it is of the worsh kind, and being in demand to progree the necessaries of life. It is a maxim forever true that the worsh kind of circulation money will be the rad fall into the band. of cirulating money will in the end fall into the hands of those who are leaft able to bear a lofs. Those States which have partially funded their debts pay the interwhich have partially funded their debts pay the inter-ch in paper certificates or indents, which pass into cir-culation for the payment of taxes—the certificates are illused as an equivalent for gold and filter coin, and in every view of the fact they are a depreciated paper money, of very different value at feveral times of the year and, in different value at feveral times of the year and, in different difficultation, may be porchafed in large funs through most of the States from one hondred to one handred and fifty per cent. different. Taxes if the by authority on the supposition that it is their real value, and sit is their real value, and sit is their real value, those who can purchase arther real value, those who can purchase arther reals value. those who can purchase at the right time of fale; it is also their value, to a greater part of the public credit-ors, whose distressed fituation obliges them to fell on set, whose differed ministron conges near to tell on a py-stems, the first moment they can obtain the interest from the public. Still it is fast that one half the trable inhabitions purchase them nearly at par with gold and filter. The poor man and those of little enterprise, but indoffrious, delay purchasing until they are driven by the hour of payment, and then make the best hardest them. best bargain they can either with some stighbor, or some public officer, prepared for the Lenevolent precommodating all such as could not purchas for themselves. In this way provision is made for the poor, and those whose circumflances are decaying: poor, and those whose circumstances are decaying tome of these make payment in hard labor, and some by promifery honds, induced by a short credit they fill not at the state of the state o

This into the feare and are effectively reined.

Take the following fact as proof of my affertion.

In March, 1785, one hondred pounds frectie was fent to Botton to purchase State, paper, then receivable in trees, which paper was put into the hands of a perfon in one of the western countries of Massachistetts, who returned the principal in November of the fame year, with a net work. with a net principal in November of the bundred pounds, of fixty pounds in thillings and one pendy. It is to be remembered this agent tharged very high for this be immembered the agent charges very in, those who paid the taxes, paid at least force hillings for every twenty which the State received. These were the very way to be the state received. These were the very way to be the state received. n people, who a little before had been feourged into obedience by a military force. For infurgency they obedience by a military force. were craninal, and government was right to check their placeary by the most coercive means; but to pal-late their conductavhich we wish to bury in addition. has a derived that opprellion will formations make wife men mad. It is but a few articles the poor make wife men mad. It is but a few articles the poor planter has for fale, and these princips out in demand at the time needsity obliges him to fall, so that he can exchange them only for the work kind of circulating money, and that at its highest price. The fame needs to bligges him to fell at his highest price, and between buying and felling, he makes a loss of one third. I could mention a thomsand ways in which a depreciated circlealing medium is oppossible to mankind, but especially to such as have fenall, property; and nature admits not of a crofibility of renedying the evil, box, by wholly removing the evade. No fast can be more fully proved than those I have mentioned, but there is fo farning a proceedir.

fall into the fnare and are effectually ruined.

pedagogue, or the incendiary of the neighborhood, fome of whom may chance to renumber a phrase of febool Lasin, shall have founded the alarm. With wafte and flies the Observer promises great patience. and will drive them gently, not siming at their fife for it is the nature of those in each to many round the for it is the nature of thoir intert to bazz rould the feeth of honey, though they can make none themfelves; ber should any of the higher class of pseulators, who have thrown themfelves in his way, he pledges limited to diffelorating concerning them, which the heart of the public bath-nonconcerned. The fild man Almahar positions house, it is made payment in the current manner, of the merchant, which the poor coght to receive, and no other kind of circulating medium will do justice in the community. Whether this money be gold, filtered paper, it is matter of histeconfequence, turn a fixed value and general demand conflicted its worth. As executed it was not filled for the State received. worth. At prefent it is not possible for the State gor eraments to give this value to their cirtificates or in-dents; but the United States, if the whole debt could be brought into one fund might early effect it by a connection with the great mercantile banks within the Empire. Bank money is the money of the merchant, and the commercial influence of the country will preferre its value. Suppose the funs of a rich and poor man porchasing at almost double price, finds the cemand intolerable, and if to this there be added fees mann misserane; ; and it to this tace: be added fees for trade; and others which have no legal name, be fints in ruin. Thefe, ye poor and embarrafied ci-tizens, are the bleffing of a cheap paper money, for which too many of you have been advocates.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1789.
IN CONVENTION.
Report of the Committee appointed to prepare the draft of a New Conditionion.

ME, the People of the Communication of Penn-filvania, gradin and effablish this CONSTITUTION

frequent grant and grantly in the Con-for its Greenment.

Section I. THE legislative power of this Com-ral Assembly which hall confid of a Senare and House of Representatives.

II. The Representatives shall be chosen annually by the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and of

each county in the State respectively, on the

Tuefday of October.

III. No perion itali he a Representative; who shall

not, at the time of his election, have been, the three years next preceding, an inhabitant of the state; and

years next preceding, an inhabitant of the fate; and one year next preceding, an inhabitant of the city or county in which he fael be chofen.

IV. The Representatives from the city of Philadelphia and the feveral concains fael be in proportion to the number of taxably inhabitants; provided that the number of Representates that favore be fewer than fatty, nor more than our headerd: But each county shall have, at I rad one Representative. An account of the taxable county hall have at I rad one Representative. enumeration of the taxable inhabitants final he made in three years after the first suvering of the General an unce years after the first meeting of the General Adkenbly, and within every holfengenet term of ten-years, in such manner as they find by law direct.—
In such manner as they find by law direct.—
Indischeniamenton shall be made, the city of Philadelphia, and the toveral counties of the State, shall be respectively custified to choose the state number of Repudentatives as is now preferribed by law.

V. The Senate shall consider not fewer than factor, nor share than they tree in the state of the state of

teen, nor more than thirty two members, choice in diffricts, in the market of taxable in-labitants in each diffrict.

VI. The city of Philadelphia and the internal coun-

ties of this just, shall be futured into diffries, containing each; a shearly as may be, such a number of taxable inhabitants as shall be entitled to elect one Senator -but where that cannot be done, then fuch a number of adjaining counties thall be formed into one diffrict, as fluid be entitled to cleft not more than three Sen-nors.

VII. The citizens of the city of Philadelphia and VII. The cirizens of the city of militarepsia and of the feveral countes in this fate, qualified to elect. Reprefentative, when allembled for that purpose, find if eccasion require, at the fame places, and in the fame manner, elect for every Representative, two perions, reddent within their city or county respectively, as Electors of the Senator order. arurs of their diffrich. days after their election.

the electors of each diffrict fault meet together at fome convenient place within the diffrict, and elect the Sen-

and or Segators for their difficil.

1X. The Semators final be choice for four years. But images and after they final be attained in confequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into four challes. The feats of the follows than more I have measured, but there is followed a long a propertier in follower people to have a cheap along of money, that they will think the writer hath milithreous whethere in his harais, and that every because of the first electron, they hall be divided, as equality as may be, into four claffes. The text of the histories is the control of the followed class, as the expension of the first people class as the expension of the first

piration of the fecond year; of the third clair at the

expiration of the third year; and of the fourth clafs at the expiration of the fourth year; So that one fourth may be chosen every year.

X. No perfect field be clicked a Senator; who foall not have red ded four years next before his electionin the Stare, the laft year whereof field have been in the difficile for which he is chosen. No man field be a senator where the clicked for the senator in the difficile for which he is chosen. Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty And no Elector shall be chosen

XI. No person shall be chosen an Elector, who shall not have resided in the district three years next before his election. And no person shall be chosen an Elector, who as a member of the Legislature, or who holds any office in the appointment of the Exc-

cutive Department.

XII. Until the enumeration before mentioned final. be made, the number of Senators stall befixteen.

XIII. The General Assembly shall meet at least

Tuelday of November: XIV. Each house shall choose its speaker and other officers; and the Senate shall choose a speaker pro tem, when the speaker shall exercise the office of Govern-

XV. Each House shall be the judge of elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and majority of each House first confiture a quorum to do business; but a fursilter may adjourn from day to day; and may be authorised to compel the attendance

of about members, in fuch manner and under fuch penalties as the Houle may provide. XVI. Each Houle may determine the rules of its proceedings, possible to members for diforderly behav-tion, and with the concurrence of two thirds expel a member. And fault have all other powers necessary for either branch of a free Legislature.

XVII. Each House thall keep a journal of its pro-

ceedings, and, from time to time, publish them, ex-cepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require fectory: And the year and may or, the members of either Houle, on any question, hall, at the defire of

be entered on the journal.

XVIII. The doors of each House shall be open, unless when the business shall be such as, in their judgment, ought to be kept feeret.

XIX. Neither House shall, without the confent of

XIX. Neither Hoose shall, without the conferr of-the other, adjourn for more than three days, not to a-ny other place that that, in which the two Houses shall be fitting.

XX. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their service, to the affectioned by law, and paid out of the treatory of the Common-wealth. They shall, in all cases, except treating the any and breach of peace, be privileged from a new dur-ing their attendance at the fession of the respective leaster, and in course to and removator from the same

ing their attendance at the telans of the elepethic Houses, and in going to and returning from the tame—and fit any speech or debate in, eather House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

XXI. No benator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was theredy be appointed to say civil office, under the authority of this Commonwealth, which shall have been created, or the envoluments of which shall have been created, or the envoluments of which shall have been increased during such time: And no perfor bolding any office, except in the militia under this Commonwealth or the United States, shall be a member of either House durin ; his continuance

XXII. When vacancies bappen in either Houle, the Speaker of that Houle thall itlue writs of election to filt fuch yacancies

XXIII. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as in other

XXIV. No money shall be drawn from the reafury but in confequence of appropriations mude

by kw.

XXV. Every bill which thall have perfed the House tax. XXV. Every bill which thall have petited the Hond-of Reprefernatives and the Senare, thall before it le-come a law, he prefented to the Governor. If he ap-prove he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve it, he shall return it, with his objections to that House, in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to re-confider it. If, after fuch reconfideration, three-fifths of that House shall agree to pass the bill; it shall be fent, together with the objections, to the other if approved by three fifths of that Honfe, it fhall come a law. Ber, in all fuch cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by year and nave, and the Houses that be determined by year-ind nave, and the name of the perfors voting for and against the full thall be entered on the journals of each House respect-ively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Go-ernor within ten days (Sandays excepted) after it shall be presented to him, the same shall be a law in like