

ADVERTISEMENT.
 HIS day—Ah! I could love of gold—
 This day, at auction will be sold,
 The human form divine;
 A bankrupt's goods, Two Negro Boys—
 Perhaps their parents' dearest joys—
 Like horries, sheep or swine.
 A bankrupt's property before!
 That cattle may cruelly endure;
 Ah! spare the wretched—spare!
 Sure bankruptcy may well succeed
 So black, so vile, so base a deed!
 Ye creditors beware.
 On a Bee feeding on a Young Lady's Breast.
 O, busy Bee, extract each sweet
 Which thou in various flow'rs may'st meet;
 But thou fair Laura's breast!
 For, ah! the sweets that flourish there
 Are far too fragrant, far too rare,
 For man himself to taste.

Large Family Bible.
 Search the Scriptures, for therein are contained the Word of eternal Life!—They have God for their Author, and Salvation for their end!—and Truth, un-mixed with Error, for their Matter!

Worcester, Nov. 1789.
PROPOSAL
 OF
ISAIAH 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—types 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 all in Cash—from such the publisher will receive one half of the sum, or Twenty one Shillings, in the following articles, viz. 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 a large, important, and expensive 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 generous 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 manufacturers 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 agreeable, 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 Bookellers 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, and especially to the Christian citizen, to whom nothing need be said as a necessity 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—so 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 presumed that any thing need be said to recommend the Bible, 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 of the Imagination—intended to touch the Passions, or please the Fancy. The Holy Bible addresses the Soul, directs to the path of peace and happiness, and brings to view a beautiful prospect of an hereafter—in its pages may be viewed, with awful surprise, the great and glorious works of Creation—and with 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 Rage of Lust, and Simplicity of Courage—the Rule of Life—Folly of Pride—Fate of Tyranny, and Misdeeds of Ambition. 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, Piety of Heart—Noah, a firm perseverance in Righteousness—Abraham, the faith of Piety and faithfulness—Joseph, Chastity—Jacob's 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—the mercy of God is greater than our delinquency, and happiness eternal within 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, to be re-issued, it shall 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,
ISAIAH THOMAS.
 * * * Subscriptions are received at the PRINTING-Office, Northampton.

PROPOSALS
 FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
 DOMESTIC MEDICINE,
 OR A
TREATISE
 ON THE
 PREVENTION AND CURE OF
DISEASES.
 BY
 REGIMEN and SIMPLE MEDICINES,
 WITH
 AN APPENDIX
 CONTAINING A DISPENSATORY,
 For the use of private Practitioners:
 BY **WILLIAM BUCHAN, M. D.**
 Fellow of the ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
 EDINBURGH.
 SIXTEEN years have now elapsed since the first edition of this work was in appearance, during this period the author who is now living, and has been in practice ever since—has made great additions and improvements to this Book: Cautions concerning cold bathing and drinking the mineral waters, are likewise added, and the whole is altered and amended, that all physicians and private Families will reap ample satisfaction in the purchase of this New Edition; it needs no recommendation, as every Physician and others who have seen it, must allow that those who Practice by it, have had the Greatest Success, and every tender parent who has a Family ought never to be without it, as this Mode of Practice not only keeps their Families in Health, but may prevent the sending to Physicians, for every little incident that may happen.
CONDITIONS.
 I. This Book will contain near 600 Pages large Quarto size, which is 350 more than the last American Edition.

on, will be printed on a New Pisa Type, and good Paper.
 II. It will be printed page for page with the last London Edition.
 III. The price to subscribers will be only ten Shillings neatly bound, letter'd and filleted with gold on the back, also the London Edition cost Two Dollars and one Quarter in New York.
 IV. Those who subscribe for six books, shall have a seventh gratis.
 * * * Subscriptions are taken in at the Printing-Office Northampton.
 Northampton, January 1, 1790.

Just received, and now ready for sale,
By Daniel Butler,
 At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, Northampton, a good assortment of
CROCKERY WARE,
 Consisting of Oval Platters, Plates of all sizes, Blue and White pencil'd and cream coloured Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Bowls, Tea Pots, &c.
 ALSO—An assortment of
STONE WARE,
 LIKEWISE,

Best ROCK-SALT,
WINE,
MOLASSES,
SUGAR,
TEA,
RAISINS,
INDIGO,
SNUFF, by the Bladder or less quantity,
CAKE SOAP, per Box or single Cake,
POWDER,
WEBSTER'S INSTITUTE,
WRITING PAPER, &c. &c.
 WANTED
WHEAT—RYE—INDIAN CORN, PORK, TALLOW, and FLAX, in exchange for the above articles.—**BUTTER—CHEESE—TOW CLOTH—good BAGGS, &c.** will be received in exchange for many of the above.
 Northampton, Dec. 9, 1789. (77)

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of **JAMES GEE,** late of Norwich, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment on the 1st Tuesday of March, June and July next, from 10 to 5 o'clock, P.M. on each day, at the dwelling house of Samuel Parsons, innholder in said Norwich. No accounts will be allowed after said term.
 Samuel Knight,
 Jonathan Wares,
 Samuel Warner, } Comrs.
 WILLIAM FOBES, Adm'r.
 Norwich, Jan. 13, 1790. (77)

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
Davenport & McLean,
 At Northampton, will dissolve in the month of March next. This therefore is to request all those indebted to them to call on the subscriber at their Store in Northampton, and settle the same before the expiration of said time.
 Those debts remaining unpaid after the dissolution of said Partnership, will be lodged in the hands of the creditors at Boston—a previous settlement therefore, will probably prevent trouble and cost. To prevent which, and in order to make payment as easy as possible to those indebted, the articles of Pot and Pearl Ashes—Sals of Lye—Shipping Furs—Wheat—Rye—Indian Corn—Oats—Flax—Peas—White Beans—Pork—Beef—Butter—Hog's Lard—Bees-Wax—Tallow—Old Powder and Brim—and even Cotton and Linen Rags (if brought within the time above mentioned) will be received in payment. Those having demands on them are desired to call likewise, and receive their pay, which is now ready to be made according to contract.
 In behalf of Messrs. Davenport & McLean,
NATHANIEL BLAKE.
 Northampton, Jan. 7, 1790. (6)

FOR SALE,
By Hudson and Goodwin,
 Near the Bridge, Hartford.
CLOTHIERS' Press Papers by the gross or dozen—Bonnet Papers—Carriage Paper—Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream or Quarter—Account Books of various sizes—Record Books—Blank Books for Collectors—All parts of Webster's Institute, in large or small quantities—Copper Plate Copies—a variety of School Books—Waters—Sealing-Wax—Ink Powder—Slates, &c. &c.
BOOKBINDING performed on reasonable terms. (6.)

Vol. IV.] **THE** **HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.** [Num. 18.]
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1790.
 NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by **WILLIAM BUTLER.**

THE OBSERVER.
 No. X.

To the American Plasterers and Farmers.
 THE gentleman who professes and cultivates the following property, that they have right to a decided influence in the measures of government. In addressing you I speak to the people, whose will ultimately determine the system of national policy. An enlightened plasterer is a friend to manufacturers, by which his raw materials are prepared for the use of man—he is a friend to commerce, which converts the surplus of his perishable produce into permanent wealth, and mingles the growth of every climate on the board of hospitality; still the agricultural now is, and for a century to come must remain the prevailing interest both in riches and in influence. The war of independence was yours; and therefore became a war of blood of government was first delineated by those who roll the tongue and drive the quill; it became a sacred reality by the seal of your signatures; and the decrees of the treasury department must be addressed to your good understanding and sense of national honor, or to render them successful. Though the nature of your employment is such as precludes the opportunity of collecting information; your judgment must suffice, and your firmness circumscribe the public decrees. The evils resulting from a loss of public credit may affect others first—on you they fall heaviest. Merchants, moneyed men, and those who have great property at stake, are on the watch—they have leisure to collect every information—a correspondence by every post and their property by some advantage in its situation is secured while you without information and undisciplined credit will operate their price of your produce will fall, or the articles you purchase rise, or the decedent medium centre in your hands. When the state of credit, in any country, is such as excites a war of artifice between its citizens, they must be eventual sufferers, whose employment confines them to the field, distant from the source of information. The debt you ought to demand is a sible system for the whole of every description under one responsible board—the next is a circulating medium of fixed value.—To accomplish this, I am sensible there must be some kind of direct taxation by the United States, for it is not probable that the impost and excise will ever be found the whole debt. Direct taxation is now practised with a heavy hand in the separate states, and why should the exercise of this power by the general government be more dangerous, when attended with such circumstances that a part of the sum you now pay will be sufficient? If a change of system will remove all the weight you have borne these fifteen years, be sensible to lose the opportunity, by the useful suggestion of some men, who expect to gain more by the old game, than by a new one. The members of the general government are your representatives—your friends, and the beings of your own creation—their influence and popularity are in your hands, and they are every motive to guard your interests; more can they bid of the state legislatures. Still further to remove I will compare your present situation with what might be made, by an interposition of the general government.
 Every State in the empire is heavily in debt—in some there are different modes of imposing and collecting taxes; but in all, direct taxation of some kind is in use—in a few States arbitrary excise is in use, which may be set down for the weight it imposes—in others every kind of property (especially in New-England your houses and lands, your stock of every description, even your fowls are taxed) are mechanics are arbitrarily taxed for the labour of their hands. The tax laws have been varied annually, so that to understand the system of public debt is next to impossible—the changes in the tax laws have opened a succession of speculations destructive of the credit of the many citizens.—The price of the amount to a grievance—in consequence of a large number of tax-gatherers, and in the other instances, proportional to their extent.—The difficulty, and as such will not forget themselves, nor will they should serve the public for nothing. An average enjoinment to themselves of less than

two hundred dollars per annum would not exempt them to execute the duty—this emolument arises from a public reward, mileage, forbearance money, with an opportunity of speculating among the ignorant; and though it be not charged in the tax bills it eventually falls on the people—I blame not the collectors, their business requires industry and watching, and is attended with rigour, for their warrants are received; but I accuse a system in expensive to the people. One hundred tax-gatherers at two hundred dollars each amount to twenty thousand dollars—this sum though not charged in any account whatever, is annually paid by the people of Connecticut—an enormous burden for the simple collection of taxes, and all this, on a plan which you have often been told is mighty cheap and full of economy and liberty. Let us talk no more of the high salaries given by the United States, when our own plan bears so much harder on the people. Their employing too many men in any public business, that it may be done at a cheap rate, always proves a sponge collected in this expensive manner, with a general taxation of your whole property, you have not obtained the reputation of being just to your creditors. The reform of your system. Most of your remains will apply to all the States, and as this publication first appears in Connecticut, I have taken it as an instance to exemplify the whole.—Let not these truths excite faction—be reverence government, and public justice, and you will be benefited. Compare with this picture a system I will propose.—Let your state debt be assumed by the United States—in addition to the impost and excise give them a direct tax.—Let this tax be imposed on the single article of improved land—Three Cents per acre, which is two pence currency of New-England very nearly, will be sufficient to establish the faith and justice of your country, and content the public creditors, if they are reasonable men.—Let this be paid in the money of the merchant, for if there be a depreciated currency in circulation, you will eventually rue the consequences.—Eight tax-gatherers will be sufficient to collect an excise and land tax in Connecticut, which will give them a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum, and suffer no kind of loss to be taken from the people.—This will make a saving of nearly fourteen thousand dollars in the article of collection, which is principally paid by the poorer citizens; and for which they have no credit in the public opinion. The planter, possessing one hundred acres in fair cultivation, will have to pay annually sixteen shillings New-England currency, for the whole amount of his taxes, and without any additional fee to collectors; and those who have less estate in proportion.—Every wife planter would compound with the public for this sum.—I believe it would be sufficient; and I appeal to the honest cultivators of the earth, whether it be more than one third of the sum that they have been used to pay.
 My next number shall contain further remarks on a land tax.
 From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.
A FAMILIAR EPISTLE
 To Mrs. VIRGINIA, alias THE ANTIENT DOMINION.

Dear Sister,
 WE have lately seen four letters, which two of your confidential servants have sent you, calculated entirely to make mischief in the family. We have always allowed your claim of rank, as your eldest Sister; and when your children and servants have pretended that your power was the greatest, your pride the heaviest, your farm the largest, and yourself the man of more sense than any of your Sisters, we have never contradicted them, because we did not wish to quarrel about the matter—though we were sensible that a great part of your farm was untenanted and going to repair, that you were constantly running up a debt for your annual expenses, and whenever the servants have broke into your house, you were very poorly able to defend yourself, and could only alarm the neighbourhood, by dismal outcries of "Help, Murder and Rape." But you ought to remember that we established our Co-partnership on terms of perfect equality, and that we have advanced at least our equal shares in the publick stock. You cannot therefore pretend any right to govern us in the business. As to your boy, Dick, we have known him many years.—He is a good natured fellow when he can have his own way, but as fawning as Satan when he is contradicted.—Besides, you are sensible, that he never could endure it, that we formerly appointed your Son, George, Steward of the household, and have lately given him a full Power of Attorney to manage the

concerns of the company—when Dick, in the simplicity of his heart, always believed himself to be the fittest man of the two.—Whereas you and all the world appearance could create us extremely, if it had no other business to attend to. And now Dick and Bill are caught in the snare of the Co-partnership, because it does not give you a controlling power over the whole transactions; and they are out of all patience and temper, because we are not willing to alter it. In the same manner you would find all our head servants and agents to reside in your dominion, under your immediate eye and inspection. We have always wished to proceed in business in perfect union and equality; and notwithstanding their foolish speeches, sometimes thrown out by your people, we have no idea, that you are in the least inclined to follow the example of your profigate Sister, who has run away from the Family, & has kept a house of evil fame, at the Sign of C***, & Headed in Rhode-Island. We are ill willing, as a matter of etiquette, to allow your superiority in point of age, rank and precedence, but shall not submit to the insults of your profligities. We wish you to take these matters into your serious consideration, and teach some of your servants a little better manners.
 We have the honour to be,
 With the most cordial esteem,
 Your affectionate Sister,
NEW-ENGLAND,
NEW-YORK,
PENNSYLVANIA,
CAROLINA, &c.

Sketch of the Business in the General Court.
 Thursday January 11.
THE ORDER OF THE DAY
 being called for, Mr. GARDINER thus addressed the House:—
 MR. SPEAKER,
 WHEN our glorious ancestors migrated into this country from England, they brought with them, as their birth right, all the common law, and as much of the statute law of their native land, and as much as was applicable to their local situation and new circumstances, and such had been the uniform determination of the Supreme Appellate Court, for Plantation causes, in England. The Professors of the Law here are most certainly mistaken, when they assert that our ancestors brought with them from England, not only all the common law, but also all the statute law, then in force in their native country, as part of their common law; for certainly they left those statutes behind them, which related to ecclesiastical powers and discipline, as well as numbers of others relative to sundry crimes and offences. This erroneous opinion of the gentlemen of the profession here, Sir, was taken from the mere assertion of the late Mr. Gridley, (whom I personally knew, and who, although a mighty pompous man, was a man of considerable learning and abilities—in learning and genius, however, almost infinitely inferior to that great giant of learning and genius, the Law Member from Newbury-Port).
 "Laws ought not to be statute, as they are designed for people of common understanding—not as an article of logic, but as the plain reason of a father of a family," said the immortal Montaigne. "As the Law," said the learned Blackstone, "ought to be a plain rule of action—not a science of the greatest intricacy." And I say, Laws ought to be written in a plain and intelligible language; and so expressed as to be free from all ambiguity; and their style should be plain, simple and intelligible. Let us compare the boasted laws that our great forefathers imported into this country from Mount-Sicilia, and Blackstone. Is the Law, as known among us, plain, simple, and intelligible, as to be understood by men of common understanding? It certainly is not. For if you apply to any two gentlemen of the Profession, and ask their opinions upon the same point, it will be a thing more common than to find them differ.
 Let us go into our Courts and attend to the judges upon the bench: Do they always coincide in one and the same opinion, upon one and the same point of Law? It is melancholy truth that they do not always do it. To what must we attribute their difference in opinion? Truth must compel us to say, in this case,

NOTICE.
 * The Couriers Kings, General.
 * Theobalds Park, Esq.
 * Spirit of Laws, B. xiii. chap. 16.
 * Blackstone's Commentaries, iv. vol. 2. 410.