

Large Family Bible.

Heard the Scriptures, for therein are contained the Words of eternal Life.—They have God for their Author, and Salvation for their end.—And I trust, united with Zeal, for their Matter!

Worcester, Nov. 17, 1879.

PROPOSAL

OF
ISAIAH THOMAS,
Of Worcester, Massachusetts,
For printing by Subscription,
AN AMERICAN EDITION,
In Large ROYAL QUARTO,
(Ornamented with an elegant Copperplate frontispiece)

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—type large, beautiful, and fitted 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 encourage 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 each 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. 1879; the remaining sum of 12 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 professions, in this and the neighboring States, is earnestly requested, to forward and complete so 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 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 manufacture of their country, may induce them to help forward to 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 Bookellers 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 the 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 of as 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 citizen, 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 premised that any thing need be said to recommend the Bible, that grand 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 ideas of those who have gone before us. Books are addressed to the Judgment or 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 here, and to view a beautiful prospect of an hereafter—in its pages may be viewed, with awful purpose, 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 Policy of Courts, and Simplicity of Cottages—the Rage of Lust—Folly of Pride—Fate of Tyranny, and Madest 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, 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, in victual Patience. Salvation, the most glorious prize that man can obtain, may be procured with pleasure, & it may with ease be acquired, if Piety is the guide, and Faith the intercessor—the mastery of God is greater than our delinquency, and happiness eternal without reach, if we suppress the gratification of our passions to seek it: Read, therefore, and be informed—look for, and find."

As it is premised that every denomination of Christians will be pleased with the intention of the proposer, for he trusts assured, 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, &c.

ISAIAH THOMAS,
Office, Northampton.

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 by 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—Salts of Lye—Shipping Farris—Wheat—Rye—Indian Corn—Oats—Flax—Peas—White Beans—Pork—Beef—Butter—Hog's Lard—Eggs—Wax—Tallow—Old Pewter and Brass—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, 1879. [61]

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.

STONE WARE,

L I K E W I S E,
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.

W H E A T, R Y E, I N D I A N C O R N, P O R K, T A L L O W, and F L A X, in exchange for the above articles.—B U T T E R—C H E E S E—T O W—C L O T H—good B A G G S, &c. will be received in exchange for many of the above.

Northampton, Dec. 9, 1879. (77)

30 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber in July last, a bay HORSE,

sixteen hands high, eight years old, black mane and tail, trots and paces, inclining mostly to trot, one hind foot white, with a foot occasionally by a cork. Also, a saddle, fiddle-bags and portmanteau, a piece of London brown home made cloth containing twelve yards, a pair of velvet breeches with silver buttons, a pair of new buckskin breeches, a green marine coat, a new ruffle shirt, a new round fur hat, a blue silk vest, a pair of new boots, a flannel, and a number of other articles. The Thief called his name William Fox, is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black curl'd hair, pitted with the small pox, a great talker, speaks broken English, supposed to be of French or German extract, and is supposed to have been one of the Cow Boys (so called) in the late war, and to have belonged to Germantown in Pennsylvania.

Whoever will secure said thief, horse and goods, or return them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or fifteen dollars for the thief or horse alone, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ASAHEL POMEROY,
Northampton, Jan. 26, 1879.

The Subscriber hereby informs the

Inhabitants of this town, that he shall in future occupy the Lower Mill every third week, from Monday morning, to Thursday, commencing on the first day of February next.

RALPH POMEROY,
Northampton, Jan. 27, 1879. (8-)

THE Store of the Subscriber was broken open on the night of the 21st inst. and the following articles stolen therefrom, viz.—Six pieces of chintz and a piece of drab broadcloth—part of a piece of red broadcloth—part of a piece of blue broadcloth—part of a piece of blue serge—two pieces of silk crapes—two pieces of black silk modes—three dozen of black silk handkerchiefs—two pieces of holland—two pieces of jappan'd handkerchiefs, and a number of other articles. Whoever will take up the thief or thieves, or bring them to justice, and secure the goods, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, or for the thief only, TEN DOLLARS, and all necessary charges.

ASA WHITE,
Williamburgh, Jan. 25th, 1879.

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 the Rev. ROBERT ABERCROMBIE, late of Pelham, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the House of Bennett Shindler, Inholder in said Pelham, on the 1st Mondays of March, June, and September next, from 1 to 6 o'clock A. M. on each of said days.

EBENEZER GRAY,
JOHN RINKEN,
ALL Persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any Books belonging to the same, are desired to return them to

ANDREW ABERCROMBIE, Adm'r.
Pelham, Jan. 29, 1879.

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 them, on commission. All applications must be accompanied with commissions or discharges, if they are no lost.

CORNELIUS LYMAN,
Northampton, Dec. 21, 1879. (6-)

Military Bounty Lands.

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who are entitled to MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS, may find an advantageous sale of them by applying to

WILLIAM MOORE,
Greenfield, Dec. 14, 1879. (1-)

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.

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

A new of THOMAS' COLLECTION of SACRED MUSICK, for sale at this Office.

Vol. IV.]

T H E

[NUMB. 181.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

THE OBSERVER.

No. XL

Further remarks on a last one.
THE writer of this paper, tho' unknown even to suspicion, and distant from fame, wishes to be known by a honest man. Such subjects as are inconsidering, are apt to excite a suspicion that some evil is designed; these suspicions may be founded by the litigious, but with the body of mankind, their origin is from a generous love of freedom, and a determination to vindicate their honest acquisitions.

After so many delusions, and ill concerted policies, the American will be stupid indeed, did they not waken every proposition of measures as a right. Near to personal liberty, the preservation of property is the most sacred object which can be attacked by government, and taxation is the great instrument by which government acts on the properties of the people. The proposal of a land tax is a wretched subject, and a firm conviction that it is the most direct way of emancipating you from a system, which you can never reduce to calculation, is the reason of my doing it. A citizen is unjustly situated when the demands made on him by government, cannot be reduced to previous estimation—but can you do this under your several State systems? You cannot determine from year to year the taxes, nor the proportion, nor the articles in which you are to be taxed—You choose assemblies once or twice a year, and from a long habit, they consider it as justifiable to make sudden alterations—they impose new taxes, of a tax gatherer—thus circumvented, the previous estimate of what you must pay can be made—this I consider as an evil, not of the gentlemen who give you, but of the system you are pursuing. Why do you go out from the State Treasurer against certain officers for certain sums; subordinate officers make secret bills against individuals; the law gives them a sale; but not one in ten of the people can tell whether this rule be honestly followed.—If the multitude of such tax gatherers are not strictly honest, there will be one or two charges, and if discovered, it is easy to call me to witness. It wounds the feelings of a good subject to wrangle either with his law givers or collectors, as they may pass. A simple charge on all lands, can be previously estimated—the planter knows the number of his improved acres, this once ascertained answers ever, he foresees and provides for the exact demand, and there is no possibility of fraud.

I already hear it objected, "the proposal is partial, for improved lands are of unequal value, and some are more valuable than others." The objection lies with greater force against the present system.—The tax you now pay on lands is not of equal value, only discriminating the mode of cultivation. Your polls are equally affected one of them may be fugacious, healthy and rich; they are profitable to the man who carries it; while they are void of all discrimination, rich, poor, and expense bill to the owner—your cattle are equal, and when it is known some one bears, either for an improvement may be worth ten others in the land—and this is the case with every article in your estate as it is now fixed.

No kind of property has a greater equality than the land of the earth, the culture, naturally more productive than any other, and superior cultivation is the chief rising which gives them an advantage. Taxing high culture, in most instances, is but taxing the industry which one man has greater than another; and in view of the subject, comes nearer to justice.

Improvements in the art of husbandry have made great advances of full much nearer in value and profit, they were a century past—vast extents of earth, of supposed of no value, by cropping them fitably and productively, and daily improvements in husbandry, increases their value; but if after all, they are diminished from cultivation and planted with trees, to prevent that scarcity of timber and wood, which soon become an intolerable evil to the poor in the parts of this country.

It is not in justice in a matter of this nature is able. That system is the best, which comes nearest to perfect justice, is most intelligible to the people, and may be executed with smallest expense. Suppose comparative value of your lands were to be applied to determine the apportionment must be fixed, and the expense will more than half the gain. I dread a system loaded with a prodigious number of subordinate officers—if you pay a small sum, their numbers will make an immense sum; if you do not pay them, they will by some

artifice pay themselves out of the land—rewards of the people—and when public measures pass through an instrument of managers, you cannot make them responsible, and the citizens under the appearance of protection are pillaged at discretion. Remember the late war! it was the business of the people to multiply managers—you had public officers through subordinate grades, innumerable as the leaves of summer, down to captains of a dozen men, flourishing with the national cockade in their hats—with all this apparatus, your armies suffered every distress through want of the provisions then rotting in store. An absolute monarch is public in increasing the number of inferior officers, for the additional expense creates an influence by which he governs the people; but a republic needs not this policy. A republican government must be grounded on economy, on the affections and confidence of the people, on general knowledge and happiness; and it ought therefore to avoid a scheme of measures, that either intricate or expensive.

Another objection to the land tax, as proposed, will be, "that the inhabitants in the great towns will escape the payment of a sum proportioned to their ability."

The objection appears with weight—let it be candidly considered. The men of honesty and honour will not wish to avoid their part of the burden, whether in town or country be his residence. Where a tax on lands is the only means of a national revenue, the proposal might work injustice—but by the joint operation of a national impost, excise and land tax, the objection will be obviated. Suppose two persons of equal talents, one a citizen in some great town, the other a planter in the country—the same of a citizen's life will lead to the greater contemplation of such articles as are charged with impost and excise, so that the citizen inhabits a way double or triple the sum paid by the other.

The inhabitants of a great town must purchase all their food and clothing; and it is more love of luxury, but necessity that obliges them to do this; by which means they consume a fourth share of taxable articles—and duties on commerce must always have this effect—for every man pays in the proportion that he consumes the dutied articles. The wealth of great towns is generally overrated—they present you with a few instances of great riches, and a thousand of extreme indigence and wretchedness. Were the property of large cities to be equalized among their inhabitants, a large town would not be more than average with the country inhabitants. The mode of husbandry, the show of mercantile property, and of what is owned in the back country, and collected (or false—the luxury and idleness of a few, with the general industry among a concourse of people, are circumstances, which he holds them, which lead the unacquainted planter to suppose, that the people in great cities might pay a proportion, much greater than they do, without farther exorbitance. On this stating of facts, let a land tax be brought into joint operation with a national impost and excise. I think the objection is obviated.

President SULLIVAN'S MESSAGE.

To the Hon. SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

GENTLEMEN,
HAVING been informed, that doubts have arisen in the minds of some, whether my having accepted the office of District Judge has not disqualified me from acting as President of the State, until a new election takes place, I consider that I have never been able to discover any incompatibility in the two offices. But as some have attempted to provide by signing the words of a Constitution, framed for the purpose of establishing over the people of New-Hampshire a free, sovereign and independent government—I stand therefore; that this government has been changed by the voice of the people, who have agreed that their safety depended on their relinquishing many of the powers retained by the people in their Constitution, to a General Government established for the people of each and every State—who have agreed that it is which to them was to become the general law of the land.—The people of this State, and, in the most solemn manner, adopt and ratify that Constitution; and from that time forth, THIS STATE TO BE FREE, SOVEREIGN, AND INDEPENDENT OF EVERY OTHER STATE.

And upon my being elected to the office of President of the State, to perform and fulfil the duties incumbent on me as President of a free and independent State, and I was at or near the same time sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, by virtue of a law enacted by yourselves.

While I was continuing to preside in this State, I was appointed under that Constitution which the people of New-Hampshire had adopted for themselves, a Judge of the Federal Court. My own inclination was far from leading me to wish to continue in both offices; but I was put in by the people, and could not devise a way of resigning the trust committed to me, but in the hands who honoured me with it. I will leave that the time for electing a new President was at hand, when the people might have an opportunity of declaring who should preside over them; and all the public papers having been entrusted to my care, and the affairs of the State unfolded to me, I could not, without an extraordinary breach of trust, neglect to lay them before you. I also consider, that while I was living in the State, no other person could, by your own laws, administer the necessary oaths to you, so qualify you to act as Legislators, while the time for which I was chosen was not expired; and as I knew that this would probably be the last session of this Court, for the present year—and I had no inclination to propose myself as a candidate for another—I concluded that I would have presented some persons from pursuing the methods they have adopted for qualifying a successor, who would never to lodge itself in the hands of a Legislature.

GENTLEMEN,
You will feel the situation I am in, and may easily conceive of my feelings upon this subject, being brought forward, at every opportunity, to justify those facts which have been before the session of the Court, displayed itself before me, and which every effort against me.

The President and Senate of the United States were, at the time of my appointment, well acquainted with my having to fulfil my year in presiding over this State; but no objection has ever been given to me of my acceptance of an office under the present General Government, rendering void any State appointment, even though I have had the honour of being sworn, as my acceptance of District Judge for New-Hampshire, in company with The President of the United States, who knew I was the President of this State, and treated me as such, although by the time that I was elected I had long before accepted the office of Federal Judge.

I know the candour and justice of the members of both branches; and have too high an opinion of their integrity and uprightnes to suppose, that they will suffer themselves to be influenced by the efforts of one or more, who cannot avoid, at every opportunity, displaying the first, while they believe them in their conduct, to have the honour, &c. &c.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

Dec. 29, 1789.

Sketch of the Business in the General Court.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.
The Laws and its Practitioners.

MR. Gardner, removing his observations on The Law and its Practitioners, went into an investigation of the meeting called the Bar Call, its unconstitutional, partial and unjustifiable practice, &c. He then related a number of facts, to show the injustice & oppression of various laws—which it is out of our power to give in detail—After which, at the request of the House, we read the heads of a system he had formed for the remedy of the evils mentioned, as follows:

His Proposed Law is entitled,

"An act for the amendment of the Law; for the better securing the lives of the good citizens of this Commonwealth in criminal cases; for the more effectually protecting the personal Liberty of the subject; in matters of debt; for rendering proceedings at law, safe and conveyances of estates by deed more cheap, easy, safe, and intelligible to all the good citizens of this Commonwealth than heretofore; to prevent in future the creating of estates tail, and for introducing a more easy and less expensive method of docking or distroying such Estates tail as are now supposed to exist in this free Republic; and for the other purposes therein mentioned."

This proposed law of code, I have divided into chapters and sections; the whole is contained in twenty-one of six chapters.

CHAP. I.

The first chapter adapts an excellent old law of our general ancestors of the old Massachusetts colony which, for its brevity and perspicuity, passes the test of age of our modern legislators to the blush. It is for the punishment of perjury in capital cases, where the witness swears with a premeditated, willful design of taking away the life of another. It is founded on the 16th B. 1. and 13th. v. c. 1. of the sixth chapter of Deuteronomy; and the equally as plain and intelligible as what we find in our writers, is much more laconic, the whole ensuing clause containing only two lines.