ISAIAH THOMAS,
Of Worcester, Mullachufetts,
For printing by Subscription, AN AMERICAN EDITION.

In Large ROYAL QUARTO,
(Omamented with an elegant Capperplate frontifpiece)
THE

HOLY BIBLE,

Old and New Testaments; Al'OCRYPHA and an INDEX. Marginal Notes and References.

CONDITIONS.

I it fulling minted with elegant near Types, after-dy made and completed, particularly for the purpofe-types large, beautiful, and futted for the accommoda-tion of the eyes of all, especially those of the aged and

tion of the eyes of all, especially noted the aged and infirm.

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

III. The Peter to subscribers, handsomely beaund, shall be only Seven Dellars, although the English Editions of the same size, and on insertiour quality, are fold for eight and nine Dollars.

IV. To make par ment esty to those who wish to be encourages of this Induble undertaking, and to be in possible property as Royal Quarto Eible, and who are not able to pay for one all in Castafom such the publisher will receive one hall of the son, or Twenty One Shillings, in the following articles, viz. Wheat, Rve, Indian Corn, Butter, or Pork, if delivered at his istore in Verreferby the son hed Dec. 1750; the remaining sum of 21 shillings to be paid in Castafor.

avered at his tore in Woreferby the 20th of Dec. 1790; the remaining fum of 21 fhillings to be paid in Cash, as food as the Books are ready for delivery. This proposal is made, to accommodate all, notwith flanding the fam of twenty one fhillings will by no means be the proportion of Cash that each Bible bound will cost the Publifler.

V. The work will be committed to the prefs as foon 2s a fufficient number of Bibles are inferribed for to

as a fufficient number of libites are fine ferribed for to derita list the expense of the undertaking. Notice will be given in the News papers, when the Bible will be put to the Rrefs, 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 affiance as to the length Clergy, of all perfactions, in this and the length of the length

who subscribe for twelve copies, or procure twelve copies to be subscribed for, and will be answerable, and copies to be innertroctive, and will be answerable, and makepayment for them, agreeably to this proposal, shall, be eatisted to, and receive a thirteenth copy, handsomely bound, for their trouble.

To the BOOKSELLERS.

* THE BOOKGELLERGS.

* THE Bookfellers in the United States, who fubferithe for twelve or more copies in facets, fault have
them on full as generous terms as the Bookfellers in
England are supplied with English Editions.

To CHRISTIANS of every denomina-

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 encouragement of Agriculture and all the Arts and Sciences, printing the Bible, that farred Book which has a nobler object—the fupreme and ultimate happiness of an another object—the fupreme and ultimate happiness of the state of the stat

within the fubfcriber's reach, will be wanting; for it it is ambition, flooded he proceed with the work, to have it completed to fuch a manoer as fleat disprace neither bindfelf nor his country.

It cannot be prefumed that any thing need be faild to recommend the BLLE, that ground work of our holy religion, to any class or citizens whatever—if there flooded, noticing new can be given on the finbjett—we must republish the ideas of those who have gone before us. Books are addressed to the judgment or the Imagination—intended to rouch the Pasings, or pleafe the Fancy. The Holy Bible addressethe Soul, direction to pash for peace happinessheer, shrings to view a bran-

panely packed happinghher, kbings to view a beau-gain of peacech happinghher, kbings to view a beau-uful profped of an hereafter—in its pages may be viewed, with awful forprife, the great and glorious works of Creation—and with dealing admiration may be feen the Rife and Fall a Empire—the Revolutions of Kinadoms and Sauworks of Creation—and with fleafing admiration may be feen the Rife and Falle Thipine—the Revolutions of Kingdoms and States—the various Vicifitudes of Life in all Stations—the departity of Human Nature, when Man is forfaken by his God—the easy translitions from Innocence to Guilt, from Virtue to Vice—the Policy of Course, and Simplicity of Cottages—the Rage of Lush—Polly of Fride—Fate of Tyranoy, and Madnets of Ambition. Here may be found patterns for all who wift to prefix the Christian and Moral Duties. St. Gregor fray, "From the Patriatch we may take the model of all vinne—Abel teaches with not roce—Enech, Purity of Feter—Nosh, a firm yet feverance in Rightrouties—Abelam, the Perfection of Firsty and faithfulnes—Jelph, Chastity—Jacch Constancy in Labour—Moles, Meckanes—and John vincible Patience. Salvation, the med plorious prize that man can obraio, may be periode with pleasure, & it may with ease he acquired, if Picty is the guide, and Faith the intercessor—the necessor of our profitors to feat it. Read, therefore, and be informed—look for, and find."

As it is presented that every decompliance of Chast.

and mad.

As it is preformed that every deapministion of Christians will be pleased with the intention of the proposer, to be relis afforced, that ell will cheerfully contribute et, to be reas suprectuared will encertelly contribute in eiding him to carre on and complete this first American Edition of a Royal Quarto Bible. He begs permission to subscribe himself.

with the greatest respect, the.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

PRINTING ISAIAH THOMAS.

*** Subscriptions are received at the Printing.
Office, Northampton.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF Davenport & M'Lean,

At Northempton, will diffulve in the month of March next—This therefore is its to request all those indebted to them to call on the subscriber at their Store in Northempton, and fettle the fame before the expiration of faid time.

Those debt securities

oo of faid time.

Those debt remaining unpaid after the diffolution of faid Parinerfnip; will be lodged in the hands of the creditors at Bofton—a previous fettlement therefore, will probable présent trouble suffects. To prevent which, and in order to make payment as easy a possible to those indebted, the articles of Pot and Pearl Ages. Sale of Lye, Shimpan Euro, Who w. But possible to those indebted, the articles of Pot and Pearl'
Astres—Sairs of Love—Shipping, Fetro—White Real
Lindian Com—Oats—Flax—Pearle—White Rean
Pork—Beel—Bottet—Hog's Lard—Bees-Wax—Tallow—Old Pearter and Brass—and even Cotton and
Linnen Rags, (if brought within the time above mentioned) will be received in payment. Those having
demands on them are defined to call likewise, and teceive their pay, which is now ready to be made, acenciding to contract.

cording to contract.

In behalf of Meff. Document & M. Lean,
NATHANIEL BLAKE.

16 Northampton, Jan. 7, 1790.

By Daniel Butler, At the Store under the PRINTING-OFFICE, North.

ampter, a good affortment of CROCKERY WARE, Confifting of Oval Platters, Plates of all fixes, 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, POWDER,

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

WHETTING FAPER, &C. &C.

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)

CASH PAID FOR Sals of Lye and Bees-War, OBY CHARLES HOPKINS. FOR SALE.

European Goods. By Wholefall and Retail. Hartford, Dec. 31, 1789.

ALL Perfons indebted to the ALL FEHOIIS INGEDIED TO the charc of Dobor IOB RAINGER, late of Geben, detended, or dar have demands on faid of late are defined to called William White, Efg. of faid Golden, for fertherms. As the laft fickmed in the deceased was expensive, and there are some demands on his charce which must be paid soon it is needing that there should be a speedy-fertherment of his account.

JOHN RAINGER, Adm'r.

Is bereby given to AZARIAB SILDER, that he is 1900 and 1785. Unless faid taxes are paid on or before Monday the Sch day of March next, we finall fell at PUBLICK VENDUE, at one of cleck P. M. at the house of Mr. Seth Wait, inholder in Afthfeld, to much of fails Selden's land, heige june of the hundred acro lot, No. 50, in the 3d division of loss, as will failisty faid taxes with intervening charges.

Total Marriet, Collector for 1782.

Afthfeld, Jan. 11th, 1790.

THE Store of the Schleriber was breken open an the night of the 21ft inft, and the following articles flolin therefrom, yi.—ins pieces of chairs and callico—part of a piece of red broadcloit—part of a piece of red broadcloit—part of a piece of fair red broadcloit—part of the broadcloit—part of a piece of fair red broadcloit—part of the piece of the forey—part of a piece of cord drocy—part of a piece of blue ferge—part of a piece of cord drocy—part of a piece of blue ferge—part of a piece of cord drocy—part of a piece of broad veier—two pieces of holin fills mode—three doc-en of like high landkerchiefs—two pieces of holind—a number of jappan'd intellerée, and a mumber of other articles. Whoever will take up the thief or other articles. Whoever will take up the thief of other articles, what he brought to indice, and fecce the goods, fail receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, or for the thief only, TEN DOLLARS, and all necesses, charges. THE Store of the Subscriber was breken open on all necessary charges.

ASA WHITE. William bergh, Jan. 25th, 1790.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon Judge of Probate for the County of Hampthire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the effact of the Rev. ROBERT ABERCROMBIE, last of Pelham, deceaf-ROBER! ABENCHOMBIE, late of Pelham, deceaf-ed; reprefented infelvent, hereby give notifice that we, finali aftend the business of our appointment at the Hoose of Benout Shirtleff, inholder in faid Pelham, 'on the last Mondays of March, June, and September next, from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of faid days. EBENEZER GRAY.

EBENEZER GRAY.

JOHN RINKEN.

ALL Perfons indebted to faid clate, are required to make immediate Payment, and those who have any Books belonging to the fare, are defined to return them to ANDREW ABERCROMBIE, Adm'r. Pelham, Jan. 29. 1790.

Officers & Soldiers,

WHO ferred in the late Continental Army der-HO ferred in the late Continental Army dering the War, and who confequently are entitled to a Bounty of Lake, may [if they with no dicpole of faid lands) apply to the fubficiber, who will either purchase or pronour Land Warrants for theorem on commissions. All applications must be accompanied with commissions or discharges, if they are no land with commissions or discharges, if they are no land.

CORNELIUS LYMAN. Notthampton, Dec. 21, 1789. Military Bounty Lands.

Officers and Soldiers who are entitled to
MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS, may find
an edvantageous fale of them by applying to
WILLIAM MOORE.

Greenfield, Dec. 14,1789.

[1.f.]

- Hog's Briftles.

ONE SHILLING per pound (tail Cods) given for any quantity of HOG's BRISTILES, at the Stote under the PEINTING-OFFICE, NORTHAMPton.
N. B. They must be well combined and free from

* * ALL Perjons indebted to the Printer bereof, are again requested to make inspediate payment-Those ubose accounts have been due mure than fix menths, and have differentiated taking the papers, are bereby informed they will be fued, unless prevented by a speedy settlement.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1790.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer bereof, are byain requested to make immediate pay-ment—These whose accounts have been due more than fix months, and have discontinued taking the pepers, are bereby informed they will be fued, unless prevented by a speedy settlement.

THE OBSERVER.

On Excise, or Duties on inland Trade and Business.

To balance the feveral branches of a national revenue. in furth many party and the contract of the contrac TO balance the feveral branches of a national remean, in fact humber, that no order of citizens may be oppreffed, and no kind of afelul business differences to the north difficult duty of a financier. Any man who is cloathed with power, and determined on the obtainment of a revenue, may find ways and means to take it from the people, but it is only a great and hudent man, who can combine public and private income the property of the ways of the property of t phdent man, who can combine public and Arrivate inireda, by cutiching the national treating, in lich ways
a filmulate general industry, and over borden no order
of people. A genical natively adapted for fuch cate
lations, may fir on leading principles, and conjecture
with furprising fucces; titil it is experience which
mult perfect the fythem. That rapid growth of empire
which we may expect, with fuch fresh refources as always appear in a new country; under the guidance of
a musterly hand, and matured by a few years experience, will establish American credit in the opinion of
all machind. But to make a successful beginning, the all mankind. But to make a faccristful beginning, the pablic must exercise patience, and give time for the several paras of a lystem, to be brought forward, in orderly faccrition; and when the whole is produced, dtily focceffion; and when the whole is produced, their will be a fit time to judge, how near the first attempt has a produced to furth perfection as we may exper, and wherein alterations may be expedient. No man, who hash abilities to provide otherwife for himful, will long ferve a factious people; and when jeal, only begins to arise between the great denominations of citizens who notified lifters to subconnect the contractions. f citizens, who partie different employments, it threat-ns a retirement of those characters, who are most fit to guide. The importing merchants have fet a noble example of patriotifm, in aiding an impost by their in-suence; if the retailing merchants & planters discover

qual magnisimity, we may defy the predictions of our menies, that America will be always fathlers. Lupoft & excile are among the names by which tax-con commerce and business have been called. In the American fense of these words, impost is a tax on mer-chanolic, payhable at the port of entry, by the import-ing merchan; and excise is a tax on certain kinds of buffort, or a day or a serial with the connutiness, or a duty on merchandise paid by the retail-trafter a fale of his goods. The the same article be tharged with both duties, there is an obvious reason for etating the times of imposition and payment. The tore of importation, requires it to be made in larger amities of the same article, than will command an openities of the fame article; than will command an important be paid before the immediate fale; and an important be paid before the immediate fale; and an important be paid before the merchant can receive any remms by his business. If foo highest import to the particle of the particle great weatin - 1 his would be definitive to many who by merchants and operate as a monopoly to raife prices areasonably on the confumer. There are many articles of Luzury which ought to contribute a large share to Chanty which ought to contribute a large there to be national revenue; a mong there are winner, and areas pirits of every kind. The unfa who will indulge is statity and appetite, in ways which have a corrupting influence on republican virtue, is a fir shipleft for each kinds of taken, as he may avoid or voluntarily ake on himfelf. So great a taze on thefe articles, at the or of entry or at the distillery, as they ought to pay, could prohibit in portation for the reason abovementable of the country or and the country or and the country or and the country or and prohibit to portation for the reason abovementation and the other by the retailer, after an actual sonce, but divide the tax, let one part be paid on im-portaion and the other by the retailer, after an actual confomption of the article and the crit is prevented, lears not by what name this laft tax is called, for names are abitarily imposed, and have such a meaning as the legislature is pleased to give them. Impost and, excile do not mean the fame thing in any two inters on earth. In Falancia as a contract to the contract of the conseath. In England, an excise means taxes on various kinds of manufactures & internal busines, and is wholly-different from those excises when they fereral flates in the union, which are dutter as the result fall of imported at-

ticles. In other European consulers, import and ex-cife have meanings as different as the feveral lenguag-es of the people; and by means of our general effects from that country, and a community of language, ex-cife is an unpopular word in America; for which rea-fon perhaps this name ought not to enter a revenum fyitem in the United States—the our dortes on highal-trade and butnerfs, floudd be effablified on equitable; prisciples, and with a moff factor freard to the first principles, and with a most facted regard to the rights of men and citizens, the ideas allociated with that word

will not be removed for half a contury.

To accommodate snyfelf to the reader's understanding
I have used the word excise in my past Eslays, for,
all duties on inland trade and on certain lucrative branches of bufines; and I belive it is the fen e of the people, that feel duties ought to conditute one great

people; that feelt duries ought to conflicte one great branches of the national revenue.

Every principle of national policy requires, that the affe of certain foreign articles should be difcouraged, by a higher tax, than can be imposed at the port of entry; without forming a virtual monolopy, in favor of a few overgrown importers, or great foreign companies; who would pay any tax; if they might be richly repaid, by a fulfequent fale in the country.

Every principle of virtue requires, that the superabundant (as of certain articles, which are defiritive to the morals, health and industry of the people, should be checked by traxation. If the intemperate, who dif-

to the morals, health and industry of the people, should be checked by taxation. If the intemperate, who dif-turb our neighbourhood, and corrept our youth, will not benefit the public by their industry and thirty, will not benefit the public by their industry and thirty, will you are in the property of the automat good, by contributing largely to its income—So finall a quantity of ardent tpints, is necessary for medicine, and the real comfort of life, that a high rax will injure no one but those who are then to excets; and such awe no right to complain of an exil, voluntarily brought on the section.

right of complain of an cyil, voluntarily brought on them cleves. Sumptuary laws, or laws against excels in drels and their any three, and they are medded in this country. An absolute prince, may prohibit luxury and extravagance in drefs, by his positive injunctions; but the experiment will not succeed with a people, who have such ideas of liberty as prevail in the United States—a more fase method is to discourage foreign superfluities, and encourage our own manufacture by duties indictionally imposed. It is better to enrich our revenue at the expense of prodigalist, than indistry—The nucleival are felf devoted to ter to enrich our revenue at the expence of produgality, than indulty—The produgal are felf devoted to min, and as the event cannot be prevented, for the congruence of the reample, let them make the only possible atonement, a contribution to the necessities of the constry which hath protected them. Wrongst filts of foreign manufacture, on gult to be considered as toperfluid the first state; and a duty on all their could require the them. would encourage the home cultivation and manufac-ture, for which the middle and fouthern states are well adapted. To felect all the articles, which ought on their general principles to be dutied, is equally be-yond my prefent defign, my information and capacity. Certain branches of butinets within the country, which Certain branches of butinets within the country when are productive to the amagers, and firmly eliablified, might contribute a hare to the national revenue. Our empire extends through a greater variety of climic than any-other on earth in some part of the whole, al-most extra production of nation may be found, and every work of art will from be fabricated. Palicy every work of art will foon be fabricated. Pelicy leads to appeterence of home productions and manufactures, and a mercantile interconfort ween the northern middle & fouthern fance—Until this takes place we are help an independent people, in his high a fenile as we might be; and the encouragement of tuch intercourfe, depends on the regulation of revenue. To take up their great principles and form a lyttem of duties on inland trade and bufinels, of general boseft, must be a work of time—the take is difficult—the foopers broad, but I firmly believe, the gentlemen, in your treatury department, have an eye of deferrment which can meafore it.

measure it.

While on this subject, I cannot refrain measioning
the impolicy & injustice of those partial systems, which
have obtained in a number of stares, under the name
of Excis. That positicians of a little territory, press. ed for expedients, should paranize them before the formation of a general government, anot fo firange; but that any finoid perfector as the prefent crifts its anfortunate. Every thing a this kind is in its nature antimational, and leads to jealouly and contention between the flates—It is contrary to the fipint of our confliction which widely provides that commerce, with all its interests, shall be under the control of one non-toring parent—and it will give rife to countracting fehemes of revenue, which will for a time appreis the people, and in the end defeat the whole. It tought fatter to be observed, that the manner of collecting fratteries has been and will be fach, that the rich who purchase in large quantities, sleepe payment, and the ed for expedients, fhould parronize them bel

poor who buy of a retailer, in finall proportions, are submitted to the duty. Certainly this is not good policy or justice.

P. S. Since writing the above, the Observer has beard of a little Treatife, which he would recommend to the person of steep people of Councilitat.—It is entitled "An enquiry into the Excile Laws of Connecticut." and is appoint to be excite Laws of Connecticut.—
and is appoint to be written by a gentleman of known
literary merit—in which he hath clearly i roved, the implity and signific of all flate excites, and local liftens of
reviews, by commerce, and their inconfigure with the
rights of a general government.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Monday, January 25, 1750.

MESSAGE from the Profident of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, transmitting the act of the Legislature of Maryland, for rabifying and adopting the Amendments of the Constitution of the United States proposed by Consess. United States, proposed by Congress, which was read.
The House refused itselfance a committee of the
whole on the bull providing for the adual enumeration
of the inhabitants of the United States.

of the inhabitants of the United States.

Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

The bill being read, it was debated in paragraphs.

The first paragraph which enjoins that the Marshals shall appoint persons to execute the business, it was moved should be so amended, as that it may be optional with him to perform the ferrice binness, or appoint a subdittor. This motion was not adopted.

a fublished. This motion was not adopted.

Mr. Maddion observed upon the importance, and
many advantages that would accrue from specifying in
the schedule annexed to the bill the various descriptions of persons in the United States a great extent,
as it would conduct on secretain with great accuracy,
the aggregate number of inhabitants, Sec. He moved
the refore, that the schedule be passed over for the pur-

ferr, which was agreed to.

On the compensations to the Marshal, it was moved that 250 dollars be fruck out from the allowance to the Marshal of the district of Maine—that an addition may be made to that of the Marshal of the district of Marshall of the district be made in that of the Marinai of the district of Mal-fachiletts. This motion was supported by the observa-tion, that the business to be performed in Massacha-terts was in a much greater proportion to that of the Maine, that the difference in the allowance proposi-

Mr. Thatcher opposed the motion—he faid, that in confequence of the disperied fination of the inhabit-ants, and the natural obtacles of rivers, woods, hills, &c. with the want of roads in the district of Maine, we, win the want of roassin the difficulty of the buffinesh must be greatly enhanced; and be in proportion to these embardments—which confiderations render it needs not that the compensation in the confideration of the

and charge.

It was observed that that reasoning does not apply so properly to the Marihals, as it does to the Adinants properly to the Mannais, as I does to the Annaises as the dary of the Matthals relates meetly to receiving the returns, and forwarding the aggregate to the Predictor of the United Status.

250 dellars was fruck out—and 150 inferted,
Mr. Ames then moved that 100 dollars the allowance to the Matthal of Maffachifetts, be crock out and

ancero the Marihal of Maffachiletts, be wrick out and goo inferted. This motion was opported.

Mr. Ames observed that his motion was opported.

Mr. Ames observed that his motion was founded on the idea that the bill would pass in the present form—tho he did not approve of the fyshem proposed, as he conceived that public befines of any kind was never done to any efficient purpose when it is committed to for great a number of persons, without a proper responsibility—This with was shat the business should be fully committed to the Marshals and for them to be answered able for the full completition of it. Upon the present able for the full completition of it. Upon the prefect plan he conceived that it would never be executed in plan he conceived that it would never be executed in fuch manner as to answer the end in view, or so as to justify Congress in forming any arrangements upon it—but proceeding on the indica of the bill's being adopted he made the motion, as he did not think the sum of good dollars adequate to a just compensation for the Markals of that district.

This motion was negatived.

It was then moved, that 250 be fired; out from the allowance to the Marthal of New-Hampthire, and 260 inferted which was earried.

Some other alterations were made in the bill. It was then moved that the committee should rife, report progress and all leave to fer again, which mo-

tion was agreed to.

The House then voted to go into a committee of the

The House then writes to go into a committee of the whole on this bill to morrow.

A mediage from the Sensee, with their relofuse for a depring the report of the joint committee on the unfaithful befinets which less paties from one House t