Folio Pulpits and Family Bible.

With fifty elegant copperplates.

Worcester, October, 1791.

PROPOSALS

of ISAIAH THOMAS, of Worcester, Massachusetts, for printing by subscription,

The Holy BIBLE.

Containing the Old and New TESTAMENTS, with the Apocrypha and Index, complete.

Illustrated with fifty folio copperplate engravings of Scripture history; taken chiefly from the best designs of the most celebrated European artists, with the addition of some original pieces; the whole engraved by our *own country artists*, in Worcester and Boston.

The following is a list of the 50 engravings.

No. 1. A large and elegant frontispiece to the Bible.
2. The creation.
3. Adam and Eve in a state of innocence.
4. The expulsion of Adam and Eve from paradise.
5. Noah and his family going to enter the ark.
6. Abraham offering up his son Isaac.
7. Moses in the bulrushes, as found by Pharaoh's daughter.
8. Pharaoh and his host of Egyptians drowned in the Red Sea.
9. The battle of Rephidim; or the defeat of the Amalekites by Joshua.
10. The ark of the covenant with the divine glory descending thereon.
11. The falling of the walls of Jericho, with the burning of the city.
12. The battle of Ai, or Bethel, with the destruction of the city by the army of Joshua.
13. Gideon's sacrifice consumed by fire, on being touched by the staff of the angel.
14. The fugitive Shechemites burnt & suffocated in the hold of their Idol Berith.
15. Samson slaying the Philistines with the jawbone of an ass.
16. Samson carrying away the gates of Gaza.
17. The Philistines cutting off the head of Saul, and his three sons.
18. The assassination of Abner, the general of king Saul.
19. An exact representation of Solomon's temple, as described in the sacred Scriptures.
20. King Solomon seated on his throne, receiving a visit from the Queen of Sheba.
21. Elijah raising to life the widow's son.
22. The prophet Elijah carried up into heaven in the presence of Elisha.
23. Benhadad, king of Syria, stifled by Hazael, who succeeded to his throne.
24. The destruction of the temple of Baal, with the priests thereof.
25. Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada the high priest stoned to death.
26. Manasseh, king of Judah, loaded with chains, and confined in prison at Babylon, by order of king Esarhaddon.
27. The ancient city of Jerusalem, and places adjacent.
28. The prophet Daniel in the lion's den.
29. Frontispiece to the Apocrypha.
30. Queen Esther fainting before king Artaxerxes.
31. Susannah and the two Elders.
32. The defeat of the Samaritan army, by Judas Maccabeus.
33. Frontispiece to the New-Testament.
34. The head of John the Baptist brought to Herodias in a charger.
35. The body of our Saviour taken from the cross by Joseph of Arimathea.
36. The woman miraculously healed by touching the hem of the garment of our blessed saviour.
37. Christ restoring the sight of Bartimeus.
38. The ascension of Jesus Christ to heaven.
39. The baptism of our Saviour by St. John.
40. Mary Magdalene.
41. Jesus Christ and the woman of Samaria.
42. Christ curing the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda.
43. Martha.
44. The crucifixion of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, between two thieves.
45. St. Paul, the chief apostle of the Gentiles.
46. The preaching of Paul the apostle before Felix and his wife.
47. The apostle Paul shaking the viper from his hand, after being shipwrecked on the Island of Melita.
48. Jesus Christ the Saviour of the world.
49. St. John the Evangelist.
50. Michael the archangel binding Satan, and casting him into the bottomless pit.

CONDITIONS.

I. This large and elegant work will be published in two volumes, in boards.

II. It will be printed on fine demy paper, folio, on an elegant new large type, cast for the purpose.

III. Subscribers will be supplied at the very low price of *Five Dollars* each volume.—The engravings alone will be worth that sum.

IV. Those who subscribe for six shall have a seventh *Gratis*.

V. Both the letter press and the copperplates are in great forwardness; the first volume will be published in the first week in *December* next; and the second volume in the first week in *February* next.

VI. Payment to be on the delivery of each volume.

N. B. Works of this kind are not fit for *Whole binding* under several months after they are printed, as the plates and the letter press are both liable to injury by the hammar and press of the binder. This is the reason of their being published in boards, in which state the work may be read and handled without injury. Purchasers can have the work bound afterwards, either in one volume or two, as best suits their conveniency.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTHING need be said on the part of the publisher to convince a discerning public that this is an undertaking, in this country, of vast importance; that the labor and expence are exceedingly great; or that the undertaking, if well executed, merits encouragement: He begs leave only to observe, that he is now carrying on this undertaking solely at his own risk and expence. The greatest care has been taken to have the work correct, and every way executed so as not to disgrace, but to do some credit to our country.—The magnitude of the work exceeds any thing of the kind attempted in America; the letter press will, he thinks, not be inferiour to any that has been done in the United States; and the plates much superior to any heretofore done by our own countrymen, and would not disgrace more experienced British artists.

He solicits the aid of such christian Societies and private gentlemen, as wish to supply their pulpits or families with an elegant edition of the sacred scriptures; and he flatters himself such aid will be given him by a liberal subscription.

*** SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at the Book-Store of ISAIAH THOMAS, the publisher, in Worcester, and at the bookstore of said THOMAS, and ANDREWS, in Boston; where specimens of the works may be seen.

MASONS,

Free and accepted,

THE Brethren of Hampshire Lodge, No 21, are notified that the Festival of St. JOHN the Evangelist, will be celebrated at the House of Brother ASAHEL POMEROY, in Northampton, on Tuesday the 27th of December inst. A general and punctual attendance precisely at 10 o'clock, P. M. of said day, is requested.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Hampshire to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Jonathan Walcott*, late of Easthampton, deceased, represented insolvent; six month from the sixth day of December inst. being allowed the creditors to said estate to bring in their claims. Hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment at the house of the said Deceased, in Easthampton, on the first Mondays of January, March, and June, from 1 till 6 o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days, no accounts will be allowed after said term.

ELEAZER HANNUM,
ELIJAH WRIGHT, } Commissioners.
AARON CLAPP, jun.

ALL Persons indebted to the aforesaid Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

E. POMEROY, Adm'r.

Southampton, December 9, 1791.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the latter part of *November* last, a pale red COW, mark'd with a slit in the end of the near ear, horns saw'd off.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

MEDAD CLARKE.

Northampton, Dec. 14, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of land, lying in Belchertown and Pelham, given by the late Hon. Joseph Hawley, Esq. to the town of Northampton. It will be sold in such quantities as to suit the purchasers, and payment therefor will be made as easy and convenient as they can desire—please to apply to

ROBERT BRECK,
JOSEPH LYMAN,
SIMEON PARSONS, } Committee.
S. HENSHAW,
B. SHELDON.

Joseph Clapp, jun.

HAS just received, at his store in Easthampton, a large and general Assortment of West-India and English GOODS. Consisting of almost every article enquired for at a Country Store,—Also, a quantity of BAR LEAD, by the hundred.

Dec. 6, 1791.

BROKE into the enclosure of the Subscriber, the 16th of November last, a red and white STEAR, two years old past, marked with a slit in the end of each ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.—Also strayed, at the same time, seven SHEEP, five white and two black ones, with withs about the neck. Whoever will give information of said sheep, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOSEPH PARSONS.

Northampton, Dec. 6, 1791.

LOST, some time since in this town, TICKET No. 1517, in the 2d Class of the Semi-annual State-Lottery.—Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the Printer hereof, shall be rewarded for their trouble. The number being registered in the Managers books, as lost, it can be of no benefit to any one but the real owner, should it be fortunate.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by book or note, by making payment by the first of January next, may save cost.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Deerfield, Nov. 28, 1791.

Printing-Office, Springfield, Sept. 7, 1791.

PROPOSAL

FOR RE-PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

ADVICE from a LADY of Quality to her Children; in the last stage of a lingering illness. Translated from the FRENCH, by S. GLASSE, D. D. F. R. S. Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. In two Volumes—divided into twenty-two conferences on the following subjects; viz.

History of her own life—On order—On true patriotism—On social duties—On virtue—Further instructions on the same subjects—On pleasure—On ambition—On gaiety—On female conduct—On study—On the eternal character—On pride—On friendship—On the vanity—On the love of truth—On barberry lane—On religion—On the vanity of the world—On relative duty—On holiness to domestics.

EXTRACT from the Author's ADVERTISEMENT

WHere present you with the pure effusions of parental tenderness. As filial affection preferred them from being lost, for a desire to promote the benefit of mankind has induced me to make them public.

This excellent woman having herself given us the history of her own life in her first discourse, we shall only add, that she had every advantage of person and understanding; and that nothing can be more affecting, than that display of female delicacy and sensibilities, which appear in these conferences with her children.

We here see a mother, elevated as it were above herself, and insensible of the miseries of sickness, and the horrors of the grave; while she is inculcating in the minds of her children the duties which they owe to GOD, to themselves, and to society. Her discourse is chiefly directed to those two of her sons, who had engaged in a military life; in one of these conferences, the addresses herself particularly to her third son, who had dedicated himself to the CHURCH; another is confined to the instruction of her daughter. In all of them, her admonitions are enforced with tears, and interrupted by sighs; they are the annual dictates of the tenderest affection, which no bodily infirmities could prevail with her to suppress. If the reader finds not in this work those episodes, or that variety which distinguishes a romance; it is only because TRUTH wants none of these embellishments; she needs only to be seen, to command our attention and our admiration; The voice of nature is heard throughout the work, and the eloquence here displayed is the forcible language of the heart.

The life of this incomparable mother was but to short, as it did not exceed 39 years; but she will yet live in these her genuine conferences, which no doubt will be watered with the reader's tears.

CONDITIONS:

I. It will contain between Two and Three Hundred Duodecimo Pages; shall be printed on good paper, and a new type—will be handsomely bound and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers will be *four shillings and six-pence.*

III. Those who subscribe for six Books, shall be presented with a *seventh gratis.*

IV. As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear to defray the expence of printing, it shall be put to press, and finished as soon as possible.

V. The money to be paid when the books are taken.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by *E. W. Wild*, the intended publisher, and by the Printer hereof.

William Pratt,

INFORMS the Public that he carries on the BOOK-BINDING business, in all its branches, the next Door to Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY's Tavern, where old Books are re-bound in the Neatest manner,—He has also for sale, Spelling-Books, and Account-Books, of all sizes.

Northampton, November 25, 1791.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,

THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;

CONTAINING,

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.

Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequod War—Story of Phillip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old—Story of Major Waldron—Story of the taking of Dover by the Indians—Story of Sarah Gerrish—Story of the Burning of Skenectady—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Putnam and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Talcot of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female slave—Story of the Young Cottager.

II. Rudiments of English Grammar.

III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.

IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.

All adapted to the capacities of children.

By NOAH WEBSTER, Junr.

Attorney at Law.

*** ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are desired to make PA[illegible]

A Clark's account of his escape
Sir P. S.
Late Nov. 9. 1791

Vol. VI.] THE [Numb. 278.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

PARTICULARS *of what happened on board the Sloop* BETSEY, *while at the* Sandwich Islands.

SOWERTS, Lat. 19 N. Long. 168 E.

ON, or about the 20th of January, 1790, we anchored under *Ladrone Mount* and continued a trade with the natives, for hogs, fruit, limes, fish, &c. but not liking the situation, we weighed anchor, and went two miles farther up into a bay, and came to anchor, at four o'clock, P. M.

At 10 or 12 o'clock, [midnight] some of the natives swam off, and cut away the cutter from astern; at 2 A. M. we discovered that she was missing, and immediately called all hands aft on the quarter deck, and found none missing, except the man who was in her, the boat-keeper. We then hoisted the small boat out to go in search of her, but found on lowering her into the water she leaked in such a manner as obliged us to haul her in again, which rendered it impossible to search that night.

On the preceding night, one old man requested to keep on board which was granted, but after missing the boat we put him in irons; when day light approached to cause came off as usual which confirmed our suspicion that they had cut the boat adrift. The women on board without to go on shore; Capt. Metcalf told them they might go when they thought proper, they all immediately leaped into the water, and swam to the shore, at least three miles distance. The old man also requested to go, but leave was not granted him.

In the afternoon two or three canoes came along side with presents from the Chief, such as hogs, fowls, and fruit, but they were not accepted. The last that came we ordered immediately away, but they paid little attention to it, until we fired by order of the Captain, first six musket shot at them, which killed and wounded three or four.

About midnight a man swam from the shore to the sloop, with a knife in his hand, he [illegible] side [illegible] sloop's counter, where [illegible] with the [illegible] water, and stabbed a piece of copper off the [illegible] bottom, intending could he get the copper off, the ship would sink; Capt. Metcalf fired a pistol at him from the cabin window, but missed him; three or four of the people jumped into the boat and caught him. After bringing him on board, Capt. Metcalf fully determined to hang him, ordered a rope to be rove at the fore-yard arm, and the rope reeved, but by the persuasion of Mr. Chambers & myself, he concluded to save his life, and keep him prisoner.

The next day we observed four or five thousand people to come down opposite the ship, all armed with spears, slings, and arrows; at 10 o'clock we hawled the ship within a quarter of a mile of the shore, and fired round and grape shot at them, and dislodged them all from the village. At twelve o'clock I went on shore with the boat and six men, set fire to the village and *Morai*, (a place of worship) and also fired upon the natives, some of whom were seen very near, but by the number flying from the ship, they did not attempt to attack us. I then came on board, and took three small water casks to fill with water, but after landing, [that attention not being paid to firing as before] the natives came down in great numbers, throwing their spears and stones, which obliged us to go on board again, our object once accomplished. They then all went up the summit of the hill thinking the shot from the ship would not reach them there, but we fired two guns with such good aim, that they were soon convinced of their error, and immediately fled to the mountain, and in the low ditches, where it was impossible for our shot to touch them; we therefore desisted from firing, hove up the anchor, and went further up the bay, in hopes of completing our water. Towards evening we again came to anchor, and on the next morning two or three canoes came off, and were well treated; in the afternoon came off, and engaged to bring us water. Nothing more material happened, we completed our water, and the Captain purchased a small boy and girl, for two axes and a few beads.

Continuing here three or four days, at the expiration we weighed anchor, and stood from the Island. We had been under way about an hour and a half, with a light breeze, when the natives in a canoe along side, informed us, that the Chief of the people that had lost the boat, lived behind a point to the northward, we then hauled our wind, went round the point and came to anchor. The next day a canoe came along side without one of their Chiefs, when he came on board, we began to expostulate with him, in order to recover our boat, and the man; he then told us that for a reward he would bring both of them.

Capt. Metcalf offered him one musket, eight cartridges, one bar of iron, and a piece of Bengal cloth; for the man, and the same for the boat, which he agreed to the next morning he came on board, and said if we would send the boat on shore, or near the shore, he would bring the man. I immediately, by order of Capt. M. armed the boat and went near shore, but after waiting an hour, paying attention to their proceedings, they not bringing the man, I returned on board. The chief then came off a second time, and said, if the boat went again, we might depend upon getting the man.

I armed the boat, and again went towards the shore, where after waiting half an hour, they sent a man who swam to the boat, with the *thigh-bone* of the man who was boat-keeper when they stole the boat; I received them and came on board, shewed them to Capt. M. and threw them into the sea. A few minutes afterwards the same Chief came on board for the reward, it was given, and he was also told, that if he brought the boat the reward should be given him for that also, for he insisted that it was not hurt; he then told us the manner in which they killed the boat keeper, as follows:—That after coming away the last, and the had drifted a distance from the ship, that they got into her and found the man asleep, but he immediately awoke, and seeing them drew his knife upon them, they, however, overpowered him, and took the knife from him, cut his head off, and took him on shore, and the next night burnt him for a sacrifice to their Gods.

[N. B. We judged the night they stole the boat, that they killed the man, and on the next night burnt him; for the mountains seemed one continual blaze] which is their custom on such occasions, but were not then sure of this *theory*.]

After relating this story, he desired of the Captain, that the natives might come and trade as usual: leave being granted, he went on shore, and just at sunset he came off in a large double canoe, with twenty-five women, but the Captain suspecting they had some design in the night to take the ship, would not permit them to come on board. Early following, the canoes as usual at the other Islands, came along side with hogs, fowls, &c.

[N. B. The above Chief told them they might come and trade without molestation.]

At 10, A. M. the Chief came along side, with two others, and had in their canoe the keel of the boat, which they had stolen; after he came, he called and wanted the reward which was promised. Capt. M. was informed of his being alone, and of his having the boat's keel, he then came on deck and saw it, and being then perfectly convinced of the man's being killed and the boat broken, made this expression—"*That I will now give the reward they little expect.*"

Mr. Chambers and myself endeavoured to persuade the Captain to entice the three Chiefs on board, and afterwards to hang them on the fore-yard, in view of the whole Island, which might, perhaps, be a sufficient warning for them in future, never to attempt distressing any ships who might touch at their Islands—but persuasions were off no effect, he was fully determined to take the following means of punishing them:—First to decoy those canoes which were on the larboard, to come on the larboard side, then to station one man to each port lanyard, and others down to the guns, between decks, whilst others on the quarter deck, stationed to the swivles, and four brass guns, and when all were ready to fire immediately into the canoes, all at one command.

[N. B. The guns that were below had in each of them, 100 musket balls, and 50 landgrade nails; there were 7 of the above guns, each containing the like quantity. The 4 guns on the quarter-deck, had in them, 50 balls each, some of the swivels 20, others 10 balls.

Mr. Chambers and my self strongly insisted that this punishment, was too severe, and only butchering a number of innocent women and children. But he replied—we were going to attempt taking the command of the ship from him, and that his orders should be obeyed, and immediately ordered every man to his station.

[N. B. The man wished to fire into the canoes, as the man whom they had killed was a Manilla man and the crew were all from geese to Manilla men.]

After the people were stationed he gave orders to fire, and a whole broad-side was aimed directly into the canoes—To attempt describing the horrible scene that ensued, is too much for my pen.—The water along side continued of a crimson colour, for at least ten minutes; some were sinking, others lying half out of their canoes, without arms or legs; while others lay in their canoes weltering in their blood. Although the appearance was so horrid, the people after firing, willed *to get into the boat and use boarding pikes to kill* those in the water; but by punishing two or three, they desisted from their purpose.

Some persons on board said they had counted the canoes before we fired, the number of which were two hundred and twelve; but I did not think they were above one hundred and seventy or eighty. The number killed we then imagined, exceeded one hundred, and as many more wounded; but some weeks after they told us that the number missing on the Island were eighty, and that one hundred and fifteen were wounded, the greater part dead and dying fast. This information they gave us at the Island of Oyhee, about fifteen leagues to windward, and we judged it to be true, as canoes are daily passing from Island to Island. After firing ceased, we weighed anchor and stood for the Island of Oyhee.]

I have sent you this account as those who are acquainted with the circumstances, think Capt. Metcalf much to blame, and that should any vessels go to those Islands from America, they might be particularly cautious, and not pay too much attention to the friendship professed by those Islanders.

N. B. They cut off a schooner about six weeks after which belonged to Capt. Metcalf, and sailed with him from China, and murdered all the people.

LONDON, August 26.

ADDRESS and DECLARATION.

At a select Meeting of the Friends of Universal Peace and Liberty, held at the THATCHED HOUSE-Tavern, St. James's-street, August 20, 1791, the following Address and Declaration to our Fellow-Citizens was agreed on, and ordered to be published.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

AT a moment like the present, when wilful misrepresentations are industriously spread by the Partizans of Arbitrary Power and the Advocates of Passive obedience and court Government, we think it incumbent upon us to declare to the world our principles, and the motives of our conduct.

We rejoice at the glorious event of the French revolution.

If it be asked, What is the French to us?

We answer; as has been already answered in another place*) IT IS MUCH—Much to us ENGLISHMEN!

As men, we rejoice in the freedom of twenty-five millions of our fellow-men. We rejoice in the prospect which such a magnificent example opens to the world.—We congratulate the French Nation for having laid the axe to the root of Tyranny and for erecting Government on the *Sacred Hereditary Rights of Man*—Rights which appertain to ALL, and not to any ONE more than another. We know of no human authority superior to that of a whole Nation: and we profess and proclaim it as our principle, that every nation has, at all times, an inherent, indefeasible right to constitute and establish such Government for itself as best accords with its disposition, interest, and happiness.

As Englishmen, we also rejoice, because we are *immediately* interested in the FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Without enquiring into justice on either side, of the reproachful charge of intrigue and ambition, which the English and French Courts have constantly made on each other:—We confine ourselves to this observation.

That if the Court of France ONLY was in fault, and the numerous wars which have distressed both countries are chargeable to her alone, that Court now exists no longer; and the cause and the consequences must cease together. The French, therefore, by the Revolution they have made, have conquered for us as well as for themselves: if it be true, that *their* Court only was in fault, and ours never.

On this State of the case, the French Revolution concerns us *immediately*.

We are oppressed with a heavy national debt, a burthen of taxes, and an expensive administration of government, beyond those of any people in the world.

We have also a very numerous poor; and hold the moral obligation of providing for old age, helpless infancy, and poverty, is far superior to that of supplying the invented wants of Courtly extravagance, ambition, and intrigue.

We believe there is no instance to be produced, in England, of *seven* millions of inhabitants, which make but a little more than *one* million of families paying yearly *fourteen* millions of taxes.

As it has always been held out by all Administrations, that the restless ambition of the Court of France rendered this expence necessary to us for our own defence, we consequently rejoice as men deeply interested in the French Revolution; (for that Court, as we have already said, exists no longer,) and consequently, the same enormous expences need not continue to us.

Thus rejoicing, as we sincerely do, both as men and Englishmen, as lovers of universal peace and freedom, and friends to our own national prosperity, and a reduction of our own public expences,—we cannot but express our astonishment that any Members of our own

*) *Dictionaire des Volontiers of Belsey.*