

The following beautiful LINES were written by Mr. CUMBERLAND, on the Marriage of Miss Sackville to Mr. Herbert.

Ye solemn pedagogues, who teach
A language by eight parts of speech,
Can any of you impart
A rule to conjugate the heart?
Grammarians did you ever try
To construe and expound the eye?
And from the fixity of the face
Decline its gender and its case?
What said the nuptial tear that fell
From fair Eliza, can you tell?
And yet it spoke on her cheek
As eloquent as could speak—
Here at God's altar as I stand,
To slight my vows, and yield my hand,
With fluttering tongue which I precipitate
The ceiling of my virgin name;
Whilt in my ear is read at large
The Rubrick's stern unforgotten charge,
Spare me (the silent pleader cries),
Ah spare me, ye frowning eyes!
Upheld amidst a blaze of light,
Whilt here I pass in public sight,
Or kneeling by a father's side,
Renounce the daughter for the bride;
Ye sisters to my soul so dear,
Say, can I check the rising tear?
When at this awful hour I call
My memory back on time that's past;
Ungrateful were I to forbear
This tribute to a father's care;
For all the father'd, all the mother'd,
Is there not due the tender thought?
And may not one fond tear be given
To a dear faint that rests in heaven?
And you to whom I now betroth,
In light of heaven, my nuptial oath,
Who to nobility of birth—
True honor join, and native worth,
If my according bosom draws
One sigh, my conscience not the cause;
Trunk me, though weeping, I rejoice,
And blessing, glory in my choice."

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1790.
A TALE,
In imitation of PETER PINDAR.

Some people have a taste that's something strange,
And think it must be pleas'd at any rate;
Nature in others, they suppose may change,
In whims in them, on no such reasonings wait.

For this plain principle, the following fable,
For illustration's sake, I'll lay before ye.

A YANKEE and a FRENCHMAN once at table met,
Midst roots and vegetables in chequer'd plate,
A platter furnish'd with fat pork appeared,
And eke a monstrous jog, for what—the Frenchman
never heard.

The Yankee took the jug, sans ceremony,
And having drawn the jelly corn-cob curk,
He pour'd it and trill'd the glass o'er the pork,
And then he sat down to eat.
The Frenchman burst his wond'ring eyes and rofe,
Lagg'd o'ut his box of best rappee,
Hedid not want it for his nose,
But prepp'd it well the meat.
While with sarcastic thrug, he gave this huff,
"You love de Jaffes far, mo love de snuff."

MORAL.
De gustibus, non est disputandum.

CHURCH MOUSE.—ENDING.

THOSE who are fond of the ludicrous, may perhaps indulge a little ribbidity from the following incident.—On Easter Sunday, while the Vicar of a certain Parish church in the vicinity of Chester, (England) was delivering to his congregation an occasional evening lecture, the attention of the audience was diverted from the discourse by the whimsical appearance of a Mouse, (which being the resident of a church, may be supposed was not the least of kind) peeping through a small crevice in the wood of the desk, very near the head of the Clerk. The sagacious little animal, with hesitative steps, at length ventured out, attracted, as is supposed, by the inviting perfume of Mr. Stembold's wig, a large proportion of flour, and somewhat having been laid on his honour for the day.—Pinching hunger, more potent than love itself, soon forced the poor intruder to the upper works of the Clerk's carcass, fat that time ball impened in sleep) by actually seating itself at the top of his wig, where the little thief made a sacrilegious attack on the grease that lay by tempting around it. The smothering sittings of the congregation laid out into a broad grin, which diminished both the Minister and Mouse. The preaching and nibbling ceased at the same moment; when the Vicar perceiving the cause of the laugh, called to the Clerk to put his hand upon the top of his wig adding, in a stronger cadence, "has the fellow no feeling?" Some had however, arrested his senses, which his nasal organ loudly betrayed. Here the Vicar slackening the reins of temper, called out, "Robert! Robert! I wish I had you by the ear!" when the Clerk (awakened rather malapropos) added "amen" to it.—At which a renewed laugh, drove away Morpheus and the Mouse, and the muscles of the good people being so intolerably deranged, it was some time before they were restored to their natural Church-going state of gravity.

HOLDEN'S DANCE.
A T Antwerp, in Flanders, in one the painting gallery, is a very large picture contrived with excellent art, and which commonly goes by the name of Holden's Dance of Death. In the middle of this piece is drawn the hideous figure of death, as if in the act of turning round and extending his arm to catch at the figures about him. These figures are the persons of men and women of all ages, every one of whom is in the attitude and gesture of dancing, but being every possible means to keep out of the reach of the ghastly skeleton in the centre. The painter, with exquisite taste has depicted the greatest anxiety in the various countenances of the figures, and has so represented them, that the more they endeavor to avoid the skeleton, the more certainly and inevitably they advance, as it were by necessity, into his clutches. To this fine original picture, Prior alludes in the following lines:
In vain we think that free will'd man has power
To haften or protract the appointed hour,
Our term of life depends not on our deed,
Before our birth our funeral was decreed,
Nor awed by Foresight, nor misled by chance,
Imperious Death directs his chosen lane,
Peoples great Henry's tomb, and leads up Holden's dance.

Anecdote of the late Dr. FRANKLIN.
THE Doctor going up Lodge Hill some years ago, with his spectacles on, a porter with a load suddenly brushing him. "Damn'd his spectacles," "You see I'm a friend who was with him," "What you got by wearing spectacles in the street?" "I do," says the Doctor, very gravely, "for if I had not those on he would have damaged my eye."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.
IT is hereby made known that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's Hospital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indentures of Interest, and Bills of old Obligations, will be receivable indifferently at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Pay Master General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments shew themselves, as made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the holders of Loan Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts to the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.
INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under such regulations, as the President of the United States may direct.
H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

CASH
Paid for
Old GOLD
and
Old BRASS
By SAMUEL STILES.
Northampton, Oct. 1790.

Daniel Butler,
Has received a Consignment of
Webster's SPELLING BOOKS,
11, 24, and 3d parts—which will be sold for CASH only, at the same prices they are bought of Messieurs HENRY and GOODWIN, in Hartford.—ALSO, a few copies of
POWDER,
very low.
CASH and SALT
given in exchange for
FLAX-SEED.
A few Cwt. of
REDWOOD and LOGWOOD,
cheaper than ever for ready money.
Northampton, October 5, 1790.

STATE LOTTERY.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, present the Publick with the FIRST CLASS of the Massachusetts first annual State Lottery, which will commence drawing in the Representative Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, sooner if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.
25000 TICKETS, at FIVE DOLLARS, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of five per cent. and an half per cent. for the gift of the Commonwealth.

Table with 4 columns: Prize, Dollars, and Dollars. Prizes include 1 of 10000, 2 of 5000, 3 of 2000, 6 of 1000, 10 of 500, 30 of 200, 80 of 100, 90 of 50, 100 of 40, 120 of 30, 161 of 20, 200 of 10, 258 of 5.

8338 Prizes.
16612 Blanks.
25000
BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DANIEL COSS,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
Boston, 1790.

MUSTARD-SEED.

Twenty Shillings per Bushel.
GIVEN for well-cleaned MUSTARD-SEED, at the Store under the PAINTING-OFFICE, Northampton.
September 1790.

Robert Breck and Son,
At their Store a few rod east of the court-house, in Northampton, have on hand a good assortment of
GOODS,
and expect in a few days to receive a fresh supply, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH, FORK, BUTTER, FLAX-SEED, DUCK, Green, old Pewter, Brass and Copper, Cast Iron, Brass-Wax, Brown or whitened yard wide Tow Cloth.
October 16, 1790.

N. BLAKE, and Co.
Want to purchase a quantity of
BUTTER,
For which they will pay CASH, at 6d. per pound.
Northampton, October 20, 1790.

Eleazar and William Porter,
Have just received a large assortment of
GOODS,
which consist of most articles generally enquired for in a country store, and which they propose to sell on very reasonable terms for Cash, Tow Cloth, and all kind of Country Produce.—Part Cash will be paid for BEEF, PORK and BUTTER, if delivered soon at said store.
Hadley, Oct. 20, 1790.

By Order of Court,
WILL be sold at Publick Vendue, at the house of Mr. William Caldwell, innholder in Colrain, on Friday the 26th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the Real Estate of THOMAS BELL, late of Colrain, deceased—being fifty acres of excellent improved Land, and six acres and a half of improved Land, whereon is part of a small orchard, all lying in Colrain and subject to the widow's dower.
THOMAS BELL, Administrator.
Colrain, October 16, 1790.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT EMMONS, late of Belchertown, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to
JONATHAN TOWN, Executor.
THOSE who have any demands against said estate, are desired to exhibit them for payment.
Belchertown, October 16, 1790.

RUN away from the subscriber on the evening of the 18th inst. JOSEPH ROBBINS, a male of 16 years, sold to me by authority—had on a brown frock and trousers, shoes without buckles, a felt hat, about half worn, is about five feet high, a fine well built fellow, with long black hair. Whoever will take up said party, and return him to me, or secure him in any way, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward and necessary charges paid.
ELIJAH DWIGHT.
Belchertown, Oct. 19, 1790.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1790.
NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, September 28, 1790.

THE following regulations, which have been adopted towards carrying into execution the act, making provision for the debt of the United States, are announced for the information of the public creditors. When a transfer is to be made from one person to another, the certificate or certificates of the debt to be transferred, must be produced at the proper office, in order that the same may be cancelled and a new one, or new ones if so, at the said office shall require. When a transfer is desired from one office to another application must in the first instance be made at the office where the credit exists, whereupon the certificate or certificates of the debt to be transferred will be cancelled, and a special one granted, as a voucher to the Secretary of the Treasury; upon the production and delivery of which to him, a warrant will issue to the office, to which the debt is to be transferred, where the business will be completed. The form (A.) at foot hereof, has been adapted for letters of attorney to make transfers, which, and the directions for completing it, it is expected will be carefully observed. In every case of a transfer of the subscribed or funded debt, the new certificate will bear interest, only from the first day of the quarter in which the transfer is made. The unpaid interest which may have accrued prior to that quarter, will be paid only to the person, who was a stockholder at the time it accrued, or to his special assignee.

Fourteen days before the expiration of each quarter, the books of each office will be closed; so that no transfers will be made, nor, except at the Treasury, will any subscription be received, or old certificates be changed for new ones, on the application of non-subscribers, during that period. Those intending to become subscribers to the proposed Loans, who do not subscribe prior to the commencement of any such period—or those intending not to subscribe, who do not present their old certificates to be exchanged, or if holders of certificates of the Register of the Treasury, who do not notify to the Treasury their intention not to subscribe, prior to such commencement of such period, will not receive the interest, which may have accrued antecedently, till the end of the quarter in which their subscriptions are made, or in which their certificates are exchanged; or in which they shall so notify their intention not to subscribe. This, the proper order of the funds, and the preservation of order render indispensable. On the subscribed or funded debt, interest as it becomes due, will be paid without production of the certificates issued for the same. On the unsubscribed debt, if any there shall be, the production of the certificates will be necessary in order to the receipt of the interest, and an endorsement of the payment of upon the certificates. This however, in consideration of the risk and inconvenience of transmission, will not be required of those who hold certificates of the Register of the Treasury, and reside out of the United States. The form (B.) at foot hereof, of a letter of attorney for receiving interest, and the directions therewith, it is expected will be carefully pursued.

FORM of a POWER of ATTORNEY, to receive the Stock.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents That I do make, constitute and appoint _____ and _____ to sell, assign and transfer _____ the Books of _____ with power also of an Attorney for all purposes under _____ and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that said Attorney, or Substitute or Substitutes shall do therein by virtue hereof.
IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the _____ Day of _____ in the Year of our LORD, One Thousand _____ hundred _____ and _____.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the _____ Day of _____ in the Year of our LORD, One Thousand _____ hundred _____ and _____.

If the power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "Stock," the words "funded as at six per Cent." (which will designate the Stock bearing interest) or "unfunded" (which will designate the stock bearing interest at the end of ten years) or the word "unfunded" (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt).
If no power of the substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it, to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, be against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any Judge of a Court of the United States, or of a Superior Court of Law or Equity in any State or of a County Court, or before the Mayor or other Chief Magistrate of any place; or before a Notary Public.

In the acknowledgment, if the Seal of a Court or Corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed," the blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the Seal; or, that it is the Seal of a certain Court, naming it; or the Seal of a certain Corporation, naming it; or the Seal of Office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one or if he has none, with the words "my Seal."

If there be no public or official Seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power, may be made by Oath or Affirmation of one of the Witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM of a POWER of ATTORNEY, to receive Interest.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents: That I do make, constitute and appoint _____ and _____ true and lawful Attorneys, for _____ and _____ to receive the interest _____ the Stock, standing in _____ name _____ in the books of _____ with power also of an Attorney or Attorneys, under _____ for that purpose, to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that said Attorney, or Substitute or Substitutes shall do therein by virtue hereof.
IN WITNESS whereof I have set my Hand and Seal, the _____ Day of _____ in the Year of our LORD, One Thousand _____ hundred _____ and _____.

BE IT KNOWN that on the _____ Day of _____ before me _____

_____ within named, and acknowledged the above Letter of Attorney to be _____ and _____ for my hand _____ the day and Year last aforesaid.

DIRECTIONS.

If the Power is to be general, the words "now done" or which shall hereafter grow due upon" are to be inserted after the word "interest." If not generally the case, for to which the interest is to be received, the Seal of a Court or Corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed." The blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the Seal as that it is the Seal of a certain Court, naming it; or the Seal of a certain Corporation, naming it; or the Seal of Office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one; or if he has none, with the words "my Seal."
If there be no public or official Seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power, may be made by Oath or Affirmation of one of the Witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

AMUSEMENTS and PUNISHMENTS, which are proper for schools. Addressed to GEORGE CLYMER, Esquire.

DEAR SIR,

It is my last time I had the pleasure of being in your company, you did me the honour to request my opinion upon the Amusements and Punishments which are proper for schools. The subjects are of a very opposite nature, but I shall endeavour to comply with your wishes, by sending you a few thoughts upon each of them. I am sure you will much prefer my opinions because they are contrary to received practices, for I know that you are accustomed to think for yourself and that very proposition that has for its object the interests of humanity and your country, will be treated by you with attention and candour.

I shall begin with the subject of AMUSEMENTS. Montaigne informs us that the exercises of the last day of the life of Epimachodas, were the same as his amusements in his youth. Hericla we have an epitome of the perfection of education. The amusements of Epimachodas were of a military nature; but as the profession of arms is the business of only a small part of mankind, and happily much less necessary in the United States than in ancient Greece, I would propose that the amusements of our youth, at school should consist of such exercises, as will be most subservient to their future employments in life. These are: 1. agriculture; 2. mechanical occupations; and 3. the business of the learned professions.

There is a variety in the employments of agriculture, which may really be suited to the genius, taste, and strength of young people. An experiment has been made of the efficacy of these employments, as amendments to the education of the young, at Abington, in Maryland; and I have been informed, that I would propose that the children should be allowed to seek amusements in such of the mechanical arts as are suited to their strength and capacities. Where is the boy who does not delight in the use of a hammer—a chisel—or a saw? and who has not enjoyed a high degree of pleasure in his youth, in constructing a miniature house? How amusing are the machines which are employed in the manufactory of cloathing of all kinds; and how full of various entertainment are the mixtures which take place in the chemical arts! each of them might be contrived upon such a scale, as not only to amuse young people, but afford a profit to their parents or masters. The Moravians, at Bethlehem in our state, have proved that this proposition is not a chimerical one. All the amusements of their children are derived from their performing the subordinate parts of several of the mechanical arts; and a considerable proportion of the wealth of that worthy and happy society is derived from the labour of their little hands.

If, in these amusements, and appeal should be made to that spirit of competition, which is so common among young people, it would be the means of producing more pleasure to the children, and more profit to all who are connected with them. The wealth of these manufacturing towns in England, which employ the children of poor people, is a proof of what might be expected from connecting amusement and labour together, in all the schools. The produce from the labour obtained in this way, from all the schools in the United States, would amount to a sum which would almost exceed calculation.

To train the youth who are intended for the learn professions or for merchandize, to the duties of their future employments, by means of useful amusements, will be impracticable; but their amusements may be derived from cultivating a spot of ground; for where is the lawyer, the physician, the divine, or the merchant, who has not indulged or felt a passion, in some part of his life, for rural improvements? Indeed I conceive the seeds of knowledge in agriculture will be most prolific, when they are planted in the minds of this class of school children.

I have only to add under this head, that the common amusements of children have no connection with their future occupations. Many of them injure their health, some of them waste their strength and impair their health, and all of them prove, more or less, the means of producing noise, or of exciting angry passions. Both of which are calculated to bring a vulgar manner. The Methodists have wisely banished every species of play from their colleges. Even the healthy and pleasurable exercise of swimming, is not permitted to their scholars, except in presence of one of their masters.

Do not think me too strict if I here exclude gamings from among the amusements of young men. My objections to it are as follows.