

FROM dreams I wake to real woe,
While winds from every quarter blow,
And urge the beating rain;
I'll leave my pillow, sleep'd in tears,
And try to dissipate my cares
With my sweet lyre again.

Al! where is fancy's magic power,
That u'd charm each dreary hour,
And gild the darkest form?
Er'n in the howling of the wind,
Soft plaintive murmurs the could find,
Breath'd by some airy form!

Oft has she borne me on her wing,
To climes that know eternal spring,
To sweet Arcadia's vale,
To where the vales fragrant breathe,
Perfume the air with daisy heads,
With aromatic gales.

To grove whose dark embrowning shades,
Scar'd with ever verdant meads,
And woodbine flourish'd round:
With streams, whose silver margins bear,
The blushing rose, and lily fair,
Spontaneous on the ground.

But now no more her presence cease,
Her wand no soft enchantment ceases,
To sooth my heart-felt pain:
How loud the tempests horrid roar,
I see the wrecks on every shore,
And hear the dying strain!

My mind congenial with the gloom,
Thas bids fair nature's brightest bloom,
Welcomes contending forms;
Sad emblem of the griefs that prey,
And waste my widowed breast away,
In retrospective fears.

The following Act was passed at the last Session of the General Assembly of Connecticut.
An act in addition to an act for encouraging and regulating Fisheries.

BE it enacted by the Governor and Council and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, That no person or persons shall be taken the fifteenth day of March, and the fifteenth day of June, in any year, (or draw any sein or seines for the purpose of catching fish in Connecticut river, or within one mile and half of the mouth thereof, to be computed from a line drawn due east from Saybrook Fort, from the rising of the sun on Saturday morning until the rising of the sun on Monday morning in each week, nor at any time in the night season, between the setting and rising of the sun; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

And every person that shall be convicted of any breach of this act shall forfeit the sum of Ten Pounds, and also the value of the sein and other utensils used in catching fish; to be recovered by any one who shall sue for the same, before any Court of Record having jurisdiction thereof.

The following Paragraphs of "An act for making provision for the Debt of the United States," is published for the information of our readers.

And be it further enacted, That the interest upon the said stock as the same shall become due, shall be payable quarterly yearly, that is to say, one fourth part thereof on the last day of March; one fourth part thereof on the last day of June; one other fourth part thereof on the last day of September; and the remaining fourth part thereof on the last day of December in each year, beginning on the last day of March next ensuing, and payment shall be made wherefore the credit for the said stock shall exist at the time such interest shall become due, that is to say, at the treasury, if the credit for the same shall then exist on the books of the treasury, or at the office of the commissioner upon whose books such credit shall then exist. But if the interest for one quarter shall be demanded before the expiration of a third quarter, the same shall be afterwards demandable only at the treasury.

And be it further enacted, That for two thirds of any sum subscribed to the said loan by any person or persons or body politic, which shall be paid in the principal and interest of the certificates or notes issued as aforesaid by

the respective states, the subscriber or subscribers shall be intitled to a certificate, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, or his, her or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to two thirds of the aforesaid two thirds, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly yearly, and subject to redemption by payments, not exceeding in one year, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred of the sum mentioned in such certificate, and to another certificate, purporting, that the United States owe to the holders thereof, his, her or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the proportion of thirty three dollars and one third of a dollar, upon a hundred of the said two thirds of such sum so subscribed, which after the year one thousand eight hundred; shall bear an interest, of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly yearly, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred of the sum mentioned in such certificate, and that for the remaining third of any sum so subscribed, the subscriber or subscribers shall be intitled to a certificate, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his her or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein equal to the said remaining third, bearing an interest of three per cent. per annum, payable quarterly yearly, and subject to a redemption by payment of the sum specified therein whenever provision shall be made by law for that purpose.

OF THE FLOATING GARDENS of Mexico. [From the abbe Clavigero's history of that country.]
"WITH respect to the Mexicans, we know, that during the whole of their peremigration from their native country, Aztlan, to the lake where founded Mexico, they cultivated the earth in all those places where they made any considerable stop, and lived on the produce of their labour. When they were brought under subjection to the Colhuacan and Tapanacan nations, and confined to the miserable little islands on the lake, they ceased some years to cultivate the land, because they had none; until necessity and industry together taught them to form moveable fields and gardens, which floated on the waters of the lake. The method which they pursued to make those, and which they still practise, is extremely simple.

"They plant and twist willows, and roots, marsh plants, or other materials together, which are light, but capable of supporting the earth of the garden, firmly united. On this foundation they lay the light bulrush (which float on the lake, and over all them mud and dirt which they draw up from the bottom of the lake. Their figure is quadrangular; their length and breadth various; but as far as we can judge, they are about eight perches long, and not more than three in breadth, and have less than a foot elevation above the surface of the water. These were the first fields which the Mexicans owned after the foundation of Mexico. There they first cultivated the maize, great pepper, and other plants necessary for their support. In progress of time, those fields grew numerous from the industry of these people. There were among them, gardens of flowers, odoriferous plants, which were employed in the worship of their gods, are served for the recreation of the nobles. At present (1780) they cultivate flowers and every sort of garden herbs upon them. Every day of the year, at sun rise, innumerable vessels, loaded with various kinds of flowers and herbs, which are cultivated in those gardens, are seen arriving by the canal; at the great market place of the capital. All plants thrive there surprisingly; the mud of the lake is an extremely fertile soil, and requires no water from the clouds. In the largest gardens there is commonly a little hut, and even a little hut to shelter the cultivator and to end him from the rain or the sun.

"When the owner of the garden wishes to change his situation, he gets into his little vessel, and by his own strength alone, if the garden be small, or with the assistance of others, if it be large, he tows it after him, and conducts it wherever he pleases, with the little tree and hut upon it. That part of the lake, where those floating gardens are, is a place of infinite recreation, where the senses receive the highest possible gratifications."

ANECDOTE.
A SAILOR, (who was more used to the customs of a ship, than to the sacerdotal restrictions and admonitions of a priest) during the late war, went into a country church, just before the minister ascended the pulpit, who took for his text the interrogatory passage of Ahab to Jehohaphar (1 Kings, ch. 22, v. 4) "Wilt thou go up with me to battle to Ramoth Gilead?" which being twice repeated, the tar, with some warmth and indignation, rose, and thus addressed the congregation: "What, &—n my eyes, do number of you answer the gentleman for my part I'll go for one!"

Massachusetts Monthly State Lottery. CLASS 6th EIGHTH. SCHEME

Table with columns: Prizes, Dollars, and Dollars. It lists various prize amounts and their corresponding values in dollars.

TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand and of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth.

BENJ. AUSTIN, jun. DAVID COBB, SAMUEL COOPER, GEORGE RIMINOI, JOHN KNEELAND, Managers.

Seth Wright, WOULD inform his customers and others, that he has just received a general assortment of Spring Goods,

which he is determined to sell at a small advance for Cash. He also is in want of a quantity of FLAX, yard wide TOW CLOTH, and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made.

Northampton, March 30, 1791.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 24th day of March inst. an apprentice BOY, named Aaron, aged 19 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high, light complexion, light brown hair, and large blue eyes—had on when he went away, a deep blue broad-cloth coat, an old waistcoat and overalls of an old colour, an old linen shirt, and a large felt hat. Whoever will take up said apprentice and return him to the subscriber at Chester, shall have TWO PENCE reward and no charges paid.

DANIEL SMITH, Clerk, March 15, 1791.
WANTED, a stout active BOY, as an apprentice to the Joiners Business. Enquire of SIMEON POMEROI, Northampton, March 21, 1791.

Book Binding. THE public are hereby informed, that the business of BOOK BINDING is now carried on at the Printing Office in Northampton, where binding in general is performed with neatness, and on the shortest notice.

Account Books, Of any size, may be had at the above place, also Justice's blank.

Record Books, &c. HOUSE JOINERS. WANTED, three or four journeyman JOINERS, for six months to seven, good pay will be made by Northampton, March 1791. B. J. EDWARDS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the year of our LORD, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT in addition to, and to explain an act, passed the tenth of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, entitled, "An Act for the better managing of Lands, Wharves and other Real Estate lying in Common."

WHEREAS doubts have arisen upon the Act, entitled, "An Act for the better managing of lands, wharves and other real estate lying in common," whether those who have last held and improved in common, and as a proprietary, any lands, wharves or other real estate, are and shall after the final division of the same, be liable for any debts which had been, or shall be contracted in their corporate capacity, before such division, and whether such capacity is, or shall be continued for other purposes respecting the concerns of such proprietary.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That notwithstanding the final division of any lands, wharves or other real estate lying in common, and which had or shall have been held and improved as a proprietary, the last proprietors, or holders in common, shall continue in their corporate capacity, until all debts and taxes due to such proprietary, are collected and received, and until all other contracts and agreements made prior to such final division shall be liable and capable in and by the same name and capacity, as before such division, to sue and be sued, and by their agents to pursue and defend in all matters and demands respecting such proprietary until final judgment and execution; and shall, and may call and hold meetings, and choose all necessary officers, and may vote, assess, levy and collect all reasonable rates and assessments in like manner, form and proportion, as before such division, such proprietary could or might have done.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where, after such final division of any lands or other real estate which have been, or shall have been held as a proprietary, the proprietors making such division have ordered & delivered, or shall order & deliver the record of their proprietary into the custody of the Town Clerk, in which such land or real estate, or part thereof, may lay, the proprietors who shall hold any meeting for the purposes before mentioned, may read the said record, and may cause the Clerk then appointed, and sworn, or the Town Clerk to whom such records have been committed, to record all votes and proceedings which shall be had at any meeting as aforesaid, and copies of the same may be certified as by law is provided for certifying any other part of such records.

Provided nevertheless, That the proprietors aforesaid, shall not continue to act in their corporate capacity for more than ten years after the final division of their lands or other real estate, nor shall any suit brought against them be sustained, unless commenced within six years from the passing this act, or from the time such right of action shall accrue; any thing in this act to be contrary notwithstanding.

In the House of Representatives, March 9, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, March 9, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT to suspend in certain Cases, the operation of an Act, passed on the thirteenth day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, entitled, "An Act for the limitation of Personal Actions and for avoiding Suits at Law."

WHEREAS the operation of the said Act, for the limitation of personal actions, and for avoiding suits at law, may defeat of their just demands many creditors, unless a longer time is allowed for commencing and suing certain Actions therein mentioned, than is provided by said Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said act passed on the said thirteenth day of February, shall be so far suspended, that all actions of account, and all actions of debt, and upon the case, for or upon any promise, lending or contract, which by the said act are limited so as they cannot be commenced and sued after the first day of June next, shall and may be commenced and sued within the term of two years, next after the first day of June aforesaid, any thing in the said act passed on the thirteenth day of February aforesaid, to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Secretary shall forthwith cause this act to be printed and sent to the Clerk of each town and district in this Commonwealth; and such Clerks are hereby required to cause the said act, respecting the limitation of personal actions, and this act to be publicly read at the opening of the annual meetings of the said towns or district officers, and also at their annual meetings respectively for the choice of Representatives, until the expiration of two years from the said first day of June next.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 21, 1791.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, February 23, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT in addition to an Act, passed in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hun-

dred and eighty-nine, entitled, "An Act determining what transactions shall be necessary to constitute the settlement of a Citizen in any particular town or district."

WHEREAS in and by an act entitled, "An Act determining what shall be necessary to constitute the settlement of a Citizen in any particular town or district" passed in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, it is among other things provided, that persons of certain descriptions in the said act mentioned, who shall come into and reside in any town or district for the space of two year, without being warned to depart the same, shall be deemed and taken to be inhabitants of such town or district.

And whereas it appears expedient that the time of giving notice and warning to depart as aforesaid, should be extended and prolonged: Therefore.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That no person shall be deemed or taken to be an inhabitant of any town or district by virtue of residence therein, unless he or she shall have resided in the same for the space of three full years, without being warned to depart as aforesaid, the above recited act notwithstanding.

In the House of Representatives, March 9, 1791.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, March 9, 1791.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the House of Representatives, February 21, 1791.

ON the petition of Caleb Davis, Esq. and others:

Resolved, That the duty of half a penny per pound on brown sugar, as set in an act intitled, "An act to raise a public Revenue in Excise, and to regulate the collection thereof, passed on the third day of March last, be remitted to all Sugar Boilers, or Refiners of Sugar upon such brown Sugars, as shall have been by them refined and manufactured into Loaf Sugar within this Commonwealth.

Provided the Sugar Refiners shall make oath to the quantity of brown Sugars so manufactured and refined by them when they file their excise accounts with the Collectors of Excise.—And the Collectors of Excise be hereby directed to take notice of this Resolution, and to govern themselves accordingly, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Scrup for concurrence,

DAVID COBB, Speaker.

In Senate, March 4, 1791.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved—

JOHN HANCOCK.

True Copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.