Repof'd upon thy downy breaft,
Pale Penury is charm'd to reft,
Nor feels the fears of want or forume's frown; Cheer'd by thy care dipelling pow'r,
That turns to joy the heartless hour,
"The bosom's lord fits lightly on its throne."

At thy approach each anxious care,
"Mop'd Melancholy," dull Defpair,
Retire precip tate from their mental feat;
Light joys foccad the low ring train,
Calm comfett rears her placed reigo, And the foul's crown'd with happiness complete.

But, banish'd from thy ading arms, The mind and cipatra slatms,
And in perfective view Woe's pulled strain;
The heart emits the forrowing ligh,
Peace, Joy, Content, affrighted fly,
And pale Despondency broods o'er the brain.

Come, Competency ! foothing gueff, Came, Competency : 100 to 10 t

ANECDOTE of the late Lord PEWBROKE. ANECDOTE of the late Lord Pannance.

Tillordhip palling a summer at Stowe, the feat of ord
Cobham, the courcettatou terried upon the lack
of real-wit in England. Lord Pembroke faid, that,
whatever it might be to rulgacytes, if fired and winnowed, it would prove mere chaff. Lord Cobham replied, that, whatever hight be his opinion, he would
lay a wagersphip a common Farmer in that neighborhood would obt with hips. The bets were laid, and the
Nobleman-defiguing himfelfs as Yeouan, monaned
an old horie, and fee bost for a neighboring town.

In a narrow lane, he was met by a Farmer; and he
eveen them paired the following colloquy:
Farmer, "Carfe your flupid head, get out, of my
Way."

Pembroke. " Curfe your flupid head,-get out of my way.

my way."

Farmer. "Do you think I give way to every fool!"

Pembrake. "If there were room to pais, I would,
were it only to thew that I dogive way to every fool—

but there is no room to pais.

Ferner. "As I am going to market to fell my goods, I have a right to difpote my way with one coming from it: therefore, if you dont give way, by the Twelve Apollies (which was his laft and moft lminating oath,) I'll ferve you as I did the Gentle-

To this Lord Pembroke returned no answer; for he began now to fur pert that he had miffaken his man and, though he underflood the myferies of bruzing as well any man in the kingdom, yet, on a vifit to Stowe, when he most wanted his eyes to fee the feveral garwhen he most wanted his eyes to fee the feveral gar-dens, temples, &c. he chole for once, to decline gen-bat, for fear of having them darkned: He therefore, distinguished the same of the same the harbs of this narrow lane; and while he was, with much dif-ficulty, passing along the adjoining field, he requested the farmer, who fat couly on his horte, to tell him how he had ferved the gentleman just now. He was answered in a laughing, rather than a fevere cons-"Why, faith master, as he would not get out of the way for me, I get out of the way too him."

Translated from the way for it. II.

Translated from the original IRISH.

IT was on the white hawthorn, on the brow of the valley, I faw the ring of the day fift break.

The foir, the young, the gay, delighted morning, tilted the crimfon of the role, mixed it with their failes, and laughted the feating on we.

Rife, my Evelina, fool that informs my heart; do then faile too, more lovely than the morning in beingten, more modelt than the rified Illly, when weeping in her dews, Pride of the western thore, the flay when cleared by dancing fun beans, low

binthes, more modelt than the nifed lilly, when weep ing in her dews. Pride of the wedern fhore, the flay blue face, when cleared by dancing fun beams, look not ference than thy countenance. The richnels of the wild honcy is on thy lips, and thy breath exhales (weet like the apple trees in bloom.

the win honey is on my into. Ind my breath exhibits fiver like the apple trees in bloom.

Black are thy locks, myBrelina, & polithed as the raven's (mooth pinions. The fivan's filter plumage is not fairer than thy necks, and the witch of love beaves all the renchantments from thy bosons. Rife, my Evelina, the sprightly beam of the sun decends to kill thee, and the heath reserves its bloom to greet thee with its o-

the heath referves its bloom to greet thee with its o-door.

Thy lover will pick the firawberries from the lafty crage, and rob the hazel of its yellow nuts. My berties thall be red as thy lips and my nuts ripe and milky as the love begotten floid in the bridal botons.

Ogens of the chearful finile, thall I not meet thee in the most grown cave, and contemplate thy beamies in the wood of Mifcother I How long will thou leave me, Evelina, mournful as the leave flon of the rock, telling thy beauties to the pating gale, and pouring out thy complaints to the grey flone in the ralley?

And didft thou bend to hear my fong, O virgin daughter of a meet-ry'd mother.

daughter of a meek-cy'd mother.

ren of frost, and welcome are thy sleps to my view as the harbinger of light to the eye of darkness.

Maffachufetta Semi annual STATE LOTTERY, CLASS Second.

SCHEME of the 2d class of the feet annual State
S Lottery, to commence drawing on or before
Thursday the 13th of O dober next.
NOT TWO 3 LANKS TO A PRIZE.

NOT TWO SLANKS TO A PRIZE.

2500 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, are 12500 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, Inbject to a deduction of readow and an half per cent. for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.	Dollars	Dollars.
I of	10000 11	10000
2	3000 are	6000
3 200	2000	6000
3	1000	6000
10	7 500 200	\$000
30	200	6000
80 .	100	8000
ŋō .	10 686	4500
100	50 40 30 20	4000
120	30	3600
161	2D	3220
200	10	2000
7585	The Adams of	5068
The second	A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	100000

25000 Tickers.

63 Tickers in the above Clafs, may be had of the
feveral MANAGERS, who will pay his prizes on demand.—of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—and

mand, of the Treasurer of the Common at other places as ufuel.

BENIA. AUSTIN, jun. DAVID COBB, SAMUEL COOPER, GEORGE R. MINOT, JOHN KNEELAND, Bofton, April 14, 1791.

Managers.

Maffachuferts Monthly State Lottery, CLASS THE NINTH. SCHEME

OF the 9th CLASS of the Mattachuletts Month-Iy StateLottery—positively to commence having on Thursday the 30th of June next.

0000 1 1ckets,	AT I HREE DO	LAR	each.
Prizes.	Dollars,		Dollars.
a of	1500	14	1500
A TOTAL	1000		ICOD
	500		500
TO THE STATE OF	200		100
12	300 are	v care # so	1200
15	50,		750
20 30	*	100-50	800
30	- 30	A. Levi	900
40	20		Boo
ÇO	10		500
60	. 8		480
100	5	-50	500
1680	4		6720
2011 Prizes			115850
3989 Blanks,	Deduction		2150
	120000		\$500,000

TICKETSmay be lad of the feveral Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand, and of the Treat the Commonwealth—

BENJ. AUSTIN, jun, BENJ. AUSTIN, jun, DAVID COBB., jun, DAVID COBB., jun, SAMUEL COOPER, GEORGE R. MINOT, JOHN KNEELAND, Boffon, May 12, 1791.

NEW GOODS!

Daniel Butler.

HAS just received a supply of SPRING GOODS 11 fried to the prefent featon—which are now, felling very cheap, for pay in hard.—WANTED, yard wide TOW CLOTH—BUTTER—FLAX, &c.
Nonhampton, May 24, 1791.

BE PLEAS'D TO TAKE NOTICE. A LI Perfoss indiscriminately, who are indebted to the fable fiber by note of Hand, or on book, are none more, and for the last time, in this Public manner, called upon to make Payment, or their notes and accompts will be put in four at the next term.

The Manner of the Section of the Secti

Hadley, May 21, 1791.

CHEAP GOODS!

Wright & Stoddard
Inform their customers and others, that they have
I just received an elegant affortment of Goods, faited
to the prefer fasfon, which they are now felling for
Cash, Butter and Tow-Cloth, on the most reasonable

Cain, Butter and I ow-Linth, on the most realor terms. CASH paid for Salts of Lye.

Northampton, May 18, 179 1.

CASH,

GIVEN for old Silve Topper and Brafs, by

Northamptim, May 17, 1791.

Jult imported from London, by

Levi Shephard.

A General affortment of PAINTERS COLOURS, fuch as White and Red Lead, &c.—ALSO—
Drugs & Medicines, and a large quantity of Dye STUFFS, inch as Oll of Vitriol, ground Cam Wood, Alum and Copperas, &c.—He has likewife a very general fupply of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, amongst which are Nith of all kinds, Glais 8 by 6, and 9 by 7, N. England and W. Lodia Rum, Wine, &c.

Said Shenhard wants a quantity of Parada P.

Said Shephard wants a quantity of Pot and Pearl Afhee, and Sales of Lye, for which he will give the highest price.
Northampton, May 24, 1791.

WILL COVER,

A Tithe Stable of the fubfcriber, this prefer fed on a funity proved JACK, raifed in this Constructions for the more thursh at 67 the leap 12/16 the feet on and 24/10 infore a feal, and Four Pennids given for the mules at five months old, and the afe of the Jack Grain-good pattering for mater.

N. B. As there are fome falle ideas circulating in these parts with respect to breeding mares which have been put to Jacks, greadly injures to the profits which might be made by raisings multes—I inform the public, that I have been acquainted with the mule trade, and he way of managing the raising of them in this con the way or managing the rating of them in this con-try, for eight or ten years paff; and certify that mare-areastischy to havecolts, after having mules, as colts after having colts, which has often been proved, allo-mares are as fluor to be with foal when going to Jucia, 23 they are when put to a horie fire. Nerwich, May 18, 1791.



COMURALY owned by Major Sannet Bufinton, of Worthington, Will Cover this feafon at the Stable of BERIAH SHAW, in Commisgros at two dollars the feafon, one dollars the feafon,

Richard Butler & Co.

Richard Buttler & Co.

HEREBY inform the publick, That they have 13-then that large and convenients from large credit by Mr. William Ellery, at the South part of the Landing in this City, where they perpofe to receive all kinds of Produce, Well-India and others Goods, to full on Committion, or flore for transporting up Connectical River, or to thip to New-York or Bodhon, or any other. Scaport within the Justed States. They have correspondents in New-York and Bodhon, gentlemen of troft, to whom they can consign for Sale say produce, and the neit proceeds of Sales (if required) will be paid here fire of any charges—and as they are acquainted with the most approved Veffels and Boston camployed in the costling and beating business, they will have it in their power to thip all Goods, Produce, &c. which may be committed to their charge, in the fafeft uninner, as well to have them disposed of the beflad advantage for their employers.

It being their intention to do bothness folely in the Committed to them, and charging a reasonable committed to them, and charging a reasonable constitution for doing the business, hope to merit the enceragement of those who may have concerns centring at this Landing.

They expect to be in condant supply of Cash to advance, at a moderate rate for For and Pearl Albracht are delivered to their care to be forwarded to Nese

vance, at a moderate rate for Pot and Pearl Ahre, that are delivered to their care to be forwarded to Nez-York or Bofton; the Cash to be reimbursed out of the

Harsford, April 4, 1791.

FOR SALE,

A Historical to of gord Lind in Norwich in the company of H implifies, lying within half a mile of the MARTHUS HOUSE. May be laid also a convenient DWELLING HOUSE adjoining; a twarter under improve ment.—Inquire of John Kirillard, Eig. living near the Premiers:—Said land has been improved by John Whiting.

Norwich, May 16, 1791.

Book Binding.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the bufurd of BOOK BINDING is now as trivel on at the Printing Office in North ampton,—where buding in general is performed with nestacts, and on the flowest notice.

Account Books, Of any fize, may be hed at the above place.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETI

WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) - Pablished by WILLIAM BUTLER.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT—COMPLAINANT—No H.

A MONG all the foljetts of couplaint, to which the public ear ought to be open, none are more important, than shafe, in the education of children.—Parents inthen shofe, in the education of children.—Parents in deel, are inveled with the power of managing, gov-erning and training up their own offspring, to their dif-cretion; but many of them make a wretched off of their power, and flow that they have little or no dif-tection to direct it. And with there was not flow traffon to complain of the infundanced youth, especial-ly in our private farbons, on the fund account. The principle article of complaint I final take notice of in this paper, is a uniformity of treating children in their indruction and discipline, though their genius and temper he very different; and a neglect to encourage and cultivate a promiting genius, when it these sticles. Perhaps I may communicate my ideas, and enforce my complaint better by relating fome facts, with now & then a curiory observation upon them, than in any other form—wherefore that is all I purpose to trouble RUSTICUS had a number of children; whenever any

One of them had committed what their father thought a fault, whether preimptacodly or inadvertually, the punishment was the fame: Hence it came to fails that the very design of correction was frustrated, themselves deprived of that comfort, and the world of that service which nature feeded to have designed them for.—

If we was of a robult, heavy make—his tutteral temper was rugged and favage—his intellectuals were quite mean, perfectly correspondent to his clownish, rough hew appearance. To slick a pig, or knock down a bullock in the best manner, were the highest objects that his ambition assured at. A school he shhor'd worse than a prition; and had rather suprime take a festre drubbing sorgeleding his book, than endure the mortification of singlying it, for a strebbing in an shape very affected Tom; surfaire that it made his shabsharar.

Hilly (the feecond son) was entirely a contrast to 10 in: See of them had committed what their father though

reer attented Tom; further than it made his Belladmarr.

Billy (the feened footbase entirely a contraft to Tom;
Nature had made his natural conditionion very delicate,
for which resfon he was frequently infulted by Tom, on
account of the finallness of his legs, his inability to
lift, and the like. - However, Billy had a genius that
'For routh' typ on claim to. A book was this delight.
Never was he better pleased than when he found himfelf meloons to be in the first one condition. I there is Next was he better pleased tham when he found him-felt velcome to leak over fome gentleman's library, & afforced of liberty to take what books he chofe, for perafu-sthome. By his temper he feem'd form'd for general-ty, intradiship and compatine; and indeed fuffered more exquisite testations from one disapproving look of his father or, preceptor, than Tom did from all the hirch that was ever expended upon his back.—From these rough opti-lines of their character it is plain that thefe rough ont-lines of their charafter it is plain that Jom was defigued by nature for the rough and laborious callings of life, and might (as one fays)." do his county excellent fervice at the plow stall." He had neither heart nor head for any thing elie, and feemed to calculate altogether to be the full-leather of a community. As for Billy, the would certainly, with proper encouragement, have made a figure in the literary world, & his delicacy of confliction pointed our an education using at the lefs laborious calling of life. But their parents had determined in their early, childhood, that Tom though there are college education, and he brought. Tom thould have a college education, and he brought by for a minister; and that Bill should festled a large the literated traff of land, in one of the new township that belonged to the family. With this view the febo mater was directed to advance Tom along into Latin and Greek, and confine Billy's education to that was and Greek, and confine Billy's education to what was proper only for a plough jogger. But also I his take was great! neither ferrule nor rod could make Tom fludy with any hopeful profiped: of proficiency, nor keep Bil-ly from perejug into latin books and hillories. It al-most broke Billy's heart to find himfelf for fewerly han-dies for the profit of the profit of the profit han-dies for the profit of the profit of the profit hanmothode Billy's heart to find himself for feverely han-ded for doing what he was fo fitningly prampted to, but only by a natural but laudable disposition: And it gave Ton force uncedimes to find he must losse for much kin only for neglecting what he was naturally to averte to. Tom frequently play ditreast, on account of yoking force young ferers, heaking a cole, or force other oc-cation of the like kind—nigh Billy as frequently, fell form that of calion of the like kind—and Billy as frequently fell mon in his take of mailing flone wall, on account of lofephe's antiquities, or fone other book that bewitched him,—the confequence was, that as frequently both would have a foogjing, which indeed burt Tom's back, but went to Billy's heart. Billy wer once ferere. If steated, for carrying a fmall hible to meeting to look the groofs as, the miniller quoted thee, when he was little buy. Now, had the plain indications of nature, with regard to influedian and discipling, been observed in these two boys, and duly perford, they might both have been ofefal members of society, and

comfortable in the world. Lutthey were both drove contagy to their jacellastions, or their respective definitions in life; Billy were into the woods with a finite three both of the contaging of the king's Miniferina to the capture into the woods with a first booken by the treatment in he had not make the first booken by the treatment in he had not make the first booken by the treatment in he had not make the first booken by the treatment of his many when the make the first booken for the ancient political fyllom of powers opposed to that the first booken by the treatment of the first booken to the f only to add more weight to that gloom which belove was too heavy for his forint, "tilg generous foul, formd for friendship, felt in foliable that void from the want of focial responsers, wise the encreafed the burden, and would have been into portable, were, it not for holding "high converse with the mighty deal." I mean perusing the works of departed authors. By these means his figure went back; rather than forward, in paint of improvement, his health (withly decayed, he renormally was more and more ferrical his facility.

thele means his farjawent back, rather than forward, in point of improvement, his health (wilty decayed, his reportaion was more and more after 0, his fapific fink to duff, and quickly drew animal matter after them into the grave. Poor, undispoy, generoanifully thy whole life was unfortunate, thy death untitiedy, thy reputation halfed, and the amiable quadinical thy properties of that authority with which thy Tathier and the matter of the authority with which thy Tathier and the matter of the authority with which thy Tathier and the matter. As for Tom, by the fame untited and the best factorisful in others of the like charafter, he obtained a degree; and fince he was definined forther ministry, he refolved to feathe, if possible, where he could get the most land. And indeed, put asset this consideration, all that erre could have induced him to thick of entering upon that callings was a prospect, of searciful forwarding fowering upon that callings was a prospect, of searciful for the country, but quickly tied Ion appear digosiful to his audience (as illustrate as the wire.) He to raily deferred his mady, and defeemed to far hencent the dignity of his fanion, as to valve be self-upon the right of the flow gelder in his patih. Philassensing, and imperiouspels, and word of produces, he became editions to his people; and as they faw him treated with the deeped contempt by the neighboring clergy, the regishoring clergy, the regishoring clergy, the regishoring clergy, at with the deepedt contempt by the neighboring clergy, they refolled to get rid of him; and accordingly, after three years from his feltiment, effected it. Upon which You entered upon the puriod of what his natural inclination erec diffract. But his means were now fmall : most of his partrimony had been fwallow ed up in his ufeless education ; and the indulence of ed up in his néclés education; and the indulence of a college life had grenty incapacitated him for haid and fleaty labor, for that he mot fluit: as well as he can. He acted, therefore, among his people, as in the neighbouring parm, in capacity of butcher, an egidler, farirer, &c. Bet his hunghly, quarrelfomé remper, for him upon anding a mulatto fellow, on a trie which of them could faw a fow in the best manner; with cost Tom dear; for he was bound over to court, impri-foned for want of buil, condemn'd to pay charger, and confiderable damage in the lifter, which being he-yond his ability—he was forced to make the helt terms he could for his liberty; and now to the honor of the cleth, cleans flables; and waters horse staming, in order to get wherewithel to faitly the chalatto. of the cloth cleans flables; and waters horse at an inn, in order to get where withel to fatisfy the dulatto.—Foor Tom i—[11] drop a test upon the eas well as upon Eilly.] Had not the papers soppold inclination and gentus in forcing the into college and the polyst, then hadd thou been in thise element, upon a farm, now fpent to no perpose thou hadd couled among the carde in the yard, and been upon the funnit of bonnt, deriding among the papers of the funnit of the polyst country of the country of the funnit of the polyst country of the polyst count bonor, deciding among thy neighbors in thy sphere—But fate ordered otherwise.

Translated from a French Parin.

Translated from a French Parts.

The Scheme of the Kings and Princes of Entrope, against the French CONSTITUTION.

DO not mean to address those prelimptions particles who have no doubte about say thing, who medicate upon nothing, who do not know how to edicate the relations between future and past events, and tate the retainors to when look and partition who are too much impregiated with the vain and political observations and advice of philosophers and pairons, fraught with experience of men and things; I fresh to those, to whom theory and practice of partitionism was familiar long before the revolution; and who was familiar long before the revolution; and who

ifm was familiar long before the revolution, and who being intimately acquainted with the fiptin of the pre-tended malers of their earth, have astrowly watched and closely followed the meandering and pertificions confe of the policy, another no pride.

As long as the different Cours of Europe who comminicate with that of the Thuilleries, believed that our revolution was, but the fielden blaze of lighted fraw, that it would, of itself, be extunguished, either from the levity which is supposed to be natural to the French, from internal troubles and obliticles, or by "The King" s paliers as Paris.

Eghe King's palace at Paris.

ten, those cours did not forface their respective did treds and amounties, nor their pretendions signish each state. The king of Profits till threatened Spain; in fhor the accient political fyshem of powers opposed to and always ready to fall upon each other, in the pro-portion of four to four, or three against four, still con-tioned to mend. But now that those enemies clearly see that the

But now that these enemies clearly see that the French constitution is making rapid strides, notwith-flanding all internal obstacles, in the modit of the roins of despoting, sendality, theoretay and Parlies enemetarcay, and that it acquites throught as fall as it approaches to its completion and takes a fall hold of public opinion, not only in France, but for the neighboring nations. Now, I say, those commes are drawing nearer to each other, and are forming a grand condition, in order to destroy, if possible, that great partern of equality, justice and universal reason, which France has exhibited in the whole world. And even though the proofs of that ferrer and student condition were not mathematically demonstrated by the very nature of mathematically demonstrated by the very mature of riscandiance, they might from the discovered—10, in the freely and as it were buried, particinion that has taken place between the courts of Madrid and London, —1, in the fodden and abloint forfasting of the Lis-

geois and Belgians, by the King of Pruiss, after hav-ing made use of their inture Chon, and fastered them with the hopes of his protection in order to force Auf-tria into a peace—3d, in the natural smirely, into which

with the hopes of his protection in order to force Aftiria into a peace—ajon the matufal amirty into which the nobles of Germany and Lady are thrown, from the imperition of their titles of Marquiffes, Copout, Baroo, See and 4th, in the extraordinery preparations for war which are now making by the Princes of Det a Ponts, Sanharck, the Bellups off living and makes the Palasine Elector, and the King of Sandhais, and in the maritime Elector, and the King of Sandhais, and in the maritime Elector, and the King of Sandhais, and in the maritime Elector, and the King of Sandhais, and in the maritime Elector, and the King of Sandhais, and in the maritime Poots, notwithflanding her convention with England. But it will be fault, Air those powers then preparing, rogether with Aukria, to threaten France, with a general trastion is — And, Why not — See awar not sethis moment the puppers of Leopold exerciting against the Belgians, precisely no prove to you that those properties with those of other, nations, might very well exercise and that their ferring though you; "And when the Belgians — Liegois are fulded not withflanding their firms are achieved to light against 1; Doryon are percise that the Belgians and Lagresis, not only to again the properties that the are beginning-spith the Belgians and Lagresis, not only to affire the markets that the folicies of tyronts can kill, without ceromory, the partions of all countries, with hole two wardier people, and consider their cameral readex your of all the antirevolutionish.

one in single changers and me student myrams car kill, without ecropsony, the patriots of all countries, bell alfo to deplice as of the redource of kin alliance with those two wardine people, and complete their essential their control of the state of the property of the state of the property of the state of the stat

Europe to the inhabitants of this continent, against the tyranny of their pretended tasters. We will carry, them fixed on the point of our bayonets to the Gar-