

Tune—Down down, down, derry down.

The graces with Stanhope were flattered tied— He was but a fribble and fad ought to be died.

He ne'er knew the words of American legends, Of the quid that is sold by our gold failing tans, &c.

II. Away with your fribbles, away with your beaux; Your latherly teachers are empty fettle crows; But give me a life that is plumb; ripe and found, The world will be a go with me full acridly round, &c.

III. There's Lewis, our ally, will give us campaign, And bloody line clerks to enliven our brain; We'll pay with tobacco and bring home some crows, And bid my wife atone—we'll cure all our wounds, &c.

IV. To the Spanish old Dons we'll take flour and wheat, With our fish to the Purple long all the will eat; To Portugal's Queen we'll carry all those, An' then like fine fellows come laden with joes, &c.

V. Russia, Denmark and Sweden, are at it pell-mell, They want our produce their granaries to fill; Whilst the Poles and the Emp'or lay on heavy blows, Let us spread our canvas—away the ship goes, &c.

VI. There's William of Prussia, that fly cunning loon, Like Achilles may rise and increase the cartoon; The Poles and the Tartars are also awake, What thoughts must throng food at chest, & smoke, &c.

VII. With Britain, tis true we have had a few knocks, But now she are quickly laid up in dry docks; Yet there are our friends the Dutch loze to smoke, So we will fare with them now and then dry joke, &c.

VIII. And now my brave fellows, let's fuff, smoke and drink, Virginia's ell plant will bring us the clink; We'll drink till the Graces around us do play, Like Indian Finicles on the first of May, &c.

IX. Then first to the Congress, great WASHINGTON'S there? Their willow, we hope, will yet make our foes stare! We always are ready to lend them a hand, Be steady my heroes, we'll fonn for the land, &c.

From the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE, For June 1839.

ALMIRA, and ALONZO. An affecting Story—Reprinted from the F. & G. GENTLEMEN.

ROMANICK is often seen in print; and his history conveys a general moral, and are calculated to instruct the mind, and become not only amusing, but useful. When reality did not the help of fiction, can reach the unfeeling female to shun the snare of the hypocrite, and draw the tear of sympathy from the soul of unfeeling certainty truth should have the preference. The following Story you may depend on; it is literally true, and many of your readers were eye-witnesses to the principal facts.

Almira was daughter of a gentleman in one of the West-India Islands. At an early age she lost her father, and was left under the care of her mother, with a handsome fortune. Nature had bestowed a pleasing person, and her mother endeavoured, by a good education, to improve the charms which she had received.

At the age of 16 she went to the island of St. Thomas, on a visit to an aunt, where she had the misfortune to become acquainted with Alonzo, a young gentleman who kept a store opposite to her aunt's, and contrary to that lady's wishes, she gave him her hand. It is to be supposed her friends resented this ill-fated marriage; but from some of her papers, it is certain they were reconciled to her; she did not, however, receive her fortune.

The inclination her husband expressed of seeing America, prevailed on her to accompany him to this continent. At New-York they were treated with attention—received with uncommon politeness by the Carolinians. They were several times in company with the illustrious Washington, and passed the winter and spring perfectly agreeable in the southern States.

The beginning of summer Alonzo's finances became straitened, in consequence of his extravagancies; and it was necessary to change the scene. He had contracted a considerable debt, and discovered a disposition to defraud his creditors. He arrived at Boston the first of June, and leaving his wife on board, hired horse and chaise, in which he proceeded as far as Falmouth; and tried to sell the carriage in several places, but without success. Hither he was pursued and overtaken by his creditors, and conveyed to Old-York goal, the 12th June, 1788.

Notwithstanding his endeavours to leave Almira in Boston, amongst strangers, without money, and then in a truly delicate situation; the moment he was committed to goal he lamented their separation in the most pathetic terms, and wrote her an account of his confinement. The infant Almira received his letter the first day of Old-York, and travelled in a very expeditious manner; when she arrived, chose confinement with him in a dirty mess apartment, rather than return to the West-Indies without him. The morning air of a prison, and the circulation of living, affected her health. Although her situation was in all respects in the most neglected attention, she took a journey to Boston, in hopes of procuring her husband the liberty of the

second, in this attempt was unsuccessful. Upon a second journey, some gentlemen, remarkable for their humanity, took her to their distress, became bail for Alonzo, and procured his enlargement. She returned to Old-York transported with this accident, and had the pleasure of seeing a beloved partner, thus freed from close durance, once more enjoying the sweets of society. But unworthily the name of man, was this husband, that the Saturday night after his release he broke his bonds—left his generous bondsmen to pay his bail—and a wife who had left her friends and country for him, fatigued herself to procure his discharge, and voluntarily preferred imprisonment with him, to freedom and fortune without him, the wretch scrupled not to leave in a land of strangers, without cash and within a few months of insupportable sickness.

All that she bore without repining or murmuring. Her firm reliance on his honor—her love—and her natural fortitude—supported her. From the goal keeper she received every kindness and attention that was in his power to afford. His situation awakened the tender feelings of the human heart—she was pitied and visited by every body—she behaved with propriety and fortitude she could not be cheerful, did not complain. Her sorrows were increased by the perfidy of a young man that was a native of the same island with herself; by him she sent letters to her friends in the West-Indies, and desired him to forward to her a trunk of clothes and other necessaries that he had left at Salem. The first news she had of him, was that he had sold her clothes, and appropriated the money to his own use.—This usage distressed the gentle heart, already bowed down with misfortune. At the birth of a little daughter, in the month of September, seemed to inspire her with fresh hope, and beam a gentle ray of pleasure on her features.—Short indeed was the transient gleam—her heart was almost broke before—and fading she received no letters from her friends, she sunk under the complicated evils of sickness and affliction. Her infant Caroline no more gave pleasure—being unable to tend her herself, or procure sufficient help.—Weakness and grief brought on a disorder, which put a period to her existence on the 30th of April, 1787. When she was to appear at the grave, she in a faint stupor, one of the women who attend at her funeral, her hand face, and deprecating her husband as the author of her death, saying, that her heart was broke by that villain Alonzo. "Don't say so," said the dying wife, "don't call my husband a villain, he is not to blame." These were her last words—the saw her little Caroline, and prest her cold lips to the infant's cheek—she could not speak but raised her dying eyes to him who is the father of orphans.—Good God! what a scene—a parent struggling in death, to behold the helpless infant in the hands of strangers—dejected by its father—apparently neglected by her friends—what must be the feelings, the agonizing feelings of her soul! Where is the being, among the lordly few, who would have behaved with such forbearance—has expressed such a forgiving spirit—and given for the last gasp without a single reflection!

There were several who were desirous to be interested—and every female of distinction appeared as a mourner at her funeral. Never was I present at a scene that raised such a complication of passions—those lines from the noblest of Poets were constantly in my thoughts:

"By foreign hands thy dying eyes were closed, By foreign hands thy decent limbs composed, By foreign hands thy humble grave adorned, By strangers honor'd, and by strangers mourn'd."

A few weeks after her death, letters arrived from her parents, full of tenderness, regretting her distance, and promising to pay every expence that she should be at, desiring to see her as soon as possible.—Such a letter could it have been timely received, would have saved her life; had it come but the day before her dissolution, it would have smoothed her way to peace, and smoothed the thorny path to death with roses. But it was the will of God, and it is wrong to murmur.

Little Caroline was placed at board, where she was treated with every tenderness; and as the gentleman, who took care of her, received letters from Almira's friends, desiring him to bring in all his accounts (as he had been at great expence for her) she fitted out a vessel, and went to the West-Indies.—When arrived there, he received his pay in a very honourable manner, with large presents for the child, and directions to send her over as soon as her age would permit.—But alas! he never returned nor was he ever heard of more—swallowed up undoubtedly by the raging ocean, himself and crew fell a sacrifice to the winds and waves; and his family are left to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate parent.

How must the heart be smacked to look back, and trace the evils to their origin; where we find that by the villainy of one abandoned man, his wife was left to die among strangers—his child, an helpless orphan, without friends on the continent—three women and ten children deprived of their protectors—and three promising young men, in full vigor of youth and health, are now mourned by their parents, all fallen a sacrifice to the inhuman Alonzo!

But it would be doing injustice to the amiable and deserving, if we did not add, that Miss B. K. of Scarborough, has taken Caroline, and treats her with all the tenderness that could be expected from the nearest relation. This young lady's benevolence will be reward enough for her heart as she is—but it is ardently hoped that this will not be the only reward, but that she may receive from prosperity and affluence a constant return for her goodness.

We last fell fairer work of God! whilst the tear of sympathy trembles in your eye, as reviewing Almira's hapless fate—while the involuntary curls descend on the head of Alonzo—remember! had she but been

venge of eyes, the gentle whisper of maternal fondness been heard, the much regretted inhabitant of the floating bomb, might have gladdened a parent's bosom at the same moment; or, happy with the man of wit and wit, have smiled capricious on a beloved wife. Your spotted bosoms, the least of honor, constancy and truth, unsuspecting of deceit, unpractised in guile, admit too fluttering ideas of men, and draw a picture of angelic virtues from yourselves for them. Beware—Beware, are deserving the confidence they merit.—Caution and circumspection ought ever to be on the watch, and externally pleasing appearances examined with an eagle's eye.

Alonzo! hard hearted, ungenerous Alonzo! was these pages sacred to the memory of Almira, pray that on the journey of life, and overtake thee ever at the distant pole. May the spirit of the sleeping fair—the semblance of a wife in the image of Caroline—and the appalling ghosts of the dead; awaken thy soul to the most exquisite agonies of reflection; nor thy midnight slumbers, morning dreams, or noon tide repose, be troubled but terror, till the bitter tear of repentance bedew thy cheeks, and the groins of contrition convulse thy frame. To heaven—to confidence—to guilt and remorse I leave thee. Thou didst murder my friends—left an infant to combat the rude world—and whined beneath the billow large, convulsed hopes—pursued joys—and all the tender charities of life!

SARINA.

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THE PERPETUAL LAWS of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS—from the commencement of the CONSTITUTION, in October, 1780, to the last WEDNESDAY in May, 1789.

—To which are prefixed—The Declaration of Independence—The Articles of Confederation—The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—The 7th Treaty of Peace, between GREAT-BRITAIN and AMERICA—And the Constitution of the United States.

[Published by authority.]

INDIGO FOR SALE, By Luther Loomis, WHO has lately received a large supply, and is now selling on the most reasonable terms (for short credit) for TOW-CLOTH—FLAX—BUTTER—CHEESE, and even almost every kind of produce.—Likely

Shipping-Horses, and Oxen,

are much wanted, for which good pay will be given. Suffield, (Connecticut) August 1st, 1789.

Advertisement.

THOSE who are indebted to JOHN CHESTER WILLIAMS, Esquire, either by Note or Book account, are desired to take notice, That unless they presently call on the subscriber and discharge them with all possible dispatch, their attention will be awakened in a different manner.—And altho' he feels great reluctance in putting their account into public view, yet being constrained by positive orders, which he does not wish to transgress, they must not presume upon any further extension of forbearance.

B. PRESCOTT, Northampton, July 15, 1789.

GENERAL ORDERS For the 4th division of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE Colonels or Officers commanding Regiments, are directed to make a return to the Deputy Adjutant General as soon as possible, of the names, dates of commissions, and places of abode, of all officers actually in commission under their respective commands, together with the number and denomination of the corps to which they severally belong.

By order of the Major General, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. G. Aug. 8, 1789.

All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make immediate payment.

Proceedings of Congress.

(Continued from our 1st p.)

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

SAURDAY, August 6.

COUNTRY papers accompanied the message which was yesterday received from the President, which, together with the said message, were this day taken up to consider them by the committee of the whole house on the state of the union, when it was

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that an act ought to pass providing for the necessary expenses attending any negotiations or treaties which may be held with the Indian tribes, or attending the appointment of commissioners for those purposes. Committee to bring in the bill, Messrs. Clymer, Ames, and Moore.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this Committee, an act ought to pass providing a proper system of regulations for the militia of the United States.—Committee—Mess. Sumner, Heister, and Matthews.—The resolutions were approved by the House.

MONDAY, August 10.

The bill for compensating the services of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and their officers, was brought in engrossed; and on the question, shall the bill pass, the yeas and nays were recorded by Mr. Goodhue.

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Benson, Brown, Burke, Carr, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Gale, Griffin, Harter, Heister, Huntington, Lawrence, Lee, Maddison, Matthews, Moore, P. Molenburg, Page, Scott, Seney, Smith, Smith, Stone, Spurgis, Sumner, Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, and Woodworth—29.

Nays—Messrs. Gilman, Goodhue, Grosvenor, Hathorn, Leonard, Livermore, Partridge, Van Rensselaer, Sedgwick, Wyler, and Thatcher—16.

So it was determined in the affirmative, and the bill was sent up to the Senate.

The following Message from the President was delivered to the Honbley General Knox.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I HAVE directed a detachment of the troops in the service of the United States to be laid before you, for your information.

These troops were raised by virtue of the resolves of Congress of the 20th October, 1786, and the 2d of October, 1787, in order to protect the frontiers from the depredations of the hostile Indians, to prevent all intrusions on the public lands, and to facilitate the surveying and settling of the same, for the purpose of inducing the public debt.

As these important objects continue to require the aid of the troops, it is necessary that the establishment thereof should in all respects, be continued by law, in the continuation of the United States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, New-York, August 11, 1789.

A statement of the troops, now in service accompanied the message.

TUESDAY, August 11.

COMMISSIONERS. The House this day resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Boudinot in the chair—to take the bill for appointing Commissioners to treat with the Indians into consideration.

The words in the bill, "That Commissioners not exceeding three," it was moved should be struck out. This motion was opposed. It was contended, that if the appointment of commissioners was left indefinite, they might be increased at pleasure, the United States might be plunged in great and heavy expenses.—That the experience has shown, that great frauds and pecuniary losses have been justly apprehended in these dispositions.—That it will leave the business open to like impositions.—That it was not constitutional to give money, except on a previous estimate of the services to be performed, and a previous estimate of the cost.—That the right of making and judging of treaties was in the Legislature, and the motion was denied. The House of a right could not justify the measure to their constituents; and that it would open a door to such encroachments, and establish a precedent, as might be attended with the worst consequences.—That the right of the House to judge and influence in the forming treaties, is evident from this, "that the power of making provision for the expense of carrying the treaties, into execution, be by the House." This was evident, it was said, from the fact, that if the commissioners should be appointed, still the House may provide for such a number

as they may think proper.

In support of the motion it was said, that it is entirely improper to limit the number of commissioners: that the constitution has expressly vested the power of forming treaties in the executive; that in fact the House has nothing further to do in the business, than to provide the necessary supplies; that if we were to be deterred from adopting the motion by the fear of a blot, the same principle may prevent the decision of the House upon almost any question that comes before them; but there are more serious abuses to be apprehended from neglect and delay in this business, than from the supposed imprudency of those who may be appointed commissioners. War will open a wide door to frauds and peculations; and is not (it was asked) the shedding of blood a greater evil? Is not the alarming our defenceless citizens an abuse of a much more alarming consequence? It was further observed, that we have every reason to suppose, that such persons will be appointed as have a character to form or support. A magnanimous policy, it is expected, will be adopted by the new government: such a policy will be adopted by a virtuous and confident in the minds of the Indian tribes; and if, as is the case, a respectable commission is appointed in due season, much expense in future, and a cruel war may be prevented. It was said, that the constitution has assigned to the federal part of administration its respective powers. The power of forming treaties is not in the house; and if they usurp this power, they may upon the same principle assume all the powers of the constitution; if we restrain the President to the number of commissioners, it may be necessary for him to exceed the limitation, and it would render the restriction nugatory.

A motion was then made, that the committee should rise and report the bill; upon which

Mr. Jackson rose, and said, "I conceived it to be the duty of the committee to give the House some information respecting the deplorable situation of the defenceless, plundered, and wretched inhabitants of the State of Georgia. Whatever Congress may do respecting the sending Commissioners to treat with the Creek Indians, except they, as in some time are given to understand, and made to believe, that if they will not retreat, the arm of power will be extended to reach them justly, the appointment of Commissioners will be of no avail. We have lately sent commissioners, who were treated with contempt; and since that time, the people have been plundered, their houses destroyed, and numbers of them butchered—and no age or sex has been spared. More paper negotiations they are taught to despise. Congress alone can strike them with awe. To Congress the people look for redress: and if they are not succoured and relieved by the Union, they must seek protection elsewhere. In full confidence of this support and protection, they were led to the unanimous adoption of the act, as a Condition. And shall the House and executive be accused, if I truth not say, their Chief Magistrate in South and North-Carolina, and in Georgia, and the determination of this Legislature will soon know to him. It is in vain to think of giving security to the citizens of Georgia, or bringing their Indians to treat, without inspiring a full apprehension that a sufficient force will be raised to continue them of the power of the United States to bring them to terms.

Mr. Jackson added several other observations; and concluded by reading a clause, which he moved should be added to the bill, providing for the raising a sufficient military force for the protection of the inhabitants of the State of Georgia, in case the Creeks refuse to enter into a treaty.

This motion was seconded; but after some debate it was withdrawn.

The committee then rose; and the Chairman reported the bill, with the amendments, to which the House concurred, and voted that the bill be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The message received from the President yesterday, was read, and referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union. Mr. Jackson then brought forward his clause in the form of a resolution, which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Wadsworth, of the joint committee, appointed to consider and report upon it, will be convenient for Congress to adjourn—also to report what business now before Congress, might be necessarily attended to previous to a recess—brought in a report to this effect: that it will be proper and convenient for Congress to adjourn on the twelfth of September next; and that, postponing other business till the next session, will be necessary to attend to the following, previous to the adjournment, viz.

For allowing compensation to the President and Vice-President.

For allowing compensations to the members and officers of both Houses of Congress.

For providing for the expenses of negotiation and treating with the Indians.

Altho' the reports of the committees on the memorial of Andrew Ellicott.

And on the subject of amendments.

To regulate the punishment of crimes.

To regulate proceedings in the Federal Courts, and fees in the same.

The salaries of the Judges.

The salaries of the executive officers.

And the bill for the safe keeping of the acts, records, and great seal of the United States.

This report being read, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, August 12.

The bill for defraying the expence of the Indian treaties, brought in engrossed; and on the question for adopting the sum of 40,000 dollars for this purpose.

The Yeas and Nays were called, and were Yeas 28, Nays 23, whereupon the bill was agreed to.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

The following was received from Dr. Hagarth, a physician of great ability and singular power, at Chester, in England.

RITES of a MAD DOG. NEAR Wrexham, in North-Wales, three men died of canine madness, in October and November 1788.

The melancholy cases spread a general alarm. But our who may be hit, to know that there is a safe, easy, and effectual method of preventing the infection which can seldom give pain, or require skill, and is in the power of every person to employ. It is universally allowed by the best physicians, that the spit of a mad animal, infused into a wound is the only cause hitherto known, that can communicate canine madness to the human body. This poison does no immediate mischief, but is slowly absorbed into the blood, and its first opportunity is given to remove it, before any danger can arise. Whenever a person is bit, the plain and obvious means of preventing further injury, is first to wipe off the spittle with a dry cloth, and then to wash the wound with cold water, not slightly and superficially, but abundantly, and with the most persevering attention; in bad cases for several hours. After a plentiful affusion of cold water, warm water may be employed with farther advantage; a continual stream of it, poured from the spout of a teapot or tea-kettle, held up at a considerable distance, is peculiarly well adapted to the purpose.—If the extreme poison infused in the wound does not exude, it will be necessary, like ink, we should all be aware that plenty of water and patient diligence would wash out the dark dye; but this could not be expected by a slight and superficial ablution. After the first careful washing, apply to the bite, saliva, coloured with indigo, &c. and by the second washing, a visible mark may be obtained; but soon and how perfectly it can be cleaned out of the wound. As a proof that slight washing of the wound is not sufficient to cleanse it effectually from the poison, we may mention, that in some cases, after inoculation, for the small Pox the poisonous matter has been attempted to be washed out of the wound, by persons who wished to prevent its effects. Yet the inclosed small pox appeared at its proper period. These unsuccessful attempts were performed secretly, hastily, and finally, by a female hand. But, in a case when the ablation was susceptible of infection. They teach us the importance of patience & perseverance in washing away the poison; but they need not abate our confidence that such performance will certainly be successful.

The ablation should be accomplished with great diligence and without delay, and may be performed by the patient or any assistant. How early, as the apprehension of this dreadful disorder, always excites the greatest anxiety, a surgeon's advice and assistance ought to be obtained as soon as possible, in cases where the skin is injured. He will excise those disterns most dexterously and completely. In a bad wound, the poison may be conveyed deep into the flesh, by long teeth or abrasions. In such circumstances, he will open, scab, syringe, and wash every suspicious place. And, whenever an unnecessary scar remains, that may occasion future folliculæ, he will precisely shave off the surface; and cut away the edges of either parts of the wound. By this method of operation, it cannot be doubted, that every particular of the skin, and consequently, that every cause of danger may be effectually removed.

THE BILLS. For establishing the Treasury, and Judicial departments.—To regulate the coasting trade.