POETRY.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

JUNE.

TINCTURE'D with sun-beams every object's new;
Unbounded beauty rushes to the view;
While flocks and herds adorn the vale below,
The ashes tremble on the mountain's brow
O'er orchards green the varying hinds appear,
And sing the glories of the rolling year:
Meadows and cultur'd lands lie stretch'd along,
The boundless theme of inexhausted song.
While the bish river turns his gentle row,
The sportive fishes rife and sink below;
All nature's life ethereal splendours shine,
Symphonious speak and tell their frame divine.

ELIZA.

MR. BUTLER,

IN your Paper of June 18, 1796, a writer appears to have attempted to make remarks on the new way, which perhaps was designed as an answer to a former piece upon the old way: But whether he designed an amendment, I shall not assume the province of determining: But this I must however think, that his observations want mending with a witness, whether the way be old or new, though I shall not attempt to mend them. The writer has been pleased to stile himself the Old Disciple, which no person will deny; and he hopes he is not very superstitious: But his hopes must be against every man's faith who knows him. For, for myself, I cannot think the writer would have been an exception, had he been found among the number of Athenians whom the Apostle addressed, as having no other things too superstitious, than that Disciple gives a number of reasons why he thinks he is not too superstitious; one appears to be this, he never thought it discovered a proud, haughty spirit, to stand up to sing; as others, or to beat with the hand; a fact, that to oftentimes was the occasion of the Sabbath, &c. Here then the old Disciple takes liberty, to refer to a certain Parish; in which reference, he leaves very hard upon the Priest and Singers: That is a matter of time, saith this old Disciple, the young fingers discovered a very haughty spirit, in the middle of Sabbath day, without any objections made against their singing, stop that, and refused to sing—Here it may be observed, that this gentleman had perhaps previously charged the young with stealing the singing from the old fingers, which probably occasioned their tearing their ears. But the dance and all has not come yet; for saith the old Disciple, the fingers not only left their seats and implicitly said, now you old superstitious Disciples, sing for yourselves; but the person had fixed on a particular metre, that they were not acquainted with; and when defired to change his metre, he refused; this he calls the dance and all with a witness. But in my opinion Mr. Parker, the old Disciple has not guessed right yet; for I believe the introducing the bafsial was the dance and all with a witness, which very much disturbed the good man; and yet the way was not very new neither; and it may be the dance and the failors bed come a second again, and he will jump on, when another opportunity presents, to complain of clergymen for riding to a neighbouring town on Sabbath morning.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN SENATE, June 14, 1796.

RESOLVED, That the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, and the Assessors of the unincorporated plantations in this Commonwealth, in the fourteen districts, described in an act intitled, "An Act for dividing the Commonwealth into Districts, for the choice of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, and prescribing the mode of election;" shall, in manner as the law directs for calling town meetings, cause the inhabitants of their respective towns, duly qualified to vote for Representatives to the General Court of this Commonwealth, to assemble on Monday, the seventh day of November next, to give in their votes to the Selectmen, or Assessors, who shall preside at said meeting, for one elector of President and Vice President of the United States; each of said fourteen districts, not being a Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States, or person holding any office of trust or profit under said United States.

And the said Selectmen or Assessors, or a major part of them shall, in open meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the names of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each, and set against his name; and the town, district or plantation Clerk, respectively, shall make a fair record thereof; and the said Selectmen, or Assessors, shall make a public declaration of the names of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes which they respectively have; and shall seal up a copy of said list, and shall transmit the same to the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, on or before the seventeenth day of said November: And on the eighteenth day of said November, the General Court, then in session, shall examine said lists or returns, and determine and declare who is elected for each district, by a majority of votes elected for each district: And in case there shall not appear to be the full number of fourteen Electors returned by a majority of votes, the deficiencies shall be supplied from the several districts, respectively, by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, in the same manner as deficiencies and vacancies in the Senate are, by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, directed to be supplied; and the fourteen Electors shall also be chosen at large, by the Senate and House of Representatives, convened as aforesaid, in order to complete the whole number of fifteen Electors, to which this State is intitled by the Constitution of the United States.

And be it further resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and hereby is requested forthwith, to transmit to each person to confirm an Elector, a certificate of said choice—and the said Electors are hereby directed and required to meet on the first Wednesday of December, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the State House in Boston, for the purpose of voting, by ballot, for two persons, for President and Vice President of the United States; and for their travel and attendance, they shall receive the same compensation as members of the House of Representatives are entitled to.

And be it further enacted, That if the Selectmen of any town or district, or the Assessors of any unincorporated plantation in the Commonwealth, shall neglect to call such meeting, or to transmit the list of votes of said town, district or plantation, in manner aforesaid, to the officer of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, on or before the said seventeenth day of November,—each of said Selectmen or Assessors, so neglecting, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars to the use of the Commonwealth: Provided, that if the Selectmen, or Assessors of any town, district or plantation, shall transmit to the Sheriff of the County, in which such town, district, or plantation shall be, the list of votes of such town, district or plantation on or before the 10th day of November next, they shall be excused from the penalty aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs of the several counties in the Commonwealth to transmit the votes, by them respectively received from the Selectmen or Assessors, as herein directed, to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the seventeenth day of November; and any Sheriff who shall neglect or refuse to return the list of votes, by him received as aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, or to perform any of the duties by these resolves required of him, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, for the use of the Commonwealth; and one thousand dollars, or less than five hundred dollars, for any such neglect, to be recovered by action of the case.—And the said Sheriffs shall be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, the sum of eight cents for each mile's travel to and from the Secretary's office, in transmitting said votes.

And be it further resolved That in case the aforesaid returns, from any District, shall not be received at the Secretary's office, on or before said seventeenth day of November, the members of the two Houses shall on the said eighteenth day of November, proceed to choose an Elector for such District, in the manner before described. And if in said two Houses, by the neglect or refusal of any of their members, a deficiency of the number of Electors, to which this Commonwealth is intitled, shall take place, such deficiency may be supplied by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, any time within thirty days next preceding the first Wednesday of December next, which precedes the Secretary's being directed to the Sheriff of the several Counties in this Commonwealth, Copies of these Resolves, for the Selectmen of the several Towns and Districts, and officers of the several plantations in such counties respectively, to be by said Sheriff transmitted to the Selectmen and Assessors accordingly.

Approved June 16 1796.

NEW GOODS.

Wright and Stoddard,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers, that they have just received at their store in *Westampton*, a pleasing variety of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

consisting of Jaconettes, Cambricks, Veil Patterns, Serges, Shalloons, Lastings, Sattinets, Florentines, Moreens, a Fathionable Assortment of Coppet-plain Furetures, Chintzes and Callicoes, Delicate striped Ginghams for Ladies Gowns, Dimities, Muslins, Lawns, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Spring Muslins, Linnens, Nankeens, Striped and Checked Muslins, Jeans, Jeanets and Fustians, Plain, and a variety of changeable Lustrings, Sattins, Modes, Ribbons, Silk Handkerchiefs, Pocket, &c. Cotton Hosiery, and a fathionable variety of Chintz Shawls, a variety of other articles too numerous for an advertisement.

They expect a fupply of Crockery, 6 by 8 and 8 by 10 Glass, by the first of March next—also, a quantity of Salt, Cod Fish, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Bohea Tea, and Weft India Rum, in the courfe of a few days. The above Goods will be fold on the moft reafonable terms, and a generous credit given, if requefted.

N. B. All thofe who are indebted to them at their ftore in *Northampton*, are defired to call and fettle the fame, before the firft day of July next; thofe who neglect to comply with this requeft will be fued indifcriminately, as all accounts at this ftore are to be clofed by that time.

WRIGHT & STODDARD.

Northampton, June 15, 1796.

Robbery! Forgery!

200 Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS JEREMIAH EATON, has abfconded with a conliderable property belonging to the firm of Eaton and Robinfon, by which means I have been rendered unable to difcharge the demands againft faid Firm; and fince his departure it having appeared that he has forged variious to feveral people to a very large amount; I by order of the creditors, thofe on whom he has forged, and in my own behalf, do hereby offer a reward of two Hundred Dollars, to any perfons who will apprehend faid Eaton, fo as he may be brought forward to anfwer thefe charges.

JAMES ROBINSON.

200 Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS I am in poffeffion of a Note, pla-ced in my hands by a perfon calling himfelf JEREMIAH EATON, which Note is figned Phillip Carrigain, jun. New-Hampfhire, for 170 dollars—the name proves to be a forgery—I hereby offer a reward of two Hundred Dollars to any perfon who will apprehend faid EATON and lodge him in fafe cuftody—He is about 5 feet 8½ inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, fquare build, fpeaks quick, and in general boafts much of his property and bufinefs.

WM. BAYLIS, Auctioneer.

Boston, June 1, 1796.

☞ The Printers in the different States are requefted to infert the above.

HollandCompany LANDS,

ADVANTAGIOUSLY fituated upon the navigable waters of *Ashtabula* River and French Creek, affording an intereiting variety of arable meadow grounds, and eatable of eafy improvement and cultivation, are now offered for fale and fettlement.

All the advantages of foil, climate and fituation, are here combined in a moft extraordinary manner.—The lands are rich, fertile and finely watered.—The air, like all the country beyond the Alegany Mountains, is mild, pure and healthy: and the Rivers open a communication with all parts of the continent. No trait of country within the United States, is more materially benefited by the commercial advantages arifing from the navigation, of the Northern Lakes and Southern waters. A large proportion of the wealth and merchandize of enterprifing adventurers from the Eaftern and Atlantic ftates, will, from motives of intereft and convenience, in a very few years, paft through this delightful country, to all the weftern world—This added to the natural production, will fupply the inhabitants at a very reafonable price, with every thing neceffary for their health and happinefs.

To thofe who are determined to fettle in the Country, and with to make purchafes, a liberal credit will be given upon eafy and advantageous terms. To thofe who are defirous of building under improving leafes, generous fupplies of provifions and forming utenfils, and gratuitous grants of lands and privileges will be given; and good wages and beneficial offers are made to fober, honeft, and induftrious mechanics and labourers.

A richland thriving fettlement, affording many accommodations and advantages, and conlifting of about thirty families, is fituat in the centre of this country, upon the property of David Mead, efq. where all the neceffaries and many of the conveniencies for living may be procured at reafonable rates.

A few mill is already erected—a grift mill will be eftablifhed in the courfe of this feafon. A great plenty of grafs and hay can be eafily procured with no other expenfe than cutting and curing, upon the large and extenfive meadows bordering upon French creek—All thofe, who are defirous of knowing the truth of thefe facts, or with to become interefted by purchafe or fettlement, may receive further information by applying to Mr. Charles Cranmore at New Geneva in Fayette County; to Meffrs. Denny and Beelen Pittsburgh; to Alexander Mc Dowell, efq. at Franklin; or at Caffe-ag-ga, in Mr. Mead's fettlement about 240 miles from Lake Erie, to

R. ALDEN.

For Sale,

A FARM lying in Worthington, containing 130 acres of land, 70 acres under improvement—30 acres of it is choice intervale—together with a dwelling houfe and barn ftanding on the fame, well wooded and watered—faid farm lays within half a mile of a grift, faw, and ftarch mill —and 140 miles from the Meeting houfe.—Poffeffment made eafy.—For particulars enquire of Capt. *Seth Sylvefter* of Chefterfield, or SETH W. SYLVESTER, on the premifes.

June 13, 1796

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL perfons indebted to the fubfcriber, on Book or Note, are called upon to fettle the fame, by the firft day of *Auguft* next, or their Notes and Accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, without further notice.

APOLLOS KING.

Chefterfield, June 28 1796

IT THE fubfcriber wifhes to inform the public, that he has on hand, and keeps conftantly for fale, a few rods north of the Court Houfe, all kinds of Windfor CHAIRS—Alfo, has for fale, a quantity of beft Rappee Snuff.

Wanted a Journeyman and an Apprentice to the above bufinefs.—Enquire of

ASSEL GOODRICH.

Northampton, June 22. 1796

WHEREAS *Anna* my wife has eloped from my bed and board, this is to forbid all perfons trufting or harbouring her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her conftructing after this date.

LEVI FRUTT.

Hadley, June 28. 1796.

Robert Breck and Son,

INFORM their cuftomers and others, they have juft received an aflortment of European and India

GOODS,

With a large and elegant aflortment of Crockery and Glafs Ware—Likewife, a number of tons of beft Ruffia Iron and Hoop L. Blifter'd Steel, 3d. 6l. 8l. 10l. and 20l. Nails, a large quantity of Beads, all fizes, 5 by 7, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Crown Window Glafs, Brafs Kettles and Skillets—a large aflortment of London Pewter—a quantity of Salts, Cod Fifh, Cordage and Canvas, of different kinds, Sand Rafs and Grindftones, with a great variety of articles too numerous to particularize, which will be fold uncommonly low, for cafh or approved credit.

ALL perfons whofe accounts have been due more than fix months, are called upon for the laft time, in this way, to make immediate payment.

Northampton, July 6. 1796.

William Hooker, & Co.

HAVE juft received a handfome and general aflortment of European and Weft-India

GOODS,

which they offer for fale on reafonable terms, for ready pay, or approved credit. Among which are W. I. and M. E. Rum, French and Cyder Brandy, Malaga Wine, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molaffes, Tea, Salt Cod Fifh, Cotton Wool, Pepper, Allfpice, Cinnamon, Ginger, 24. 8d. Cut & 10d. Nails, Crockery, Stone & Earthern Ware, &c. &c.——All thofe who are indebted to faid Company, either by Book or Note, and whofe accounts have become due are requefted to make fpeedy payment—they feel themfelves gratified in giving credit to their cuftomers, and with them to be gratified in making punctual payment.

Weft-ampton, June 28, 1796.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

DIVISION ORDER, for the 4th Divifion of Militia, in the Commonwealth of Maffachufetts, comprehending the County of Hampfhire.

AGREEABLE to orders, of the Commander in Chief, and in obedience to the laws, for regulating the Militia of this Commonwealth, the feveral Regiments and Corps in this Divifion will be reviewed October next, in the following Orders:

Lt. Col. LEMUEL DICKINSON, 10th Div. inft. at 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. GOULDSBURY, 11th October, 1796. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. F. W. DICKINSON, do. 12th, do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. EDMUND LONGLEY, 13th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Col. JOHN BRADISH's Regt. 14th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. ZEBEDA MONTAGUE, 17th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. ABNER BROWN, 18th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lieut Col. DWIGHT's Regt. 19th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Col. JAMES TAYLOR, on 20th do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Lt. Col. JACOB BATES, 21st do. 9 o'clock A. M.

Artillery, Cavalry and Light Infantry will meet and be infpected with thofe Regiments which will moft convenient for them—Other wife by order of the Commanding Officer of their feveral Corps—the Regiment will meet at fuch places as the Commanding Officers fhall direct—feafonable notice being given to the Major General and Brigadier General, that they may attend; and in order that the feveral Regiments and Battalions, and Companies may be prepared for the infpection and review, the Brigaiers are directed to fee that their refpective Brigades are compleated with arms and equipments, agreeable to law; and that all vacancies are filled before the reviews. The Commanding Officers of companies will fee that the men are properly enrolled; and that Delinquent Rolls are compleated previous to the infpection; that no delays may be occafioned by a neglect of it on the days of Review. The General is under the neceffity of once more cautioning the troops againft firing fingle guns, on or near the parade, or at Officers houfes on the day of general meffer; that dangerous, perverfions and unfoldierly conduct is in the moft pofitive manner forbidden; and the General perfuades himfelf, when it is conficlered how dangerous the practice is to the citizens, that there will be a particular compliance with this Order; and that no inefpect or paid will be difcharged on the days of reviews unleis under the direction of an officer.

By order of

WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Maj. Gen.

LIST of LETTERS REMAINING in the POST-OFFICE, NORTHAMPTON, July 1st, 1796.

ESTHER BAYLEY, Chefter——Ebenezer Bartell, Colrain—Nathan Breadfee, Weft-ampton—Samuel Bardwell, Athield—Solomon Clark, Northampton—Mr. O. D. Cole, Weft-humbald—John Churchill, New-Salem—Mifs Polly Cook, Northampton—Samuel Chapman, Hadley—Hon. Thomas Dawes, jun. Northampton—Mr. Benjamin Davenport, do.—Otes and Sapby Dunklitle, Hinfdale—Joel Eaton, Northampton—Ethan Ellethop, Weft-ampton.—Henry Evans, Shutefbury—Samuel Ellis, Chefter—Ivan Ferriere, Efq. near Northampton—Mefrs. Oin and Palmer, merchants, Cummington—Jacob Gere, Northampton—Jonathan Goodrich Smith Hadley, Nathan Grout, Belchertown—David Gray, Shutefbury—Mrs. Rachel Hannum, Eaftampton—Mr. Jonathan R. Hale, Chefterfield—Lot Hillman, Williamfburgh—John Ingram, Amherft, 2—Solomon Judd, Weftampton—Ifrael Jackfon, Binfield —Samuel Johns, Halifax—Oliver Johnfon, Greenfield—John Lacy, Northampton—Mr. Samuel Kirkland, Norwich—Collins Lieont, Hatfield—Jonathan Lyman, Eaftampton—Capt. Samuel Lyman, Northampton—Peter Mafon, Shefburne—John Montague, Granby—Adonijah Murrill, Deerfield—Col. Zebina Montague—Amherft—Eleazer and W. Porter, Hadley—Enos Pomroy, jun. Eaftampton—Ebenezer Parfons, Goth—Mr. Nath. Chefterfield—Mr. William Phelps, and Co. merchants Greenville—Theophilus Packard, Cummington—John Prefcott, Deerfield—Jonathan Perkins, Cummington—Adam Packard, do.—David Read, do.—David Robinfon, merchant Granville—Abiiezer Reed, or Palmer Woolworth, Granville—Nath Reed, Cummington—Ezra Strong, Williamfburgh—David Smith, Northampton—Capt. Ozias Stow, do.—Mefrs. Stebbins and Stow, merchants Hadley—Phinehas Smith, Granby—Martin Sprague, Palmer—John Sprague, Weftampton—Ebenezer Snell, jun. Cummington—Noah Smith, Deerfield—John Stone, Chefterfield—Benjamin Stacy, New-Salem—Job Smith, Shutefbury—John Starr, Williamfburgh—Whitehill Searle, Southampton—Meffrs. Clap and Taylor, merchants Montague—Norman Tibbals, Greenville—Jofeph Taylor, South-Hadley—William Wait, do.—John Wiley, Sunderland—Samuel Wells, Deerfield—Thomas Wells, merchant Leyden—Benjamin Willfon, Northampton—Seth Wells, Northampton—Mefrs. Arms, Clap and Son, Southampton—Abner Barnard, Northampton.

N. B. All perfons indebted to the Poft Office, are defired to make immediate payment.

White and Mayhew,

WISH to inform their friends and the public, that they have juft received, and now for fale at their Store in Williamfburgh, a very great aflortment of

GOODS,

which they offer on the loweft terms for ready pay or approved credit—alfo, Brandy, St. Croix Rum by the bbl. or fmaller quantity, Ruffia Iron, German, Engliih, Blifter'd and American Steel, 6 by 8 Window Glafs, &c.

Williamfburgh, May 31. 1796

Wanted, as an apprentice to the PRINTING bufinefs, a boy 15 years old

Enquire of the PRINTER. *May 11.*

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1796. [No. 516.]

LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

AN ACT for the relief of perfons imprifoned for debt.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houfe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That perſons imprifoned on procefs iſſuing from any court of the United States in civil actions, ſhall be entitled to the privileges of the yards or limits of the reſpective goals, as perſons confined in like caſes, on procefs from the courts of the reſpective ſtates are entitled to, and under the like regulations and reſtrictions.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any perſon imprifoned as aforeſaid, may have the oath or affirmation herein after expreſſed, adminiſtered to him by any judge of the United States; and to caſe ſtuch judge ſhall be no judge of the United States reſiding within 20 miles of the goal wherein ſuch perſon may be confined, ſuch oath or affirmation may be adminiſtered by any two perſons who may be commiſſioned for that purpoſe by the judge of the diſtrict court of the United States within whoſe juriſdiction the debtor may be confined: the creditor, his agent or attorney, if either live within one hundred miles of the place of imprifonment or within the diſtrict in which the judgment was rendered having had at leaſt thirty days previous notice by a ſtation thereof on him iſſued by the diſtrict judge to appear at the time therein mentioned at the ſaid goal, if he ſee fit to ſhew cauſe why the ſaid oath or affirmation ſhould not be ſo adminiſtered: at which time and place if no ſufficient cauſe to the opinion of the judge (or the commiſſioners appointed as aforeſaid) be ſhewn or doth from examination appear to the contrary, he (or they) may at the requeſt of the debtor proceed to adminiſter to him the following oath or affirmation as the caſe may be, viz. "You ſolemnly ſwear (or affirm) that you have not eſtate real or perſonal, nor in truſt for your knowledge lurking in your power, to the ſum of fifty dollars and no more, (except wearing apparel and other neceſſaries not exceeding three hundred and twenty-four thouſand, five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ſix cents, as an intereſt not exceeding ſix per centum per annum, reimburſable at the pleaſure of the United States, to be applied to the purpoſes of the act, and to be repaid out of the duties on imports and tonnage accruing during the preſent year, and not otherwiſe appropriated: And it ſhall be lawful for the bank of the United States to lend the ſame.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
SAMUEL LIVERMORE,
Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the Rolls, in the office of the department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

An ACT making further proviſion for the expenſes attending the intercourſe of the United States with foreign nations; and to continue in force the act, intituled, "An act providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations."

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the act intituled "An act providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations," paſſed the ninth day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, ſhall be continued in force, for the term of one year, from the paſſing of this act, and from thence, until the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs thereafter I oldeſt, and no longer.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſum of twenty thouſand dollars be, and the ſame is hereby appropriated, for defraying the expenſes which may attend the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations, during the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, in addition to the ſum of forty thouſand dollars, annually appropriated for that purpoſe.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That ſo much of the ſum appropriated by the ſixth ſection of the act, intituled, "An act making further proviſion for the expenſes attending the intercourſe of the United States with foreign nations—and further to continue in force the act, intituled, "An act providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations," paſſed the fifteenth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four, as remains unexpended, together with a further ſum of two hundred and ſixty thouſand dollars, be, and the ſame is hereby appropriated, for the purpoſe of carrying into effect, any treaty already made, and to enable the Preſident to effect any treaty or treaties, with any of the Mediterranean powers.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſum of four thouſand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ſix cents, be, and the ſame is hereby appropriated to reimburſe certain ſums advanced by captain Colvill and captain Bonham, for their ſupport from captivity in Algiers, whereof the Secretary of the Treaſury is hereby authorized, and required to pay to the ſaid captains Colvill and Bareham, dividing the ſame equally between them.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Preſident of the United States be authoriſed to borrow, on the credit of the United States, if, in his opinion, the public ſervice ſhall require it, a ſum not exceeding three hundred and twenty-four thouſand, five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ſix cents, at an intereſt not exceeding ſix per centum per annum, reimburſable at the pleaſure of the United States, to be applied to the purpoſes of this act, and to be repaid out of the duties on imports and tonnage accruing during the preſent year, and not otherwiſe appropriated: And it ſhall be lawful for the bank of the United States to lend the ſame.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
SAMUEL LIVERMORE, *Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.*

APPROVED—May the thirteenth, 1796.

GO: WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the Rolls, in the office of the department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

Extracted from the London] Gentleman's Magazine.

An account of the ſucceſs of a ſociety eſtabliſhed at Hoxton, for the Recovery of perſons ſuppoſed to be drowned, &c.

WE have already given an account of the eſtabliſhment of this ſociety in our forty-firſt volume, and of the direction laid down for the recovery of perſons recently drowned, and juſt taken out of the water, without any ſigns of life. See Vol. xli. p. 5.

It is much to be lamented, from the happy effects that have been experienced, in a neighbouring nation, that a ſociety, founded on the ſame humane principle, ſhould be wanting in England, where charitable eſtabliſhments of almoſt every other kind ſo plentifully abound. Till ſuch an eſtabliſhment is inſtituted, let all, who have it in their power, endeavour to ſupply its place.

Were the conſultations of periodical papers of every kind to concur in circulating throughout the kingdom, I may ſay throughout the world, the methods by which perſons, ſuppoſed to be drowned, may be reſtored to life, there is no doubt but that many would live to bleſs their benefactors, who muſt otherwiſe inevitably perith for want of the neceſſary aſſiſtance.

We have been favored, by the ſociety already mentioned, with an account of the happy effects which have attended the meaſures they have purſued to eſtabliſh their benevolent intentions; and though the limits to which we are confined will not admit of a full detail of all the particulars, yet by reciting the additional inſtructions which practice may have ſuggeſted, and experience confirmed; and by repeating, in brief, the caſes which the ſociety have publiſhed more at large, our readers will be enabled, upon ſimilar occaſions, to direct with ſome degree of certainty. And we are encouraged not wholly to ground their hopes of ſucceſs on the immediate application of thoſe remedies, but to exert their endeavours in caſes that may appear, by long omiſſion, deſperate. The caſes that follow will ſhew, that, by perſeverance, ſome have been reſtored when no reaſonable hopes of recovery could be entertained.

Caſe 1. A child of two years and a half old, fell, on the 6th of Feb. 1771, into a pond at the back of his father's houſe, where it is likely he had remained for more than a quarter of an hour before he was diſcovered by one Ward a ſhoemaker, who thought, as he was paſſing by the ſaw ſtone, he had ſeen ſomething like a baby covered a little before the ice, and ſo walked on; but ſoon recollecting himſelf, he returned and aſked the miſtreſs of the houſe if ſhe did not miſs one of her children? Her anſwer was, that one had been out about a quarter of an hour. They both haſtened to the pond and found the poor innocent with his head under water, and its feet upon the ice. They inſtantly drew him out, and carried him into the houſe, where every one who ſaw him gave him over for dead; but being willing to ſay what could be done, they ſent for M. Bailes, a ſurgeon, who was a full quarter of an hour before he arrived. He ordered a good fire to be made, the child to be ſtript, dried, and laid warm on its mother's lap, with its face downwards, and its head a little reclining; he then, with a piece of flannel, ſtept to warm its body, rubbed the wriſts, arms and legs; which operation having been ſome time continued, he at laſt felt a kind of heaving of the breaſt, which ſometimes was perceptible, and ſometimes quite ſtill. With the help of a fumigator inflamed by injected the fumes of tobacco, not only into the bowels, but alſo into the noſtrils and mouth of the patient, which preſently brought up a kind of frothy water, and reſpiration began feebly to increaſe. He then tickled his noſe and mouth with a feather dipped in *Hungary Water*, and breathed ſtrong into his noſtrils, at the ſame time holding his mouth cloſe ſhut. By theſe means the child was reſtored to life, and in a few hours became perfectly well. This child was more than two hours under the ſurgeon's hands before he ſtirred any ſigns of life; and M. Bouſles thinks breathing air into his noſtrils an eſſential part of the cure.

Caſe 2. A Lewarde, on the 5th of February, 1771, Adelaide Anthony, miſſing her ſon, about ſeven years of age, and not knowing what was become of him, alarmed the neighbourhood with lamentations for her loſs. By ſigns made by a child much younger than himſelf, they judged he had ſlipped under the ice. After ſearching more than a quarter of an hour, they at length got him out by means of an iron rent to catch cels, but without the leaſt ſigns of life. His mouth was cloſe ſhut, his countenance changed like one ſtrangled, and his fingers clinched and ſtiff; he was, notwithſtanding theſe unfavourable ſymptoms, brought to life by drying, warming, and rubbing him all over; fumigation, his noſtrils with tobacco ſmoke, by means only of a common pipe; and by putting a few drops of brandy down his throat.

Caſe 3. In the Diſtrict of Thames, Peter Cocenard, about ſeven years old fell under the ice on the 26th of February, 1771. His little brother John, playing juſt by him, laid hold of the lappet of his waiſtcoat, and ſtreamed out for help. In little more than a quarter of an hour, joſt as the child, unable any longer to ſupport the weight, was ready to quit his hold, Pereira van der Jegt, a girl about fifteen very fortunately came by, and perceiving the fright the was in, at ſeeing the danger, drew the lad up, and laid him by the ſide of the river. In a few minutes a country-fellow came to her aſſiſtance. This man took the lad in his arms, and heartily, ſtaking him, carried him to his parents, who made not the leaſt doubt but that he was dead. His mother, however, after ſtripping off his wet cloaths, held him upon her knees before the fire, while the countryman blew ſtrongly the tobacco ſmoke into his noſtrils for about half an hour, and then he began to ſhew the firſt ſigns of life by a rattling in his throat. Soon after he fortained out and wept, being ſtill ſeverely oppreſſed. A ſurgeon being ſent for, he ordered him a pulſe.—He had ſcarce ſwallowed half the doſe, when he brought up a little water, and the contents of what he had laſt eaten.—After which he ſoon recovered his former health.

Caſe 4. Ward being brought to M. Bruiſ, miniſter of the Dutch church at St. Michael's Gefel, in the diſtrict of Bois le-duc, that a poor man was drowned in the Dommel, that worthy clergyman haſtened to the place where the accident was ſaid to have happened, and took a view of the body, which was juſt taken out of the river. His countenance diſcovered the marks of ſtrangulation; for he had been recently ſtrangled, and to all appearance he ſeemed quite dead. The people who had gathered about him, were employed in the pernicious cuſtom of rolling him in a barrel, and deſpaired of ever being able to bring him to life.

Mr. Bruiſ found upon enquiry, that the man had been more than a quarter of an hour under water, and that he had been carried down a conſiderable way by the ſtream. He cut the ſtrap off of the ſtreath of his knife, and gave it the people to make the well-known uſe, and in the name of Baron Tour commanded them to take the man out of the barrel, and to lay him on the ground. They obeyed, and laid him on a bed of ſtraw before it.

Mr. Bruiſ followed, and quickly ordered him to be ſtript of his wet cloaths, and covered, naked as he was, with warm blankets; to be rubbed all over, particularly his back-bone & belly, with wool dipt in ſpirits of wine; to tickle his noſtrils with a feather, to hold to his noſe a bottle of eau de luce. All theſe things continued, produced at laſt the deſired effect; the patient's pulſe began to beat, reſpiration returned, and he was able very ſoon after to ſwallow a few drops of brandy that were put into his mouth. A ſurgeon that was ſent for opened the median vein of his right arm, and applied a gentle glyſter.—The patient came to himſelf by degrees, complained much of what he had ſuffered; but being put into a warm bed, he went to ſleep, and in the morning found himſelf much better. This man's name was John Van Beek, a labourer in huſbandry, about 40 years of age and a valuable ſervant.

Caſe 5. At Meppel, in Overyſſel, the third of May, 1771, a child of Bernerd Kremer fell into the Keyzerſgraph. The mother who went to look for him obſerved a little baker which the child had in its hand, floating in the canal. On this ſhe ſcreamed, and a brick layer's labourer came to her aſſiſtance, who dired into the water

---

[1] *This may eaſily be done by thoſe who know how to adminiſter a glyſter, by moaking or oiling a common pipe, and applying it as a ſyringuae.*

[2] *Waggons in Holland are the ordinary land carriages for the conveyance of paſſengers.*

Bravdy.