and before the unhappy criminal was turned off, two of the men came down the shrouds, swearing that they would not stay aloft to view the punishment, and even affirming, with dreadful imprecations, that it should

not take place.

them on their improper conduct; but they, deaf to re- therefore I would give glory to God, exonerate and disposition which they selt. They abused and threatened ford that satisfaction to the public-by confessing my would make an example of them on the spot, and pre- just end, and be preserved from such horrid iniquities. sented a pistol at one of them, which missed fire. This is the only reparation I can make to society for in his own defence, cut him down with his hangerthe other likewise was served in the same manner upon a fimilar provocation.

Others of the mutineers had now descended, and run below. The commanding officer, with a laudable resolution, sollowed them, attended by the other officers, with drawn swords; they dashed in among the mal contents, who, after eight or ten of them had been cut down, were subdued and properly secured.

### WINDSOR, (Vermont) May 3.

Saturday the 16th of April, about noon, a child belonging to Mrs. Gleason, in Cavendish, about six years old, went to a sugar place at some dillance from the house, to get a basket that was lest there; the snow because I looked upon it, that he and another man had being mostly gone, the paths from the boiling place to injured me much, and were the cause of my being the troughs were in various directions, by which means obliged to settle a civil prosecution, commenced against it is supposed she was led into the woods, and though me, greatly to my wrong. Therefore I had often the was foon missed, and sought for in the afternoon of said, I would whip, beat or flog Shotwell, but as I the said day, could not be found.—Sunday morning, never had a thought in my heart to murder him; as a by day-light, a confiderable number of the inhabitants dying man, I never said, I would kill him. were collected, and went in search for the child all On the evening of Friday the 1st day of April, day. Her tracts were discovered in several places, but about or a little after sun-down, I saw Samuel Shother person could not be sound. Monday a larger num- well pass by my mother's house, driving cattle or a ber were collected, who used their utmost endeavours, pair of oxen. In some time asterwards, I arose, went but no purpose. On Tuesday, it is thought, there out into the road, and followed after him. I met were near a thousand people assembled from this and Letts and stopped and talked with him for some mithe neighbouring towns, who proceeded into the woods nutes, perhaps fix or eight; then we parted and I folin almost every direction, endeavouring to observe as good order as possible. About two o'clock in the afternoon the child was sound near a pond in Ludlow, sit- into the road still behind him. About three quarters ting on a stone in a small brook that runs into the pond, of a mile from where I had seen Letts, I overtook at near three miles distance from home. It is remarkable that the child had neither shoes nor stockings, and to me, I knocked him down with my fist, and there was otherwise very thinly cloathed-with the nights cold and freezing, and snow in many places in the woods.

Imagination can scarce conceive the mixture of joy and grief which almost overcame a fond mother when her lost child was restored to her arms; and a general is mpathy ran through the numerous concourse of peo-

ple collected on the oceasion.

Aiter considerable donations subscribed by the people, and a committee chosen to improve the same in the best manner for the child, they dispersed, leaving it in the embraces of a mother who had been deprived of it three days and three nights, exposed to cold, hunger, and beafts of prey .- Surely the providence of God is to be acknowledged, who protects amidst the greatest dangers.

# NEW-HAVEN, April 20.

ALMANAC for the year 1791.

The following lines, comprising twelve words, will prove out the day of the week of any day of the month of the year 1791, by observing that the first letter tells the day of the first of each month.

Sad Toilsome Troubles Follow Subjects Wrong, Foul Murders Threat'ning Savage Tumults Throng.

[The following is from a Correspondent.]

We are informed from undoubted authority, that, notwithstanding the numerous and large shipments of wheat from this port, fince the opening of the North river, the quantity still remaining in the country is very confiderable; and that this morning there are not less than fifteen sloops laying at our wharfs, or within a mile or two of the town, which have on board upwards of thirty thousand bushels for sale.

Mest. Silas Pepoon and Edward Edwards, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, have contracted with the commissioners of the land-office of this state to explore, lay out and complete, a road from the well branch of the Mohawk river (in the vicinity of the Cook-house) to the fouth end of the Cayuga Lake.

## ELIZABETH-TOWN, May 11.

On Friday the 6th instant was executed at Newark, pursuant to his sentence, William Jones, for the mur-

der of Samuel Shotwell.

ments by the Rev. Dr. Macwhorter, and the rev. Mr. mulberry trees and feeding filk worms to perfection. that has perfectly succeeded in France, under the Ogden. The latter reverend gentleman delivered in To succeed well for a country, eight, ten, or twenty same circumstance. As there is time yet to make use the new church an animated discourse, very happily millions of trees should be set out and taken care of; of it, I offer it earnestly to the public. adapted to the solemn occasion, from Genesis ix. 6, they should be so dispersed that a multitude of samilies. As it is known that when about the middle of May, "Whose sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be may have them. Large culture by individuals is not the dryness of the spring has stopped the growth of the shed;" and at the place of execution the reverend doc- to be attempted till the country be full of trees. Some grasses, the husbandman has reason to apprehend tor, in a very pertinent and affecting manner, addressed plant in hedges, and choose to keep the trees low and scarcity of hay, and that it is uncertain how he will be the furrounding multitude.

The dving man appeared truly penitent; expressed the justice of his sentence, resignation to his fate, and hopes of acceptance with God, through the merits of

the jibbet he acknowledged the truth of his confession, again, in the rows, as common orchards, and the which he had figned but a few hours before, and entreated all finners to take warning from his untimely end, to flee the ways of fin!

The confession, which was drawn up by the reverend divine last mentioned, was read by him at the place of execution, and which we here publish for the fatisfaction of the public.

executed at Newark, May 6, 1791.

KNOWING that without repentance there can be no falvation, and without a fincere confession of our The lieutenant, who commanded, remonstrated with public transgressions, there can be no true repentance, monstrance or to reason, began to disclose the mutinous ease my own wretched mind, and as far as possible, aftheir officer, who, with much spirit, swore that he crimes, that others may take warning by my awful but The mutineer now aimed a blow at his officer, who, the evil I have done, for which I am righteoufly, in the midst of my days, cut off from among men.

I confess I have been exceedingly wicked from my youth. I have been habitually addicted to Sabbathbreaking, swearing, keeping evil company, gaming, drinking to excess, and when in liquor passionate and quarrelsome, and have indulged myself to a high degree in other base and herrid abominations.

But the crime for which I am now to die, I would, with the greatest exactness relate.- I solemny declare, I never intended to kill Mr. Shotwell, nor had I, at any time, as far I know, murderous intentions in my heart against him, yet, I was the unfortunate man, that, to gratify my wicked passions, was the occasion of his death. I had long had a spite against Shotwell,

lowed after Shotwell. I crossed the sence in order to cut off a crook in the road, and re-crossed the fence Shotwell, and, without speaking a word to him, or he kicked him in the face and head, having on a pair of strong heavy shoes. I then passed the sence into the field, opposite to where Shotwell lay. In a short time I saw him rise and go on the road, and I went along in the field. I had thoughts of going to a certain house, at no great distance before us, but before came to the house, I altered my purpose, and re-passed the fence into the road before Shotwell, and going back along the way, I presently met him. I knocked him down again with my fift, and again kicked him, and left him, and went on the road home. After fitting by the fire a little while, I went to bed, but was very uncasy lest I had beat Shotwell too much.

With regard to the club, of which much was faid in the course of my trial, I never had it in my hand, nor did I ever see it, till the next day at the coroner's inquest. It was not the weapon I made use of, nor had I any weapon whatfoever; but by knocking down Shotwell and kicking him in the manner related, I was

the unhappy cause of his death. I leave this testimony and confession, that my awful conduct may be a warning to others, that they, by my dreadful fate, may be admonished to refrain from evil company, and from allowing themselves in drunkenness, wrath, malice or intemperate passions. My wickedness has brought me to this just and awful doom. May all others bear and fear!

WILLIAM JONES. Present, UZAL OGDEN.

## WILLIAM HALSTED, Sheriff. PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

Extract of a letter from the reverend Exra Stiles, of Yale college, to the president of the German-town jociety for promoting domestic manufactures-Published by order of the fociety.

" IT is my opinion, clearly, that the filk culture may be as successfully prosecuted and carried to as great perfection in America, from the equator, to the 45th or 48th degree of latitude, as in Spain, Italy, Greece, Persia, or China. The first thing to be attended to, is the diffusion of mulberry trees. The black I prefer, but the white is most in vogue here. I raised filk worms thirteen years with success from the If you think the following hint can be of any advantage black. But both are good and only food for filk worms. There is no succedaneum, no other pabulum for filk worms, every other vegetable will eventually The unfortunate culprit was attended in his last mo- disappoint. Mr. Aspinwall understands the raising of likely cause a scarcity of hay; I propose an expedient dwarfs; this is an error; the trees, like fruit trees, able to feed his cattle during the winter, I invite him should be trimmed, and suffered to grow large. They to try the following experiment: should be planted by the fides or lines of fences, or orchardwise, yet in a different manner from apple June, but not later, to plough twice a piece of ground orchards. I should advise, in planting three, four, or in size proportionable to his wants. He must then The deportment of the criminal was decent; under ten acres, to fet out, in double rows, the trees as thick double rows, as near again.

Between each of the double rows, let there be a double space for ploughing and cultivation, of the breadth of what in New-England is called large land: thus at least two thirds or three fourths of the tract may be as duly cultivated as if there were no trees: and this plowing and lanting, or fowing will be of

The Confession of WILLIAM JONES, in respect to the great use to the trees as well as afford them a free and murder of SAMUEL SHOTWELL, for which he was sweetening air. The trees should be permitted to grow 4 or 5 years, before they should be used for raising worms, many of our young trees being occupied too soon, are already much hurt. A thousand trees well grown, and twenty years old, and carefully used, will make from half a pound to a pound of raw filk a year, each. In Italy, a nobleman that owns a thousand trees, full grown on his ground, confiders them as producing a thousand guineas a year, or 500l. sterling, it let out to the halves.

May 18. The fall of rain last Friday in Berks coun. ty, Pennsylvania, exceeded any thing of the kind ever known in that part of the country. It poured down in a tremendous torrent from two in the afternoon fill Saturday morning at three. Several mill dams are to. tally destroyed, and otherwise much damage done.-Houses on considerable eminences were entirely fur. rounded with water, in one of which the carpenter of

Gibraltar forge perished.

Affecting Situation of a non-juring Rector, as lately bub. lished in a London news-paper.

THE municipal officers of a little country town in France, arraying themselves in their robes of magistracy, and taking with them four soldiers with fixed bay. onets, repaired in all their formalities to the house of their rector, and summoned him to take the civic oath. The clergyman had been 28 years rector of that parish, and was the only support of an aged father and mother, both of whom were upwards of &o years of age, and lived with him in the parsonage house.

The speech which he made on the occasion was 6 affecting, that he must be more or less than man who can read it without emotion:

" It is now, said he, 28 years since Providence placed me among you as your pastor; and in that time I have contracted habits which are dear to me.

"I am affectionately attached to my parish, which I have governed to the best of my power and judgment; to my church, which I have decorated to the utmost extent of my means; to my house, which I have fined up not only for my own convenience, but for that of my successors; and to my garden, which I have laid out and cultivated with my own hands. The featy pittance of 1200 livres a year, (481. flerl.) which has been promised me, aster I had been stroped of the suplus of my living, is all that I have now left to support myself and two aged and infirm parents. Their only resource, under Heaven, is my little income, which it has been my happinels, as it was my duty, to divide with them. This you well know is my real fituation, and you call upon me to take an oath which I believe in my conscience I cannot take without incurring the guilt of perjury, and exposing my soul of perdition. If I refuse to take this oath, you condemn me to perish with hunger, and in the same sentence you involve those whom I hold dearest upon earth, the venerable pair to whom I owe my existence."

The municipal officers, unmoved by this pathetic address, still pressed him to take the oath. Finding they were not affected by what he had said, he paused for some time, he appeared strongly agitated; the conflict in his mind was visible in his countenance; he turned pale, and at last burst into tears; he then addreffed the magistrates again :---

" If you see me took pale, said he, and my eyes overflow with tears, think not that it is the fear of death that produces these effects; for God knows I could, under my present circumstances, say with the Apostle, death would be a gain to me. But in refusing to take the oath, I leave without bread, without home, without resource, and give up to all the horrors of hunger and want, a father and mother at the age of fourscore, whose lives I would willingly preserve at the expence of my own. --- Great God support me in this dreadful conflict !"

He concluded by declaring, that he could not henfice, even to the preservation of persons so dear to hum, the duty which he owed to conscience and to God; and therefore, he said, it was impossible for him to take an oath which, in his opinion would violate that duty. As for his parents, he said, that he would work day and night to maintain them; and as he could no longer live by the altar, he would endeavour to suppos. them by the labour of his hands. The magistrates, like the law which they were obliged to enforce, were inexorable; and this worthy and exemplary pastor was deprived of his living.

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Mr. BACHE, to this country, which I have adopted as my patria, I request you to insert it in your paper.

THE uncommon dryness of the season, will very

About the end of this month, or the beginning of choose the Indian corn of the smallest size, in order to fow it thick; and fow at the rate of three boshels to three bushels and an half upon an acre, and harrow the ground even. Before he fows the grain he must let it foak during 24 hours in water, to hasten the germination, and to prevent its being eaten by the birds. It requires no more trouble till the mowing, which ought to be performed when the bloffom begins to come out of the capfula: The plant is then full of juice, and is

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