

field not to them, as they fear of not being drafted into any other regiment, or not being required to serve out of Great Britain or Ireland, and of being brought home to their respective countries, at the end of the war, and then politically discharged.

The reports of our successes made on the Continent, the confident rumors of an immediate expedition to the West Indies, where death in such various and inevitable shapes presents itself, where the vicissitudes of climate, the horrors of pestilence, and a war of extermination with such antagonists as Caribs, revolted Negroes, and French Cannibals, were not less inducements for adventure, as could reconcile those troops to a patient submission to the breach of which they saw were the conditions under which they had enlisted.

Symptoms of a refractory spirit began to appear among them, on Saturday, which was not a little exacerbated by ascribing the rough regimen to the camp of Labawalla that day, a distance of ten miles from the barracks, where they were under arms the whole day, to keep the lines during the review and marching them back to the barracks in the evening without a halt.

The whole of the Sunday, the privates of both regiments were seen travelling the forests and there in groopes, menaced, resistance, &c. & in case of any attempt to draft these into any other regiment, more especially into the 60th, now in garrison, a regiment which has already been much thinned by drafts, and is commanded by a Colonel Baily. This refractory spirit did not want cherishing on the commander in chief at Lysanthrough camp to march a body of troops and artillery to town immediately.

Towards the evening of Sunday, this spirit of opposition appeared to come to a crisis, that it was deemed necessary on the part of the commanding officers to reassemble the matter to the War Office, and orders were immediately forwarded to the commander in chief at Lysanthrough camp to march a body of troops and artillery to town immediately.

At nine o'clock in the evening, a body of infantry, to the number of about 400, consisting of detachments from the Londonderry, Longford and Westmeath Militia; and the Essex and Bedfordshire Militia; with two guns and a party of artillery to each detachment, arrived in town, and were marched directly to the barracks before they were aware of the object of their march to Dublin.

The soldiery had dispersed themselves through the streets and alleys; many of them were brought into the barracks by force; many others hid themselves in ertaining houses; many betook themselves to the back settlements of the Liberty, carrying with them their arms. Parties of them scoured the streets; those who appeared disposed to be riotous, were surrounded and secured.—Both regiments had at first vowed fealty to each other, but on the one party being told by the troops who surrounded them, that the other had surrendered, they yielded without further reluctance.

Three of the ringleaders were forthwith tried by a court martial, convicted of mutiny, and sentenced to receive 500 lashes each, which sentences were inflicted this morning at six o'clock, in the barracks riding house.

The proceedings, however, did not entirely put down the refractory and exasperated spirit of these men. Part of the regiments are quartered in different parts of the town. Some were in the barracks at the Shelburne house, Stephens Green; others were quartered in the old custom house, and a party of the 104th mounted the Castle guard.

The morning opened with the same appearances that prevailed yesterday evening.—groups of drunken soldiers with their side arms, were seen every where, fearing they would sooner die and be commanded together till the war should end, but they would not go into other regiments.

It is more than probable these men had received from the papers reports of the mob—it was rumored, and with much confidence, that above 2000 of the defenders entered the city in the course of yesterday evening and last night, which certainly they might have done with ease, as they are all country fellows without any particular uniform.—Scarcely have any of these men who on the 22d of October, were taken into the city, and its metropolis and its vicinity, 20,000 Defenders, if so many existed in the country, might easily have entered the city unopposed, an attempt to which the news of a successful motion or revolt, would certainly have encouraged them.

As the men who were on the Castle guard were not a whit less refractory than their comrades, and did not hesitate to avow in the very portals of the Castle, and from their petty boxes, their determination to resist any attempt made to draft them.

A plan had been concerted by a party of the most daring, to seize on the regimental colours—throw them into the old Custom-house, as a citadel, and there stand by each other, and resist all attempts to divide them.

Their desperation was by no means unknown to government; but orders for breaking up these regiments, and drafting the men into other corps, had, it is said, been issued; and how was government to succeed, without setting a dangerous example for mutiny.

As soon as the party in the Castle had been relieved, and were returning by the old Custom-house to the barracks, one of the men rushed upon the ensign who bore the regimental standard, and with some difficulty wrested it from him. The ensign, a young gentleman about eighteen, drew his sword and his assailant, and held him fast until a military officer came up, and refused the colours, which were returned to the ensign.

The attempt of the soldier fomented of course high favour with the mob, who rent the air with huzzas. This transaction was quickly reported at the Castle, from which it was not above two hundred yards, where every thing was in readiness for any sudden movement of the refractory men, and from whence rushed the new guard of cavalry, who advanced at full gallop in a single file along one side of the battery, while the old guard did the same thing on the other, and at the same time a party of artillery, under the command of Captain Stewart and Smith, with two field pieces, six pounders, loaded with grape, lighted matches, &c. followed close up their rear, and they were instantly ordered to halt, unfix their bayonets, and reverse them, on pain of being instantly cut to pieces.

Seeing resistance vain, they obeyed and were marched in this order to the barracks, when two of the ringleaders were instantly tried by a court martial at the drum head, convicted and sentenced to receive 500 lashes each, which were forthwith inflicted on the spot.

The troops of cavalry were then ordered to patrol the streets, round the vicinity of the barracks, and disperse the mobs; and thus for the night, at five o'clock this evening, when mutinous appearances were at least suspected, but no citizens are not without apprehensions of a mischievous night.

The shops in Parliament Street, part of Dame-Street, Castle-Hall, and in the zone to the barracks, have been shut all day. The guards are doubled, and the most active magistracy in our city, who are Mr. Alderman James and the High Sheriff, Mr. Powell and Mr. Manders are in waiting to head the military, for the suppression of any commotion which may arise amongst the mob.

Should any thing interesting occur farther in this business, you shall hear from me the next post.

A gentleman, a servant named, Michael Ryan was seized in the crowd at the Castle by Lord Thurlow, from some satirical expressions he made use of, and is now a prisoner.

The camp of Lehenstown, about seven miles from hence, has been in a great measure broken up, that sufficient force may be at hand to prevent farther mischief, and detachments of horse and foot are pouring into this city from every quarter.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed to the President of the United States, which accompanied the proceedings of the citizens convened at Savannah on the 18 day of August, 1793:

THIS accompanys the proceedings of a very considerable number of the citizens of the United States, convened in the city of Savannah, for the purpose of taking into consideration the impending Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, expressive of their feelings to a people who feel for their country, and have in welfare at heart, it must be a very unpleasant task to complain of public measures, but whatever painful sensations may excite, it is his duty they owe to themselves and posterity, to notice any attempt against their rights and interests. In this light we have viewed the treaty, and under that impression have stated our objections, which we hope will appear to be well founded.

We feel a confidence, Sir, that in supplying our grievances before you, they will be attended to, and that the man who was so instrumental in establishing our rights and liberties will not take any step to impair them.

In giving our opinions on so momentous a subject, we conceive that we have expressed the sentiments of a large majority of the citizens of this, as well as of the other States. Should this be the case, we doubt not but you will meet the wishes of your country, by withholding your signature from a treaty, which if ratified, will

be productive of the most ruinous consequences to the United States. By order of the chairman, N. W. JONES, Clerk, Savannah, Georgia, August 1, 1793.

To which the following answer was returned. To Noble Wimberly Jones, Esq. Sir, [I have received your letter of the 31st ult. with the proceedings of the meeting in Savannah, relative to the treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great Britain.

My determination on this important subject, and the general principles upon which it has been formed, have been already promulgated to the public. Next to the consideration of having discharged my duty according to my best judgment, nothing could have afforded me a greater pleasure than to have found my decision coincident with the wishes of all my fellow-citizens. On this occasion I have, however, been directed by the general principles which have governed all my public conduct—a sincere desire to promote and secure the true interests of my country.

GEO: WASHINGTON. United States, August 31, 1793. FREDERICKSBURG, VA. On Tuesday last, a woman of the name of Sarah Johnson, drifed in the habit of a man, was committed to the jail of this borough for horse stealing.

BALTIMORE, OR. 16. Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia, to his correspondent here. Captain Ewing is arrived from Bonaparte, in 31 days, & a negotiation is on foot for peace between Great Britain and France.—Heaven send it may be the case.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 4. We are happy in finding by yesterday's mail, that the New York epidemic is rapidly decreasing; only four persons died on the 26th ult. & we hope in a short time, that that distressed City, will be restored to health and again renew its former flourishing situation.

DIED, at Norfolk, in Virginia, on the 30th of August, Mr. John McMillin, aged 34 years, formerly resident in this town.—In this town, on Wednesday last, Mr. George Hunt, aged 51, and on Sunday last, Mr. Samuel Judg, aged 72 years.

PLAN OF AGREEMENT AMONG THE POWERS IN EUROPE, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF REWARDING DISCOVERIES OF GENERAL BENEFIT TO SOCIETY.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART. PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. THE plan of establishing a Board of Agriculture, for promoting the internal improvement of Great Britain, though long a favourite idea of the Nation who brought forward that proposal, yet could never have been carried to its present state of perfection, had it not been for an extensive tour which the Author made, thro' several of the interior parts of Europe.

I was struck by the great variety of valuable institutions for public purposes, from each of which, as well as from those at home, he took such hints as seemed to him likely to be of service, and formed on the whole the plan of an establishment, on a scale sufficiently extensive to merit, in his opinion, the approbation of the British Parliament: They were prevailed upon to adopt it, not, however, without some opposition, and merely for an experiment.

The result he returns himself must be in the highest degree satisfactory to those who wish to see that a such an undertaking, which was constituted only on the 4th September 1793, and already a greater mass of Agricultural and Statistical knowledge has been collected, in little more than a year and a half, than ever was accumulated before in so short a period.

The improvement of his native country, was not the sole object, which the Author however anxious to promote it, had in view when he formed this establishment. He knew well that it would soon prove of general benefit to Society. The carriage, therefore, a correspondence with foreign States, different centres into such to intercourse, was a part of the original plan.

A Secretary, acquainted with several of the most important languages in Europe, was attached to the Board, for the purpose of conducting that correspondence, and through the war, so generally raging on the continent, has given a different direction to the minds of men, and greatly impeded such an intercourse, yet much valuable information has been received from

and communicated to foreign Countries, since the Board was established. There are some points connected with the improvement of a country, which are only applicable to particular places; an improvement, therefore, in the culture of the vine would be of no use to the northern parts of Europe; nor would it be of any consequence in the Southern, that the Scotch he could be made doubly valuable, by using the branches of young air, as in winter season, when it is difficult to support them, when it is so difficult to support them, when it is so difficult to support them, when it is so difficult to support them.

The only objection to such a measure, is the risk of imposition on those powers, which are more remote from the place where such discoveries may be made. But surely those who trust their respective ministers with the management of great political concerns, may safely confide in them, the disposal of any fund that may be necessary for such a purpose. Besides, it would be desirable to have a board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, established in every country for the purpose of carrying on a correspondence & intercourse between the different States of Europe and America, on subjects of general moment, and on the examination of each a body, any discovery of a doubtful nature might be referred to.

If the measures here hinted at were adopted, a new scene in politics might be the happy consequence, and the rulers of nations might in future boast,—not of their numerous fleets,—not of their gallant armies,—not of extended commerce,—of splendid or luxurious arts, or acquisitions by intrigue or conquest,—BUT OF THIS, That within their respective dominions, a greater number of human beings, enjoying all the blessings of political society, and a greater perfection, than ever they had been able to attain, in any former period of history. JOHN SINCLAIR.

Interesting Hints! THOSE persons who are about either to purchase or sell what is called the Codrington Fish to the St. Johnsbury Lands, would do well to attend to the following cautionary reflections.—First, That the title of those claiming under the Sufpannaha company, hath long since, by legal adjudication, been determined to be void and without validity the colour of right.

Secondly, That if a sale is made of such title, any notes or promiss made for that consideration, are as null & voidable in law, as if an actual fraud.

Loddy, Thomas Jaggellians are intrested by request of a number of Gentlemen, desirous of preventing the many evil consequences that may result not only to individuals, but to the community, from a traffic which appears to be entirely devoid of that good which is requisite in all intercourse with each other.—at any rate, those who buy third parties do well to be sure and know, whether they purchase a title or sue litigious or groundless claim.

Southampton, Nov. 2, 1795. Codrington New York. OF NEW YORK. INFORM their friends and the Trades in general, that they have removed their Goods to Hartford, and are now opening a very handsome and complete assortment, suitable for the season; which they are determined to sell at the lowest New-York prices. Hartford, Nov. 2, 1795.

Aaron Wright, jun. WANTS to hire two or three Joiners, or any Tradesmen TAYLORS, for two or three months. Northampton, Nov. 3, 1795.

Take Notice: NO PAPERS or LETTERS will be delivered out of the Post-Office, as before this notice, unless paid for, as no account for Postage will be given with any person. JOHN BRECKEN, P. M. N. B. ALL persons indebted to the Office, are desired to make instant payment. Northampton, Nov. 4, 1795.

Strayed from the pasture of the subscriber, on the 24 of October last, a light bay horse COLT, two years old past, with a star in the forehead, both hind feet white, considerably above the frontlock, Dock'd somewhat short, a natural trotter.—Whose name, or will not give full name, and give information where he may be had, shall receive a generous reward, and all necessary charges paid by. JUSTIN EDWARDS. Northampton, Nov. 4, 1795.

Strayed from the subscriber in July last, eight-yearling steers, one a red BULL, without any mark, two STEERS, and four HEIFERS, marked with two half pennies over the upper side of the left ear, and a full far in the forehead, and black name and tail. Who ever will give information to the subscriber where said Cattle may be had, shall be handomely rewarded and necessary charges paid. EDWARD KEITH. N. B. Said Colt left me in June last. Chertford, Oct. 27, 1795.

All persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT CATHCART, late of Conway, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or his Agent, at his Office.—Those who have claims on said Estate are desired to exhibit them for settlement. MARY CATHCART. THOMAS CATHCART. Conway, Oct. 28, 1795.

LOST on the 8th inst. in Northampton, a brown Cow, artificial marks, if any, unknown. Whoever will give information where she may be had, shall be handomely rewarded by. NATHANIEL PHELPS. Northampton, Oct. 20, 1795.

Strayed from the subscriber on the 6th of Sept. last, a yearling heifer, with a half crop, under the side of the right ear. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges and take her away. SILAS WILCOX. Conway, Oct. 12, 1795. Strayed from the subscriber on the 24th of Oct. last, a yearling heifer, with a white face. Whoever will give information where he may be found, shall be handomely rewarded by. JONAS PARSONS. Northampton, Oct. 22, 1795.