neighbours. And all true friends to the town and church, will for years feel a very grievous burthen. \ riot act there, which was shortly after done. trade of Birmingham in particular, are entreated to This, we affure you, was the case in London, when forbear immediately from all riotous and violent pro- there were fo many houses and public h ceedings, dispersing and returning peaceably to their ed in the year 1780, and you may rely upon it, will trades and callings, as the only way to do credit to be so here on the present occasion. themselves and their cause, and to promote the peace, - And we must observe to you, that any further vio- pal purposes of their resent being accomplished happinels and prosperity of this great and Courishing

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Aylesford, E. Finch, Robert Lawley, Robert Lawlew, jun. R. Moland, Edward, John Brooke, J. peace. Charles, R. Spencer, H. Greswold Lewis, Charles Curtis, Spencer Madan, W. Villers.

I welve at noon. The hand bill has not produced the falutary effects

which were wished.

This moment Mr. Hutton's country house, about two miles from Birmingham, is on fire. Universal despondency has taken place. People of all professions are moving their goods, some to places of private security, others into the country. Plunder is now the motive of the rioters. No military force is nearer than Derby, and nothing but military force can now suppress them.

Eight o'clock in the evening. The rioters are now demolishing the beautiful house of Mr. George Humphreys, and that of William Rufsel, Esquire, a little farther on the Oxford road. The shops are still kept shut up, and no military are yet arrived-dreadful depredations are expected in the courfe of this night! The remains of feveral poor wretches who had got drunk, and were burnt to death in Mr. Ryland's cellar, have been dug out, one so much burnt, that he was recognised only by the buckle in one of his shoes; -what could be collected of his remains has been just taken away in a hasket. Another has been brought from the ruins of doctor Priestley's house, who is supposed to have been killed by a fall of some of the buildings.

The people who demolished Mr. Humphrey's house laboured in as cool and orderly a manner as if they had been employed by the owner at fo much per day.

Sunday, eleven o'clock in the morning. No military yet arrived-Last night the people of Birmingham were trembling spectators of the tremendous conflagration of Mosley Hall, the property of John Taylor, Esquire, but in the occupation of lady Carthampton.

Fortunately, lady Carthampton, who is blind, was removed to a place of fafety by Sir Robert Lawley, who took her in his own carriage to Canwell.

About two this morning a most awful scene presented itteit; four dreadful fires within a mile of each other! It is certain that the house of William Russel, E:quire, and that of Mr. Hawks, of Mosley, have shared the fate of Mosley Hall.

One o'clock at noon. The savage impetuosity is not in the least abated; at Mosley Hall they are now killing ducks, geele and turkeys, which, half broiled on the ruins of that noble edifice, they devour with brutish ferocity.

Further Particulars.

Between eight and nine o'clock on Sunday evening, the rioters affembled at King's Norton, near Birming ham, to the number of 7000. They destroyed chapel and some houses belonging to the Diffenters. The inturgents confitt of mechanics of all descriptions, many of whom carry arms.

The incendiaries have formed themselves into two divisions—one to demolish the Dissenter's houses in town, and the others those in the environs.

They have precluded all carriages from passing and re-passing, unless the coachmen wear blue cockades. The mail coaches were not excepted.

On Saturday there was a total stagnation of business, and the shopkeepers were using every effort to lecure their property.

The gaols have been broke open, and all the priioners liberated.

Another express arrived in London last night, states, that between Sunday night and Monday morning a party of the military had arrived; that notwithstanding their exertions to stop the disturbances, the rioters had made a very formidable opposition, and killed many that numbers having been toldiers, and in possession of fire-arms, the troops had fuffered a repulle-but that having received a confiderable reinforcement, they were about to rally and renew their attacks against the mal-contents, who were actuated by the greatest fury.

The letter adds-" The rioters are, if possible, more alarming than those experienced in London in the year 1780; and God only knows the confequences.

The following address was circulated among the rioters, without producing any good effect: BIRMINGHAM, Sunday, July 17, 1791.

Important information to the friends of the CHURCH and KING!

Friends and Fellow Churchmen, Being convinced you are acquainted that the great lottes which are suffained by your burning and deliroysug of the houses of so many judividuals, will eventually fall upon the country at large, and not upon the persons to whom they belonged: we feel it our duty to inform you, that the damages already done, upon the belt computation that can be made, will amount tham on Saturday, arrived there at eight o'clock on Sharpsburgh, there were collected there near thirty to upwards of one hundred thousand pounds; the whole . Sunday morning, with an order for Elliot's light horse, persons of different sexes, whom curiosity had drawn of which enormous lum must be paid out of the rates:

diately to defilt from the deliruction of any more fet off, and got there at ten at night, covered with which this young woman kneeled down and prayed to housest otherwise the very proceedings which your dust and much fatigued. A magistrate immediately the German language about fifteen minutes, and again real for discring your attachment to the church and legtended, and the riot act was read. The troops then in the Roglish language, about the same time, with

will telest how much a continuance of the present king, will inevitably be the means of most friendly rested for the might at the Swans in and in the more proceedings must injure that church and that king they injuring innumerable families who are hearty support ing took their route in pursuit of the rioters, for Work are intended to support; and how highly unlawful it ers of government, and bring on an addition of taxes, cestershire, where they were obliged to wait until is to definor the rights and properties of any of our which yourselves, and the rest of the friends of the magistrate of that county could be procured to year

lent proceedings will more offend your king and country, than ferve the cause of him and church.

Fellow Churchmen, As you love your king, regard his laws, and restore

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Aylesford, E. Finch, R. Lawley, R. Lawley, jun. R. Moland, W. Digby, E. Carver, John Brooke, Charles, B. Spencer, H. Grefwold Lewis, Charles Curtis, Spencer Madan, E. Palmer, W. Villers, W. Wallis Mason.

To put the public in possession of every fact relative to this important business, we find ourselves under the necessity of giving them that inflammatory and treasonable hand bill, which was circulated by the Presbyterian party on Wednesday last in the following words: My Countrymen!

The second year of Gallic liberty is nearly expired; at the commencement of the third, on the 14th of this month, it is devoutly to be wished, that every enemy to civil and religious despotism, would give his sanction to the majestic common cause, by public celebration of the anniversary."

Remember, that on the 14th of July, the Bastile, that high altar and castle of despotism, sell!

"Remember the enthufiasm, peculiar to the cause of liberty, with which it was attacked! Remember that generous humanity that taught

the oppressed, groaning under the weight of insulted rights, to fave the lives of the oppressors! -- Extinguish the mean prejudices of nations! and let your numbers be collected, and sent as a free will offering to the national affembly.

But is it possible to forget that your parliament is venal; your minister hypocritical; your clergy legal oppressors; the reigning family extravagants the crown of a great personage too weighty for the head that wears it; too weighty for the people who gave it; your taxes partial and oppressive; your representatives a venal junto upon the facred rights of property, religion and freedom.

But on the 14th of this month, prove to the fycophants of the day, that you reverence the Olive Branch: that you will facrifice to public tranquillity till the majority shall exclaim-

"The peace of slavery is worse than the war of freedom!-of the day let tyrants beware!"

Can any man of honett principles—can any loyal subject-can even the boldest of our anti-ministerial fenators read this without shuddering at the dreadful feene it was meant to realize? Rebellion is featured on its countenance; and republicanism centred in its bosom. He who wishes to defend his property-he who loved the constitution under which that property flourished, must no doubt have taken the alarm at so

daring a libel against all that was dear to Englishmen. The public however was determined before they proceeded to violence, to have some further proof of the intention of these commemoration-men. This hand-bill might be a forgery, or might be an infiduous scheme to raise a mob for the purpose of plunder; they therefore waited till they heard what was faid at table, about 25 years. Mr. C. my enfign, found a grape, -how the political complexion of the company would manifest itself, and whether any thing more than a mere scene of commemoration conviviality was intend-

They had indeed their suspicions, and these suspicions, after the first course, were realized, by the following toast being drank:

" DESTRUCTION TO THE PRESENT GO-VERNMENT; -AND THE KING'S HEAD UP-ON A CHARGER."

The inhabitants, and they were almost to a man respectable house-keepers and manufacturers, who waited outside the Hotel to watch the motions of the revolutionists within, no sooner was this treasonable toast made known to them, than lovalty swift as lightning shot through their minds, and a kind of electrical patriotism animated them to instant vengeance. They rushed into this conventicle of treason, and before the fecond course was well laid upon the table, broke the windows and glasses, pelted and insulted these modern reformers, and obliged them to feek for fafety in an immediate flight.

What followed this is flated in the foregoing account:-The Birmingham Gazette, received by this day's post says, " About five hours after this paper went to preis, three troops of the 15th regiment of dragoons reached this town from Nottingham."

> |ULY 20. By the Coach of last night.

It gives us particular pleasure to announce to the public, that peace is reflored to Birmingham, the iunult having subsided on Sunday night in that town, from which the mob had gone in a large body towards Worcestershire early in the morning. It was believed that a party of them was gone in pursuit of doctor

Aking's messenger being dispatched to Notting- at the house, which is about one mile distant from who were quartered there, to go with all expedition to together. After we were there some time, we were We therefore as your friends, conjure you imme- Birmingham. A detachment of about 90 immediately called in to prayer, when a hymn was long, after

But the pursoit was fruitles; there were no it they bent their course. All seemed quiet, and the general idea was, that they had disperfed, the princi-The object of the body of colliers who came to Bir.

mingham was certainly plunder. They went from house to house begging money, and where they met with a refusal, they broke the windows. This the rioters disclaimed, and the consequence was, that these black-looking auxiliaries were obliged to retreat.

The moment the light horse arrived, there was much shouting in the town, and several houses began to ill minate, but this was stopped very prodently, and all remained in perfect tranquillity yesterday morning.

In the course of Sunday, several more houses than those mentioned in our last list, belonging to the Dis fenters, were pulled down, the particulars att which we have not yet received. The meeting at Ringwood was among the number.

Near 30 of the rioters were buried in Mr. Ryland's cellars, where they were regaling themselves when the walls of his house fell in, many of whom perished be. fore they could be got out.

It is matter of astonishment, that with such a sudden phrenzy so much method should attend: Rists are generally accompanied by a kind of fury and confusion that sometimes knows no distinction of persons, and that rejoices in the increase of its numbers. But in the present instance, a particular set of men, whose principles were inimical to the welfare of the constitution, were marked out as objects of popular vengeance; and with such regularity was this accomplished, that none others felt the evil effects of the tu nult.

By a private letter from Birmingham, received yetterday morning, we are informed, that doctor Priestly only saved himself from the fury of the mob by half an hour's notice, that his plate had been previously fent off to a friend's house, and that this and a private box of manuscripts are all he has faved of his

The insurgents of Birmingham had made a gridiron of immense size, which they brought to doctor Priestly's house, where they said they meant to broil an anti-constitutional philosopher, by the blaze of his own writings, and light the fire with the Rights of

BOSTON, Settember 3.

Extrast of a letter from an officer in the Federal arms to the editor, dated Fort Pitt, August 9.

"On Sunday last I arrived at this post with about 200 men, after a very disagreeable march of 700 miles. I found that all the troops had gone down the river. except 300 levies. Next week we embark for Fore Washington. The whole army will be about 4000 men, exclutive of the militia. Heaven grant us suce Amen.

"About twelve miles from this place I encamped last Saturday. I was curious to behold the place where general BRADDOCK was defeated in 1755. With my two officers, and a man of this country acquainted with the ground, I marched about 4 miles to it, and we made such observations as gave us satisfaction. The man who conducted us, led us to a tree which had a number of balls in it, and which had been felled shot in one part of it, about 25 leet from the butt, which he cut out-and which, together with two pieces of skull bones which I picked up on the field, I fend you, by the bearer, lieutenant Sherman. You will observe how the wood and iron are concreted. We reconnoitred the place at which he passed the river -it is called the Monoagahela, nine miles from this place, that and the Allegany river make the head of the Ohio. I give you this information and fend the balls and bones, as I think it may amuse you and my friends. I wish I had time to have been more particular, but you may rely on the fact-it was not made in a printing or lawyer's office, nor in a barber's fhoo, but it was made on the spot, known by the name of Braddock's Fields. God bless you and all my friends.

ALEXANDRIA, September 15.

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburg, September 11. "This day, the right reverend bishop Mapison, who has been for some time past visiting several parishes in this state, held a confirmation in this town, when great numbers of old and young people of both fexts, many of whom were very respectable; took that opportunity of making a public acknowledgment of them baptismal covenant. At the same time the bishop conferred holy orders on Mr. OWEN FITZGERALD M'GRATH, graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, wir is now employed as one of the teachers in St. John I College, Annapolis."

Extract of a letter from Shart burgh, Washington country in the state of Maryland, dated August 26th, 1701.

"I was induced by the report of the tavern keeper in this village, to vifit a young woman in a trance; circumstance which had often attracted the notice all the neighbourhood, and was much talked of. fet out in the morning accompanied by several perions to fee this extraordinary fight, and when we arrived