

ENGLAND, November 3.

Riot at Ludlow.

YESTERDAY the inhabitants of this town were exceedingly alarmed, the magistrates having received certain intelligence that the colliers had descended in large bodies from Cley-Hill, and were advanced in different directions to enter the town, for the purpose of destroying the mill, and imposing their own laws upon the market.

After posting parties in different places for the protection of the town, a detachment proceeded on the road to Bridgenorth, which way the nearest body of these deluded people were said to be advancing, and about a mile and a half from Ludlow they met with between three and four hundred colliers, armed with bludgeons and other weapons.

After an hour spent in this manner, Mr. Knight, of Henley, ordered the dragoons to charge, on which they completely dispersed them; a great many were wounded, and thirteen of the leaders taken prisoners, who are now in Ludlow gaol.

LONDON, November 9.

The pious theft; or, The widow and her orphans, a true story, founded on the late scarcity of bread.

While our school books are full of the generous instances of devoting life to principle in an heroic age, and among a people for whom futurity had no terror, let us record a late event to which Birmingham was witness, and upon the authenticity of which our readers may rely.

A widow woman went one morning to a baker's, during the delivery of bread to the people, and, taking up a loaf, hurried away with it to her home. The baker observed it, and followed her immediately.

The house to which he traced her wore the appearance of a neat poverty—stiffness was not there to degrade misfortune.

When he entered the room, he saw the loaf divided between three children, who devoured it with the most ravenous haste.

He taxed the woman with the fact, which she did not hesitate to acknowledge.

"I know," (she said) "I must suffer for the theft, and I am content to do so, but not to see my children perish."

It is not easy at all times to verify the complaints we hear, and the baker doubted the widow's story.

"I fear," (said he) "you are accustomed to such actions, and live by theft—What have you in that cupboard?" "Look," (said she) "and satisfy yourself."

He perceived a dish, which he thought had meat in it, and exclaimed, "I suppose this was stolen also!"

"Look nearer it and judge," said the wretched mother!

The man approached, and beheld the remains of a dog!!!

He shuddered! His eyes filled with tears! His hand spontaneously sought his pocket; he put a half a crown into her hand, and charged her to call frequently upon him!

The man went to the wealthy part of his customers, and told the story with the plain eloquence of truth. He produced a liberal subscription for this poor family; and has been the happy instrument to preserve worth, beyond what poets have immortalized in past ages.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) December 6.

From the contents of the Falmouth paper, and from our communications from leeward, we are happy to think, that there is an appearance of a speedy termination to the war with the Maroons. We would wish to caution the public against believing the many reports that were in circulation from that quarter yesterday; as that one so generally rumoured, of having upwards of one hundred of these rebels in our possession cannot be traced to any authority to be depended upon.

Proposals of the Maroons for peace.

- Art. 1. That they will on their knees beg his majesty's pardon.
2. That they will go to the old Maroon town, to Montego-Bay, or to any other place that may be pointed out; and they will settle on whatever lands the governor, council and assembly might think proper to allot.
3. That they will deliver up all runaways.

I grant the above,

G. WALPOLE, Maj. Gen. his MONTAGUE M. JAMES, mark.

Done at Guard Hill, Dec. 4.

The same letter from which we copied the above, mentions, that on Monday last, 70 or 80 of these rebels met general Walpole at Guard-Hill, and promised that on Wednesday they would, with the whole of their parties that were out, deliver themselves up. We may in a day or two expect that an express will

bring us the final settlement of this disagreeable business.

We understand that in consequence of the above proposals having reached head-quarters, his lordship thought proper to call the house of assembly immediately. They met at eight o'clock on Thursday evening, but we are at present (from the most respectable quarter) obliged to announce, that in the present state of affairs, it would be improper to lay before our readers any account of their debates.

We believe, however, that his lordship left Spanish-town for Trelawney yesterday morning.

BALTIMORE, January 28.

[Some days ago, we gave an account of a very extraordinary meeting of a Society in London, called the Corresponding Society, held in the fields near Copenhagen-House, on the 26th of October, which was attended, according to the accounts in the public papers, by 200,000 persons.—As the proceedings of this meeting seem to have given occasion, in part, to the strong measures which are now taking by the British parliament, it may not prove uninteresting to our readers, to be presented with farther particulars respecting the business which was discussed on the occasion. It appears the meeting had three objects in view, an Address to the Nation, a Remonstrance to the King, and the passing such resolutions as the juncture seemed to demand.—In our next we shall give our readers the remonstrance to the king.]

ADDRESS TO THE NATION.

"ONCE more dear friends and fellow-citizens, in defiance of threats and insults—of base and unmanly fears—are we met in the open face of day, and call the Heavens and earth to witness the purity of our proceedings. Amidst the dreadful storms and hurricanes which at present assail the political hemisphere of our country, with firm and unabated vigour we pursue our avowed and real purpose,—the grand and glorious cause of PARLIAMENTARY REFORM!—The rude gales of opposition, and the howling blasts of persecution, have served only to assist our career; and where we might have lingered, from choice or indolence, we now steadily advance from the heavy pressure of inevitable necessity.

"With anxious minds and agitated hearts, we are again compelled to address you—and to solicit your patient attention. There was a time, when we might, perhaps, have been startled at the idea of rendering ourselves so conspicuous, and have sought for refuge, under the veil of obscurity. When the timid apprehensions of our friends—the loss of our most valuable interests and connexions—the threats of guilty ministers—and the hostile preparations of armed associations, might have forcibly urged us to remain in mournful silence, and to retreat from the eye of observation;—but, alas! it is now too late! When the welfare of society is endangered, what individual is safe?—When the public happiness is at stake, what private consideration ought to avail?—We have been severely persecuted it is true, but is our cause become less dear? We have been cruelly and unjustly treated—but has the majesty of truth suffered in the shameful contest?—No!—Away then with lifeless apathy and pale-faced fear! let every true and sincere friend of liberty boldly deliver his real sentiments; and while he professes the virtuous principles of a patriot, assert his independence like a man!

"Four months ago we peaceably assembled to deliberate upon the best and most probable mode of recovering our rights, and redressing our numerous grievances: We addressed you, and we petitioned the king. We believe, if we may judge from the rapid increase of our numbers since our last public meeting, that our sentiments and conduct experienced almost general approbation. From one particular quarter, however, we have not received that attention and regard, which, as Britons and free men we might naturally have expected. The late address to the king has either been artfully and prematurely suppressed, or passed over with unfeeling contempt; if the former, we hesitate not to say, that his ministers have proved themselves guilty of high treason against the lives and liberties of the nation! If the latter, his majesty should consider the sacred obligations he is bound to fulfil, and the duties he ought to discharge; he should recollect, that when he ceased to consult the interests and happiness of the people, he will cease to be respected; and that justice is a debt which the nation hath a right to demand from the throne!

"In vain do we boast of a constitution, if its genuine principles be not actively alive in our bosoms; in vain do we talk of rights, if we want courage and firmness to assert them. The true constitution of a country is the undaunted spirit of its people! The principles of liberty must be established on the solid basis of rational conviction, and the virtues of patriotism cherished and supported by continued exertion! When once the citizens of Britain are become careless and indifferent about the preservation of their rights, or the choice of their representatives from that moment arbitrary power is essentially introduced and the utter extinction of individual liberty, and the establishment of general disposition, are inevitable and certain.

"To delineate a faithful portrait of the awful situation of our poor distracted country, would only be to exhibit a scene of misery and desolation; a frightful picture of horror that would sicken the imagination, and appal the stoutest heart. The history of the few last months presents indeed to our view, a rapid succession of ill-fated mismanagement, unexampled calamities and unparalleled disgrace! Baffled and defeated in every miserable project they have either designed or undertaken; ministers seem determined to display their pre-eminence power of doing mischief; and as they cannot compass the ruin of France, to contrive at least the destruction of England! Emigrant armies and fo-

reign expeditions have been hastily planned and equipped, to ensure only to the one, an horrible and unexampled carnage; and to the other, a premature and unexampled grave! The manufacturer has been seduced from his loom—the militia man—swindled from his domestic employment—and the humble cottager kidnapped from the plough. The bread that should support the industrious poor has been exported; either to be abandoned on a foreign shore, or consigned to the bottom of a fathomless ocean—while the helpless widow and wretched orphan, are consoled for their irreparable loss, by the scanty allowance of an insolent donation, or a charitable bribe!

"The comfortable and pleasing prospects resulting from an abundant harvest have turned out to be vain and fallacious—and were probably held up only to lull the public mind into a delusive and fatal security! The approach of famine seems to be inevitable, and we have almost the melancholy and indubitable assurance of being soon in want of bread.

"What is the cruel and insatiate monster that thus peace-meal tears and devours us?—Wherefore in the midst of apparent plenty are we thus compelled to starve?—Why, when we incessantly toil and labour, must we pine in misery and want?—What is this subtle and insinuating poison which thus irritates our domestic comforts and destroys our public prosperity?—It is parliamentary corruption, which like a foaming whirlpool swallows the fruit of all our labours, and leaves us only the dregs of bitterness and sorrow.

"Those whose duty it is to watch over the interests of the nation, have either proved themselves indifferent to its welfare, or unable to remove the pressure of these intolerable grievances.—Let them look to the fatal consequences: We are sincere friends of peace—we want only reform, because we are firmly and fully convinced, that a thorough reform would effectually remedy those formidable evils; but we cannot answer for the strong and all-powerful impulse of necessity, nor always retain the aggravated feelings of insulted human nature!—IF EVER THE BRITISH NATION SHOULD LOUDLY DEMAND STRONG AND DECISIVE MEASURES, WE BOLDLY ANSWER—"WE HAVE LIVES!" AND ARE READY TO DEVOTE THEM, EITHER SEPARATELY OR COLLECTIVELY, FOR THE SALVATION OF OUR COUNTRY."

The reading of this address was, from time to time, interrupted by such loud applause as are but seldom heard, even in public places—and being ended amidst the warmest and most unanimous acclamations of approbation, the chairman next proceeded to read the remonstrance to the king.

Annapolis, February 4.

APPOINTMENTS by AUTHORITY.

William Cushing, of Massachusetts, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. Samuel Chase, of Maryland, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States. James M'Henry, of Maryland, secretary for the department of war.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES, in the case of ROBERT RANDALL and CHARLES WHITNEY.

[Continued from our last.]

Friday, 1st January, 1796.

The house resumed the consideration of the report from the committee of privileges, to whom it was referred to consider and report the proper mode of conducting the further inquiry, and the trial in the case of Robert Randall and Charles Whitney; and the said report being again read, and amended at the clerk's table, was, on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the house, as followeth:

That the proper mode of conducting the further inquiry, and the trial in the case of Robert Randall and Charles Whitney, will be, to proceed, first, with a further hearing of Robert Randall, at the bar of the house.

That the information that has been given against the said Robert Randall and Charles Whitney, be reduced to writing, and signed by the informants themselves, respectively, and entered at large on the journal. That the said information be read to the prisoners, and that they be called, upon by the speaker, to declare what they have to say, in their defence.

That if the said prisoners shall offer any parole evidence, in their exculpation, the same shall be heard, at the bar of the house; excepting the members of the house, who may give their testimony on oath in their places; and no question shall be put to any member, on the part of the prisoner, by way of cross examination, except leave be first given by the house; and every such question shall be put by the speaker; and that the judge of the district of Pennsylvania be requested to attend, for the purpose of administering an oath of affirmation, to all witnesses. That all questions, on the part of the house, to be asked of the said witnesses, shall be put by the speaker.

That on every debate, the prisoners and their counsel shall be directed to withdraw; and that when they shall have concluded their defence, and are withdrawn, the sense of the house shall be taken, on the guilt or innocence of the prisoners, respectively.

Monday, 4th January, 1796.

Pursuant to the proceedings of the house on Friday last, Mr. Smith of South-Carolina, Mr. Murray of Maryland, Mr. Giles of Virginia, and Mr. Beck of Vermont, delivered in at the clerk's table, their several informations, in writing, subscribed with their names respectively, in the case of Robert Randall and Charles Whitney; which are as follow: