

BIRMINGHAM, July 19.

An inflammatory bill in Doctor Priestley's hand writing was found among his papers, and has been transmitted to the Secretary of State—the Doctor is at Kidderminster, to which place it is said the populace mean to follow him. His doctrines, they avow, were meant to subvert the Constitution.

When all the Dissenters are extirpated from Birmingham, the people say riot shall cease.

The reason why there is no military quartered at Birmingham is, that it is not a market town, and that quartering soldiers upon manufacturers would be considered as a grievance, where provisions of course would be extremely dear. The highest Civil Officer in the town is a Constable. Mr. Caerless and Mr. Spencer, are the two nearest Magistrates, Mr. Caerless attended and did all in his power to stop the fury of the enraged multitude.

The mob wear blue ribbons, and are particularly observant in guarding the Churchmen's houses.

In the beginning of the riot, about 300 people of the town, attempted to oppose the mob, but were repelled and extremely ill treated.

About 60 of the mob have been killed, besides a number of people on both sides much wounded. The Dissenters have all of them fled from the town in the utmost consternation, and most of them are gone to Wolverhampton and Kidderminster.

NEW-HAVEN, September 14.

On Monday the 12th instant the drawing of the New-Haven Wharf-Lottery commenced in this City.—No Prizes higher than 50 Dollars are yet drawn out—a large proportion of Blanks are drawn—of course the Lottery is considerably richer than it was when the drawing began.

BOSTON, September 10.

The orders issued for a review of the Salem Regiment, the Independent Corps of Cadets, and Artillery Company, at Salem, on Tuesday last, were countermanded, in consequence of the weather being unfavorable.—Nevertheless the officers of the several corps, with the Judge and other officers of the District Court, the clergy, and a number of other respectable citizens, and strangers, moved from Col. BBOOT'S in procession, attended by the music, to the Court-House—where an elegant dinner was previously provided, at which they partook. After dinner, among other patriotic toasts, was the following:—"The persevering and successful Negotiator for the FISHERIES of our country—the VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States"—which was received with great applause.

Two fishing-vessels, which arrived at Beverly, on Monday last, brought in above seven hundred quintals of fish.—The largest fare ever remembered.

Since the last publication of Donations, the American Academy of Arts has received,

The first part of the third Volume of a Botanical Arrangement of British plants, by William Withering, M. D. F. R. S. and Jonathan Stokes, M. D.—presented by Dr. Stokes, and communicated by the Rev. Dr. Culler.

The fifth Volume of the Bath Agricultural Society's Papers, and four copies of the rules, orders, and premia of said Society, for the year 1790.

Several copies of a Prospectus of an intended new periodical work, to be called the Bee, or Universal Literary Intelligencer.

The Library of the late President of the Academy, consisting of more than 1200 Volumes, also 1000 L. M.

Two Catalogues of the Library of Harvard University, presented by the Corporation.

Two Volumes of the Massachusetts Magazine, presented by the Editors.

Several Copies of the Sermon preached by the Rev. Peter Thacher, on the late President of the Academy—presented by Mrs. Bowdoin.

The first Volume of the Gazette of the United States—presented by the Editor.

"Les Arts, et les Metiers" in 32 Vols. Folio—bequeathed to the Academy, by Dr. Franklin.

The Byzantine History, in 28 Vols. and Muraton's Collection, in 29 Vols.—presented by the President of the Academy.

Mathematical Tables, containing Common, Hyperbolic, and Logarithmic Logarithms, &c. Elements of Conic Sections, a Treatise on Mensuration, and an authentic Narrative of the Diffentions and Debates in the Royal Society—presented by Charles Huton, L. L. D. F. R. S.

A young Alligator, and a very curious Pipe, from the Emperor of Morocco's dominions—given by Mr. Checkley, of Savannah (Georgia.)

Petrified Worms, with the wood which they had penetrated, and a petrified Lemon, and some curious Shells—presented by Thomas Beautin-au, of Point-Petre, communicated by the President.

Diogenes Laertius—presented by Dr. Mitchel, of Long-Island, communicated by the President.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 15.

INSURRECTION OF NEGROES.

Last Tuesday evening arrived here the Bug Three-Brothers, Capt. Edgerton, in 20 days from Cape-Francois. In this vessel came Mess. Ruffan and Fauras, who are deputed from the Assembly at the Cape, to solicit assistance from the United States. They inform, that on the 23d ult, a general insurrection of the Negroes took place in that quarter of the Cape—that they had destroyed all the plantations by fire—that they massacred without distinction every white man in their power—and that the morning this vessel failed, the village of Petit-Acre, within three miles of the Cape, was destroyed—that the negroes are in immense bodies—that they have cut off all communication with any part of the country—have entirely surrounded the Cape, and are within two miles of it on every quarter—that a general embargo had taken place, and all the sailors were on shore doing military duty—that all the shipping were crowded with women and children, and effects of the inhabitants. Expresses have been sent to Jamaica and the Havanna, to procure assistance.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-Francois, to his friend in this city, dated August 26, 1791.

"The day after my last (Aug. 22) an insurrection broke out amongst the Negroes and Mulattoes, and they are now destroying every person and thing they come across. There are now eleven plantations on fire in sight, and where it

will end God only knows. The inhabitants are in the greatest fear the town will be burnt, and every American here mounts guard nightly. The inhabitants will not suffer any vessel to depart, fearing they will be under the necessity of embarking."

S A L E M, September 13.

Mr. Ebenezer Gillies, of Marblehead, a few days ago, fell in with a large shell-fish, about 15 leagues from Cape-Ann, which he took and bro't in with him. It differed in many respects from the turtle—in colour—in the form of its head and flippers—and the lines of partition on the upper shell were raised into ridges; the several parts folding over each other; which makes it, according to Dr. Lister, of the multivalvia kind. It weighed 712 lb.

FROM THE BEE.

THERE is a strange propensity in persons of genius, to obtrude forgeries on the public, and a still stranger propensity in the public, to admit them as genuine, without any examination at all.

Let me give a few instances in proof of this; they are the first that occur to my memory. "The memoirs of a Cavalier" was twenty years ago an esteemed book of authentic history: that it was a forgery, some unknown writer demonstrated, in an Edinburgh magazine; nevertheless it would have maintained its reputation, had not a sudden zeal for the glory of Daniel Defoe lately announced him as the ingenious forger.

There are many who still believe Hardicanute to be an ancient ballad, though the language, manners, every thing, shew it to be a modern composition, and though the author be perfectly well known.

"The travels of Mr. Marshall" had their reign, though short, over popular credulity. Genelli and Kolben still keep their ground.

"The letters of Pope Ganganelli" were read with much admiration, even by protestants: but Voltaire detected the imposture, and justly; for he owed that to the public.

It is but the other day that "the letters of the Duchess of Orleans" came out with a new assortment of characters and anecdotes. The imposture hardly lived to see a translation from the French.

Philadelphia, September 21.

The first clause of the Bill which was sent to the Senate from the House of Representatives, giving Justices of the Peace Cognizance of Debts amounting to 20l. was negatived in the Senate on Saturday last—in consequence of which the bill is lost.

The sum of 20,000l. was voted by the Senate to be inserted in the Federal Building Bill, to defray the expences incurred by the Corporation for the accommodation of Congress, &c. and to erect a House for the President of the United States.

The Corporation are to be confined in their choice of a lot for this purpose, to High-Street, between Ninth-Street and the Schuylkill.

The General Assembly of the State of Delaware have resolved, that a Convention shall be chosen by the people of that state, for the purpose of revising and amending their Constitution, which is to meet in the town of Dover on Tuesday the 29th of November next. The Convention is to consist of thirty persons. The three counties, viz. Newcastle, Kent, and Suffex, to chuse ten each.

Wednesday the 12th inst. the anniversary Commencement of Rhode-Island College was celebrated at the Meeting-house of the late President, Dr. MANNING. The Hon. DAVID HOWELL, Esq. was appointed President for the day, and did himself honor by the judicious manner in which he executed the important trust. The young Gentlemen acquitted themselves to the universal applause of crowded audiences in both parts of the day.

The exercises being finished, the Degree of Bachelor in Arts was conferred on sixteen candidates, and that of Master of Arts on thirteen.

No election of President took place, but effectual measures are taken to secure the instruction and discipline of the College for the ensuing year.

Proposals for establishing a Bank in the State of Rhode-Island are published in the Providence Gazette of the 10th inst.

It is to consist of 400 shares, at 400 dollars each. The subscription to be opened at the Court-house in Providence on the first Monday of October next. The stock to be one half specie, the other half in 6 per cents, and three per cents securities of the United States. Payments to be made in four equal parts of securities and specie—the first payment the first Monday in October, the second in January, the third in April, and the fourth in July next. Those who prefer paying their whole subscription in gold and silver, are to allow 21s. for 20s. of the 6 per cents, and 12s. for the 3 per cents.

By the ship Atlantic, arrived at this port from Liverpool, further accounts are received of the late riots at Birmingham—the papers are to the 28th July, and contain among other articles an address to the people, from Dr. Priestley; which shall appear in our next.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The test of patriotism in almost every country where the government has long been established, has been considered as consisting in an opposition to the existing administration. On this principle, what a succession of patriotic characters have risen, and floated for a time on the sea of British politics—When the triumphs of a Marlborough had eclipsed in glory, all his cotemporaries, and had thrown the exploits of ancient heroes into the shade—Tories and high-churchmen, unable to behold the splendor of his actions, formed a coalition, and became the patriots of the day—nor could the nation have rest, till those patriots succeeded to the appointments enjoyed by the objects of their enmity and malignity.—In Walpole's time, the patriots rung an incessant peale in the ears of the people, till, having effected the removal of that odious minister, their zeal was cooled by the breath of royal favor. Stars and garters succeeded—and the patriotism of a Pulteney was hid in the blaze of a coronet.

In the reign of George the Third, what a series of patriotic names in rapid succession have passed away!—till the present prime minister, Mr. Pitt, became fixed, changes were perpetually taking place—Many and powerful were the exertions made to effect his removal; they have hitherto proved ineffectual; and contrary to former times,

the friends of the government now begin to assume with its opposers the honourable appellation of patriots.

But tho the people of England are justly to be applauded for their attachment to an administration which has done more in seven years to retrieve their affairs, than had been effected in the last thirty preceding years, yet, that this spirit should discover itself in the revival of prejudices, which to the honor of human nature are almost extinct in every other country, is greatly to be lamented—"Churchmen and Dissenters,"—what grating sounds for the 18th century! Religious bigotry and intolerance, are universally reprobed by the enlightened part of mankind; and it is no longer a subject of conjecture, but of actual experiment, that the human mind may be left in perfect freedom, as to religious and moral truths, and the mode of performing religious worship; while at the same time, all the purposes for which government ought to be instituted, are fully obtained and realized—Of this truth the United States, under the present form of government, exhibit incontestible, and irrefragable evidence.

It has been said that "there is a system of opinions peculiar to every age"—the experience of the present day fully confirms this sentiment; one opinion of the present system is that liberty ought to be universal; happy would it be for the human race were mankind united in the means of effecting this noble idea; but as in our pursuit of happiness the route is as various, and as opposite, as the tastes and propensities of our species, so in respect to the methods to be adopted for the attainment of universal Freedom, interest, passion, ignorance and prejudice have hitherto presented insurmountable barriers to the efforts of the friends of humanity. In the United States, Liberty found a soil congenial to her nature; the way was prepared for the compleat triumph of her charms; we freely admitted her influence into our hearts, and prepared an immortal dome for her residence in a just equal and energetic government.

In Europe she has to encounter corruption in every form, gigantic prejudices, and the darkness of ignorance among the great mass of the people: The rays of reason have however gloriously broke in upon their minds, "the night is far spent, and the day is at hand," and we doubt not that the time is not far distant when with one voice the world shall proclaim, that tyranny shall be no longer!

Tentanda via est.

The commercial enterprizes of the Americans have been crowned with a success unequalled, but by the unexampled boldness and originality which characterized their formation. Every thing, therefore, which affirms the least countenance of practicability, may very properly be unfolded to speculation. It is a known fact, that the populous city of Constantinople derives its subsistence by the way of the Archipelago: this, during a war with a maritime power, renders a supply precarious and contingent. A eminent writer, thoroughly conversant in the polity of the Turks, relates, that during the whole of a former war, "neutral vessels only were employed in carrying corn on the Grand Seigneur's account; and the Porte gave the French a preference very profitable to their merchants. I must not omit (says he) to mention in this note a speculation of commerce, capable of enlightning the policy of nations:—An English vessel, loaded with rice, from Carolina, failed directly for Constantinople, induced by accounts published in newspapers; she was configned to no one, but fold her cargo in the harbour." Gen. Adv.

Married, on Tuesday the 13th inst. at Friends' Meeting, Mr. JOSEPH JAMES, Printer, to Miss HOPKINS, daughter of Mr. Samuel Hopkins, all of this City.

At Newport, Rhode-Island, JOHN COFFIN JONES, Esq. to the amiable Miss ELIZA CHAMPLIN, daughter of Christopher Champlin, Esq. of that place.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Success,	Pitt,	Lisbon
Apollo,	Billings,	Oporto
Atlantic,	Swaine,	Liverpool
Brig Planter,	Poole,	St. Croix
Mary,	Moll,	Barbadoes
Prince of Wales,	Dawson,	Newfoundland
Schooner Two Brothers,	Baker,	Havanna

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	20/6 20/9 pr. £.	103 1/2 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	11/9	57 1/2 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	12/	60 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Settl. and other Certificates	10/ 19/6	97 1/2
Indents	11/6	57 1/2 do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	15/	
Bank Subscriptions,	130 1/2	Dollars.

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the subscriber, at Bordentown, and stolen from the same the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 small box, containing four clocks and one dozen testaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one striped vest and breeches, two shirts and a small bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jersey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other small books; 1 box containing 447 real ostrich feathers, some of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paste-boards.—Stolen at the same time, a large Batteau, with black sides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the above property, so that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; also a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that they may be brought to justice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jersey, Sept. 1, 1791.

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