

WARWICK, August 27.
BIRMINGHAM RIOTERS.

FOUR of the rioters lately tried have been capitally convicted, and Baron Perryn having left town, all the convicts must meet their fate, as his lordship left no reprieve, nor gave any hopes of mercy. The acquittals are all this morning discharged; and the friends of the convicts are coming into town to take farewell. Before the Baron departed, he discharged Underwood and Adams, who were confined for threatening Elwell, a witness for the crown.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The party has, doubtless, great reason to boast of their wisdom in passing sentence of banishment upon Mr. Burke, from the black town of Sinope; they will now have the mortification to hear of that gentleman's thundering and convinced eloquence being displayed in the Upper House; it being his Majesty's wish to distinguish and reward such eminent abilities and integrity, with some special mark of his royal favor, and to retain Mr. Burke still in the service of his country; although he has more pretensions than any man we know to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*. He is to be Lord Beconsfield.

We hear from Kendal, Westmoreland, that the Weavers of that place have left their work in the looms, because them and their masters cannot agree for an advance of wages; a great many of them have left the town, and their families.

As a remarkable instance of strength, there are two brewers, servants at a brewhouse, in London, who, from lifting things of uncommon weight, have brought themselves into the habit of carrying a butt of beer between them in the same manner as others carry a barrel. The weight of which, with the butt, is near one thousand weight.

The news from India will occasion no small uneasiness among the enemies of administration. Their only remedy is in proving (that is, asserting, which to them is the same thing) that Bangalore was not worth powder and shot, and that Tippoo is always more formidable after a defeat than before it.

M. de Verac, the French Minister at the Swiss Cantons, has sent in his dismissal to the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs at Paris. He alleges as his reason for doing so, that as he had received his appointment from the hands of the King, so he no longer thought it honourable to hold it when he could not act in his Majesty's name.

Vesuvius began to pour forth a torrent of lava, on the side of Resini, on the 27th of July. It has done considerable damage to the cultivated part of the mountain, but is much less dreadful in its descent than the former eruptions.

On Thursday night some persons were daring enough to break the windows of the house of a man who had given evidence against one of the rioters at Warwick!

The revenue laws have laid fast hold of one A. B. who is committed to Winchester gaol for a debt to the Crown, of ninety-four thousand four hundred and forty pounds!

Government, it is said, has come to a determination with respect to the family of the late unfortunate Mr. Sutherland, who lately shot himself in Hyde-Park, it has given to the widow and daughters 500l. together with an annuity of 300l.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, Aug. 17.

"On the King's arrival here, he went to the French play-house, accompanied by several officers of that nation. Enemies to that great revolution which has taken place in their country, they came to Stockholm either to seek an asylum in this land of despotism, or to solicit the despot to give them the means to restore to their King, the Nobility and the Clergy, the arbitrary rights which were a curse to the French Nation. These officers labor under a great error, if they imagine that Gustavus will take the least step in favor of the Nobility and Clergy of France.—A Prince whose principal object in the two last revolutions of Sweden, had been to crush those two bodies who lay so heavy, not only upon the nation, but upon the Royal authority. If, then, Gustavus attempts to bring on a counter-revolution, it would be solely in favor of the despotism of the French Monarch; and all those who know his character, are confident that in case of success, he would advise Louis the 16th to fetter all—People, Clergy, and Nobility.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, August 26.

"We have accounts from Spain, that at the pressing instances of the foreign Ministers at the Court of Madrid, the decree of the Spanish Monarch, relative to foreigners, has been so far withdrawn, as not to affect foreigners settled in any of the sea-ports of Spain, or employed in any of the royal manufactories or store houses.

"We learn from Berlin, that the Turkish Ambassador there shewed the greatest joy at receiving the news of peace being concluded, and in the evening illuminated his Hotel in a most superb manner."



CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26.

MR. SEDGWICK, Mr. Macon, and Mr. Venable, took their seats this day.

The committee appointed to draft rules and regulations for the House, reported progress.

It was moved that the rules of the former House should be adopted *pro tempore*. This was objected to by some of the new members who were unacquainted with those rules. The rules were read for information, and then the motion was carried.

A letter was received from the Treasurer of the United States, with a statement of his accounts.

A message was received from the President of the United States communicating to the House sundry acts passed by the Legislatures of different States and transmitted to him during the recess of Congress, viz.—An act of the State of New-Hampshire, ceding to the United States a lighthouse situate within that State;—an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, ratifying one of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and an act of the Legislature of North Carolina, granting to the United States the use of the jails within that State.

A remonstrance was handed to the chair from Thomas Barnes, attorney for Rumsfy, stating the insufficiency of the act for securing to inventors the exclusive advantages of their discoveries and improvements.

A motion was laid on the table, by Mr. Williamson, that a committee be appointed to prepare a bill to amend the act for the encouragement of useful arts.

Order of the day.

In committee of the whole, on the President's Speech.

MR. MUHLENBERG in the Chair.

The address being read, Mr. VINING moved a resolution, of which the following is the purport, "Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an address should be presented to the President of the United States, by the House of Representatives in answer to his speech, to congratulate him on the prosperous situation of the United States;—expressive of the approbation of the House of the wise and prudent measures he has pursued during their recess, in the execution of the duties committed to his charge; promising speedy attention to the important and momentous objects recommended to their consideration, and expressing their approbation of the humane and effectual steps taken, under his direction, for the defence of the Western frontiers."

This resolution was objected to by Messrs. Lawrence and Sedgwick, Smith (S. C.) and Livermore, upon the principle, that it expressed the sense of the House upon points which required further information and investigation before the House could, with propriety, determine. It was difficult to say, before proper documents were laid before the House, whether the measures adopted for the defence of the western frontiers were the most prudent that could be adopted. It was impossible, positively to assert, that the President in the execution of the duties assigned him in carrying into effect the Excise act, had done all for the best. Every member that spoke agreed in expressing his individual opinion, that no doubt the President had acted with his wonted prudence and wisdom in the execution of the trusts reposed in him; but also agreed that it was improper, indeed it was no compliment paid to the President, to approve before a formal examination.

In answer to these objections it was observed, that so far as circumstances had been made known to the members, relative to the steps taken by the President during the recess of the Federal Legislature so far they claimed the approbation of the House, and that the opinion of the House was only meant to be given as far as they were informed. It was urged, that the answer of the House should be a candid expression of their feelings; feelings which the prosperous situation of the country undoubtedly called forth, and which the issue of the measures adopted could not fail to excite.

Several modifications were proposed to the resolution, which was finally agreed to, in substance as follows, viz. "Resolved, That an answer be returned to the President's address, containing assurances of speedy attention to the important objects recommended to the consideration of the Legislature." Thus modified the resolution was reported to and adopted by the House.

A memorial was presented from the distillers in the town of Bolton and vicinity, complaining of the unequal operation of the excise law, and suggesting alterations therein.

A memorial was read from the Sheriff of Suffolk County, Massachusetts respecting prisoners of the United States.

A resolution was adopted, directing the Clerk to cause three of the city newspapers, at the election of the respective members, to be left at their lodgings. Mr. Giles presented a petition from Mr. William Witlock of the town of Petersburg (Virginia) which was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following members were appointed a committee to examine the credentials of persons returned as members of the House, viz. Messrs. Livermore, Boudinot, Gerry, Gilman, Bourne, (R.) Hillhouse and Steele.

A resolution which had been laid on the table, contemplating the appointment of a committee of contested elections was taken up.

Mr. Livermore was opposed to such an appointment. The constitution, he said, had fixed the mode of judging contested elections, at least to determine so far that the House should be the judges of contested elections of their own members. He was of opinion that the forms to be observed in the trial should not be fixed before a case of contested election occurred. He totally disapproved of the idea of delegating to a committee this power of judging, expressly given to them by the Constitution. Such a transfer of power, he conceived, would be as unconstitutional as to delegate a legislative authority. In the British parliament, it was true, a committee was made the judge of contested elections; but there was no higher authority there, he observed, to prevent them from delegating this power; when here the people of the United States had clearly spoken in their constitution, and determined the judges of the elections.

Mr. Vining stated, that his object in wishing the resolution adopted, was to procure expedition, save expence, and secure fairness of decision in determining contested elections. He hoped the constitution would be no obstacle to the attainment of these desiderata. Perhaps, he suggested, it might be found necessary to leave to the House a final vote, after the work of the committee had been laid before them.

Mr. White said he clearly saw great inconvenience in permitting cases of contested elections to come directly before the House. The delays and consequent expence of examining witnesses before the House, he stated, would be very great. He was of opinion that a committee appointed for that purpose should examine the evidences bro't forward, arrange them, and lay them in order before the House for their information; but then he insisted, on the necessity of letting the determination depend upon a vote of the House.

The House adjourned without taking a question on the resolution, until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.

The Speaker communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Library Company of Philadelphia, enclosing sundry resolutions of the Company for granting to the Members of both houses of Congress, as full and free use of the books as if they were members of the said company.

Mr. Livermore presented the petition of Mrs. McLeary, widow of Col. McLeary, who was killed at Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775, praying for half-pay, for reasons expressed in said petition.

Mr. Sylvester presented a representation of John Younglove, containing a full account of his situation in consequence of the wounds he received in the late war, for which he had been put on the pension list.

Also a memorial of sundry persons designed to invalidate and counteract the above representation.

Mr. Ward presented sundry petitions from persons praying compensations, &c. for services during the late war.

Mr. White presented the petition of Charles Gardner, praying to be placed on the pension list.

Mr. Gerry presented the petition of John Taylor, praying to be placed on the pension list.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) presented sundry petitions and memorials from several persons for commutation or half pay.

All the above memorials and petitions were referred to the Secretary of War.

The memorial of the Sheriff of the County of Suffolk (Massachusetts) was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Gerry, Learned and Sterrett.

Mr. Gerry presented the petition of Susanna Fowle, widow of Lieut. Fowle, who died at Rock Landing, State of Georgia, in the service of the United States; referred to Messrs. Gerry, Wadsworth and Ward.

The petition of Francis and Isaac Choate, presented by Mr. Ward, praying to be reimbursed certain losses and expences incurred in consequence of being captured by the Indians, was read, and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Ward, White and Smith, (N. H.)

A petition from Reuben Weed, presented by Mr. Lawrence, and a petition of sundry inhabitants of the Western Territory, presented by Mr. Smith (S. C.) were read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Fitzsimons presented a petition from a committee of the public creditors who loaned money to the United States, between September 1777, and March 1778—read and laid on the table.

A petition of Charles Heatley, presented by Mr. Tucker, was referred to the Secretary of State.

A message was received from the President of the United States by the Secretary at War, with the Reports of General Scott and Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Wilkinson, copy of the instructions to those officers from the President, &c.—These were laid on the table.

Mr. Madison, of the committee appointed for that purpose, reported an address in answer to the President's Speech—which was read the first and second time, and, on motion of Mr. Vining, referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair.
The committee considered the same by paragraphs, and made no amendments—they then rose and reported to the house—the