

With respect to the trials of the rioters, he disapproved of the conduct of government in them. The witnesses of the sufferers were permitted to be intimidated by the populace, and thereby prevented from giving proper evidence; some were acquitted, though guilty on the clearest evidence, and every partiality shewn the culprits. The pardon granted to the rioter Hands, he compared to that granted some years ago, for similar reasons, to the notorious Macquirk; and when justice was suffered to take its course, and verdicts found for the sufferers, the damages allowed were far from being sufficient. Viewing matters in this light, and which he hoped the house would see and feel with him, he found himself obliged, for the honor of the Church and State of England, to attempt to explore and redress those grievances; he therefore would move, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying that he will order to be laid before the House, an account of the information received by his ministers concerning the conduct of the magistrates of Warwick and Worcestershire, relative to the riots in Birmingham in July 1791, and what had been the conduct of his majesty's ministers in consequence thereof, &c."

The motion was seconded by Mr. GREY.

Sir ROBERT LAWLEY said, that he had received a requisition, signed by many respectable persons among his constituents (of Warwickshire) that he should, if the characters of the Birmingham magistrates were attacked in the course of the debate expected this evening, take an opportunity of vindicating them, and to express their grateful sense of the proper conduct of those gentlemen on the occasion alluded to. His own opinion on the subject was, that the Hon. Gentleman was stirring up the members of a dying flame.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS said, that to the elaborate declamations of the Hon. Gentleman, and to his garbled statement of occurrences, he should oppose a plain narrative of facts; and the House, he doubted not, would come to a proper decision on the subject. Whatever might have been the remote causes of the animosities in question, he would not now consider; the effects were visible; the operation of a mob he thought the worst political evil. The latter causes of dissension between the Dissenters and Church Party at Birmingham were, he said, more of a political than of a religious nature; these had been excited and favored by the perpetual circulation of inflammatory and seditious writings; these had prejudiced the minds of one party against the other; and the immediate causes of the flame breaking out, were, 1st, the notice of the intended celebration of the French Revolution; and, 2dly, the appearance of the scandalous and inflammatory hand-bill. He then detailed the steps taken by gentlemen in the business from the first account received, to the execution of the criminals. The first accounts received by government were on the Saturday morning following the commencement of the riots, and instantly orders were issued from the Secretary of State's and the War Office, for the nearest troops to Birmingham to march to that place. These were at Nottingham, and so expeditiously were the orders conveyed and executed, that the troops were in Birmingham on the evening of the same day of which the accounts were first received. Soon after their arrival, the tumults were quelled. Respecting the legal part of the transactions, Mr. Chamberlayne, Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. Justice Bond, and a Barrister to assist them, were immediately sent to make the necessary enquiries; the result of which was, that 13 persons appeared to them to deserve to be rigorously and capitally prosecuted, which they were; five of whom were sentenced to die, and of which number one was pardoned, on the most positive proofs of perfect innocence. He concluded by expressing his hostility to the motion.

Mr. WYNDHAM was of opinion, that notwithstanding what he had heard, there was something dark and mysterious in several parts of the bu-

ness, which seemed to call for an earnest enquiry.

Mr. JENKINSON, in a short speech, defended the conduct of government in the entire transaction; he thought they had acted with integrity and vigor.

After some further conversation the question was put, and the House divided—Ayes 46—Noes 189.

Majority 143 against Mr. Whitbread's motion. Adjourned.

The Proclamation offends—grossly offends all those seditious persons, who, with such industrious zeal are endeavoring to sow the seeds of discontent in the minds of the people; and therefore it is natural they should express their disapprobation of it. But those who love their country and admire the constitution under which it has so long flourished, consider this Proclamation as a most necessary measure.

It is called by the hirelings of the seditious party, "an unheard of species of Inquisition," and it certainly is to them an Inquisition that they have a right to dread—for neither their words nor their actions can honestly stand the test of enquiry.

Had Ministry issued an order that was to operate contrary to law, there might indeed be just reason to complain; but when the Proclamation enjoins no more than the constitution warrants—the statutes enact—and the peace of the public requires, he must be an incendiary whose views are thwarted, that dares to find fault with it.

Will any man pretend to say, that there are not a set of people hired for the purpose of biasing the minds of the lower class of people, and put them out of humor with our constitution, that they insinuate themselves into ale-houses, taverns and debating societies, in order by pamphlets, hand-bills, or oral persuasives to lead the minds of the populace from their loyalty and obedience? It therefore is become the duty of Ministers to check this spirit of sedition in the beginning—to nip the treason in its bud, and bring all such daring incendiaries to that punishment which the law—not the proclamation, provided.—The proclamation is but declaratory of the law, and the law is a legitimate offspring of the Constitution.

Yesterday the gentleman who has undertaken to raise the Royal George, brought up one of the stern gallery windows.

The Earl of Wycombe is shortly to be married to Miss Hunt, of Seymour place, with a fortune of 200,000l.

LITERARY CLUB.

On Tuesday last this celebrated society balloted for a Member to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of their excellent founder, Sir Joshua Reynolds. The following 12 members were present: His Grace the Duke of Leeds, Earl Spencer, the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, Lords Macartney, Lucan, and Palmerston, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Charles Buxton, Mr. Boswell, Mr. Malone, Mr. Burke, jun. and Dr. George Fordyce: When the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. John Douglas, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of the most noble Order of the Garter, proposed by the Right Hon. Charles James Fox and Edmund Malone, Esq. was unanimously elected. Such an accession of talents and literature as this venerable Prelate brings to the Club, of which Johnson said—"there is no such Club as ours," is a proud circumstance. The number is now complete, and it is hoped may long continue so. *Esto perpetua!*

BASSETTERRE, (St. Chris.) July 19.

CAPTURE OF SERINGAPATAM.

A vessel bound from England to Dominica, fell in with a ship dispatched by Lord Cornwallis from the East-Indies, with the glorious news of the defeat of Tippoo, and the surrender of his capital. The Capt. of the Indiaman hailed the above vessel, and desired her commander to come on board, which he did, and found there Lord Cornwallis's Aid-de-Camp, who wrote a short letter to Governor Orde, and enclosed him the Madras Gazette with the particulars. A gentleman whose veracity may be depended on, has arrived here from Dominica:—

He saw the Gazette, which mentions, "That Lord Cornwallis pushed on the siege with the greatest vigor.—The alacrity of the army in general, and the alertness with which the approaches were carried on by Gen. Meadows, was such, that notwithstanding every inch of ground was bravely and vigorously defended by Tippoo, who commanded in person every post of danger, the enemy were drove from all their out-works, and the Sultan and garrison were confined to the citadel, from whence he offered to accede to any terms of peace Lord Cornwallis might dictate. Seringapatam surrendered by capitulation. Tippoo gave up half his dominions, and upwards of three millions of pounds sterl.—The day after the treaty was signed, the Sultan with his two sons one of 11 years old and the other 7, marched through the British army, which was drawn up to receive him—he had a melancholy but soldierly look—he went to Lord Cornwallis, and delivering his two sons to his Lordship as hostages for the performance of the treaty, said, he hoped his Lordship would be a father to them. In the general orders the day after the treaty, his Lordship, after the usual thanks to the army, mentions Tippoo's gallantry in defending his capital in very honorable terms.—A day or two after the surrender of Seringapatam, Lord Cornwallis visited the two Indian Princes, and presented one of them with an elegant fusée, and the other with a case of pistols, with which they seemed highly pleased.—Seringapatam, with all the Mysore country, is to be restored to Tippoo; but all the extensive and luxuriant country between the Ghauts and the British settlements, remain with the English—the Allies are to have the provinces bordering on their dominions. All the petty Princes are restored to their former rights."

PROVIDENCE, August 9.

There were distilled in this state, from foreign and domestic materials, in three months, next preceding the first of July last, 169,528½ gallons of Spirits:—The duties on the Spirits delivered, from the several distilleries, during that time, amount to 19,395 dollars 7 cents 2½ mills.

BOSTON, August 11.

Extract of a letter from the Commandant of the Islands of St. Peters and Miquelon, to the Consul of France, in Boston, dated the 24th of July, 1792.

"As we are absolutely in want of fresh provisions, I wish you would be so kind as to endeavor to persuade the Americans to bring us live oxen, sheep, poultry, &c. They will surely find a market for them, more especially with the frigates which have the cash.

"I cannot conceive what has prevented the Americans from bringing us boards this year. They would have sold them, for we are absolutely in want of them."

If the information is well founded, that a French Squadron, bound to this port, has been spoke with—we may conclude that tranquility is completely restored in the French islands.

The French fleets in the West-Indies, are stationed for three years.—The Squadron expected here, has been there two years. They of course need recruiting—and we shall with pleasure hail them welcome.

On the 12th of October next, will be completed three centuries since the immortal COLUMBUS put foot on the new world—already the light of the old. It is the true asylum of the Oppressed—the nurse of Genius—and the school of Liberty.

WINCHESTER, August 13.

A letter from Paris (in the new French settlement in the Western Country) dated July 17, states, That intelligence had been received at Fort Jefferson of the death of Major True-man, Mr. Freeman, Debachi and Jar-rat. That this information was bro't by two prisoners, who were labouring in a cornfield, and made their escape. The one was taken prisoner at the time General Harmar was defeated—the other is William Duer, of Captain Buchanan's company of Levies.—They further inform, that on the 25th of June a party of Indians took

eight men prisoners, who were marching near Fort Jefferson; that when they had moved, the prisoners some distance from the Fort, they divided them—four were given to the Chippewas, and four to the Shawanese: that the Shawanese burnt the four unfortunately assigned to them; that the Chippewas took their home, to the intent of making labourers of them; that the Indians are determined for war, and will not treat, but will kill every white person that attempts to go to them, either with or without a flag; that their present plan is to cut off the escorts of provisions destined to the out-posts, and by that means oblige the troops stationed there to surrender; and that for this purpose they keep two spies constantly out.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, August 15.

The Stockholders of the Society for establishing useful Manufactures, are notified that an annual Election for Directors will be held at the Court-House in Newark, on the first Monday in October next.

The Directors of said Society have given notice, that they have made choice of part of the counties of Essex and Bergen for the principal seats of their Factories, and for the township of Paterfon; and that it appears to the said Directors, conducive to the interest of the said Society, if agreeable to the inhabitants of the said district, that the said inhabitants should become a body politic and corporate.

NEW-HAVEN, August 15.

On Sunday the 5th inst. the farmhouse of John Burgis, Esq. of Guilford, was robbed of a silver watch, by two persons in disguise. There were two young women in the house, whom the robbers threatened with taking their lives, if they did not discover to them Mr. Burgis's money—but they refused to give them any information; and being attacked by a large dog, the girls escaped while the thieves were defending themselves against the faithful animal, and for fear of being taken, they made a precipitate flight, with the watch only. A negro fellow has been committed to goal, on suspicion of being one of the robbers. The above watch was stolen just 21 years before, from the same house, and on the same day of the week; all the family then attending public worship.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 15.

William Wilson, near the Stonyford bridge, Wallkill, in Ulster county, having conceived a violent aversion to a young man in the neighbourhood, an apprentice to a Mr. Agar, on account of his paying his addresses to an only daughter of Wilson, on Friday last, as the young man was leaving his house, having been sent there on an errand by his master, most inhumanly, according to a previous declared intention, shot him instantly dead. Not contented with thus having destroyed a fellow man, but farther to satiate his savage barbarity, with the butt end of the musket cruelly mutilated and bruised the face of the corpse. The murderer was immediately seized, and now in Kingston gaol awaits his trial and fate—by which it is to be hoped the world will be delivered from so fell a monster.

On Tuesday the 7th instant, John Bull, of Hamptonburgh, near Blooming-Grove, having had some uneasiness with his wife at breakfast, respecting a familiarity she suspected him to be guilty of with some neighbouring woman, immediately after, with a halter, put a period to his own existence in his orchard.

On the 3d inst. the son of James Anger, of Gofhen, was unfortunately killed by an horse running away with him, and dashing his head against a post.

BENNINGTON, (Ver.) Aug. 10.

Tuesday night last, a soldier of Capt. Eaton's company of the third United States regiment now quartered in this town, being as was supposed intoxicated with liquor, imprudently transgressed the rules of the encampment, by pressing on the sentry, and was shot dead: a solemn warning to his surviving comrades not to trespass on decorum, or submit to a de-negation of their senses by indulging appetite at the expense of reason. The verdict in the case was "accidental death."