

the reception which Mr. Fawkener experienced from the Czarina, and the Russian Ministers, on his arrival, was not only the most polite but the most cordial that any of his predecessors ever met with at that Court; and at the time of the informant's departure from that city, it was positively said that the Empress had agreed to submit herself, in the most candid manner, to the mediation of the allied powers.

His Majesty having considered the heavy expence which must attend a Grand Review of the Fleet, prudently gave the measure up; but being desirous of merely seeing it before it will be laid up, has appointed Friday the 22d of July instant for that purpose: He will be attended by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and the Port Admiral, Roddam.

JULY 20.

The Birmingham mob, on Sunday, was computed to consist of full three thousand men and boys—a number ten times greater than was ever actively employed in promoting the conflagrations in the city, in the year 1780.

The Birmingham Gazette of Monday, brought by this day's post, gives only the handbills addressed to the Rioters by Lord Aylesford and the Magistrates, and which are inserted in this Paper—without stating the progress of the Mob, or giving any account whatever of their depredations.—Self preservation, no doubt, has operated on the minds of the Conductors in such a manner, as to produce this silence.

#### BIRMINGHAM RIOTS.

The prospect to the peaceable inhabitants of this Town, we rejoice to say, was less gloomy on the departure of our last dispatches, than it had been on any of the dreadful days which preceded. The citizens were consoled AT LENGTH by the appearance of the military. This consolation rested, however, more on the name than the number, for the two troops of horse which arrived, were together, not more than EIGHTY. The Rioters were then extending their devastations at some distance from Birmingham, and their

direction was marked only by the fires which their fury had kindled. A hope was entertained that the dread of effectual resistance would prevent their return to the town, and that if not dispersed by their fears, their division into several bodies, may subject them more easily to the superiority of discipline.

Having thus briefly featured the state of affairs on Monday evening, we now hasten to pursue the detail.

It is impossible to describe the distress and dismay of the inhabitants on Saturday night. No information had arrived of the approach of any troops; and it was known that lists were in the hands of the mob, of many houses in the town, destined to fall; and that they were joined by parties of drunken prostitutes and thieves from all quarters, whose object was plunder. Very happily, however, overcome with fatigue and liquor, the major part of them lay all the night like senseless stones in the fields round Moseley, and did not come into Birmingham.

On Sunday morning the mob proceeded to King's Wood, where they destroyed the dissenting meeting-house: They also went to Dr. Wethering's, at Edgbaston-hall, who, by the gift of money, and surrender of his cellar containing liquors of upwards of 200l. value, bought them off. In the evening they went to King's Norton, pillaging and burning the farms there. Those occupied by the Dissenters, all falling sacrifices to their fury.

The following Address was circulated among the rioters, without producing any good effect:

*Birmingham, Sunday, 17th July, 1791.*

Important INFORMATION to the Friends of the Church and King.

*Friends and Fellow Churchmen,*

Being convinced you are unacquainted that the great losses which are sustained by your burning and destroying of the houses of so many individuals, 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 best computation that can be made, will amount to upwards of One Hundred Thousand Pounds; the whole of which enormous sum will be charged upon the respective parishes, and paid out of the rates:

We, therefore, as your Friends, conjure you immediately to desist from the destruction of any more houses; otherwise the very proceedings which your zeal for shewing your attachment to the Church and King, will inevitably be the means of most seriously injuring innumerable families who are hearty supporters of Government, and bring on an addition of taxes, which yourselves, and the rest of the Friends of the Church, will for years feel a very grievous burthen.

This, we assure you, was the case in London, when there were so many houses and public buildings burnt and destroyed in the year 1780; and you may rely upon it, will be so here on the present occasion.

And we must observe to you, that any further violent proceedings will more offend your King and Country, than serve the cause of him and church.

FELLOW CHURCHMEN,

As you love your King, regard his laws and restore peace.

God save the King.

This was signed by Lord Aylesford and the Magistrates.

Two troops of light horse set out from Nottingham on Sunday morning at half past ten, and arrived in Birmingham at half past ten at night; but as they were greatly fatigued by the journey, they did not attempt to oppose the insurgents.

The rioters returned from the country into Birmingham, on Sunday evening, and in the course of that night, burnt or otherwise destroyed nine houses, without the least opposition.

The light horse, who were at the Swan inn, having refreshed themselves, were all in readiness to mount and quell the disturbances; but, as they were only two troops, it was thought they should not attempt any opposition until more aid arrived.

On Monday, however, the mob had withdrawn from Birmingham, and the great body was at King's Norton, in Worcestershire.