

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1791.

NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription,
The Writings on Government,
of the celebrated
THOMAS PAINE,
to wit,
The AMERICAN CRISIS, 12 Numbers,
COMMON SENSE,
(both written during the late war)
And—The RIGHTS of MAN.

The writings of Mr. Paine being universally esteemed and celebrated, on both sides the Atlantic, by all true friends to liberty and the rights of Man; are, to a people like the Americans (who are so rapidly rising in the scale of civilization, and so rapidly mind them of their privileges) to guard them against the political errors which have sprung up among us—to point out to them the advantages of their present elective representative government, over that of every other;—and the necessity of the most ferocious watch-dogs against innovations and encroachments, of every species, (on the unalienable and constitutional rights and liberties, which, as freemen, they now enjoy)—the publishers therefore preface not to offer any thing farther in their commendation, so to induce the citizens of the United States, no politics themselves, of its invaluable publication as the one only correct.

CONDITIONS.
I. This work will be printed on elegant type, on good clean paper, in octavo, and will be neatly bound and lettered.
II. The price to subscribers 1/6 for every hundred pages. (The number of pages will amount to between 3 and 400.)
III. The money to be paid on publication of the work.
IV. Those who subscribe for 12 shall have a 15th gratis—those who procure 24 subscribers shall be entitled to one for his trouble, and bookellers shall receive the customary allowance.
* Subscriptions received by C. R. and G. Webster, the publishers, in Albany—and by the Printer hereof.

Just Published and now selling by the Printer hereof,
THE LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT;
CONTAINING

I. The following Stories, mostly taken from the history of America, and adorned with Cuts, viz.
Story of Columbus—Story of Capt. John Smith, who first settled Virginia—Story of the First Settlers in New-England—Story of the Pequot War—Story of Philip's War—Story of a Girl eighteen years old, who, by the Indians—Story of the taking of Doctor of the Burning of Skenehead—Story and Speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief—Story of Charles Churchill, the Poet—Story of Gen. Pittman and the Wolf—Story of Gen. Putnam, while a Prisoner—Story of a Grateful Dog—Stories of a Faithful Dog—Story of the treatment of African Slaves—Story of Governor Telcott of Connecticut—Account of the Buffalo—Lamentation of an old Female slave—Story of the Young Cottagers.
II. Rudiments of English Grammar.
III. A Federal Catechism, being a short and easy explanation of the Constitution of the United States.
IV. General principles of Government and Commerce.

V. The Farmer's Catechism, containing plain rules of husbandry.
All adapted to the capacities of children.
By NOAH WEBSTER, Jan.
Attorney at Law.

Massachusetts Semi-annual STATE LOTTERY
CLASS SECOND

SCHEME of the 4th class of the semi-annual State Lottery, to commence drawing on or before Thursday the 13th of October next.
NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.
25000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, are 125000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and one half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 03	10000 is	100
2	3000 are	6000
3	2000	6000
6	1000	6000
10	500	5000
30	200	6000
80	100	8000
90	50	4500
100	40	4000
120	39	3600
160	20	3200
200	10	2000
7585	8	60680

8388 Prizes.
16612 Blanks

25000 Tickets, of the above Class, may be had of the several MANAGERS, who will pay the prize on demand, or of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth—and at other places as usual.

WANTED,
A quantity of
BEEF CATTLE,
for which part CASH, and a generous price will be given, if delivered in 8 or 10 days, by
DANIEL BUTLER.
Northampton, Sept. 12, 1791.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription, THIRTY FOUR
SERMONS,
On the most useful and Important
SUBJECTS;
Adapted to the
FAMILY AND CLOSET.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A. M.
Late PRESIDENT of the College in PRINCETON,
IN TWO VOLUMES.
To which are prefixed,
A SERMON on the Death of Mr. DAVIES,
By SAMUEL FINLEY, D. D.
And another discourse on the same occasion,
together with an ELEGIAC POEM,
to the memory of Mr. DAVIES.

By THOMAS GIBBONS, D. D.

RECOMMENDATION.
PRESIDENT DAVIES's character as a Preacher is so well known, and the Sermons here proposed to be re-printed have so long justly been celebrated, so much acquired after by the ferocious and judicious, and are so much needed for the promotion of personal and family religion, that was private of the design, will afford it our constance and with it universal success.

CONDITIONS.
I. The work shall be printed with a fair Type on good Paper, & will be put to press as soon as five hundred copiers are subscribed for.
II. It will be contained in about 1100 pages.
III. The price to Subscribers will be *Fifteen Shillings*, handsomely bound and lettered, (with the English Edition costs nearly double that sum).
IV. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh gratis.
V. The Money to be paid as soon as the work is completed and read for delivery.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by William Butler, the intended publisher, and by a number of Gentlemen in whole hands Subscription papers are lodged.

Just Imported from London, by
Levi Shepard,
And now ready for sale at his New Store, near his Dwelling House, in Northampton, a quantity of
HARD WARE, such as

STEEL PLATE SAWS,
SADLER'S WARE,
KNIVES & FORKS, of various Sorts.
FILES, of all kinds.
PAINTER'S COLOURS;
together with
DYES, STUFFS,

Which will be offered for Sale, upon the lowest terms for CASH or FLAX, (as he would wish to encourage our Home Manufacture.) He has likewise for sale all kinds of WEST-INDIA GOODS, in large or small quantities. WINES of various Sorts. An assortment of ENGLISH & INDIA GOODS,
In short every kind of GOOD that are necessary and convenient for the use of the FARMER.
Northampton, Sept. 1791.

CASH,
And a generous price given for
BUTTER,
By SETH WRIGHT, at his Store in Northampton,
September 7, 1791.

WANTED as an Apprentice to the Blacksmith's business, a smart active Lad, about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire of
BOHAN CLAPP,
Northampton, September 7, 1791.

SAVE COST,
ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Book or Note, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same by the middle of October next—Payment will be received in Cash, Butter, Flax Seed or Beef—in particular all those who engaged him Flax-Seed, Beef or Butter, the half season, and did not fulfil their engagements, may expect immediate Call if not prevented by payment. All who neglect this invitation may expect to pay, in addition to their respective Accounts, Justice's Sheriff's and Attorney's fees.
SETH DWIGHT,
Williamburgh, Sept. 7, 1791.

NEW-YORK, September 21.
Yesterday arrived the Ship Hope, Capt. SERVICE, in 60 days from London. By this arrival we have received several London Papers in the TWENTYSEVEN, July, from which the following IMPORTANT ARTICLES are extracted—

LONDON, July 14.
ACCOUNTS received on Tuesday night from Berlin state, that on the 18th of June, Count Osterman, the Russian Vice-Chancellor, explicitly and formally declared to the British and Prussian envoys at the Court of Peterburgh, by the express order of the Empress, "that Her Imperial Majesty resigned unalterably determined not to litigate in any terms of peace for of those the originally proposed in the course of the last year," viz. that she should retain possession for ever of Oczakow and its district, from the Bog to the Neiter.

The breaking up of Congress at Saffrow, on the 8th of the same month, it is said, was owing to the conduct of Baron Herbert and Count Eberhard, the Austrian Plenipotentiaries, who brought forward a new claim on the part of their sovereign, to certain Turkish provinces where they demanded the price of a definitive peace, and the renouval of the Armistice. This claim the Turkish ministers contemptuously rejected, as being a direct violation of the treaty of Reichenbach.

JULY 15.
In the Mail of yesterday, mention is made, that Lieut. Gen. Kutusoff had crossed the Danube with a division of the Russian Army, and on the 15th June, near Badakoa, had attacked and defeated a body of 23,000 Turks and Tartarians, under the command of Chaw Beshy Ghery, and the Seraskier Achmed Pacha, three other Bahaws, and five Tartarian Sultans. The exchange between London and Paris is now at 23 pence.

Lord Stanhope having thought proper to decline the chair, Mr. Rous undertook that arduous office. A number of toasts were drank, suited to the occasion.

Yesterday a number of idle people assembled at the front of Newgate, and with many threats demanded the liberation of Lord George Gordon, that he might participate with his worthy brethren in the celebration of the fourteenth of July.

The mob in a short time became so numerous, that it was deemed necessary to call in the assistance of the military. A body of soldiers were in consequence sent for; and on their arrival, the mob, who had an insub before threatened Newgate with destruction, immediately dispersed.

but their resentment being once swayed, soon became inflamed, and their insubordinate communications to certain religious conventicles, which they conceived an opposite, though not less inflammable spirit, originated.

By eight o'clock, upwards of two thousand persons were collected: their first object was to break all the windows of the house—they then proceeded to Dr. Priestley's new meeting house which they shortly consumed by fire. The old meeting house became next the object of their fury, and shared the same fate. Irritated by one another and the Dissenters, they determined (with a voice) to destroy Dr. Priestley's dwelling house at Fairhill, one mile from Birmingham. It accordingly was set on fire about midnight, and before seven o'clock the following morning, was entirely demolished. Welcome to hear his library and laboratory, with all his philosophical apparatus, were contained, as well as every other article in the house. The Doctor was apprized of their intentions to time to retire with his family to a house in the neighbourhood. On Friday morning nine persons were found dead in the streets, and several others have been dangerously wounded, by the falling of houses, &c. &c.

Many books belonging to some of the principal dissenters, have been marked for destruction; and unless the arrival of the military should put an end to the commotion, the consequences may prove fatal to the whole town. Trade is entirely at a stand, and every thing is in the greatest confusion.

RIOT AT BIRMINGHAM.
Friday Evening, July 15.
This day after the mob had completed the destruction of Dr. Priestley's house and laboratory, by fire, and also his garden, the Earl of Aylesford, and some other Gentlemen, led a great part of the rioters from Sparkbrook to Birmingham, in hopes of dispersing them but without effect.

A great number, about one o'clock, assembled round the elegant mansion of Mr. John Ryland (formerly the residence of Mr. Baskerville, the celebrated painter), which had lately been enlarged and beautified at a great expense. The mob's footing means were adopted to make them difficult to be dispersed, for first inducing them to retire, but to no purpose; for, first calculating the contents of the cellar, they then set fire to the house and furniture. The conflagration was dreadful.

The rioters being divided into parties, and meditating the destruction of several other houses, about three o'clock in the afternoon, commotion and alarm seemed to have succeeded all other sensations in the minds of the inhabitants; business was given over, and the troops were all that up. The inhabitants were traversing the streets in crowds, not knowing what to do, and horror was visible in every countenance.

About half past three, the inhabitants were summoned by the bellman to assemble in the New Church-yard; two Magistrates attended in an adjacent room and swore in several hundred constables, composed of every description of inhabitants, who marched away to disperse the rioters, who were beginning to attack the house of Mr. Hanton, paper-merchant, in the High Street. This was easily effected, there being not more than half a dozen drunken wretches then assembled on the spot.

From thence they proceeded to the next of John Taylor, Esq. barrister. These five hundred pounds were offered them to defile, but those papists, for they immediately set fire to that beautiful mansion, which together with its furniture, fabrics, office, great hall, hot house, &c. are reduced to a heap of ruins.

By the afternoon the following hand bill was distributed:

Birmingham, July 16.
It is earnestly requested, that every true friend to the Church of England, and to the Law of his Country, will reflect how much the continuance of the present proceedings will impair that church and that king they are intended to support; and how highly unlawful it is to destroy the rights and properties of any of our countrymen. And all true friends to the town and trade of Birmingham in particular, are entreated to forbear immediately from all riotous and violent proceedings, dispersing and returning peacefully to their trade and calling, as the only way to do credit to themselves and their cause, and to promote the peace, happiness, and prosperity of this great and flourishing town.

God Save THE KING!
Aylesford
R. Finch
R. Lawley
R. Lawley, jun.
R. Moland
Edward Carver
John Brooke
Chas. R. Spencer
H. Gridwell Lewis
Charles Curtis
Spencer Madan
W. Wilkes

The hand bill has not produced the salutary effects which were wished.

This moment Mr. Hanton's country house, about two miles from Birmingham, is on fire. Unhappy correspondence has taken place. A number of all professions are moving their goods, some to places of private security, others into the country. Plunder is now the order of the day. No military force is nearer than Derby, and nothing but military force can now suppress them.

Friday Evening, July 15.
The rioters are now demolishing the beautiful house of Mr. George Hamphrey, and that of William Rusfel, Esq. a little further on in the Oxford road. The shops are still kept shut up, and no military yet arrived; dreadful depredations are expected in the course of this night! The remains of several poor wretches who had got drunk, and were burnt to death in Mr. Ryland's cellar, have been dug out; one so much burnt, that he was recognized only by the buckle in one of his shoes; what could be collected of his remains have been just taken away in a basket. Another has been brought from the ruin of Dr. Priestley's house, who is supposed to have been killed by a fall of some of the buildings.

The people who demolished Mr. Hamphrey's house laboured in as cool and orderly a manner as if they had been employed by the owner at so much per day.

Sunday, eleven o'clock in the Morning.
No military yet arrived. Last night the people of Birmingham were assembling spectators of the intended demolition of Molesley Hall, the property of John Taylor, Esq. but in the occupation of Lady Cathampton. Fortunately, Lady Cathampton, who is blind, was removed to a place of safety by Sir Robert Lawley, who took her in his own carriage to Canwell.

About twelfth morning a most awful scene presented itself! Four dreadful fires within a mile of each other! It is certain that the house of William Russell, Esq. and that of Mr. Hawes, of Moily, have shared the fate of Molesley Hall.