their present warlike Preparations in Europe
ica, and America.

s. Yesterday, at Half after Eleven, the
tended at St. James's, to know his Majesty's
when he would be waited on with the City
Remonstrance, and Petition; they waited 'til
minutes after Two, when the Levee being
, with the Remembrancer, were admitted
loset, when Mr. Sheriff Townsend addressed
his Majesty in the following Words:-

y it please your Majesty,

Order of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and
the City of London, in Common-Hall as-
ve took the earliest Opportunity, as was our
wait upon your Majesty; and being pre-
one of your Majesty's Houshold, who in-
that it was your Majesty's Pleasure to re-
his Day, wait on your Majesty, humbly to
en your Majesty will please to be attended
mble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition."

his MAJESTY *was pleased to return the following* ANSWER.

e Case is entirely new, I will take Time to
it, and transmit you an Answer by one of
al Secretaries of State."

informed by a Gentleman lately arrived
Continent, that above Five Weeks ago there
ips of War at Cadiz, near 20 of which are
he Line, ready to put to Sea at Two Hours
d several of their Sails were actually bent;
here were near the same Number in the Ca-
t would be ready to go to Sea in a Week.

n H—ley spoke with great warmth upon
, calling such a Meeting *factious* and *seditio-*
id, "For his Part, as a Member of P——,
ake the earliest Opportunity of bringing all
signed the Remonstrance to the Bar of the
answer to such Conduct." Upon which
T——d replied, "Why then, by God's
ou shall begin with me, as I am determined
f the first Subscribers."

that Sir Edward Hawke, accompanied by
of the Lords of the Admiralty, will set out
ke a Survey of Milford Haven, which has
steemed one of the best Ports in the King-
he stationing of a Fleet in Time of War.

. Israel Wilkes, Esq; Brother to the cele-
ot, is appointed British Consul at Aleppo,
d he and his Family are now preparing for
e thither. This Gentleman, who has ne-
the Opposition, had a Place given him du-
rl of Bute's Administration. He is a Gen-
ery solid Parts, and great Abilities.

idently asserted that Lord Mansfield will be
cellor very soon.

a noble Lord's Reasons for alledging that
rate Enemies the French, have already
portant Blow, against this Nation in a cer-
r of the Globe, are actually preparing to
re an august Assembly.

said, that a Number of Agents, employed
——ry, are gone down into the different
nd Boroughs, in order to prevent any Re-
taking Place.

Personage in a late Conference with a pa-
leman, urged his Dislike of the present
etitions. On which his Lordship said, you
Liege, it has always been customary to ad-
Throne for Redress of Grievances: To
——y hastily replied, "*The Law of Custom*
Fools, but it shall never govern me."

from the Confines of Switzerland, dated
lt. says, "We are still in Confusion, and
d with the Nature or Extent of the Se-
h broke out the Day before Yesterday.
our choice Spirits, who succeed but too
Endeavours to stifle every Resentment of
onour and Humanity. Geneva, heretofore
Piety, is now become a true Tower of

ers from Minorca mention a Report pre-
, that Occasion has been given lately, for
me secret Designs of our old Enemies be-
Agitation against that Island.

rvable, that a certain foreign Ambassador
e Weeks past, discontinued all Conferences
nistry; and a Rumour now prevails, that
here will be of no long Continuance.

rted for certain, that the several Arma-
fitting out in the Ports of the Mediterra-

inted, most kinds of BLANKS
ts, with their proper BONDS
PRINTING-WORK performed

LIAM GREEN.

pean, belonging to the French and Spaniards, are to form a combined Squadron, in order to effectually chastise the Insolence of the Barbary Corsairs. 'Tis even said with an Air of Authority, the Dey of Algiers will be the first Object of Resentment, in Return for the many Piracies and Depredations committed by his Cruizers on the Subjects of their most Christian and Catholic Majesties.

March 25. Yesterday, betwixt XII and I o'Clock, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by Sir Wm. Stephenson, Alderman Trecothick, and the Two Sheriffs, followed by several of the Common Council and Liverymen of this City, in upwards of Sixty Carriages, went from Guildhall, to St. James's, to present the Address, Remonstrance, and Petition (the Streets were lined with an incredible Number of People from the Mansion-House, to St. James's Palace) where they arrived about Two o'Clock; they were introduced into the Presence Chamber, by the Lord in Waiting, where his Majesty was seated on his Throne, attended by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland on his Right and Left, and a great Number of the Nobility; the Remonstrance was attempted to be read by the Common Serjeant, but he was so ill, that he could not go through with it; upon which it was given to the Town Clerk, who read it with an audible Voice.

The Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Livery of the City of London, in Common-Hall assembled.

To the KING'S *Most Excellent* MAJESTY.

"*May it please your Majesty,*

WE have already in our Petition dutifully represented to your Majesty the chief Injuries we have sustained. We are unwilling to believe, that your Majesty can slight the Desires of your People, or be regardless of their Affection, and deaf to their Complaints, yet their Complaints remain unanswered; their Injuries are confirmed; and the only Judge, whom the Revolution has left removable at the Pleasure of the Crown, has been dismissed from his high Office, for defending in Parliament the Law and the Constitution. We therefore venture once more to address ourselves to your Majesty, as to the Father of your People, as to him, who must be both able and willing to redress our Grievances; and we repeat our Application with the greater Propriety, because we see the Instruments of our Wrongs, who have carried into Execution the Measures of which we complain, more particularly distinguished by your Majesty's royal Bounty and Favour.

"Under the same secret malignant Influence, which, through each successive Administration, has defeated every good, and suggested every bad Intention, the Majority of the —— of —— have deprived your People of their dearest Rights.

"They have done a Deed, more ruinous in its Consequences, than the levying of Ship Money by Charles the First, or the dispensing Power assumed by James the Second: A Deed, which must vitiate all the future Proceedings of this ——; for the Acts of the Legislature itself can no more be valid without a legal —— of ——, than without a legal Prince upon the Throne.

"Rep——s of the People are essential to the making of Laws; and there is a Time when it is morally demonstrable, that Men cease to be R——s. That Time is now arrived. The present —— of —— do not rep——t the People. We owe to your Majesty an Obedience, under the Restrictions of the Laws, for the Calling and Duration of Parliaments; and your Majesty owes to us, that our Representation, free from the Force of Arms or Corruption, should be preserved to us in them.

"It was for this we successfully struggled under James the Second; for this we fested, and have faithfully supported your Majesty's Family on the Throne.

"The People have been invariably uniform in their Object; though the different Mode of Attack has called for a different Defence.

"Under James the Second they complained that the Sitting of P——t was interrupted, because it was not corruptly subservient enough to his Designs. We complain now, that the Sitting of this —— is not interrupted, because it is corruptly too subservient to the Designs of your Majesty's Ministers. Had the —— under James the Second, been as submissive to his Commands, as it is at this Day to the Dictates of a Minister, instead of Clamours for its Meeting, the Nation would have rung, as now, with Outcries for its Diss——n. The Forms of the Constitution, like those of Religion, were not established for the Form's Sake, but for the Substance, and we call God and Men to Witness, that as we do not owe our Liberty to those nice and subtle Distinctions, which Places and Pensions, and lucrative Employments, have invented, so neither will we be cheated of it by them, but as it was gained by the stern Virtue of our Ancestors, by the Virtue of their Descendants, it shall be preserved.

"Since, therefore, the Misdeeds of your Majesty's Ministers, in vio——ting the Freedom of E——n, and depraving the noble Constitution of P——t, are notorious, as well as subversive of the fundamental Laws and Liberties of this Realm; and since your Majesty, both in honour and Justice, is obliged inviolably to preserve them, according to the Oath made to God and your Subjects at your Coronation: We, your Remonstrants, assure ourselves, that your Majesty will restore the constitutional Government, and Quiet of your People, by d—— this P——, and removing those evil Ministers for ever from your Councils."

To which Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, His Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer:

"I SHALL always be ready to receive the Requests, "and to listen to the Complaints of my Subjects; but it gives me great Concern to find that any of them should have been so far misled as to offer me an Address and Remonstrance, the Contents of which I cannot but consider as disrespectful to me, injurious to my Parliament, and irreconcileable to the Principles of the Constitution.

"I have ever made the Law of the Land the Rule of my Conduct, esteeming it my chief Glory to reign over a Free People. With this View I have always been careful, as well to execute faithfully the Trust reposed in me, as to avoid even the Appearance of invading any of those Powers which the Constitution has placed in other Hands. It is only by persevering in such a Conduct, that I can either Discharge my own Duty, or secure to my Subjects the free Enjoyment of those Rights which my Family were called to defend: And while I act upon these Principles, I shall have a Right to expect, and I am confident I shall continue to receive, the steady and affectionate Support of my People."

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 17.

Extract of a Letter, dated London, *7th* March 1770.

Lord *North* moved for a Repeal of so much of the 7th *Geo.* III, as related to Paper, Glass, and Colours. He introduced his Motion, with taking Notice of the unhappy Misunderstanding between *Great-Britain* and the Colonies, of the Impolicy of that Part of the Act. He moved for a Repeal of, and with expressing his earnest Wish, that some Plan might be fallen on, productive of general Satisfaction. He observed there was an Agreement with the *East-India* Company, in respect to the Article of Tea, and intimated that if a new Agreement should be made, the Objection to taking off the Duty on Tea would be less material. He spoke with unexpected Moderation, but remarked, that the *American* Associations were not to be regarded, he having Papers to shew, that even the rigid *Bostonians* began to relax. *Beckford* proposed an Amendment to extend the Repeal to Tea. *Pownal* spoke next on the State of the *American* Governments, which he promised at a future Day, to bring more regularly before the House, but to the Merits of the Motion, said little. *G. Grenville* declared, that he would not divide on any Question which might be put on the Motion, but gave his Opinion, that all the Difficulties they had to encounter, arose from the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, and left the House. General *Conway* spoke with unusual Warmth for a total Repeal, on the Principle that the *British* Parliament had no Right to tax the Colonies. *Wedderburn* was virulent in his Abuse of the Ministry, and particularly for this Attempt, to encourage the seditious Spirit of the Colonists, and to lessen the Authority of the *British* Parliament over them, most vehemently contending for the Right of of imposing internal Taxes, *&c.* and concluding absolutely against the Motion. Lord *Barrington* and *Welbore Ellis*, on the same Side. *Thomas Townshend* and Sir *William Meredith* for a total Repeal, and Col. *Barre* concluded the Debate with a long animated Speech on the same Side. *Burke* was entirely silent.

For the Repeal, Tea excepted, - - 204
For a total Repeal, - - - - - - 142

No Division against the Motion. It has been reported, and I believe on a good Foundation, that Lord *North* was really for a total Repeal, and Lord *Hillsborough*, supported by the Dukeof *Bedford* against it."

One of the Noblemen summoned to Court, to be present on the Delivery of the City Remonstrance, was asking another Nobleman what they were sent for there; to which he replied, "Why to be sure, my Lord, to have a Sight of the horned Cattle." "Nay, my Lord, (returned the other) if I may judge of some of our Fraternity whom I see amongst us (looking earnestly at a noble Duke) I should rather imagine the Citizens came here for that Purpose."

March 21. We are informed, that if any more Notice should be taken of Lord Chatham's Words in the House of Peers, respecting the Dismission of the late Lord Chancellor (Camden) that those Two Noblemen have so concerted Matters as to produce Proofs of the Truth of his Assertion.

It is reported, that in a Conference his Majesty had lately with Lord Chatham, that Nobleman told him, that he should think himself obliged at all Times to stand up in Defence of his M——'s just Rights; but

It is said a certain Paper was, on Monday, censured by a very high Assembly.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from a Passenger on board the Sally Brig, who, with the Captain, Mate, and two Boys, are now confined at the Groyne, under Pretence that they had been taking a Plan of the Harbour and Fortification of Vigo in Spain.

Coruna, Dec. 28, 1769.

"This comes to acquaint you, that after a long and troublesome Journey of eight Days (from Vigo) we got here, and are imprisoned in an Island separate from the Town, and have not spoke to the Consul General, nor the Vice Consul, nor any other Person; neither are they suffered to come and see us. We came here very wet, and were put in Prison in that Condition; we had nothing to lie on but a hard Floor for three or four Days, and now have a Handful of Straw, which is as dear as Feathers in England. These are the Hardships which we now undergo, and what we shall suffer more God only knows! I know not. My Service to the Consul at Vigo. When you write to me desire the

T T E.

Letter to Mr. Bankes, our Con-

n, recently married, has, within
Months, reduced an Estate of
5000l. by gaming with first rate

er, at a certain noted Gaming
d of the Town, has lately retired
rtune of 16001. *per Annum*, which
lending Money to Noblemen and
urs in the Night, when they were
Gaming Table, for which they
oderate Interest of half a Crown
ve him Draughts, or Notes pay-
all Sums borrowed of him.
as held a Court of Assistance of
any, when they came to the fol-
hich was proposed, and agreed
and being held up against it,
e Lord Mayor having issued Pre-
the Livery of this City to meet at
the 6th Instant, to consider of a
for Redress of Grievances; at
indecent Remonstrance was or-
to his Majesty;
ed, that for the future, the War-
do not summon the Livery there-
eeting in Guildhall (except for
ns) without the express Appro-
his Court.
pany have resolved the same.
ng Advices have been received
ting the Motions of the Spaniards
d.
Insurance is open'd at Jonathan's
celebrated Patriot Mr. William
Whisperer, but at a very high

l Mayor, whose Penetration is
hining Qualities, has discovered
ired by Lord North to abuse his
ters.
ng made in a certain Club for
prosecute the Author of some
a Law Officer said, there was no
ion, as Prosecutions were com-
it was the Duty of M——ry
ers, whether of M——r or
—th (the Premier) said, "They
who libelled the K—g; but as
or how they abused him."
Serjeant has lately been heard
e Prosecutions carried on by
Mr. Wilkes, have not cost the
ol.
e last Board of Admiralty some
Regard to sending a Number of
dies, were a considerable Time

any bring Advice, that the He-
unswick will shortly pay a Visit
on Matters of Importance.
ys, it is certain some Propo-
ular Nature have been made
to John Wilkes, Esq; which he
Moment as to require Time to

t the next Meeting of the Sup-
Rights, the Sum of Money
all Mr. Wilkes's Debts will be
y, and an Order given to the

r Disquiet (say the old Politi-
neral Contempt for the Charac-
lower. This, more than their
em down. Their Neglect of
eful and notorious, their Con-
ssed and absurd, and their late
rous and unconstitutional; and
ese Measures are not immediate,
never reason, would give them
d they any Opinion either of their
Forty or Fifty Years ago we re-
other Stuff to make Statesmen of, than seems to be in Demand at present; as in those Days neither my L—d G——r, nor my L—d S——, nor my L—d W——, nor even R——d R——y, would have had much Chance for Employment.

Advices from Paris, dated March 25, import, "That some Persons belonging to Rochelle and St. Malo, have requested of the King Two Ships, in order to trade to India; and his Majesty, willing to encourage Commerce and Navigation, had granted them Two Vessels, the Brilson and Penthievre, which were among the Number of those that the India Company had ceded to him.

It is said that the Middlesex Remonstrance is intended to be presented on Friday next.

The Military Gentlemen at Chatham, are indefatigable in their Endeavours to prevent a Remonstrance from the County of Kent.

Yesterday a grand Entertainment was given by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-House, at which were present, a great Number of the Nobility and Gentry of