

We have it is now absolutely settled, that a certain great Personage is to spend the Remainder of her Days in Germany; and that this Design is to near being put in Execution, that Measures are now taking with regard to the Household.

It is said that as soon as the above takes Place, the Household of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be formed, and most of the Dowager's Servants be appointed to Places in it.

The Aldermen, Common-Council, &c. meet the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. at Guildhall, this Day, at Noon, to proceed from thence to St. James's, to present an Address, Petition and Remonstrance to his Majesty.

We are assured Mr. Alderman Wilkes will not go to St. James's this Day.

The following is a Copy of the Address, Remonstrance and Petition, which is to be presented this Day to his Majesty.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,
The humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Majesty,
WHEN your Majesty's most faithful Subjects, the Citizens of London, whose Loyalty and Affection have been so often and so effectually proved and experienced by the illustrious House of Brunswick, are labouring under the Weight of that Displeasure which your Majesty has been advised to lay upon them, in the Answer given from the Throne to their late humble Application, we feel ourselves constrained, with all Humility, to approach the royal Father of his People.

Confident, Sir, of the purest Sentiments of Veneration which they entertain for your Majesty's Person, we are deeply concerned, that what the Law allows, and the Constitution teaches, hath been misconstrued by Ministers, Instruments of that Influence which makes the Realm, into Disrespect to your Majesty.

Perplexed and astonished as we are, by the awful Sentence of Censure lately passed upon this City, in your Majesty's Answer from the Throne; we cannot, without surrendering all that is dear to Englishmen, forbear most humbly to supplicate, that your Majesty will deign to grant a more favourable Interpretation to this dutiful, though persevering Claim of our invaded Birthrights; nothing doubting, that the Benignity of your Majesty's Nature will, to our unspeakable Comfort, at length break through all the secret and visible Machinations to which the City of London owes its late severe Repulse; and that your Majesty's Justice, and Fatherly Tenderness, will discern the malignant and pernicious Advice which suggested the Answer we deplore: An Advice of most dangerous Tendency; inasmuch as thereby the Exercise of the clearest Rights of the Subject, namely, to petition the King for Redress of Grievances, to complain of the Violation of the Freedom of Election, and to pray for a Dissolution of Parliament; to point out Mal-practices in Administration, and to urge the Removal of evil Ministers, hath, under the Generality of One compendious Word, been indiscriminately checked with Reprimand; and your Majesty's afflicted Citizens of London have heard, from the Throne itself, that the Contents of their humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition, laying their Complaints and Injuries at the Feet of their Sovereign, as Father of his People, able and willing to redress their Grievances, cannot but be considered by your Majesty, as disrespectful to yourself, injurious to your Parliament, and irreconcilable to the Principles of the Constitution.

Your Majesty cannot disapprove, that we here assert the clearest Principles of the Constitution, against the insidious Attempts of evil Counsellors, to perplex, confound and shake them: We are determined to abide by those Rights and Liberties, which our Forefathers bravely vindicated, at the ever-memorable Revolution, and which their Sons will resolutely defend. We therefore now renew, at the Foot of the Throne, our Claim to the indispensable Right of the Subject—a full, free, and unimpaired Parliament, legally chosen in all its Members—a Right which this House of Commons have manifestly violated, depriving, at their Will and Pleasure, the County of Middlesex of one of its legal Representatives, and arbitrarily nominating, as a Knight of the Shire, a Person not elected by a Majority of Freeholders. As the only constitutional Means of Reparation now left for the injured Electors of Great-Britain, we implore, with most urgent Supplications, the Dissolution of this present Parliament, the Removal of evil Ministers, and the total Exclusion of that fatal Influence, which has caused such national Discontent.

In the mean Time, Sir, we offer our constant Prayers to Heaven, that your Majesty may reign, as Kings can only reign, in and by the Hearts of a loyal, dutiful, and free People.

From the ST. JAMES'S EVENING-POST, May 5.

- Lot swarming o'er the new-discover'd World,
- Gay Colonies extend—
- Bound by social Freedom, firm they rise,
- Of Britain's Empire the Support and Strength.

THE unhappy Differences between this Country and the Colonies of North-America, require the utmost Wisdom of Parliament to heal them; and no Member, it is hoped, will advise an improper Exertion of Power. It is the true Interest of Britain to acquire and retain, not to alienate the Affections of her Colonies; and this can only be done by kind Usage. Never, therefore, did the Welfare and even the Independence of this Kingdom call more for Wisdom and united Councils than at this Time; when it is hoped they will adopt lenitive Measures, rather than coercive ones. For it should be remembered, that the British Empire extends on the Sea-Coast of that Continent above 3000 Miles, in which is every Kind of Soil and Climate; and therefore yields, in great Plenty, every Kind of the Productions of Europe, and many which Europe has not.

Besides these Blessings of Life, they have all the Signs of Power; innumerable Iron Mines, endless Forests of Oak and other Timber, Pitch, Tar, Hemp, Flax, vast Banks, Rivers, Bays, Harbours, abounding with the greatest Fisheries on the Globe; so that not a Doubt can be entertained, that this vast Country will become the greatest Empire that the World has ever seen; we ought therefore to adopt true Policy, which is, to rule them with Lenity; for that only can continue them for Ages to us, which an Exertion of Power will certainly fail to secure for a few Years; they are now computed at Three Millions, which is nearly equal to half the Number of this Nation.

The ruling Policy of every State is Self-Interest; the Policy, therefore, of every State of Europe must induce them to with a Revolt of our Colonies; and they would not fail of supporting them, either openly or secretly, with a View to weaken this Kingdom, and to have that whole Continent thrown open to them in Point of Trade, which this Country now alone enjoys.

The Part which both England and France took, when Holland revolted from Spain, proves, that these Apprehensions are not ill-founded. If therefore Severity be used, Desperation may ensue; and it should always be remembered, that Spain lost both Portugal and Holland by Acts of Severity; and, in those famous Revolutions, every Power in Europe rejoiced. These Considerations should make us very careful in our Conduct towards America.

It certainly is mistaken Policy to attempt ruling so vast a Continent, already abounding with Millions, by the Rod of Power. The Desire of Independence is inherent in all Men, and few will bear even imaginary Grievances, with the Means in their Hands, however desperate, of shaking them off. This has been seen in Rome, which was once the Mistress of the World, the Seat of Arts, Empire, and Glory; but who, by her Oppression of Asia, Africa, and Europe, forced them to renounce her Jurisdiction, and set up for themselves. In Consequence of which great Kingdoms arose, and this Country, antiently the Jett of the Romans, became the Seat of Liberty, Plenty, and Power. Let this be a Warning how we conduct ourselves towards our Colonies, who certainly are too high-spirited to be enslaved. We should remember that they are Englishmen, that their Ancestors fled to the Forests of America for the sake of Liberty, and that the Spirit of Liberty, perhaps, is more prevalent there than in this Kingdom.

Both Parliament and Ministers are Men, and therefore Subject to Error; if they have been guilty of any in their Conduct towards America, it will be happy for both Countries, and do honour to themselves, to retract them, by removing every existing Cause of Complaint; by which they will secure the Affections of all North-America, and their Labours, as heretofore, be united in promoting the Trade and Interest of this Kingdom.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

We are informed that a Cause of a very singular Nature is coming on to be tried in the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, wherein a young Woman is Plaintiff, and a Gentleman of Fortune Defendant; for Breach of a Promise of Marriage, made in Writing to the Plaintiff by the Defendant, in the Life-time of his Wife, provided she would continue in her single State until such Contingency might happen: Which the Plaintiff, in her Declaration, sets forth the hath done, pursuant to, and in virtue of the Defendant's Promise and Assumption, as aforesaid; and by Reason thereof hath lost her Marriage. The Action is laid for 3000 Pounds Proc. Money.

ANNAPOLIS, August 9.

TO THE PRINTERS.

THE late treacherous Defection of the rotten Part of New York, from the common Cause and Interest of America, shews, that it is possible for a considerable Number, even whilst their Ears suck in Praises for Virtues which never warmed their Breasts, to be dead to every Sentiment that ought to actuate a Father, a Citizen, and a Freeman.

Faith, Honour, Liberty, Posterity, have all been offered up there, as Sacrifices to a Chance of Gain; others may possibly be curled with the same Meanness of Soul, and, to prevent any Fears amongst the Friends of American Liberty, that there is the least Danger of Defection here, it becomes necessary to animadvert upon the Piece in your last Week's Paper, signed Thomas Williams, in Company with Thomas Charles, and Joseph Williams; which intimates, Breaches of the Non-Importation Agreement are here very numerous; alleges that some are allowed to break through under the Noises of the Committee with Impunity; represents that the Association is tottering; and charges the Committee with Partiality.

Williams and Co. have themselves been charged with a flagrant Breach of the Association; the Committee, from every Light they could obtain, thought them guilty, and therefore, in Terms, as they apprehended, proper for the Occasion, warned the People against having any Connexion with them. Williams and Co. are no doubt very angry to find their Schemes of Profit thus broke in upon, and would probably much rather see a Committee than themselves sink in the Esteem and Opinion of the Publick; for this Reason, and not from any Foundation in Truth, has the illiberal Abuse contained in the Paper been so plentifully bestowed on the Members of the Committee; and what is wanting in Probability is doubtless to be supported by their Importance of Character.—It may very truly be said, that however well they may be acquainted with their own Consequence, every Thing that ought to raise them above the common Level hath hitherto escaped the publick Observation: But it has long been observed in Annapolis, that though Williams and Co. have seldom or never disclosed any Latelligence, if they have received any, of an Accession of Strength to, or vigorous enforcing, the Association; yet some of them have frequently spoke of their Receipts of Letters, giving early Accounts of Breaches, and even what would be probably

resolved to the Northward unfriendly to the Non-Importation Agreement.—From their thus behaving, or propagating what could give Pleasure to the Enemies only of the Association, Williams and Co. have long been suspected of corresponding with and being Enemies themselves to the Non-Importation Agreement.—Those Gentlemen were some Time ago dignified by the publick Notice taken of their purchasing Molasses of a Rhode Island Man, the same as is generally supposed who was rejected at Philadelphia: Their dissingenuous Shuffling and extraordinary Preparations are still recent in the Memory of some who are not of the Committee; the Publick knows that the Occasion was not laid hold of by the Merchants here, to deprecate Williams and Co. as Rivals in Trade, or render them odious as Strangers; on the contrary, they were treated with great Lenity, in Hopes of their Amendment; but so far from it, the Committee received Information of their selling Bohea Tea at Ten Shillings per Pound; this Fact is admitted by them, nor do they attempt a justification, or to shew how they were warranted to take that exorbitant Price.—In what Manner then ought they to be treated? It would have been criminal in the Committee to have concealed the Transaction from the Publick; for, as far as Williams and Co. can, they have endeavoured to render the Committee merely nominal, by persisting they have no Right to make the necessary Inquiry, and of consequence to reduce the Association to a dead Letter.—This must be the Sen and Substance of their Argument; for surely no sensible Man will admit the Distinction between Goods bought in the Country or imported by the Seiler, which Distinction they endeavour to fluster themselves under in their matchless Performance.

Mr. Thomas Williams hath been called on to particularize the many Breaches insinuated to have been committed; in consequence whereof, he and Mr. Joseph Williams informed the Committee: And first,

Mr. Thomas Williams informed, that, on a Saturday Evening, about Sunset, William Caton applied to them for the Loan of a Flat to land some Goods, which had been imported into Patuxent, and brought up by William Mac-cubbin's Vessel.—The Flat was lent and not returned, but found on Monday Morning in Mr. Carroll's Creek, back of his Garden; that he understood the Goods were in Two Packages, One a very large one, and were for Mr. Chase; the Flat was applied for in Mr. Chase's Name; he understood from the Skipper the Goods were imported in Maynard and Christie.—This about the Middle of June.

Mr. Joseph Williams informed, that Williams and Co. having Orders for Goods from the Eastern Shore, applied to Joshua Johnson, and inquired the Price; Joshua Johnson offered to supply them at 120 or 125 per Cent. on the prime Cost; Williams then acquainted Johnson the Price asked was higher than his Advancement, and higher than his Orders.—The Articles applied for were brown Kells, Opabrigs, and broad Hoes, of which Mr. Johnson had brown Rolls and broad Hoes.—The Application was in April last.—That Williams purchased the same Articles of Mr. Thomas Buchanan and Co. at 100 per Cent. Advance; that Mr. Williams inquired of Mr. Johnson why he asked so great an Advance? And Mr. Johnson replied, he believed the Goods would bring it.—That he, Mr. Williams, apprehends Mess. Harwood and Brice, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Jacques, and Mr. Thomas Johnson, imported in their Cargoes of this Spring, and received several Articles against the Association.—That he, Mr. Williams, understood, just Articles imported by Harwood and Brice had been sold.—That Mr. Thomas Williams and Mr. Joseph Williams know of no other Breaches of the Association than collected from the Facts above related, and that the Charge in their Piece is supported by the above Facts.

As to the Cargo of Goods imported by Harwood and Brice, Jacques, Johnson and Hyde, Williams and Co. well knew they were landed before any Committee, who thought themselves empowered to Act, was appointed.—That Harwood and Brice had used their utmost Endeavours to procure an Examination of their Goods before any were sold; and though there are some Articles in each Cargo, which, as has been common in other Parts of the Province, were ordered and put up either by mere Mistake, or from the Inattention or Fault of the Tradersmen, yet the Publick may be assured, on an Examination into those Cargoes, soon after our Nomination as a Committee, all such Articles have been rejected, and are engaged to be sent back; and what of the Articles well could, have been locked up (long before Mr. Williams's Performance) under Keys kept by some of the Committee, who are to see they are reshipped as Opportunity may offer. The Charge against Joshua Johnson seems principally founded on his asking a higher Advance than he had before sold Goods at; but the Price he asked for his Kells and broad Hoes, does not appear to the Committee to be higher than the common and usual Price for those Years next before the Association, and therefore no Breach of it.—Mr. Johnson says, that, to obtain a Sum of ready Money, he did sell Goods at 100 per Cent. that his immediate Purpose in foregoing the usual Profit was answered for some Time before Williams's Application; and that he sold his Goods as he had done before, and as the Merchants in Town had generally done.—The landing Goods in the Night in the back Creek has been inquired into, and it turns out to be only One, though a large Package, containing a Sopha imported in Captain Maynard, as a Present from the Rev. Mr. Allen to Mr. Chase; and the Air of Secrecy given to the Transaction by Mess. Williams is false, it appearing to have been landed on a Saturday Evening, in or near the Street, at the End of Mr. Carroll's Point, as soon as conveniently could be, after Mr. Chase's People (who were employed in carrying it to his House) had left off their Labour at his Building; it was carried from thence through the Street to Mr. Chase's House, and there opened before Strangers as well as his own Family, and was immediately placed in a much frequented Room in his House, where it has been used ever since.—Mr. Allen promised, in the Year 1768, to send for the Sopha; but as the Committee could get no Information of the Time of Mr. Allen's Order for it, they have put off the Consideration of the Propriety of the Importation, to give

Mr. Chase applying County.

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