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St. James's, May 23.

THIS Day the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, waited upon His Majesty, (being introduced by the Right Honorable the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household) with the following Address, Remonstrance, and Petition; which was read by Sir James Hodges, Town-Clerk:

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons 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 has 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.

Conscious, Sire, 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 into Disrespect to your Majesty, by the Instruments of that Influence which shakes the Realm.

Perplexed and astonished as we are by the awful Sentence of Censure lately past upon the Citizens of London 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, tho' persevering Claim to 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 Kingly Justice and Fatherly Tenderness will disclaim the malignant and pernicious Advice, which suggested the Answer we deplore: An Advice of most dangerous Tendency, in as much 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 Dissolution of Parliament, to point out Mal-Practices in Administration, and to urge the Removal of evil Ministers, hath, by 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, 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 Attempt 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 always 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 the Freeholders. As the only Constitutional Means of Reparation now left for the injured Electors of Great Britain, we implore, with most urgent Supplication, the Dissolution of this present Parliament, the Removal of evil Ministers, and the total Extinction of that fatal Influence, which has caused such a National Discontent.

In the mean Time, Sire, 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.

Signed by Order of Court,
James Hodges.

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

I should have been wanting to the Public, as well as to Myself, if I had not expressed My Dissatisfaction at the late Address.

My Sentiments on that Subject continue the same; and I should ill deserve to be considered as the Father of My People, if I could suffer Myself to be prevailed upon to make such an Use of My Prerogative, as I cannot but think inconsistent with the Interest, and dangerous to the Constitution of the Kingdom.

They were all received very graciously, and had the Honor to kiss His Majesty's Hand.

Rome, May 5. On the 27th past an extraordinary Courier arrived here from Vienna, and, after having left some Dispatches for Cardinal Alexander Albani, proceeded to Naples with the Notice of the Marriage, by Proxy, on the 19th past, of the Archduchess Maria Antonia of Austria with the Dauphin of France.

Prince Xavier of Saxony proceeds to Naples by small Journeys, in order to view the Villages and Country-Seats of the Nobility in the Neighbourhood of Rome. The Countess Spinucci and M. Bianconi the Saxon Minister to the Pope follow his Royal Highness, who on the 28th and 29th past was entertained by Prince Barberini, at his Villa at Castle Candolfo; and on the 30th by Cardinal Alexander Albani, at Nettunno, from whence and Cisterna, his Royal Highness proceeds to Naples.

On the 29th, the Princess Jablonowski and some Polish Noblemen, set out for Leghorn, to embark for Marseilles, on their Journey to Paris.

The same Day Cardinal Orsini paid a Visit to M. Aspuru, at Palo, who, on the 3d Instant, returned to the City.

On the 4th Instant, by an Estafete from Perugia, the Secretary of State received Notice of the Decease of Cardinal Oddi, Bishop of Viterbo, aged