

Friday last Capt. Collin arrived at Salem in a short passage from London, in whom came Passengers Messrs. Chandler & Paine of Worcester, and Dr. John Sprague, jun. of this Town.— Capt. Lyde sailed about a Week before this, in a sloop, is Passengers Jehah Quincy, jun. &c.

L O N D O N PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, January 26, 1775.

IN the debate upon the Petition being delivered from the Merchants of Bristol against the proceedings of administration respecting America, Lord North said, with much exultation, in answering Burke, "It had it was impossible for him to live here from the proceedings in America respecting the tea; that the duty had been quietly collected, and that the great quantity in the warehouses of the East India Company, as appeared by the report of a Secret Committee, made it necessary to do something for the benefit of the Company; that it was to serve them that non-interference in the pound weight drawback was allowed; that it was impossible for him to foretell the Americans would resist at being enabled to drink their tea nine-pence in the pound cheaper."

In reply to this Governor Johnstone rose with some precipitation; he said, he was ashamed to trouble the House again; he got up merely to speak to a matter of fact; that he could not sit still and hear the noble Lord plume himself on actions which of all others were most reprehensible in this train of political abominations. This was understood as the noble Lord to allude to this dangerous measure was adopted to serve the East India Company, when it was notorious the East India Company had requested the repeal of the three pence per pound in America, and felt and knew the absurdity of giving a drawback here, and laying a duty there; a perfect solecism in commerce and politics. That the East India Company offered their consent, that government should retain six-pence in the pound on the exportation, if the three-pence was remitted in America. That the noble Lord had been requested and intreated, by the Governor himself in his place to remove the cause of dispute, and was foretold the consequence of persevering in error.

That the noble Lord had shewn by his conduct, that he was neither financier or politician, or intimated with those about him. That the East India Company preferred the happiest option which could have offered for removing with credit the cause of difference. The noble Lord himself had confessed, in republishing the other articles in the original act, that the Tea was as much an anticommercial tax as any of those which were repealed on that principle; but the authority of Parliament being disputed, he could not repeal all till that was fully acknowledged. Here, then, sprung the happiest occasion of doing right, without injuring the claim on either side. The East India Company asked; in this situation required the relief. It could not be alleged that it was done at the instance of American Ministers, but the golden bridge was refused; new constraints were put on foot to introduce the Tea into America.—I know (said he) the various intrigues, solicitations, and counter-solicitations, that were used to induce the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Company to undertake this rash and foolish business. I protested against it as contrary to the principles of their monopoly. Yet the power of Ministry prevailed, and the noble Lord would now cover all these faults, which are ready from their consequences to consult the empire, and credit for them as having been done with the most innocent intentions to serve the East-India Company; when on the contrary it must appear to every man that the glut of tea in their warehouses was of itself occasioned by the impolitic and anti-commercial impulsion of non-interference in a pound in America, which non-interference itself deprives them of that great vent and that the loss they have since sustained by sending teas on their own account to America, is likewise chargeable to administration. If this is the manner in which they serve their friends, I desire full to be counted among the number of their enemies."

His Lordship was abolished to a degree of astonishment hardly to be expressed. It was admitted by all present that he never appeared to more disadvantage here he sat in Parliament. For whatever absurdities the daily commits in politics out of the House, it is confessed by his enemies, that his Lordship has great address and management within the walls of St. Stephens.

It is the fixed resolution of government, after the reduction of America (for that is the Cabinet phrase) to keep a standing army in the principal provinces, to be from time to time increased there. Another system of policy is to be adopted, to be sent out at the present moment from the Ministry.

When a humane person represented to the Minister, that in consequence of these levees and violent measures against the Americans, the Poor would not have bread to eat; he replied, the Poor would be better fed than taught, it is no matter how much they suffer.

It is certain, that not less than an hundred thousand people daily, in a few months he, he would be beggary by the conduct of the present administration.

This evening 500 dollars from the two regiments of light dragoons embarked on a ship and a transport at Dorset for Cork, there to await the first wind, and then to proceed to the West Indies, and then to return from thence to Boston to try several parties in America.

Monday 9. Tuesday 26. at Council was held at Lord Rochford's office, since which it was reported that most of the troops intended, will be sent to America, as by some late accounts from Gen. Gage it is thought to be unnecessary.

It is asserted for a fact in the city, that the Ministry have received some favorable accounts from General Gage, and that it is believed the Bostonians will comply with the orders of Government, and submit to what shall be the result of Parliament.

March 11. Yesterday upwards of 1200 drums were sent down the river to be carried to the Downs in order to be put on board the transports bound to America; there were 120 drummers with them.

The Committee of Supply have resolved that the sum of 37 1/2 l. be granted for charts of the coast of North America.

Yesterday the bill for restraining the fishery, and trade of the Massachusetts Bay, was presented to the House of Peers, read a first time.

Yesterday the order of the day was read in the House of Commons, for the House to be put into a Committee on the American papers; and the Speaker then left the chair; and Lord North having spoke for some time on the refractory behaviour of the colonies, that leave he gave to bring in a bill to restrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina to Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Islands in the West Indies, for a time to be limited." Sir Charles Whitworth, who was the Chairman, then left the chair, and reported the same to the House and a bill was ordered accordingly.

March 13 By a Letter from an Officer in the Marines, dated on Thursday, we are assured that the Detachment from that Corps at Portsmouth, will certainly embark in two or three Days for Boston; the Transports which are to convey them being every Moment expected in Sight, when our Correspondent's Letter came away. The Marines detached from the Chatham's Division embarked about a Week ago.

March 14. To-morrow the second reading of the bill for restraining the trade and commerce of the Massachusetts Bay will come on in the House of Peers, when it is expected to be very full, and fit time. It is imagined Lord Chatham will attend.

Yesterday Mr. Grey Cooper presented to the House of Commons, a bill for restraining the trade of the Colonies, of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, under certain restrictions, and for a time to be limited; the bill was then read a first time.

The merchants and others trading to North America, met yesterday at one o'clock at the King's Arms in Cornhill, and agreed unanimously upon a petition, which is to be signed and presented to the House of Lords to-morrow, praying the bill passed in the Lower House, restraining New England men from fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland, may not pass in theirs; and if this petition proves unsuccessful in the Upper House, as a final one has done in the Lower House, the Merchants then have agreed upon a motion, which was put and seconded yesterday, that if the bill should also go through the House of Lords, an humble petition be drawn up to be presented to his Majesty, praying his Majesty would not give his assent to the bill. "This motion was also carried nem. con. ad. ds. for the business ended.

The money issued for secret service (as it is termed) for the year 1773 and 1774, appears to amount to more than 1,600,000l. sterling.

A letter from Deal, dated the 24th inst. says that there is now eighteen full of transports in the Downs, which were to carry troops to America; but that every day orders are arriving, which makes people doubtful there whether they will yet sail to America.

It is said that some fresh infractions are preparing for General Gage at Boston, to be sent to Portsmouth, to be forwarded by a packet-boat detained for that purpose.

The ships sitting for Boston at Gosport, are in so great a hurry, that their crews worked on Sunday. Recruiting parties are sent into different parts of the Kingdom to raise a number of men, that are to be incorporated in all the regiments of foot.

There are more orders in London, Bristol, &c. from America, for goods, than ever was known before. They are however conditionally, if the late acts are applied to the goods are to be sent; if not, the merchants will not take notice, and thus there is much intercourse between the Americans will cease.

The regiment of light horse destined for America, are all equipped with new accoutrements; on their caps is the following motto, 'Death or Glory'; and a death's head likewise embrodered.

The stupidity, madness, and self injurious policy of our present warfare with the Americans, is his face; the nation at present feels its pain, and if we take a view of out dying trade & manufactures in town and country, we shall have too much reason to fear the malady will soon be not only universal but epidemic.

We hear that Mr. Garrick is at last determined to quit the Stage the moment he can get a purchaser, and that he will not live in the hands of Messrs Langford, to be sold for 90,000l.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.

That curious and uncommon appearance, first carefully observed and described by Scheiner, at Rome, in 1629, and since known by optical writers by the name of the Roman Pencil, was seen here on Thursday last, about eleven in the forenoon. This phenomenon has likewise been described by Hevelius who saw it at Danzig, in 1661, and by others since; and from their exact notes seems not to have appeared twice, but a considerable variation. What distinguished that from Thursday, was the bright and complete elliptical corona, whose horizontal diameter was equal to that of the circular corona, with which it united above and below the sun, but whose longest diameter lay horizontal, and exceeded the former by about ten degrees.

[It is but a few centuries since Philosophers were unable to give any other than very absurd accounts of the cause of the Rainbow, but at this time scarcely any appearance in nature is better understood, being occasioned by nothing more than the refraction of the rays of the opposite Sun in the drops of falling rain; but this phenomenon, though nearly related to the Rainbow, is still found difficult to explain, and has only been explained at all, by supposing multitudes of little snowy cylinders, coated either with water or transparent ice, floating in the air, and by their great quantity, forming a vertical, others a horizontal situation. The polished sides of the perpendicular cylinders produce the large white circle, which passes through the Sun, by reflecting, and the pappels by refracting the Sun's light, and other parts of the appearance arise from refraction performed at the end of the cylinders.]

On Thursday last a child of Mr. John Rice, of this city, ship-board, playing about where a workman was heaving a log, unfortunately fell under the broad-jack, just as he was making a stroke, and not perceiving the child, the broad-jack entered its skull and laid it open, of which it died some hours after.

BOSTON, April 24, 1775.

The unhappy Transactions of last Week are so variously related that we shall not at present undertake to give any particular Account thereof.

Extract of a Letter from a principal House in Bilbao, dated Feb. 16, 1775, to a Gentleman in Boston.

"Bills are quite a rarity now that your Trade is flopped with England, for it makes all other Nations cautious I owe they Julia England."

We hear that Joshua Loring, Jun. Esq. is appointed Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, in the room of Stephen Greenleaf, Esq. who desired Leave to resign. Yesterday arrived the Otter Sloop of War from England.

We hear from New-Haven, that on the 30th of last Month, near two Persons were hunting in the Woods, near Goshen, they found the Body, or rather Skeleton of a Man, who it is supposed has been dead the two or three Years; the Flesh was entirely off the Bones; three of his Ribs appeared to have been formerly broken, there was some white Hair on his Head; there were found on the bones a blue Kersey Coat, and Claret colour'd Breeches, Yarn Stockings and a Cash Hat, which was all the Cloathing that could be discovered. He appeared to have been very large; and it was the Opinion of the Jury, that he was an aged Person; but no Information has been procured who he was, or how he came to his End.

The following singular case happened at Conway on the Evening of the 25th of last Month. A young Man named Samuel Strickland, who had lived with Mr. Chadwell Prisoner of the above Place, going to return a Yoke of Cattle that belonged to Capt. Consider Arms, the off Ox mynking himself, he stepped up on the off Side and held up the Yoke, in order to free the other, which he did from him, but at the Ratting of a Bright Chain which unfortunately fastened itself round the young Man's Leg; in this Situation he was dragged with great Violence over the frozen Ground about 40 Rods to a neighbouring House, where the Ox flopped till the People had time to free the unhappy sufferer, who was so mortally injured and bruised that he expired within the next Morning.

DIED Mrs Hannah Davis, aged 79, widow of the late Doctor William Davis.—Dr. Peter Aikin, Surgeon of his Majesty's Ship Agass.

The Printers of the Boston Evening-Post hereby inform the Town that they shall still publishing their Papers after this Day, till Matters are in a more settled State.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
And Sold at GREENLEAF'S Printing Office in Union-Street.
Number III. Volume III. of

The Royal American Magazine;
OR, UNIVERSAL
Repository of Instruction and Amusement,
For MARCH, 1775.

Good Salt Pork to be sold reasonably
At Whitechapel & Bernard's Store,
Near Oliver's Dock.

BOSTON: Printed by THOMAS & JOHN PIERCE