

In the Course of this Year, there have died two Princes of the Royal Blood of England, viz. the Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Frederick William. Two Dukes, viz. the Duke of Bolton, and the Duke of Dorset. Two Archbishops of Dublin, Dr. Cobbe, and Dr. Carmichael. And abroad, the Emperor of Germany, the Dauphin of France, the Princess Dowager of Orange, the reigning Duke of Anhalt Bernburgh, the Duke of Parma, and the Margravine of Schwedt, Sister to the King of Prussia.

Notwithstanding the great Grief said to be expressed by all Ranks of People in France, at the Death of the Dauphin, it is thought that none but the Ecclesiastics are really touched with it, as that Prince's strong Attachment to the Bull Unigenitus was so well known, that all who loved the internal Peace and Tranquillity of France, and were Assertors of the Rights of the Gallican Church, dreaded the Hour when he should be King of France, as they were then sure to be Victims of the Papal Power.

By some private Letters received by the last Mail, we are informed, that the King of Prussia is very ill of a Dropsy at his Palace at Berlin.

It is computed the Merchants here, have not less than 150,000 *l.* due to them from the Inhabitants of New-York; and the latter have signified, that it cannot be expected they can make any Remittance in their present unsettled Situation.

Monday last, the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, was re-elected Member of Parliament for Theford, without Opposition.

Next Friday Mr. Wilkes will surrender himself into the Custody of the Marshal of the King's Bench Prison, an Apartment having been fitted up lately for his Reception.

A short Character of his late Royal Highness Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM.

THIS Prince is ever to be regretted by those who had the Honour to approach him, and ever to be proposed as a Pattern of Patience, Meekness and Fortitude. The Gracefulness of his Person, great as it appeared, gave but an imperfect Idea of the exalted Qualities of the mind. His Submission to the Decrees of Providence, his Affection and dutiful Behaviour to his Royal Mother, to the King, and the rest of his illustrious Family, were ever Uniform and Exemplary. The Affability of his Address won the Hearts of every one; and the Goodness of his Heart fixed them Eternally his own. His manly Sense, and uncommon Penetration, exceeded even the most sanguine Hopes of those who were entrusted with his Education. During a long and painful Illness of fourteen Months, his chief and only Care was not to give Pain to others; he not only lessened, but even concealed his own Sufferings before them, and was wholly employed in giving them Comfort; and this Attention extended itself even to the lowest of his domestic Servants. He died without a Pang, leaving behind him a disconsolate Family to bewail his Loss.

We are confidently assured, by a Person very long used to the Corn Trade, that if the Exportation of Wheat is not prohibited, it will (in all Probability) be 3 *l.* or more, per Quarter, before the End of next August.—A most melancholly, and most alarming Information.

It is said that several of his Majesty's Cutters, that are cruising to prevent Smuggling, will be put out of Commission, and paid off, being deemed of little Use, but a vast Expence to the Nation.

Letters from Leghorn advise, that by a Ship from Algiers, they had Advice, that a Dutch Man of War, of 64 Guns, was lost near Minorca, and all the People on board perished.

In consequence of Orders given for suppressing of private Maf's Houses, two have lately been shut up in Rope-Makers-Alley, Little-Moorfields, which have been open for upwards of 20 Years.

It is said some very agreeable News hath been received from Lisbon, with respect to the British Commerce with Portugal.

Private Letters from Madrid mention, that from the frequent Return of Couriers to Lord Rochfort, and his Excellency's repeated Conferences with the Catholic Ministry, it was conjectured somewhat of great Importance was negotiating between the two Crowns.

We hear the Remittances in Spanish Dollars only, from the American Colonies, have last Year fallen short of the usual Quantity upwards of Two Millions.

Various are the public Conjectures concerning the Motives for Mr. Wilkes's Return to England; though it seems universally thought, that a Place

of some Consequence will be the Reward of this Gentleman's Exile from his native Country. Some of his Adherents have already chalked him out an American Government, a Foreign Embassy, a Commissioner of Trade, &c. according as they are influenced by Interest or Whim; while the most sanguine go still higher, and appoint him a Colleague to a Gentleman lately appointed to a considerable Place in our sister Nation.

Information is received, that the French have at present four different Forts and Factories in Hudson's Bay.

A Bounty on the Importation of Pitch and Tar from the American Colonies, we hear, will be proposed this Session.

It is said that the Exportation of Wheat will, next Week, be prohibited for three Months.

Jan. 6. On Wednesday last, being New Year's Day, Forty-five Gentlemen met in the Grand Apartment now sitting up in the King's Bench Prison; when a Buttock of Beef was served up at Dinner, which weighed Forty-five Pounds, the Company drank Forty-five Bottles of Wine, Forty-five loyal and constitutional Healths were drank, particularly Wilkes and Liberty, Lord Camden and Justice, Lord Temple and Mr. Pitt, &c. and the whole was conducted with the greatest Decency and Decorum.

We hear, that on Saturday an Express arrived from Ireland, with an Account, that a Number of Persons had assembled in Dublin, in a riotous Manner, grossly insulted several Members of the House of Commons, and prevented the Speaker, and many of the Members going to the House; occasioned by a Report, that the Parliament designed to impose some new Taxes on the People.

Saturday the Remains of the late Prince of Wales were put into a new outer Coffin, covered with Crimson Velvet richly ornamented, the old being much decayed.

A Gentleman just arrived from Paris assures, that since the late Changes in our Administration, the French are so apprehensive of Mr. Pitt's coming in, that they work double Tides at their Shipping, and are as busy in their Military Improvements and Reinforcements, as if they expected immediate Hostilities to commence, upon that Gentleman's taking a Share in the Administration again.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. CAROLINA.) Feb. 4. The following is a Copy of the Certificates delivered this Morning by his Honour the Governor, which we hope will be agreeable to our Readers.

By the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, Esq; Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the said Province, to all whom these Presents shall come, or be seen;

WHEREAS Mr. Caleb Lloyd, appointed by the Honourable the Commissioners of the Stamp Office in Great-Britain to be Distributer of Stamp Papers in this Province, has signified to me by Letter, that he is determined to adhere to his public Declaration, not to issue any Stamp Papers, and accordingly will not issue any: I do therefore, at the Request of _____ of the _____ bound to _____ hereby certify, that no Stamps are now to be had in this Province.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Charles-Town, this Fourth Day of February, A. D. 1766.

By his Honour's Command, THOMAS SKOTTOW, Secretary.

We hear from Georgia, that soon after Governor Wright took Possession of the stamped Papers, and lodged them in the Guard-House, about 600 Men, from different Parts of the Province, assembled together, and demanded them of the Governor; which being refused, they had Recourse to Force, took them out of the Guard-House, and afterwards obliged the Governor to make a precipitate Retreat to his own House for Safety.

BOSTON, February 17.

By Capt. Bell who arrived here last Week from Glasgow, we learn, that the Merchants there had signed a Petition to be presented to the British Parliament in Behalf of the American Colonies; as they are apprehensive that should the Stamp-Act be enforced, their Trade hither will be greatly affected.

Extract of a Letter dated December 27th. "It seems to be the general Opinion that the Americans are a rebellious Crew, to dispute the Right of the British Parliament to lay Taxes or any Thing else; and were it not for the large Sums of Money owing to the Merchants here from thence, you would be corrected with a Rod of Iron.—We cannot tell how it will be, as there

is a Number of Hot-Heads above Stairs, who are for correcting in Time, before your Necks and Hearts grow harder."

Extract of a Letter from Leeds (a large Town in Yorkshire, famous for the Cloth Manufacture) dated December 31, 1765.

"We are this Day preparing a Petition to Parliament, in Behalf of the American Colonies, which we expect to get signed by upwards of One Thousand Clothiers, and we hope this Session of Parliament will relieve the Americans; of which we desire you will acquaint your Friends."

Extract of a Letter from a noted House in London, to a Gentleman in this Town.

"We read with the most sensible Concern, what you write us concerning the Stamp-Act, which if carried to the Excess you speak of, may be attended with the most fatal Consequences to those here that are most immediately connected in Trade to your Place, whatever it may do to yourselves. The present Ministry we are well assured, are heartily disposed to relieve the Colonies in every Respect. We recommend your immediately dispatching your Vessels back to us, notwithstanding they may not be properly cleared out from your Port, as we are strongly assured from great Authority that they will meet with no Molestation from the Officers of the Customs at this Port. You may be assured we shall all put our Shoulders to this great Point, and get all the Redress that's possible to be obtained. The Ministry are very desirous of affording the Colonies all the Relief in their Power, and a Noble Lord in Company declared, that in his Opinion, the highest Point of Honour consisted in the Redress where an Error was committed, and that he would do every Thing in his Power to effect it."

NEWPORT, (RHODE-ISLAND,) February 24.

Extract of a Letter from Boston.

"By a Vessel from London in six Weeks, we have an Account of the Reception of your two famous, or rather infamous Men (Martin Howard, and Dr. Moffat). They applied to some in Power, with their Complaints and for Redress:—They were asked, what they had done, that the People, among whom they lived, should treat them so rudely:—They answered that they had been writing in Favour of the Stamp-Act:—They were told, that the Government never employed them:—But they said, they were willing to support Government:—They were answered, that the Government could support itself, and wanted not their Aid; and as they never had been employed by the Government, nor had any occasion for their Assistance, they need not make any further Application, but return from whence they came.—It is said that they had been mobb'd; but the Truth is, they are made the Ridicule of every Coffee-House they go into, by Old-England Men, as well as Americans.—I understand the Doctor corresponded with Lord Bute, which is a Fact not to be doubted."

HARTFORD, February 17.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Dec. 26.

"I have not much of the political Kind to send you: The Parliament has met, and adjourned to the 1st of January; there was a considerable Debate in the House, on forming an Address, in Answer to the King's Speech: Mr. G—e expressed himself very warmly on the late Behaviour of the Americans, filling their Transactions in Opposition to the Stamp Duty, Open Rebellion, instead of late Occurrences, which the King termed them in his Speech. This occasioned sundry Members to cry, To the Tower! To the Tower!"

NEW-YORK, March 3.

Letters from England mentions, "That, while Mr. G—e was in the House labouring to have the Expression OPEN REBELLION applied to the Conduct of the North-Americans in their Opposition to the Stamp-Act, inserted in the Address to the King, on his Speech.—Many of the Members cried out, TO THE TOWER! TO THE TOWER!"

"That the Ministry were strongly disposed to afford us all the Relief in their Power.—A noble Lord in Company declared, that he thought it the highest Point of Honour to administer Redress where an Error had been committed,—and that he would do every Thing in his Power to effect it.—And,

"That they don't at all wonder at our Alarms in America, that they are equally alarmed in England, at the new Laws and the Consequences that must attend them if not immediately repealed.—Both City and Country in Motion to assist us in obtaining a Repeal.—Things look with a favourable Aspect."