

own sixteen provinces, is to pay three million twelve hundred for hundred.

It was yesterday confidently expected that our country had sent over a million and a half of manufactures to the King of Prussia, in his manufacture in feeling the effect of the prohibition to our merchants.

It is said that the Prussian ambassador formed a resolution to visit Denmark, and that the Danish Government had in possession of a letter which he had brought to Copenhagen.

Among other things, the ambassador, after his arrival in Copenhagen, we are informed, had a conference with the members of parliament from Italy.

Advice from Rome is received from the Prussians, that they have been publishing in their newspapers, that the Jesuits were to be expelled from their dominions, and that the Pope's authority was to be abolished.

It is said that the King of Prussia had written to the Pope, and that he had been informed by the Pope, that he would be of service to religion, if he would permit his Holiness to be recognized in the matter, and permit the order to continue.

A vessel arrived from the coast of Africa, which brought the Bey of Tripoli, who died the 14th ult., and that his son, Aly Bey, had been elected in his room.

The Lords of the Treasury have defined the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General upon the verdict given in favour of Mr. Fabrigas, against General Molloy, Governor of Minorca. Three thousand pounds is a larger sum than government can conveniently part with at this juncture, and therefore they are endeavouring, if possible, to evade the payment, by moving for a new trial. This is the most important cause, as appears by the trial just published, that ever came before an English jury, even more so than the suppression of general warrants.

Mr. Fabrigas, a considerable merchant in the Island of Minorca, is taken by a military force from his own house, confined several days in a dungeon, appropriated to the use of condemned prisoners, and a centinel placed before the prison, to prevent his wife and children administering to his necessities, or coming within 30 yards of the grate.

After he had experienced all the miseries of this situation, he was hurried on board a ship between three and four o'clock in the morning, and banished to Castagna for twelve months without the least proof of guilt; or even the form of a trial. He made his escape from thence, and by the assistance of a nobleman, who is an ornament to this country, brought his cause before that paladium of liberty, an English jury; a tribunal which a Britany man will ever dread, if they have expressed their abhorrence of such acts of cruelty, by finding a verdict for Mr. Fabrigas with three thousand pounds damages. Sergeant Glyn, who was Counsel for the plaintiff in this cause, made a reply to the defence set up by the General, in which he distinguished himself more as an able lawyer, and a friend to liberty, than in any of the causes in behalf of his friend Mr. Wilkes.

November 11. Yesterday Morning at half past four o'clock, died at his house on St. Peter's Hill, in the 63d year of his age, Sir Robert Ludbrock, Bart. Father of this city, and one of its representatives in parliament, Alderman of Bridge Ward, President of Christ's Hospital, and the High Artillery Company, and Colonel of the Blue Regiment of City Militia. He served the office of Lord Mayor in the year 1748, and was the youngest Alderman that ever was elected to that office. His death was occasioned by breaking a blood vessel, which originated from the exertion of hunting, of which he partook a few days before he left Warwickshire.

November 2. It is said, that Sir Robert Ludbrock, Bart. has died worth 200,000l., and that he has left very considerable legacies to charitable uses, besides considerable sums to the poor relations of his friends, who died a few years ago, and left Sir Robert the greatest part of his fortune.

Mr. O'Kelly, the Irish candidate, for Worcester, has, as the friends tell us, no less than four hundred voters out of two hundred and thirty seven resident in London. His men in buckram at Worcester, are so numerous, that it is generally thought he will not stand a pole.

Extract of a letter from Worcester, Oct. 30. "Our election here is warmly contested,

but it is now thought that Mr. Ross will finally prevail, as the gentlemen of the Corporation, who have always hitherto proved vigorous, have most eagerly engaged in his cause. Many gentlemen, also, in several parts of the country, begin to interest themselves in support of a family well known in the neighbouring counties."

Extract of another letter from Worcester, Oct. 30. "The contest between Mr. Ross and Mr. Kelly, to represent this city in parliament, is carried on with such vigour, that we cannot count less than ten thousand pounds on each side. Both parties are in high spirits, and each makes fair of success. I am told the only neuter in the town is the Corporation in general, and many respectable families in town and country, refuse to support either party. The Quakers, &c. support Mr. Kelly. The first party have hitherto had the votes of the majority, but the votes can only decide the victor."

November 6. A private letter from Naples informs us, that the King of the two Sicilies has ordered, that all insolvent debtors, after fifty days confinement, shall have an allowance sufficient to support them, from their creditors, or be discharged immediately from prison; and has also suppressed the exorbitant fees of gaolers.

They write from Berlin, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, is now negotiating there between the King of Prussia and the States General.

We have received advice from the Hague, that the Prussian manner of exercise is going to be introduced among the Dutch troops; for which purpose several Prussian officers are daily expected in Holland.

By a messenger arrived from Hamburg, we are informed, that a design was formed by the King of Prussia, to fix the Queen Dowager upon the throne of Denmark, and that it was dangerous to appear after dark in the streets of Copenhagen.

Some extraordinary proceedings in the war department, has occasioned great murmuring among the general officers; and the consequences of which, it is expected, will be the appointment of a commander in chief, and the dismissal of the present secretary.

It is said, the salaries of the vacant important offices, are appropriated to the support of the Queen of Denmark, and regularly transmitted to her at Zell.

It is very certain, that the silver coinage will soon be called in; and the method in which it is proposed to be done, will not be less embarrassing to the public, than that in which the bad gold was suppressed. All the great companies are getting rid of what they have by them.

A gentleman just arrived from Norwich says, that the great numbers of manufacturers are out of employment that have been known for some years; it is in some measure attributed to the difficulties with which trade labours under, as almost a total stop has been put to that with the port of Danzig.

On Saturday Mr. Serjeant Davy, moved the Court of King's Bench, in the cause of Lee against Lieutenant General Gansell, on the part of the defendant, for a rule for the plaintiff to show cause, why the General should not be discharged out of custody, on account of the illegality of the arrest, when the court were pleased to grant the rule.

A few days ago, was dug up in the garden of Mr. John Hooker, of Fordwich, in Kent, a root of Potatoes, which produced 147, all fixable potatoes; and besides, there were left remaining a handful of small ones. The plant, when sown, was only half a potatoe.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, October 9. "The following is an authentic and circumstantial account of the victory gained by the Russians over the Turks on the other side the Danube on the 14th ult. near Hirzova. Seraskier Niman Bassi, whose troops were defeated by the late General Weisman, near Buziack, had, after that battle reinforced his corps, by taking most of the men from the garrison of Silistria, so that he had under his command ten thousand well disciplined soldiers, several regiments of horse, and a sufficient train of artillery. He no sooner discovered General Ungar to have passed the Danube, and encamped near Hirzova, but he marched to attack him. To facilitate these operations, he ordered the Bassa Daghlar, who encamped near Karlow with eight thousand men, to march and attack the castle of Hirzova, and while the Russians were putting themselves in a state of defence, it was so planned, that Daghlar Bassa should fall upon them, and after fighting some time, they were to make a sham retreat, and so induce the Russians to engage them. After this attack the Russian was chiefly managed by Frenchmen, and he therefore preferred to meet them in a proper manner: He kept his troops in a firm

posture, and gave notice of his apprehensions to General Suwarow, who with some troops, was on a small Island in the Danube, very nigh to him, and who was ready to assist when called for, in less than two hours time." Bassa Niman thought it was high time to attack the Russians, as judging they had a favourable opportunity to put their plan in execution, as they were busy in defending the garrison. For this purpose Bassa Arnaut was sent, by Bassa Niman, to attack the fore posts of General Ungar, and so put the Russians in confusion. But this scheme of the Turks was entirely frustrated by the great skill in warlike affairs of which General Ughar is possessed; for when he saw them coming to attack him, he ordered three regiments to make a sham defence against the Bassa, to keep him busy till he could have succours from General Suwarow; this was happily effected, and before Niman arrived with his whole force, General Suwarow arrived, and most valiantly attacked the army of Niman from behind, and General Ughar in the front. The enemy were caught in their own net; being between two fires, and after a brisk onset on both sides, the Turks were put into the greatest confusion, and in less than an hour, upwards of two thousand Turks were slain, and five hundred wounded. The enemy finding themselves so badly situated, betook themselves to flight, with the greatest precipitation. The Russians took three hundred prisoners, among whom were three Bassas; they likewise made themselves masters of all their ammunition, equipage, and artillery, and they were not retraced from pursuing them when the courier came away, so that a more particular and circumstantial account of this victory is hourly expected.

This courier adds, that General Romanow, as soon as he was acquainted with this victory, dispatched General Potemkin with twenty thousand men to pass the Danube, and to join the Generals on the other side of the River; and it is expected that General Romanow himself will pass the Danube, and make another attempt on Silistria.

The report of the peace being concluded is quite subdued, and it seems that an entire stop to these proceedings has taken place, occasioned by an event most advantageous to the Russians, which is, that all the Asiatic troops in the Turkish grand army, received immediate orders to turn back and go home, by which the Turkish grand army is rendered defenceless, and hardly able to withstand the Russians; so that we expect very soon to hear more from that quarter.

CHARLESTOWN (South Carolina) December 6. "AST. Wednesday evening came in, over the bar, and the next morning anchored before the town, the ship London, Alexander Curling Master, from London; with no less than two hundred and fifty seven chests of tea on board, which were shipped by the East India Company in London, and consigned to Roger Smith, Esq. and Messieurs Leger and Greenwood, merchants here, to be by them received and disposed of in this province, after the payment of a duty of three pence sterling a pound, imposed in the year 1767, by the very same act of parliament of Great Britain, which also laid the (since repealed) duties on paper, paints and glais, for the express purpose of raising a Revenue in America, without our consent; and which duty on tea was, by the ministry, expressly declared to be retained, not for the sake of the revenue it might produce, but merely to establish a precedent, to confirm the power assumed by the same parliament, in the declaratory act, to pass laws binding upon the Colonies, in all cases whatsoever; which, if admitted in America, will be acknowledging an equal power, to take hearth-money on, and to tax the colonists for even the light of Heaven, and render representatives of their choice merely nominal.

So great a quantity of tea arriving at once, under such circumstances, justly gave an universal alarm; For, though the importations of a few chests, from time to time, in the several London ships had been overlooked (not being suspected) those who thought it would be criminal, tamely to give up any of our essential rights as British subjects, and involve our posterity in a state little better than slavery, began to look about them, and to think it high time to contend, legally, and to dispute the assumed power.

In these circumstances, hand bills were distributed on Thursday, and advertisements stuck up at all the usual and most public places, inviting all the inhabitants, without exception, particularly the landholders, to assemble in the Great Hall over the Exchange, at three o'clock on Friday afternoon, as well with a view to prevent any rash or violent proceedings, as to take the sense of the people so collected, what would be absolutely necessary to be done, in the present case.

The inhabitants accordingly met on Friday, and a very worthy and honourable gentleman, having been unanimously re-

quested to take the chair, was placed there.

After some time spent in calm deliberation, it appeared, to be the sense of the people, that the gentlemen in trade, should be requested to enter immediately into a written agreement, not to import any more tea that would pay duties, laid for the unconstitutional purpose of raising a revenue upon us, without our own consent; which sense being declared by Mr. Chairman, the form of a proper agreement was called for, approved of, and signed, by several of the gentlemen present, and runs in the following express words, viz.

WE the undersigned, do hereby agree, not to import, either directly or indirectly, any tea, that will pay the present duty, laid by an act of the British parliament, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America.

It was next proposed and agreed to; that the gentlemen to whom the East India Company's tea had been consigned, should be desired to attend; and that Mr. Chairman should acquaint them, that the receiving the said tea, subject to a duty, which they appeared to be constitutionally laid, would be exceedingly disagreeable to their fellow citizens, and the body of the inhabitants of this province; and that, therefore, it was requested, they would not accept the said commission; but return the tea, to the proprietors thereof, in the same bottom, that brought it.

Mr. Smith, and Messieurs Leger, and Greenwood, accordingly attended; and Mr. Chairman having delivered what he had in charge, those gentlemen severally shewed the regard they had for their country, by declining to receive the tea, as the people had requested; and Mr. Smith addressed, to his lasting honour, that he had determined, not to receive it, and that he had not to have any concern in a business, which his Countrymen conceived to have so fatal a tendency. This was followed by repeated thanks, and loud shouts of applause.

Captain Curling, apprehending himself involved, in some difficulties, by this determination, then desired to be informed, how he should extricate himself from them. He was answered, "By keeping all the tea on board his vessel, and returning, with it to England."

A committee was then appointed, to wait the next day, upon such gentlemen in trade, and other importers, as were so present; and with the agreement, already signed by several, not to import any more tea; subject to the aforesaid duty, in order that they might add their names; and the committee were, Captain Gadsden, Colonel Pinckney, Thomas Ferguson, Charles Cotswold, Pinckney, Esq. and Mr. Daniel Cannon. Then the meeting was dissolved, after unexpressed thanks had been returned to the Chairman.

On Saturday the said committee diligently and faithfully performed what was requested of them; and we have the pleasure, to inform the public, that upwards of fifty respectable names were that day subscribed to the agreement. Some gentlemen were absent, others desired a little time to consider of the matter; they will both have an opportunity to subscribe their names as, soon as it is determined in whose hands the agreement shall be lodged.

In the meantime, the principal planters, and landholders, have thought it proper to enter into another agreement, which is signing very fast, and we are told, runs in these words, viz.

WE the undersigned, inhabitants of this province, being now fully convinced, that we have vainly flattered ourselves, with hopes of the repeal of an act of parliament of Great Britain, passed in the year 1767, imposing a duty on tea imported from thence, for the purpose of raising a revenue upon us, in America, without our consent, Do hereby solemnly promise and agree, each for him, or herself, that we will not, either directly or indirectly, import, buy or sell, or in any way encourage or countenance the importation, buying or selling any tea, that will pay the aforesaid duty. And that we will not purchase any goods, of any person, or persons, whatsoever, that shall hereafter import, buy, or sell any such tea. And that we do, because we conceive, that the payment of such duties, will be acknowledging a power which the British parliament hath assumed, and which we deny them to have under our excellent constitution, to tax us against our consent.

The establishing a tea warehouse in America, by the India Company, is intended to pave the way for introducing large factories for other goods, at all the principal ports, and then to bring in an honourable board of excise.

NEW YORK, December 30. About 1 o'clock last Thursday Morning, the House of the Hon. George D. Ludlow, Esq. third Judge of the Supreme Court of this Province, at Hempstead, was taken fire and was burnt to the Ground, with almost every Thing therein contained, but providentially no Lives were lost.