

them, and that she would amply indemnify them for any Losses they might sustain in breaking with Great Britain. We are also assured, that the British Court, preceiving this Negotiation, has changed its Tone in regard to these Africans, and has ordered Mr. Keppel to pass over certain Pretensions, and to do every Thing in his Power to defeat the Design of the French.

*Janis, Feb. 10.* By the Dutch Gazette it appears, that the French Court claims Part of the Island of St. Martin, one of the Caribbees, which they say, was possessed in common by the French and Dutch, but the former were driven out by the English in the late War; therefore his most Christian Majesty desires that his Subjects may be again put in Possession of that Part of the Island which they formerly held, and that the English be ordered to evacuate the same. The Marquis de Mirepoix has delivered a Memorial in Consequence to our Court, and it is supposed that the French will not evacuate Tobago, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent, till they are gratified in this Point.

*From the Utrecht Gazette.*

*Extract of a Letter from London, dated March 26. N. S.*

A grand Conference is appointed to be held the 30th Instant at the Duke of Bedford's; where will be present, the principal Members of the Privy Council, in order to consider of certain Propositions that are to be made to the Court of Spain, for obviating once for all the Difficulties to which the Commerce and Navigation of the English in the American Seas, are exposed, notwithstanding the Stipulations in the Treaty signed at Madrid the 5th of October last. At the same Conference or Council, they are likewise to enquire into the Validity and Seizure of 21 English Vessels, taken by the Spaniards in the Bay of Honduras, as we mentioned some Time ago: For though these Captures make a great Noise, and make great murmuring, the Ministry will not take it upon them to make Complaints at Madrid, without first enquiring with what Design those Vessels sailed into the Gulph or Bay of Honduras, who were the Owners of them, what Goods they had on Board, and whether it can be clearly proved that they were sent upon the contraband Trade? And if it shall appear that the Seizure was illegal, and that they being employed in a contraband Trade was only a Pretext of the Spaniards to detain them, 'tis not doubted, but that the Affair will be seriously prosecuted at the Court of Madrid, as in this Case one may expect full Satisfaction from that Court, pursuant to the Promise made to Mr. Keene.

L O N D O N.

*Extract of a Letter from Gessert, dated March 7.*

There is a Gentleman just arrived here from France, who relates that he had been at several Ports there, and saw thirty new Ships almost ready for launching, from 50 to 70 Guns, and great Numbers repairing. In his Way to this Place he came thro' Dunaan, where they were repairing and enlarging the Prison where the English Prisoners are kept, and as he came down the River from Dunaan there were a great many more Ships building.

*March 8.* We are assured, that the Alteration of the Style of the Year will take Place the first of next January, and that that will be the first Day of the Year 1752; that eleven Days will be taken out of that Year at Michaelmas following; that all State Holidays will be observed on the same Day of the Month they are at present; that Payments will be made according to the Number of Day, counting from their Date. The Table of Moveable Feasts is made by Dr. Bradley. We are to reckon by the Gregorian Style, and all Quarterly Payments are to be made at the four great Feasts, as usual.

*March 22.* From Brest we have Advice, that three Ships of 64 Guns each, and four Frigates, are equipt in that Port, and the Command of them given to M. Du Bois de la Mothe; but the Destination of this Squadron is not yet known; some think it is bound for America, and others imagine it will be sent up the Baltic.

The Floods are so very great up the River Thames, that the like has not been for many Years, occasioned by the high Winds and Rains, that the Barges that come to Town pass over several Meadows and Lands, in some Places a Quarter of a Mile Distance from the Channel; by which many have with great Difficulty escaped being overfet by the strong Current of the Land Flood.

*March 25.* From Madrid they write, that Orders have lately been sent down to their Sea Ports, to proceed with the utmost Diligence in their Naval Armaments: They also take Notice, that the British and French Ministers are very assiduous at Court, and frequently confer with M. de Carvajal about the

general Affairs of Europe, and the Interest of their respective Courts.

Letters from Hanover advise, that they continue to raise Recruits with the utmost Diligence, all the Regiments being ordered to be complete before the End of next Month.

*April 15.* Last Saturday Night was solemnized the private Interment of his Royal Highness FREDERICK Prince of Wales. The Procession was from the Prince's Chamber, through the Old Palace Yard to the South East Door of Westminster Abby, and being entered the Church, it passed up directly to the Steps leading to Henry the Seventh's Chapel. At the Entrance within the Church, the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir, received the Body, and fell into the Procession just before the Officer of Arms, who preceded the Master of the Horse, and so proceeded into King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, where the Body was deposited on Trussels, the Coronet and Cushion being laid at the Head, and the Canopy held over it: The Supporters of the Pall stood by it, the Chief Mourner and his Two Supporters seated themselves in Chairs placed for them at the Head of the Corple, the Lords Assistants, Master of the Horse, Groom of the Stole, and Lords of the Bed Chamber on both Sides, the Four white Staff Officers standing at the Feet, and others seated themselves in the stalls on each Side of the Choir. The Part of the Service before the Interment, being read by the Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster, the Corple was carried to the Vault preceded by the White Staff Officers, the Master of the Horse, Chief Mourner, his Supporters, and the Assistants following, Garter going before them, and there placed themselves near the Vault, the Dean of Westminster went on with the Office of Burial, which ended, Garter King at Arms proclaimed the Style of his Royal Highness, and the white Staff Officers broke their Staves, and threw them into the Vault.

During the Procession, which begun about Half an Hour after Eight o'Clock, the Minute Guns were fired, and the Bells in the Cities of London and Westminster tolled; and each Soldier on Duty held two white Flambeaux lighted.

B O S T O N, May 27.

Wednesday last, in Consequence of an Appointment from his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief, and the honourable his Majesty's Council, public Notice was taken of the Death of his Royal Highness FREDERICK Prince of Wales. At Nine of the Clock in the Morning, all the Bells in Town began to toll, and continued tolling till Ten (the Colours on board all the Ships in the Harbour being displayed) at which Time the Lieutenant Governor, with the Members of his Majesty's Council, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Officers Civil and Military, and a numerous Train of other Gentlemen, all in deep Mourning, went in Procession from the Council-Chamber to the old South Meeting-House: They were preceded by the Governor's Company of Cadets, under the Command of Colonel Poland, in military Mourning, and with Arms reversed, the Drums, Colours, and Officers staves covered with Black, at the Company's Expense. The March was solemn, and the Streets and Windows of the Houses were thronged with Spectators, silent, and with Sorrow in their Countenances. At the Meeting-House there was a crowded Assembly, the Pulpit was hung in Mourning, and a Sermon suitable to the Occasion, preached by the Reverend Mr. Samuel Mather. At the same Time, and upon the same Occasion, by a Vote of the Wardens and Vestry of King's Chapel, the Pulpit there was hung in black, and a suitable Sermon preached by the Reverend Mr. Caner. After divine Service was ended, the Procession returned to the Town-House, in the same Order they went from thence; and during their March, and a considerable Time after, the Guns from his Majesty's Castle William, his Majesty's Ship Success, and the Forts of Boston and Charlestown, were fired in a Manner proper for general Solemnities. The Company of Cadets then drew up in King-Street, facing the Council Chamber, and after three Fires were led off and dismissed.—Nor was the Mourning confined to an outward Shew only, and the Pomp of Funeral Ceremonies; but our Grief was real, and our Sorrow sincere, and unaffected. Loyalty to the best of Kings, to whom we with every Blessing that can make a Monarch great and happy, filled us with the deepest Concern for the Loss which so nearly touched him. Our Attachment to civil and religious Liberty, of which we always regard the House of Hanover as the first Bulwark, makes us deem a Breach upon This, as a common Loss to be regretted by every Protestant. As Englishmen, we