

others declared, they only fought for Scotland, which they had got, and would keep it. This has made many Dissentions among them, and many Parties are gone off. At present there is no Expectation of their coming further South. We are to have a grand Meeting here to-morrow; Mr. Blackett comes to review our Troops, and treat the Town. We expect to raise a very good Regiment in Northumberland, which Sir Henry Liddell is to have the Command of."

HIS MAJESTY'S most gracious **SPEECH** to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday the 17th of *October*, 1745.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE open and unnatural Rebellion, which has broke out, and is still continuing in *Scotland*, has obliged me to call you together sooner than I intended; and I shall lay nothing before you at present, but what immediately relates to our Security at home, reserving all other Considerations to a farther Opportunity. So wicked and daring an Attempt, in favour of a popish Pretender to my Crown, headed by his eldest Son, carried on by Numbers of traiterous and desperate Persons within the Kingdom, and encouraged by my Enemies abroad, requires the immediate Advice and Assistance of my Parliament, to suppress and extinguish it. The Duty and Affection for me and my Government, and the vigilant and zealous Care for the Safety of the Nation, which have with so much Unanimity been shewn by my faithful Subjects, give me the firmest Assurance, that you are met together, resolved to act with a Spirit becoming a Time of common Danger, and with such Vigour, as will end in the Confusion of all those who have engaged in, or fomented this Rebellion.

I HAVE throughout the whole Course of my Reign, made the Laws of the Land the Rule of my Government, and the Preservation of the Constitution in Church and State, and the Rights of my People, the main End and Aim of all my Actions. It is therefore the more astonishing, that any of My Protestant Subjects, who have known and enjoyed the Benefits resulting from thence, and have heard of the imminent Dangers these Kingdoms were wonderfully delivered from, by the happy Revolution, should by any Arts and Management be deluded into Measures, that must, at once, destroy Their Religion and Liberties, introduce Popery and Arbitrary Power, and subject Them to a foreign Yoke.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I rely on your Affection to Me, and your Care and Concern for Our Common Safety, to grant Me such a Supply, as may enable Me entirely to extinguish this Rebellion, effectually to discourage any foreign Power from assisting the Rebels, and to restore the Peace of the Kingdom; for which Purpose I will order the proper Estimates to be laid before you. Amongst the many ill Consequences of this wicked Attempt, the extraordinary Burthen, which it must bring upon My faithful Subjects, very sensibly affects Me. But let Those answer for it, whose Treason has occasioned it, and My People be convinced, what they owe to those Disturbers of Our Peace, who are endeavouring to make this Kingdom a Scene of Blood and Confusion.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE many evident Proofs this Parliament has given of Their Duty, Fidelity, and Affection to Me, and of Their steady Adherence to the present happy Establishment, and the true Interest of Their Country, make Me repose Myself entirely on the Zeal and Vigour of your Proceedings and Resolutions. I am confident you will act like Men, who consider that every Thing dear and valuable to Them is attacked; and I question not, but, by the Blessing of God, We shall, in a short Time, see this Rebellion end, not only in restoring the Liberty of

My Government, but in procuring greater Strength to that excellent Constitution, which it was designed to subvert. The Maxims of this Constitution shall ever be the Rules of My Conduct. The Interest of Me, and My People, is always the same, and inseparable. In this Common Interest let Us unite; and all Those, who shall heartily and vigorously exert Themselves in this just and National Cause, may always depend on My Protection, and Favour.

London, October 15. Last Week the Garrison of Hull, in Yorkshires, received a Reinforcement of 100 Barrels of Gunpowder, with Fire arms for 1000 Men, and 18 Pieces of Brass Cannon; and we hear the Inhabitants, to the Number of 2000, went voluntarily to Work upon cleaning the Moats round the Fortifications.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed four Men of War, two of 60, one of 50, and one of 40 Guns, to be Convoy for the Fleet of Ships at Ireland, homeward bound from the East Indies, which have Orders to sail from the Nore with all Expedition for that Purpose.

His Majesty's Ship the South Sea Galle, Capt. Amhurst, lately rebuilt at Liverpool, is ordered to be mann'd and victualled at that Place with all Expedition, for immediate Service.

We are assured that the City of Bristol, by Subscription, will make a Present to Capt. Conner, Commander of the Trial Sloop, of a Piece of Plate of great Value, for the Services done in taking the Spanish Ship bound for Scotland, laden with Ammunition, &c.

They write from Stockholm, that the French Minister there has of late differed exceedingly with Count Gyllenbourg; who, on his proposing a new Treaty with France, could not help saying, That the former was the Scandal of his Administration; and that he was amazed his Excellency had not a better Opinion of his Understanding, than to suppose him capable of being caught, a second Time.

They likewise add, that in all Probability, this Dispute will end either in recalling the French Minister, or in the Ruin of the French Party in Sweden, which has lost within these three Months four of the most considerable Persons of which it was composed.

We learn from Vienna, that it is resolved the Princess Charlotte of Lorraine shall be declared Governess of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; and that immediately after the Return of the Imperial Family thither, her Serene Highness will set out for Florence.

Letters from Brussels say, that the Town of Aeth capitulated on Friday the 7th Instant. N. S. upon honourable Terms, the Garrison being to march out the Wednesday following, with two Pieces of Cannon and a Mortar, and the Lieutenant General Count d'Etrees had Orders to invest St. Gillain.

The same Letters say, that General Hausley, with a Detachment of Troops from the Army of the Allies, was arrived at Mons on the 8th, N. S. in order to conduct from thence the English Troops that marched thither from Ostend. These Letters likewise add, that the Count de Saxe had sent for 150 Pieces of Cannon from the several French Garrisons in the Neighbourhood of his Camp; from whence it was concluded, that a Battle would speedily ensue.

The Pretender's Second Son is at Paris, where he has been furnished with large Sums of Money, and is speedily to set out for Dunkirk, in order to embark either for Segor or Roulon.

There are Letters from Newcastle, which relate, that the Rebels at Edinburgh were erecting two Batteries to play upon the Castle, but the Garrison firing upon them, all their Designs were defeated; and that the Count de Saxe had ordered the Town of ... of Provosts, and showed them