

Strength and Solidity to the Provisions made by the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*  
The Estimates for the current Year shall be laid before you by my Order. I have no Supplies to ask of you, but what shall be necessary for the ordinary Services, and such as have been already communicated to you, and for the Security of the Nation, and the Support of its Trade and Commerce, on which the essential Interests of this Kingdom depend. I must, at the same Time, earnestly recommend the Continuance of your Attention to the Reduction of the National Debt, the Improvement of the Public Revenue, and augmenting the Sinking Fund.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
I hope you will find, that the Laws made the last Session of Parliament, for suppressing those Crimes and Disorders which have been so justly complained of, have had a good Effect. Whatsoever is further necessary to perfect so laudable a Work, deserves your serious Consideration; that whilst we enjoy Peace abroad, we may maintain good Order and Regularity at home. My hearty Concurrence and Endeavours shall never be wanting in any Thing that may promote your Welfare and Prosperity.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

*Most gracious Sovereign,*  
WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

Your Majesty's Paternal Care of your People, in establishing the Peace, can receive no Addition, but from your constant and vigilant Endeavours to preserve to them the happy Fruits of it. Whilst we gratefully remember the one, and feel the good Effects of the other, we do, with the justest Confidence, rely on your Majesty's experienced Wisdom and Goodness in directing all your Views and Negotiations to that desirable End.

It gives us great Satisfaction to be informed from the Throne, of the good Disposition of all the Powers in Alliance with your Majesty to maintain the present Tranquillity. Convinced that this is the real Interest of the other Nations of Europe, as well as our own, we rejoice in every Event that may give Strength and Solidity to the Provisions made by the General Definitive Treaty. We are deeply sensible, that nothing can so much contribute to these Purposes, as the Influence of your Majesty, and the Crown of Great Britain: And we beg Leave to assure you of our Resolution and Earnestness to strengthen your Majesty's Hands; and, so far as depends upon us, to add Weight to your Measures to render the Peace durable, for the Common Good of Europe, the lasting Benefit of your own Kingdoms, and the Security of our Commerce and Navigation; the Support and Advancement whereof, we consider as the great Source and solid Basis of our Riches and Strength.

Your Majesty's Concern for our domestic Happiness, appears in nothing more, than in so graciously recommending to your Parliament, the salutary Work of maintaining good Order and Regularity amongst the People. We look upon it as essential to the National Happiness; and as the most likely Means, not only to entitle us to your Majesty's gracious Approbation, but to draw down upon us the Protection of the Divine Providence.

To repeat only our solemn Assurances of unfeigned Gratitude, for the inestimable Blessings we enjoy under your auspicious Government, would not sufficiently express the Warmth of those Sentiments which we feel in our Hearts. Our Loyalty, Duty, and Affection, to your sacred Person, are raised to the greatest Height: And our Zeal for the Ease, Prosperity, and true Glory of your Reign, and for perpetuating the Succession to this Crown, which you wear with so much Lustre, in a Race of Princes descended from yourself, is incapable of any Addition.

*His Majesty's most gracious ANSWER.*

*My Lords,*

**I** RETURN you my Thanks for this very loyal and dutiful Address. Nothing can give me greater Satisfaction, than these solemn Assurances of the Continuance of your Zeal and Affection for my Person, Family, and Government. I firmly rely on your Support; and you may depend on my hearty Concern for your true Interests.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the KING.

*Most gracious Sovereign,*  
WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg Leave to return your Majesty our hearty Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne; and to congratulate your Majesty upon your safe and happy Arrival in this Kingdom.

Permit us, Sir, to express our sincere Joy, that the dutiful Conduct of your Majesty's faithful Commons has been rewarded with your Royal Approbation, and to assure your Majesty of the Continuance of that Zeal and Affection for your Person and Government, which your Majesty's constant Attention to the Happiness of your People, so justly demands.

We must ever acknowledge your Majesty's Wisdom, as well as Goodness, in pursuing such Measures as may best contribute to maintain, and render permanent, the general Tranquillity in Europe: And suffer us, Sir, at the same Time, to declare our Satisfaction at the Assurances which your Majesty has received from your Allies, of their good Disposition to adhere to the same salutary Object.

Your faithful Commons, with the truest Zeal and Duty, promise your Majesty, to raise with Cheerfulness, Unanimity and Dispatch, such Supplies as shall be found necessary for the Security of the Nation, and the Support of its Trade and Commerce, so essential to the Well-being of this Country.

We cannot sufficiently testify our grateful Sense of your Majesty's provident Concern for the Welfare of this Nation, and in recommending again to our Attention the lessening of the National Debt; and do assure your Majesty, that we will take into our serious Consideration the best Means to improve the public Revenue, whereby the heavy Load of our Debts may be put into a Method of being gradually reduced, and the National Credit, already in a flourishing Condition, be firmly established.

We further beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that whilst we reflect with Gratitude upon the Blessings of Peace abroad, and enjoy the daily Fruits of the Continuance of it, we will not be wanting in our Endeavours to preserve good Order and Regularity at home; happy in this Conviction, that, from the whole Tenor of your Majesty's auspicious Reign, we are sure of your Majesty's hearty Concurrence in every Measure, which may tend to promote the true Interests and Prosperity of your People.

January 11. Capt Vickerman arrived at Newcastle from Dunkirk the first Instant, and brings Advice, that *Cranston* died there about four Days before his Departure; that he had gone by the Name of *Ogilvy*, and the Day only before he expired, informed the Person with whom he lodged, that he was the unfortunate *Cranston*, so often mentioned in the Affair of Miss *Blandy's* Parricide.

*Foul Deeds will rise,*  
*Tho' all the Earth o'erwhelm them, to Men's Eyes.*

*HAMLET.*  
*Whitehall, January 6.* Letters from Fort St. George, in the East Indies, dated July 5, 1752, having brought Advice, that the President and Council of Fort St. George, having received Information some Time ago that the Chunda Saib, and his Allies, were endeavouring to harass us in our own Districts, sent for a Reinforcement from Bengal, and also sent Capt. Clive to Madras, who having collected our Forces, and taken the Field, found the Enemy strongly encamped at Vandeloor, a Place 15 Miles off. The Enemy decamped in the Night and took the Rout of Arcot, and were pursued by the Nabob's Forces; they gained Covereepaute, about 60 Miles off, which Place was appointed for their Rendezvous, their Intention having been to surprize Arcot. Here an Engagement ensued, in which most of their European Forces were killed, and taken Prisoners, and their Cannon and their Baggage were also taken. Upon this Advice Capt. Clive was immediately ordered to march; he took St. David in his Way, and whilst he was there, the Ship *Dorington* arrived, with Major Lawrence, who, at his own Request, had the Command of the Forces given him, and he set out on the 17th of March from Fort St. David, at the Head of a Party of 400 Europeans, and 1000 Scippoys, and took under Convoy a large Quantity of Stores and Ammunition for Trichinapali, and proceeded, without Molestation, 'til he came with his Forces near Coiladdy, on the 28th, when the Enemy strove to take Advantage of his Situation, a strong Detachment of French from Chunda Saib's Army having thrown up an Entrenchment in the

Way he was to march, cannonaded him from the land and endeavoured to interrupt his Passage, which induced Major Lawrence, on the Nabob's Part, to return it, and occasioned the Loss of some Men on both Sides; but the Enemy not advancing, he went on the next Day for Trichinapali, about 16 Miles distant, and as the Road was in Sight of the Enemy's Camp, they came out with their whole Force to oppose him. Major Lawrence in order to secure the Baggage, marched to meet them; this brought on a Cannonading from them, which did him but little Damage; but his Guns galled the Enemy very much, and forced them to retreat into a hollow Way; upon this Major Lawrence drew off his Men, and joined the Army that Night. In this Action the Enemy lost about 300 Horse, besides Allam Cawn a Man of great Interest in the Country. Chundah was soon obliged to raise the Siege of Trichinapali and collect his Forces in Syringham, a neighbouring Island; and the English Forces having possess'd themselves of all the strong Posts quite round it, they so effectually prevented Provisions from coming to the Enemy, that Chundah's great Army of above 30,000 Men, were dispersed in less than two Months, and himself, with the French, and a few Scippoys, who held out, were in a miserable Condition for want of Sufenance. Upon this the Nabob summoned them to surrender Prisoners; and after they had sent Chundah in the Night Time to Monacjee, they delivered up the Island of Syringham on the 3d of June, on Condition that the French Officers should have leave to go to Pondicherry on their Parole, never to serve against the Nabob or his Allies; and the Soldiers to be sent to Europe by the first Opportunity, but in the mean Time to be kept Prisoners. As the Allies could not agree who should keep Chundah, who was taken at Monacjee, by the Tanjore Ally, to end the Dispute, his Head was cut off. The whole Business was done in a few Sieges and some Skirmishes; in several of which not a Man of our Forces was lost, so that in reducing the Blacks to the Nabob's Obedience, and making thirty Officers, and near 1000 European Soldiers Prisoners, we had not 50 Men killed. M. Duplex, at the Desire of Salabad Jing, has solicited for a Peace, which the Nabob is willing to consent to, provided it is made to our Satisfaction, as he owns himself much obliged to us.

CHARLES TOWN, *South Carolina, Feb. 19.*  
On Thursday Night, the Brigantine *John*, Benjamin Bronfson Master, of and for Bristol, was drove ashore in a violent Storm, upon the East Side of the Marsh opposite this Town, but being lightened she was got off again Yesterday, without further Damage.

Two of the Vessels that went to Florida, to see if any Thing could be saved out of the English Ships lately lost on that Coast, are returned unsuccessful; as the Indians had burnt all the Wrecks.  
March 12. Almost all the past Week, we have had very stormy Weather, with S. W. Winds: And on Saturday Night, in a hard Gale, the *Constantia*, Capt. Andrew, and the *Greyhound*, Capt. Corlett, were driven foul of each other, in Rebellion Road, with such Violence, that the Fluke of each Vessel's Anchor went through the other's Side, so that they were obliged to run the *Constantia* ashore, to prevent her sinking, and to sail the *Greyhound* up to Town again.

NEWPORT, *Rhode Island, March 16.*  
On Wednesday last about 12 o'Clock, a Brigantine from the Bay of Honduras, laden with Logwood, *John Huxham* Master, belonging to Mr. Collins, Merchant, of this Place, came ashore on a sandy Beach about a Mile to the Eastward of the Town, in a violent Gale, the Wind about South, under a Foresail and Forestay-sail, her Mainsail furl'd, and her Boom lash'd in the starboard Cross. The Weather being very thick, she was first discovered about a Mile from the Shore, and it was supposed that the Hands were all on board, for she seem'd all Danger, as if steer'd by the skilfullest Pilot, but to the great Surprize of above a Thousand Spectators, who were immediately on the Beach to give their Assistance, they found her entirely abandoned by all the Sailors, there being not one Person on board: By the Order in which their Tea Kettle and other Things appeared in the Cabin, they had breakfasted, and were preparing for Dinner, their Dough boys being made, and a Leg of Pork wash'd ready for the Pot. By these Circumstances 'tis supposed they were running under an easy Sail without the least Apprehension of Danger, 'til all on a sudden they discovered the Breakers right a Head on a Ledge above three Fathoms under Water, tho' it appears very terrible in a Storm, and which probably they mistook for Brenton's (a dangerous) Reef, and apprehensive of present Destruction, let go their Anchor to catch the Vessel 'til they could make their Escape, and accordingly

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