

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, beg Leave to return your Majesty the most humble and hearty Thanks of this House, for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

Permit us, at the same Time, to offer our warmest Congratulations to your Majesty, on the auspicious Birth of another Prince, and on the happy Recovery of your Royal Consort, now further endeared to this Country, by the Increase of those Pledges of our Liberty and future Happiness.

We beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the Completion of that great and salutary Measure, the Re-establishment of the public Tranquility, upon Terms so honourable to your Crown, and so advantageous to your People.

Allow us, Sir, to assure your Majesty, that we feel the highest Satisfaction in the Declaration, which you are graciously pleased to make of your Resolution faithfully and steadily to adhere to the Conditions of the Peace which your Majesty has concluded: And that we cannot but consider the strong Assurances of the same good Disposition given, by the several Powers of Europe who were lately engaged against us, as the natural Consequence of your Majesty's Wisdom and Firmness; and as a further Prestage, that the Blessings of Peace will be uninterrupted and permanent.

We are truly sensible of that paternal Love to your People, of which your Majesty is pleased to assure us, in so affecting a Manner; and we will assiduously apply ourselves to the Accomplishment of those great Purposes, for which your Majesty has called us together; the Improvement of our valuable Acquisitions, the Extension of our Commerce, and the cultivating of every Art of Peace, which may either tend to alleviate the heavy Burthens occasioned by the War, or may otherwise contribute to the general Welfare of these Kingdoms.

We beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that your faithful Commons will cheerfully grant to your Majesty such Supplies as shall be found necessary for the Service of the Year; that they will be careful to maintain the Navy of Great-Britain upon the most respectable Footing; and that they look upon your Majesty's earnest Recommendation of this important Object, as a Testimony of your Royal Attention to the true and essential Interests of this Country.

We acknowledge, with the deepest Sense of Gratitude, your Majesty's gracious and tender Concern for the Relief of your People, by directing, that the Money, arising from the Sale of Prizes vested in the Crown, should be applied to the Public Service; and for that additional Mark of your Royal Beneficence, in signifying your Intention to reserve for the same Use, whatever Sums shall be produced by the Sale of any of the Lands belonging to the Crown, in the Islands in the West-Indies ceded by the late Treaty.

Your Majesty may be assured, that we will bestow the strictest Attention upon that interesting Subject, which your Majesty has pointed out to our serious Consideration; and will diligently weigh every Regulation which may be proposed, for the Improvement of the public Revenue, as the most effectual Method to reduce the national Debt, to relieve your Majesty's Subjects from the Burthens of the late War, and to confirm and strengthen the Public Credit.

We are thoroughly convinced, by the whole Tenor of your Majesty's most auspicious Reign, that the common Good, and Prosperity of your People, are the sole Objects of your Care; and that we should therefore be wanting to ourselves, and neglectful of our own Happiness, if we did not pursue, with Unanimity and Dispatch, such Measures as may best contribute to these great Ends, and may most effectually discourage that Spirit of Disorder and Licentiousness, which is no less dangerous to Liberty, than destructive of Government.

Animated with these Sentiments, we will endeavour, by our own Conduct, to set an Example to others of Duty to our Sovereign, and of Love to our Country; being firmly persuaded, that, under a Prince adorned with those Virtues which distinguish your Majesty, your real Interests and those of your People are inseparable.

EXTRACT from the VOTES, &c. House of Lords, Tuesday, November 15, 1763.

COMPLAINT was made to the House, of a notorious and scandalous Breach of the Privilege of this House, in affixing the Name of the

Bishop of Gloucester to Notes upon a most scandalous, obscene, and infamous Libel, entitled, An Essay upon Woman, and a Paraphrase of the Veni Creator; and several Passages having been read out of the said Essay and Paraphrase, it was moved to resolve, that the printed Paper, entitled, An Essay upon Woman, with the Notes; and another Paper, entitled, The Veni Creator paraphrased, highly reflecting upon a Member of this House, is a manifest Breach of the Privilege thereof, and is a most scandalous, obscene, and impious Libel, a gross Profanation of many Parts of the holy Scriptures, and a most wicked and blasphemous Attempt to ridicule and vilify the Person of our blessed Saviour. And the same was agreed to, and ordered accordingly.

Then several Witnesses were examined, in order to prove who was the Author of the said Papers complained of.

Which done, The further Consideration of these Papers was put off to Thursday next.

House of Commons, Tuesday, November 15, 1763.

A Question was proposed, that the Bill for preventing clandestine Outlawries be read; and an Amendment being proposed to be made to the Question, by adding ("before the House will receive the Message relating to the Privileges of this House, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer has signified that he has in Command from his Majesty, to deliver to the House; and before the Complaint of the Privilege of this House, which John Wilkes, Esq; has in his Place offered to make, be heard.")

And the Question being put, that those Words stand Part of the Question, the House divided.

Yeas 111. Noes 300. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his Majesty's Command, presented the following Message to the House.

I am commanded by his Majesty to acquaint this House, that his Majesty having received Information that John Wilkes, Esq; a Member of this House, was the Author of a most seditious Libel, published since the last Session of Parliament: He had caused the said John Wilkes, Esq; to be apprehended and secured, in order to his being tried for the same by due Course of Law; and Mr. Wilkes having been discharged out of Custody by the Court of Common Pleas, upon Account of his Privilege as a Member of this House, and having been called upon by the legal Process of the Court of King's Bench, stood out and declined to appear and answer to an Information, which has since been exhibited against him, by his Majesty's Attorney General, for the same Offence. In this Situation his Majesty being desirous to shew all possible Attention to the Privileges of the House of Commons, in every Instance wherein they can be supposed to be concerned, and at the same Time thinking it of the utmost Importance not to suffer the public Justice of the Kingdom to be eluded, has chosen to direct the said Libel, and also Copies of the Examinations, upon which Mr. Wilkes was apprehended and secured, to be laid before this House, for their Consideration.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of this House for his most gracious Message, and for the tender Regard therein expressed for the Privileges of this House; and to assure his Majesty that this House will forthwith take into their most serious Consideration, the very important Matter, communicated by his Majesty's Message.

And a Question being proposed, that the Paper, entitled, The North-Briton, No. 45, is a false, scandalous, and seditious Libel, containing Expressions of the most unexampled Insolence and Contumely towards his Majesty; the grossest Affections upon both Houses of Parliament, and the most audacious Defiance of the Authority of the whole Legislature, and most manifestly tending to alienate the Affections of the People from his Majesty; to withdraw them from their Obedience to the Laws of the Realm, and to excite them to traitorous Insurrections against his Majesty's Government.

A Motion was made, and the Question put to leave out the Words, "and to excite them to traitorous Insurrections against his Majesty's Government."

The House divided, Yeas 111. Noes 273. Then the Question, as first proposed, was agreed to; and the said Paper ordered to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman.

The further Consideration of the Message adjourned till To-morrow 12 o'Clock. The Matter of the Complaint made by Mr. Wilkes, of his Imprisonment, is adjourned till Thursday.

London, November 17. The House of Commons, which met on Tuesday, continued sitting till two o'Clock on Wednesday Morning.

We hear that it has been resolved, in a certain Place, that a Work which was complained of, and several Passages of which were read, was a most scandalous, obscene, and impious Libel, a gross Profanation of many Parts of the Holy Scripture, and a most wicked and blasphemous Attempt to ridicule and vilify the Person of our Blessed Saviour. Evidence was offered to prove the Work was written by a Gentleman who has been lately the Subject of much political Discussion, but the further Consideration of it was deferred till this Day.

We hear that the two Volumes of Mr. Wilkes's Hangman, as a false, scandalous and malicious Libel, bidding Defiance to the Legislation, and tending to excite his Majesty's Subjects to traitorous Insurrections against his Majesty's Government.

Yesterday about Twelve o'Clock, a Duel was fought in Hyde-Park, between John Wilkes, Esq; Member for Aylesbury, and Samuel Martin, Esq; Member for Camelford, and late Secretary of the Treasury. At first, both their Pistols missed Fire; at the second Attempt to fire, Mr. Martin's did the same again; upon which Mr. Wilkes deferred charging his Pistol, and offered Mr. Martin the Choice of either of his Pistols, which Mr. Martin refused. They then turned Back to Back; and upon turning about again, Mr. Martin discharged his Pistol, and the Ball went into Mr. Wilkes's Belly, about Half an Inch below the Navel, and sunk obliquely on the right Side of the Belly down towards the Groin. Upon which Mr. Wilkes desired Mr. Martin, take Care of yourself, for you have done for me. Mr. Martin replied, he would get him what Assistance he could; and perceiving a Chariot at a Distance, ran up to it, and told the Person in it that a Gentleman lay wounded on the Grass, and begged he would drive immediately out of the Park, and get a Chair; which was done, and Mr. Wilkes was brought to his own House. A Surgeon being immediately sent for, the Ball was extracted, and the Surgeon was of Opinion, that as it had not penetrated the Abdomen, it would be attended with no bad Consequences.

The Occasion of the above Quarrel is said to be Mr. M's declaring in a great Assembly, that the Author of the North-Briton, was a base, infamous, cowardly Scoundrel, &c. The Passage in that Paper, which are supposed to have given Mr. M. in particular very just Cause of Offence, the Reader may find in No. 37, and 40.

By the best Accounts, Mr. Wilkes continues out of Danger.

Mr. Wilkes continues in a fair Way of Recovery; but was not well enough to attend the House of Peers this Day, to be questioned concerning a most obscene and highly blasphemous Treatise, which he is said to have written some Year ago, and of which he is charged with employing the Press he set up last Summer at his House in Great-George-street, to call off ten or twelve fresh Copies. To add, if possible, to the Indecency of this Piece, the Great-George-street Edition of it is made to bear, it is said, in the Title-Page, the Name of one Prelate, as the Author, and the Name of another as the Annotator: Both of whom are not more distinguished by their great Learning, which is universally acknowledged; than by their unblemished Morals, and their masterly Detestation of the principal Points of the Christian Religion.

The Right Honourable William Pitt, Esq; yesterday the Service of the House, though he was so infirm with the Gout, that he was obliged to be carried into the House by two of his Servants.

Tuesday the House of Lords deferred the further Consideration of Mr. Wilkes's Affair till the Day Se'night, on Account of his Incapacity to attend that House. We find that there is only one Prelate mentioned in the blasphemous Poem which Mr. Wilkes is charged with being the Author of, the Name: Which it is imagined he was led to make Use of, from his being so well known in the literary World, and particularly for his Writings in Defence of Christianity.

The House of Commons sat till Two o'Clock Yesterday Morning.

Nov. 29. There having been, for some Time past, a Scarcity of Meal in the Markets of Edinburgh, a Mob assembled Yesterday Se'night Night, broke up the Girnels in the Meal-Market, and carried off what Meal was there; killed and destroyed the House of the Tackman of the Market, and carried off or broke to Pieces all his Furniture; and continued all night to commit several other Outrages in Leith.

And on Tuesday Night Bolls of Meal were carried off by the Mob.

The more effectually to multiply, the whole Regiment of Guards were expected on Wednesday to be quartered at Leith, and at other Places in the Neighbourhood. When the Post left Edinburgh continued very outrageous; there and at Leith were wide-spread Consequences of the Consequencies Magistrates have taken every Precaution to prevent Bloodshed, which is often the Case when such Mob happen there.

By some private Letters since received, that the Mob broke in open all the Windows where Oatmeal was lodged, who could buy, and gave the Lord Provost a severe Wound, who was wounded in the Face.

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A Letter from Edinburgh to a Gentleman in Nottingham, o'Clock on Monday Night, the Battle was incessant, and the Mob. On Tuesday went from Edinburgh to Leith, was dreadful; the Soldiers were several of them killed, and many wounded; the rest were driven out, and the Mob on the City was in Confusion, and the Appearance of a State of War.

The Mob set Fire to the Wall and Fortification, and now, for the first Time, the Mob, and a Regiment of Guards has kept them very quiet.

Dec. 8. On Tuesday one of the Points of Civil Liberty was in Westminster-Hall, before the Right Honourable Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Middlesex, wherein John Wilkes, Esq; and Robert Wood, Esq; late under Secretary of State, were heard for seizing Mr. Wilkes, supposed Author of the North-Briton, after an Hearing of many learned Arguments, and most masterly, pathetic and eloquent, by his Lordship (the Jury was in an Hour) a Verdict was given with One Thousand Pounds Costs of Suit.

It was thought there was a great Deal of People in Westminster-Hall, who beheld the profoundest Attention of a Cause, that in the highest and most sacred and invaluable Rights of Englishmen; and, immediately upon the Verdict, there were many Applications that can possibly be made by the People went to the Great-George-street, with a great many more, and they afterwards returned to their respective Habitations.

By this important Decision, the Satisfaction of seeing the Cause, and is not liable to be pried into, by the King's Messengers, and an unconstitutional Practice, and that no Question was ever made of more interest to the Society.

NEW-YORK, We have these farther Intelligences arrived, That when the Parliament met in the House of Commons, the Bishop of Gloucester, by Wilkes, his published obscene Book called, An Essay upon Woman, under his Name, as the Author of the Commons, began to lay his Grievance before the House, but was interrupted by Mr. Grenville, who said, though he had a Message from the King, yet Wilkes was called in; and it was moved to call Mr. W. was heard; Th