

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Delegates.

May it please your Excellency, WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Delegates of the Freemen of the Province aforesaid, in Assembly convened, take Leave to assure your Excellency, that we would cheerfully and with Pleasure undergo far greater Inconveniences for the public Good and Safety of our Fellow-Subjects, than we conceive will arise from your calling us together at this early Season.

THE Purport and Subject Matter of Governour Clinton's Letter, which you have been pleased to lay before us, shall be duly considered; and we will endeavour to come to such a Resolution thereupon, as may be consistent with Prudence and good Policy.

WORDS cannot express our Detestation and Abhorrence of that wicked and unnatural Rebellion, which is broke out in Great-Britain, in favour of a popish Pretender: And such is our unshaken Fidelity, and invariable Attachment to our most gracious Sovereign, that we are ready to sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes in Defence of his Person and Government; nor can we owe less to so good and gracious a King, who, through the whole Course of his Reign, has made the Ease and Happiness of his People the great End of all his Actions.

March 14, 1745:6.

Signed by Order of the House, EDWARD SPRIGG, Speaker.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly, YOUR Address gives me much Satisfaction, as I find in it a strong Sense of Duty and Zeal for the Person and Dignity of our most gracious Sovereign, and an Abhorrence of that wicked and detestable Rebellion carried on by the avowed Enemies of Liberty and our happy Constitution. I make no Question but you will give Mr. Clinton's Letter a proper Consideration. T. BLADEN.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, March 8, 1745-6. Yesterday arrived a Vessel from Barbadoes, by which we have English Papers to the 3d of December, brought there by a Pacquet-Boat: The principal News they contain is, That when it was supposed all the Armies were going into Winter Quarters, the Campaign was renewed again by the Austrians, Saxons, and Prussians; the former having entered Silesia, and the latter Saxony, and taken Leipsick. The two main Armies, under Prince Charles and the King of Prussia, were marching towards each other, and a Battle was expected. The Russians are actually marching 57000 Men, under the Generals Laffi and Kiith, to the Assistance of the Elector of Saxony; and the Poles are likewise raising the Pospolite. The French are also in motion again in the Low-Countries, and seem to threaten Andwerp and Mons.

As to home Affairs, Carlisle made some small Resistance to the Rebels, and surrendered upon Terms; Wade was marching to it's Relief, when he met the News: A great Storm of Snow fell upon his Army, so deep, that it was with Difficulty he got his Army to the coast. On the 27th his Army marched South-

byshire, their Number not being above 8000: The Duke at General Ligonier, with two small Armies, endeavour to come up with them; but they make such quick Marches, that the King's Troops cannot come up with them, the Roads being exceeding bad, &c. His Majesty's Ship Fox is lost in a Storm near Dunbar, all the Crew peris'd but the Mate and 8 Men. The Regiment in the French Service, called Drummond's, is embarked for Scotland; some of the Companies are landed at Morven. One Ship that had 4 Companies on board was drove among the Rocks at Peter-head, by the Saltash Sloop of War. A Ship, with 300 French Soldiers and Officers, drove ashore near Belsen in Lincolnshire; some killed, the rest taken. November 26th, the Rebels were at Preston. On the 28th, Marshal Wade's Army was at Penbridge. On the 29th, a Party of the Rebels came to Liverpool. Same Day, the Duke arrived at Lichfield. On the 14th, Lord Leaden was at Inverness, had received Money and Arms brought by the Saltash; had a considerable Force, and was preparing to attack some Rebels left in Scotland. Nine French Ships landed soldiers at Montrose and Stonehaven, the 22d. On the 29th, the Rebel Army was at Manchester, where he was proclaimed, and levied Excise, as at other Places. December 1st, they crossed the Mersey. On the 2d, they were at Coughton, near Newcastle under-Lime. The Duke was at Stone, with the Army consisting of 10 old Battalions of Foot, and 6 Regiments of Dragoons. On the 3d, a Party of the Rebels were at Liphorn, near Derby; the Remainder at Leek.

Letters from Barbadoes say, the Pacquet-Boat brought further Advices, that on the Approach of the Duke's Army the Rebels retired Northward towards Carlisle. That some of the Privateers had taken the Pretender's youngest Son, with several French Noblemen and Officers, in their Way to Scotland. Another Letter says, 'I can only just tell you, that the Pretender was returned to Carlisle. That Admiral Montagu has taken his younger Brother, with a Duke, 3 Earls, and many other inferior Persons; and taken and sunk 20 Transports.'

Thus, in great Hastie, I have thrown together the Heads of the News. — I hope we shall soon have better; and as Pacquet-Boats are now established to sail every Month to America, we may expect Intelligence more regularly than heretofore. — P.S. The Vessels that brought the News to St. Kitt's and Rhode-Island, of the Defeat of the King of Prussia and the Pretender, must have sail'd later than this Pacquet-Boat, if that News be true.

On Friday last Philip Fin, a Person very well known in this Town and Province (not for his Honesty), was whipp'd and pillory'd, pursuant to Sentence of the County-Court; to the universal Satisfaction of the Spectators.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Leghorn, October 9. It is confidently reported here, that the famous Baron Neuhoff has embarked for Corsica, on board an English Man of War, after having had several Conferences with Admiral Rowley.

Genoa, October 9. The English Fleet has given Marks of the Resentment of that Nation in several Places upon our Coast, particularly at Final, where many Houses near the Sea have been set on Fire, and great Damage done to the City by the Bombs, and the Cannon of the Ships. 'Tis said, the Inhabitants thought to have prevented this Treatment, and to that End sent Deputies to the Admirals, &c. in the name of the Senate of Genoa.