

France, and on the preservation of your Majesty's government, and of the Protestant succession in your royal house.

His Majesty's most gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The just sense you express of the present posture of affairs, and your assurances of supporting me and my allies, in procuring a good peace, or prosecuting the war with vigour, give me intire satisfaction. The confidence you repose in me shall always be us'd for the Interests of my people.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the King, November 19, 1746.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return our humble thanks for your majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

We are truly sensible of your majesty's particular attention to extinguish the remains of the late rebellion; and we beg leave to assure your majesty, that we will not fail on our parts to answer your just expectations, by taking all such further measures, as shall appear conducive to re establish, upon a lasting foundation, the security and tranquility of your majesty's government.

We most heartily congratulate your majesty upon the signal success, with which it has pleas'd God to bless the arms of your allies in Italy. The wise and vigorous measures they are jointly pursuing to improve it, by the irruption now actually making into France, give us just ground to hope, that, by the happy consequence of that operation, the distresses of our enemies may be so increased, and such advantages gained over them, as may balance, in a great measure, the losses sustained in the other part of the continent.

We acknowlege, with the deepest sense of gratitude, your majesty's great care and paternal tenderness for your people, expressed in your majesty's endeavours to procure a general pacification; and we do at the same time, with the greatest duty and affection, assure your majesty, that your faithful commons will grant you such timely and adequate supplies, as may, with the hearty concurrence and united effort of your allies, enable your majesty either to carry on the war in the most effectual manner, both by sea and land, or to obtain such a peace as may be consistent with the honour of your crown, your engagements to your allies, and the true interest of your people.

We do humbly assure your majesty, that we will take into our consideration, and make good, whatever deficiencies shall appear to us to have arisen in the funds appropriated for the support of your majesty's civil government; and in this, and all other matters recommended to us by your majesty, we will proceed with that zeal, dispatch, and unanimity, as shall manifest to the world our dutiful attachment to your majesty's person and government, and our constant attention to the welfare and prosperity of your kingdoms.

His Majesty's most gracious ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The firmness you shew on this occasion will, I doubt not, produce good effects. Whatever provision you shall find necessary in the present exigencies, you may depend on my employing for the service of my kingdoms, and the prosperity of my people.

L O N D O N, November 15.

ADvices from Persia, by the way of Petersburg, inform us, that the Shah Nadir having amused the Turks with propositions of Peace, towards the latter End of the Month of August last, took an Opportunity of surprizing their whole Army; and after an obstinate Engagement, totally defeated it, making the greatest part of their Infantry next Day Prisoners of War.

Last Week Buckingham-House, in St. James's Park, was purchased for 20,000 l. for his Majesty, by Mr. Fliccroft, Clerk of the Works at Whitehall; which his Majesty has presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and is ordered to be fitted up for his Reception.

They have Advic'd at the Hague from Berlin, that a Body of Prussian Troops has Orders to march directly, and act in a Manner that will greatly influence the Breda Conferences.

Johnston's Regiment suffer'd extremely in the Battle of Liege, which is the third Time that brave and distinguish'd Regiment has been cut to Pieces within this four Years.

One hundred Pieces of Cannon, with other Artillery, and warlike Stores, are preparing at Woolwich, to be sent to the allied Army in Flanders with all Expedition.

We hear there are 18 Ships missing out of the homeward bound West India Fleet, besides the two Men of War that convoy'd it, and some of the ships that have reach'd our Ports, report, that they left the Severn engaged with the French Commodore.

We hear that the Squadron under Admiral Anson will put to Sea forthwith, being actually taking in a fresh Supply of Provisions.

November 21. The Court of Spain begins now to be in a Humour of negotiating for themselves, the Marquis de Puerto being probably arrived from his Embassy in Sweden, at the Hague, where many other Negotiators are daily flocking. He is talk'd of there as the Halcyon, which is to sing Europe to Rest and Repose, unless some chattering Galiic Bird interferences with its harsh Clamour, and spoils his Song. The French cares not a Baton who negotiates, so that it will but lull the Allies to sleep in Flanders, while they are preparing to carry some important Point by a Winter's Campaign. And the Spaniards having drained themselves of both Men and Money, without answering any End, would gladly decline further Engagements, if any solid Advantage could be made of a separate Peace with them.

'Tis confidently said, that the Earl of Cromarty will be executed in a few Days.

They write from Portsmouth, that there are only three Ships of Admiral Townshend's Fleet arrived yet; viz. the Pembroke, Kingston, and Dover, tho' the Admiral appointed the general Rendezvous to be at Spithead. The Admiral was just a Month on his Passage, and left the other Ships two Days after he came out of Louburg Harbour.

Nov. 28. It is reported, that towards raising a Supply for the current Service of the Year, several Branches of Luxury will be severely taxed, such as Coaches, Chariots, Chaises, and One-horse Chaises, also Saddle-horses kept for Pleasure, Livery Servants, foreign Servants double, eating on Plate and China, Opera, Play-house and Vaux Hall Tickets; as also all admitting to private Concerts, Balls, and Masquerades; in order to give some Ease to the laborious and industrious part of Society, and convert a part of the superfluous Money that is spent, to publick Advantage, and the bringing to a speedy End that Expensive, and yet necessary WAR, which had it Rise from our Corruption; and had been long ago brought to a happy as well as honourable Conclusion, but for the fatal Effects which naturally proceed from so foul a Principle.

December 13. Last Thursday the Lord Lovat was impeach'd for High Treason at the Bar of the House of Lords, and Articles will be exhibited against him in due Time for the Consideration of that illustrious House; and an Answer be given into them by the accused Peer.

A Committee of the House of Commons is appointed as Managers to prepare Evidence in Support of the Impeachment.

Besides the Lord Lovat, it is said, the Earl of Traquar, Earl of Kelly, and Lord Mordington, will be immediately impeach'd by the Hon. House of Commons.

We hear that a Bill will be brought into the House for naturalizing all Protestant Strangers that shall for the future take Refuge in this Kingdom. And,

That a Tax will be laid on the Clergy who hold Pluralities, or on Non-Residents, this Sessions of Parliament.

It is said, that the Letter on which Lord Lovat's Impeachment is founded, was in Mr. Murray's Custody; and that his Lordship acquaints the young Pretender, that he had rais'd 1500 of his Clan, and put his Son at the Head of them, for his Majesty's Service; heartily wish'd him good Success; and desired to be excus'd himself on Account of his great Age.

Extract of a private Letter from the Hague, Decemr 15.
"The Earl of Sandwich, the British Ambassador Plenipotentiary, and the Baron of Reichbach, the Imperial Minister, were the Beginning of this Week in conference with the Deputies of the State, to whom they made the strongest Remonstrances possible, in order to engage the States General to take a speedy