

AT the Court at St. James's the 14th Day  
of April, 1759.

P R E S E N T,

The KING's most Excellent Majesty  
in Council.

WHEREAS the Time limited by His Majesty's Order in Council of the 15th of September last, for prohibiting the exporting out of this Kingdom, or carrying Coastwise, Gunpowder, Salt Petre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, will expire upon the 29th Day of this Instant April—And whereas it is judged expedient for His Majesty's Service, and the Safety of this Kingdom, that the said Prohibition should be continued for some longer Time, —His Majesty doth therefore, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, hereby Order, Require, Prohibit and Command, that no Person or Persons whatsoever (except the Master General, Lieutenant General, or principal Officers of the Ordnance for His Majesty's Service) do, at any Time during the Space of Six Months, to commence from the said 29th Day of this Instant April, presume to transport into any Parts out of this Kingdom, or carry Coastwise, any Gunpowder, Salt Petre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, or Ship, or lade, any Gunpowder, Salt Petre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, on Board any Ship or Vessel, in order to transporting the same into any Parts beyond the Seas, or carrying the same Coastwise, without Leave or Permission in that Behalf, first obtained from His Majesty, or His Privy Council, upon Pain of incurring and suffering the respective Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by an Act passed in the Twenty Ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign, entituled, "An Act to empower His Majesty to prohibit the Exportation of Salt Petre, and to enforce the Law for empowering His Majesty to prohibit the Exportation of Gunpowder, or any Sort of Arms and Ammunition; and also to empower His Majesty to restrain the carrying Coastwise of Salt Petre, Gunpowder, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition."—And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Lieutenant General and principal Officers of the Ordnance, and His Majesty's Secretary at War, are to give the necessary Directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

*Hen. Fane.*

By the Lords Justices General, and General  
Governors of Ireland,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N,

*George Armagh, Shannon.*

WHEREAS His Majesty hath signified unto us His Royal Pleasure, that the Parliament of this Kingdom, which now stands Prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-fourth Day of April Instant, be further Prorogued to Tues-

day the Twenty-eighth Day of August next; We do therefore publish and declare, That the said Parliament be, and accordingly the said Parliament is hereby further Prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty-eighth Day of August next; whereof the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament, are to take Notice accordingly.

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the  
7th Day of April, 1759.

By their Excellencies Command,  
*Tho. Waite.*

GOD Save the KING.

*Copenhagen, April 3.* Letters received here from Tranquebar, on the Coast of Coromandel, dated the 23d of June, 1758, say, That a Fleet of 11 French Men of War came on that Coast the 27th of April: That the next Day the English Fleet under Admiral Pocock passed by that Fort, on Sight of which the French Squadron weighed Anchor, and put to Sea: That the English pursued them, and in the Afternoon a very brisk Engagement began; in which, it was said, the French had lost 900 Men, and the English two Ships, and a great many Men, and that after the Action a French Ship of 74 Guns run aground: That the French and all their Militia, under the Command of Lieutenant General Lally, marched to Fort St. David's and Goudelour: That the latter was taken by Capitulation, and Fort St. David's was likewise obliged to surrender after a severe Bombardment; and that thereupon the French were making all necessary Preparations for attacking Madras, after they had made themselves Masters of Tanjour, or that their Demands there should have been complied with. Subsequent Letters, dated likewise from Tranquebar, of August 27, farther say, that the French marched the 25th of June to Tanjour, where they arrived the beginning of August, and made an Attempt upon that Place, in which, to their great Surprize, they were not able to succeed, those in Tanjour having carried on a Negotiation with them for some Time, and taken their Measures so well, that the French found themselves in great Distress for want of Subsistence, and were attacked furiously on all Sides; and though they had made a Breach sufficient for 15 Men to enter a Breast, yet they were obliged, for want of Provisions and Ammunition, to decamp, and abandon Tanjour the 18th of August, leaving behind them five large Pieces of Cannon. Their Loss in Men however was not very considerable. That during the Siege of Tanjour both the French and English Fleets were cruising off the Coast of Coromandel, and were alternately in the Road of Carical, till the 3d of August, when they came to an Engagement, which lasted two Hours, and was very brisk. That the Loss of the French therein was very great, and they found themselves obliged to retire to Pondicherry, where they remained. That the English were come to Carical, where they