

upon with the greatest Horror and Indignation; being thoroughly convinced, that all our Religious and Civil Rights can only be preserved to us, by having the Throne of these Kingdoms filled by your Majesty and your illustrious House.

We of this Kingdom in particular, by having severely felt the bloody and cruel Effects of Popery and arbitrary Power, are most sensible of the invaluable Blessings which we enjoy under your Majesty's just and gentle Administration: Animated by these grateful Sentiments, we beg Leave to assure your Majesty that we are, now and at all Times, ready and willing, with the greatest Cheerfulness, to lay down our Lives and Fortunes in the Defence of your Majesty's Royal Person and Government.

Turin, Oct. 16. This Court having ordered a small Body of Troops near Exiles to cover that Fort, and to prevent the Siege of it, M. de Lautrec, a French General, was retired, the Cannon had been sent back to Biancon, and had actually passed Mount Genevre. M. de Rossi, who commanded the Piemontese Battalions, in order to observe M. de Lautrec, followed him at a Distance, and had taken Post near Fenestrelles, within a very little Distance of the French Camp at Sestrieres. On the 11th instant, M. de Rossi was attacked by near 10,000 Men in three Columns; though he stood his Ground some Hours against the Body he had in Front, yet his Militia and Vaudois having given Way, he was soon surrounded, and his regular Troops put to Flight. General de Rossi himself was taken Prisoner, together with the Colonel of the Regiment of Nice, and 18 of his Officers. The Loss amounts to about 500 Men, the rest saved themselves under the Cannon of Fenestrelles. The Snow, which is fallen very thick in those Mountains within these two or three Days, it is thought will prevent M. de Lautrec's making any Attempt on that Place, Exiles or La Brunette. The Austrian and Sardinian Armies continue in the same Position; the greatest Part on this Side the Po, opposite to Casal covering our Bridges on that River, and 20 Battalions on the other Side in the Town, which are always at Hand to retire, either if the Waters should increase, or the Enemy advance with a superior Force.

By the King,

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

For a General F A S T.

G E O R G E R.

WE taking into our most serious Consideration the just and necessary Wars, in which we are engaged with the Crown of Spain and the French King, and the unnatural Rebellion begun in one Part of this our Kingdom; and putting our Trust in Almighty God that he will vouchsafe a special Blessing on our Arms, both by Sea and Land, have resolved, and do, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, That a Publick Fast and Humiliation be observed throughout

that Part of our Kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland, upon Wednesday the Eighteenth Day of December next; that so both we and our People may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain Pardon of our Sins; and may, in the most devout and solemn Manner, send our Prayers and Supplications to the Divine Majesty, for averting those heavy Judgments, which our manifold Sins and Provocations have most justly deserved; and imploring his Blessing and Assistance on our Arms, and for restoring and perpetuating Peace, Safety, and Prosperity to us, and our Kingdoms. And we do strictly charge and command, that the said Publick Fast be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving Subjects in Scotland, as they tender the Favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his Wrath and Indignation; and upon Pain of such Punishment, as we may justly inflict on all such as contemn and neglect the Performance of so religious and necessary a Duty. Our Will is therefore, and we charge, that incontinent this our Proclamation seen, ye pass to the Market Cross of Edinburgh, and all other Places needful, and there in our Name and Authority, make Publication hereof, that none pretend Ignorance: And our Will and Pleasure is, That our Solicitor do cause printed Copies hereof to be sent to the Sheriffs of the several Shires, Stewarts of Stewarties, and Bailiffs of Regalities, and their Clerks, whom we ordain to see the same published; and we appoint them to send Doubles hereof to the several Paroch Kirks within their Bounds, that upon the Lord's Day immediately preceding the Day above-mentioned, the same may be published and read from the Pulpits, immediately after Divine Service.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Seventh Day of November 1745, and in the Nineteenth Year of our Reign.

G O D Save the K I N G.

Whitehall, November 10.

By Letters from the North of the 6th, there is Advice, That that Part of the Rebel Army, which came to Kelso, continued there till Nine that Morning: Their Numbers were betwixt 3 and 4000. At Ten they began to pass the Tweed, and continued passing till after it was dark. They took the Road to Jedburgh, and by the Motions of the other two Columns, as well as by what they gave out themselves, they were marching towards Langton far Carlisle. Marshal Wade was at Newcastle upon the 7th, and it was thought would continue there till their Designs could be more certainly known; the Horse under him had been order'd to join the Army at Newcastle the Day before. The Pretender's Son arrived at Kelso upon the 4th at Night; the Party with him is said to consist of the best of their Men, the Camerons and Macdonalds. They had no Cannon, and no more Baggage than what could be carried in 30 Carts and upon 12 Horses, and one cover'd Waggon with the Pretender's Son's Baggage. All the Cannon and heavy Baggage had been sent towards Peebles, where