

ing here added with the of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim, that the high and mighty Prince GEORGE, Prince of Wales, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection, beseeching GOD, by whom Kings and Queens do Reign, to bless the Royal Prince GEORGE the Third with long and happy Years to Reign over us. GOD Save the KING.

Given at the Court at Carlton-House, this 25th Day of October 1760.

WILLIAM; Th. Cant. Leeds; Holborn; Cholmondeley; Holles Newcastle; Falmouth; Mansfield; W. Aldergrace; Goscer; Aston; Bawrington; Ligonier; W. Pitt; W. Finch; T. Robinson; H. Fox; Thomas Clitton, Mayor; and 34 more Noblemen and Gentlemen.

MONDAY 27.

THIS Day his Royal Highness Edward, Duke of York, was, by his Majesty's Command, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board, on his Majesty's right Hand.

The Right Hon. John Earl of Bute, was, by his Majesty's Command, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty was pleased to order, that the Parliament should be prorogued to Thursday, the 13th Day of November next.

His Majesty was pleased to declare, that in all the Prayers, Liturgies, and Collects, for the Royal Family, instead of the Words [their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Duke, the Princesses, and all the Royal Family] be inserted [Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, and all the Royal Family.]

The Order for prohibiting the Exportation of Gunpowder, was renewed for six Months longer.

TUESDAY 28.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, October 28, 1760. ORDERS for the Court to go into Mourning, on Sunday next, the second of November, for his late Majesty King GEORGE the Second, of blessed Memory, viz.

The Ladies to wear black Bombazines, plain Muslin, or Long Lawn Linen, Crape Hoods, Shamoy Shoes and Gloves, and Crape Fans. Undress: Dark Norwich Crape.

The Men to wear black Cloth, without Buttons on the Sleeves and Pockets, plain Muslin or Long Lawn Cravats and Weavers, Shamoy Shoes and Gloves, Crape Hatbands, and black Swords and Buckles. Undress: Dark Grey Frocks.

The Lord Marshal's Order for a general Mourning, for his late Majesty King GEORGE the Second:

IN Pursuance of an Order of his Majesty in Council the 27th Day of October 1760, these are to give public Notice, that it is expected, that all Persons, upon the present Occasion of the Death of his late Majesty, of blessed Memory, do put themselves into the deepest Mourning; (long Cloaks only excepted) the said Mourning to begin upon Sunday, the second of November next. And his Majesty is pleased to permit the Officers of the Army to appear before him in red, faced with black; and the Officers of the Fleet in blue, faced with black. EFFINGHAM, M."

N. B. The Order from the Lord Chamberlain's Office respects the Household only; that from the Lord Marshal, the Public.

This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and Aldermen of the City of London, waited on his Majesty at Sawville House, and being introduced to his Majesty by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, Sir William Moreton, Knt. the Recorder, made their Compliments of Congratulation and Condolance in the following Address:

Most Gracious Sovereign, YOUR Majesty's truly dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, beg Leave to approach your Royal Person, and congratulate your Majesty upon your happy Accession to the Imperial Crown of these Realms, and, at the same Time, to condole the Loss of our late most gracious Sovereign, whose

glorious Reign and princely Virtues must ever make his Memory dear to a grateful People.

It is our peculiar Happiness, that your Majesty's Heart is truly English, and that you have discovered in your earliest Years the warmest Attention to the Laws and Constitution of these your Kingdoms; Laws so excellently formed, that as they give Liberty to the People, they give Power to the Prince, and are a mutual Support of the Prerogative of the Crown, and Rights of the Subject.

Your Majesty is now in Possession of the united Hearts of your People, at a Time when the Honour and Credit of the Nation are (by the Courage and Activity of your Majesty's Fleets and Armies) in the highest Extent; a Time when we have happily no Divisions at home to obstruct those Measures which have carried Terror to our Enemies abroad.

As your Majesty's Reign is so happily begun with the universal Approbation and Joy of the whole Nation, permit us, Great Sir, to express the high Sense we have of your Majesty's Virtues, by the strongest Assurances of our unalterable Zeal for your Majesty's Sacred Person and Government; being convinced that your Majesty has the true Interest of this Nation intirely at Heart, and that your Power will ever be exerted in protecting the Trade, Rights, and Liberties of your Subjects. May you reign long in the Hearts of your People, and may the Crown of these Kingdoms ever descend to one of your Majesty's illustrious Family to latest Posterity.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer:

"I HAVE great Satisfaction in the early Marks you have given me of your Zeal and Affection for me and my Government.

"And I return you my hearty Thanks. You may rely on my tender Concern for the Rights, Trade, and Manufactures of the City of London."

They were all received very graciously and had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

WEDNESDAY 29.

A PROCLAMATION was issued requiring all Persons that were in Office of Authority or Government at the Decease of the late King, to proceed in the Execution of their respective Offices, and to take the Oaths to his present Majesty as soon as convenient.

Expresses were this Day sent from the Admiralty and War-Office to Portsmouth, Plymouth, and other Ports, for several Commanders in the different Departments: At the same Time a Packet was dispatched to Admiral Hawke in the Bay: And an Order given, for putting in Execution, the Orders for the sailing of the Expedition Fleet.

From the same MAGAZINE

THE Advices we received from Germany at the Beginning of this Month were favourable to the K. of Prussia, and to the Cause of the Allies. His Majesty on the 17th inst, in marching to cover Schweidnitz, was attacked by the Austrians, whom he defeated with the Loss of a considerable Number of their Troops, and 17 pieces of Cannon. The same Mails by which this News was received, brought also a Confirmation of the raising the Siege of Colberg by Gen. Werner, after a most surprizing March of 250 Miles, from Glogau, in eleven Days. The Russians, tho' superior in Number, and well posted, went off, with the greatest Precipitation, abandoning Tents, Cannon, Ammunition, Baggage, Forage, and Provisions, to the Prussians. The combined Fleets of Russia and Sweden put to Sea at the same Time.

With these favourable Advices came also an Account that the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick had opened a new Scene upon the Lower Rhine, and on the 3d Instant had invested Wesel, after having driven the Enemy from their Redoubts on the left Bank of the River, and forced the Garrison of Cleves, first to retire into the Castle, and then to surrender Prisoners of War.

With the flattering hopes resulting from these favourable Appearances, we were left in Suspence from the 8th Instant to the 27th, when the Arrival of the Mails from Holland, that had been kept back by contrary Winds, disappointed the Expectations that had been raised by the new Enterprizes of our Generals.

Whilst his Prussian Majesty's Attention was occupied in covering Silesia from the numerous Hosts of his Enemies, large Detachments were made from their main Armies, and marched with all imaginable Celerity to the Gates of Berlin. These were joined by the Imperial Army, who being no

longer opposed in Saxony by Gen. Hulfen, followed that experienced General in his March to the Relief of the Capital, and arrived just time enough to be Witnesses of its Surrender. The Number of Troops that came before it is said to amount to 40,000 Russians, Austrians and Imperialists; the which arrived to oppose this Force, to no more than 15 or 16,000 Men.

The Particulars of the Surrender that have been received, are in Substance as follows: The Prussian Generals, Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, and General Hulfen, finding it impossible to make head against the Superiority of the Enemy retired under the Cannon of Spandau, leaving only three weak Battalions in Berlin; that on the 8th Instant, the City surrendered, and the three Battalions were made Prisoners of War; that the Fear of being plundered threw the Inhabitants into the greatest Consternation; that, at the Intercession of the Danish and Dutch Ministers, Promise was made them, that they should be exempted from it, and the strictest Discipline has been observed in Consequence; that the Austrians, however, immediately levelled the Arsenal and Magazines with the Ground, in which were immense Quantities of Ammunition and warlike Stores, and demanded 2 or 300,000 Guilders to be paid to the commanding Officers; that being paid, Measures were taking for raising Contributions, which are said to amount to 1,900,000 Crowns, on the Payment of which, the Inhabitants have received Assurances, that they shall be allowed the free Exercise of their Religion. Immediately after the Surrender of the City three Guards were placed at the Houses of all the Foreign Ministers, whither many of the most considerable Inhabitants retired for Safety. The Austrians were quartered upon the Burghers, and the Russians in the Streets of the City, and in the suburbs.

The City capitulated with General Fermi, Commandant of the Russian Troops. Some Difficulties arose about it with the Austrians, which last were adjusted. The latter consisting of about 15,000 Men, are commanded by the Generals Lascy and Brentano; and having been detached from Marshal Daun's Army, they entered Brandeburg by the Way of Spreinberg.

This is the Substance of the Account brought by the Mails that arrived on the 27th; but Advices have been received since, that the King of Prussia passed by Cressen on the 11th Instant, in his way to Berlin, which the Enemy evacuated on the 13th. The Russians went to join their Army at Rippen near Frankfort on the Oder; the Austrians went towards Saxony.

The News from General Werner affords some consolation to the afflicted Prussians; this active Officer, after raising the Siege of Colberg, marched immediately to oppose the Swedes, who were advancing to share in the Plunder of the unfortunate City of Berlin; and coming up with them near Pafewalck, carried Sword in Hand the three Redoubts that covered the Suburbs of that Town, took six Pieces of Cannon, and made about 1000 Prisoners, among whom are 16 Officers. The Loss of the Swedes on this Occasion amounts to more than 1000 Men, that of the Prussians not above 100 killed and wounded. Since this Affair, the Swedes have abandoned Prentzlow, and have retired.

The Armies in Silesia have done nothing material. This Stroke of his Enemies, which probably was the Master-stroke they had in View, must have disconcerted the King's Measures; to recover this Blow, will require a new Exertion of his astonishing Powers. In the mean Time, we shall pass to the Rhine, and take a View of the Issue of an Expedition, that had occasioned much Speculation.

The Hereditary Prince could not foresee that heavy Rains that were to fall would prove more fatal to his Enterprize than the Enemy he went to attack. The Waters of the Rhine and the Lippe overflowed their Banks, and rendered the Road through Westphalia impracticable. But notwithstanding these Obstructions, his Highness succeeded in throwing two Bridges over the Rhine, one above and the other below Wesel, and opened the Trenches in the Night of the 10th Instant, without any Loss. The Governor made two or three Salles, but without Damage to the Works; and at the same Time he set about fortifying the Bridge over the Rhine, by which he was to receive Succours. While this was doing before Wesel, Marshal Broglio was getting together, under the Command of the Marquis de Castries, a large Body of Troops Part from the great Army in Hesse, and Part from the Low Countries.

The Enemy sensible of the Danger they were in, by the Delay occasioned by the Siege, sent out their Detachments the 14th Instant, to dig an advanced Post towards the Camp. The Hereditary Prince, on reconnoitre, resolved to surprize them in the Night, and to take a View, about ten at Night, of the Camp, by which he might be enabled to get to the left Flank of the Enemy, and make upon Fischer's Camp, and gave Time to the Austrians to prepare. However, his Serene Highness's Enterprize failed, which he began a few Days before, the Enemy being posted in such a manner, that it was too difficult to attempt, after fighting vigorously, to draw off towards the right, which he did so fast, that his Siege was rendered difficult. The Austrians, on the 13th Instant, in the same Order, and with which they fought at the Battle of Segur, and several other Battles, whom they took Prisoners, and several Pairs of Colours, and the Loss of the Army amounts to near 1000 Men; more so that, notwithstanding the Siege, and that the Bridge over the Rhine was to pass, was broken, they did not attempt to pass, or even so much as to attempt the Affair of Campden, which the Prince to abandon, and the Siege must have been too long, and advanced Season. The Prince's Blockade, and after sending out the Ammunition, made a League from Wesel, and so on. In this Affair Lord Home's Regiment of Foot, commanded Mordaunt's Regiment, and Col. Cameron's Regiment, and the French say, that the Loss on both Sides amounts to near 1000 Men. It has been remarked, that the English Enterprizes, the English yet, in the Opinion of many, to be risked but upon great Occasions, and the excellent Rains, and the Landgraviate of Hesse, accordingly broke up their Camp, and retired back towards Frankfort.

The latest Advices from Italy, that a War will soon break out between the King of Sardinia and the Emperor, and that the King of Sardinia is drawing Troops into the Empire, and that the Empress Queen, can do nothing, and if the War in Germany, the Force of the Emperor, by this Event, be broken. Advices from the East-Indies, that the Affair of the Ganges, which was said to be by the Direction of the Emperor, who had in Effect, and his Master only nominally, the Emperor is said to have secretly solicited by the Emperor, and that the Capital of the Emperor are a brave and a warlike People, and that the Northern Part of the Empire, the Catastrophe of the Mogul, and the Emperor's Return, of a celebrat, and reminded the Mogul, as is customary, to the Emperor, and this pious and frugal Emperor, and having entered the Throne by a grand Enterprize, On this Revolution, the Patans took the Field, and defeated the Mohrattas, who, by the Death of the Patan King, who was the Daughter of a former M