

Lieut. Colonel Wright, wounded.
Major Bowles, wounded.
Cornet Nagh, killed.
Cornet Jacobs, killed.

Lascelle's Troop.

Captain Stuart, killed,
Captain Collier, killed.
Ensign Bell, much wounded.

Murray's.

Captain Blake, killed,
Captain Rud, killed.
Captain Leslie, slightly wounded.
Ensign Haldane, dangerously wounded.

Guis's.

Captain Pointz, dangerously wounded.
Captain Halwell, killed.
Captain Holmes, killed.

Leigh's.

Lieut. Colonel Hallet, prisoner, if not killed.
Captain Brewer, killed.
Captain Rogers, killed.
Lieut. Colonel Whiteford, wounded.

Besides the above List, there are several Officers Prisoners, whose Names are not yet known.

Three Hundred Men Killed, and Five Hundred Prisoners.

Among the Rebels, the Duke of Perth and Fifty Private Men Killed.

EDINBURGH, Sep. 28. The Rebels are still here; but seem to be providing themselves with everything requisite for a long journey.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 1. By letters of the 28th of September from Berwick, we are inform'd that the main body of the Rebels had not been moved from Edinburgh, but that they had sent parties to Haddington and Dunbar.

was put what measures should be pursued; and as the Lord Justice, Clerk, Advocate, &c., had withdrawn from the City, and General Guest retir'd into the Castle, it was unanimously agreed, That a deputation should be appointed to go out of Town and treat with the young Chevalier's Army. These deputies accordingly went out to Gray's Mill and met with their Chiefs; but we don't hear that they came to any Agreement at all; However, the Citizens delivered up their Arms into the Arsenal, and all was very quiet till about Four this morning, when, as the gate of the Netherbow was opening, a few of the Highland Army enter'd thereat and were follow'd by about 1000 resolute and hardy Fellows, well arm'd, who took possession of the Gate, also the City Guard, making the Soldiers Prisoners of War, while the detachments march'd up to the Parliament Close and other Places; whereupon the Castle fired several Cannons as a Signal, and that the inhabitants should appear on the Castle Hill. The Pretender lay in his cloaths all that night at Slateford, two miles from hence, and set out yesterday for this City. The Highlanders behave civilly, and pay cheerfully for what they get.

About noon the Pretender made his entry into the Abbey in a Highland dress, accompanied by several persons of distinction, and alighting, took possession of the Royal Palace; all the rest of the Infantry (about 5000) remaining encamp'd in the King's Park. At one in the afternoon the Highland Party spread a carpet on the Cross; and, after cloathing the Herald's, Pursuivants, &c., carry'd them to the Cross; where with sound of Trumpet, they Proclaim'd the Declaration and Act of Regency, both dated at Rome, Dec. 23, 1744, and the Manifesto, in consequence of the said Act of Regency, dated at Paris, May 16, 1745.

This Evening the Highland Army march'd from St. Anne's Yards and encamp'd at Duddingston. They receiv'd a reinforcement of 1600 men yesterday from Athole and Perthshire.

to be oppos'd by Gardner's Dragoons, who we heard had threaten'd to cut us all in pieces if we durst attempt to cross the Fourth; but in Place of intercepting our Passage as soon as they heard of our crossing the River, they galloped away in great hurry and came that night to Falkirk; next day, the 14th, we march'd from Touch to Falkirk. The Town of Stirring, being left destitute of any Force, by Gardner's sudden flight, open'd the Gates to receive us.

That night we encamp'd at Falkirk, hearing of Gardner's being also within five miles of us encamp'd at Linlithgow, the Pretender order'd a Detachment of 500 men to attack him that night in his Camp; but Gardner, treating the worst of it, in the greatest hurry, march'd off at seven o'clock in the Evening, and encamp'd at Kirkliston Water, the 15th. We encamp'd three miles to the East of Linlithgow, and the 16th march'd towards Corstonphine, where we heard Gardner had join'd Hamilton's Dragoons, and were ready to receive us; But their Piquet Guards seeing our number and the regularity of our march, took to their heels, and the whole Dragoons fled hastily that evening to Musleburgh. We encamp'd that night at Gray's Mill, where some of the Magistrates of Edinburgh waited on the Chevalier, to demand time to draw up a capitulation. His answer was, that he thought his Father's declaration, and his own manifesto, were sufficient terms of capitulation for all his subjects to accept of with joy, and that they had no other to expect. To consider of this he gave them four hours, and requir'd a positive answer by two o'clock in the morning but no such answers coming, and only a further delay asked, he refused to hearken to any thing further and order'd a Detachment of 900 men, under cloud of night to storm the Town, and accordingly early in the morning rushed in at the Nether-bow-Gate, and took possession of the Town. The Pretender march'd his army in the 17th to Holywood-House, and encamp'd in the King's Park, where he was met by a great Number of the citizens of Edinburgh.

THE BATTLE OF PRESTONPANS

If I face them deil break my legs,
So I wish you a' good morning."

Adam Skirving

From George II's point of view this was the worst news ever. What to do now? England had practically no troops to fight with if the Scots came south. All were busy fighting the French. Then, worse still, a Franco-Jacobite alliance was signed at Fontainebleau three weeks after the Battle of Prestonpans. The news of Charles' victory had been secretly sent to Paris and France, nay, Spain, France and all their allies were jubilant. The end of the usurpers, 'the idiot race, to honour lost, who know them best despise them most', to quote Burns, was nigh. Prestonpans had proved that Scotland, even though Charles was not fully in control of all of it, was still to be reckoned as a military power in her own right. The Auld Alliance was alive and well. With the restoration of the Stewarts, France's war against Britain and most particularly England, would come to an end, as would the wars of the Austrian succession, for lack of monetary backing. British interference in French interests in both India and Canada would abate. Moreover, the Union of 1707 had come to an end.



"He came down to the Stirling plain in September, and at Prestonpans his terrible swordsmen scattered the only Government army in Scotland". Nineteenth-century Jacobitism here re-fights the battle. (North Britons, p. 299)