

began at five o'clock in the morning, but did not appear to be serious until about nine, when they drove in all the outposts, and obliged General De Busch's corps, which was posted at Espierre, to fall back upon the main army, but on a reinforcement being sent under the command of Count Walmoden, he maintained his position.

They then made an attack on the centre, which they could not force, but by constantly bringing up fresh troops, were enabled to continue the action until nine at night.

About three o'clock in the afternoon the troops of the right wing of the Allies, being greatly fatigued, began to lose ground, and it became necessary to support them from the left wing, for which purpose the Duke of York detached seven Austrian battalions, and

the Allies in 1709, and ceded to the House of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; though the Dutch put in a garrison, as being one of the barrier towns, it was taken by the French in 1745, who demolished the fortifications. In 1781 the Emperor Joseph obliged the Dutch to withdraw their garrison. It was again taken by the French in 1792, but they were obliged to abandon it at the commencement of 1793. It is seated on the river Scheldt, which divides it in two parts, that are united by a bridge, 14 miles south east of Liège, 30 south west of Ghent, and 135 north by east of Paris. Longitude 3. 28 east, latitude 50. 33 north.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

MAY 22.

the second brigade of British infantry, under Major General Fox, who, though they had lost so many men only four days before, anxiously wished to get into action. Nothing could exceed their spirit and perseverance. They stormed the village of Pontechin, and after firing a few shot, rushed with fixed bayonets into the heart of the enemy, and turned the fate of the day once more in favour of the Allies.

The charge was conducted with such skill and courage, that it immediately threw the enemy into confusion, and forced them to give way. At which time the artillery came fresh into action, who directed their fire so well, and followed it up with such activity, that the enemy could never be rallied, so as to renew the attack, although they had fresh troops constantly coming up to them, but continued to lose ground until dark.

The whole of the Allies lay on their arms all the night, expecting that the attack would be renewed by day light the next morning, but on the approach of day they found that the enemy had retired.

Such a battle has seldom been fought: the enemy were in action, under an incessant fire of cannon and musquetry, for upwards of twelve hours, and left twelve thousand dead on the field, five hundred taken, and seven pieces of cannon. On the same night

they returned to Lisle,* to which place they had secured a retreat; MAY 22.
as the arrangements of General Pichegru were so judicious, that

* A large, handsome, and strong town of France, in the Department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, of which it was the capital. It is esteemed one of the richest and most commercial towns in France, and the inhabitants are computed to be sixty-five thousand; it is called Lisle (that is, *L'Isle*, the island) because it was formerly surrounded by marshes, which have been drained by the industry of the inhabitants. Its citadel, constructed by Vauban, is supposed to be the finest in Europe next to that of Turin. The streets, particularly those of the New Town, are adorned with noble buildings; the Great Square and the Little Square are both distinguished in this respect; and among the public structures most worthy of notice are the Exchange, the Magazine of vast extent, and a General Hospital lately built. In another Hospital called *L'Hospital Confesse*, the poor were served (at least before the late revolution) upon plate. They have manufactures of all sorts, but the principal trade is in camblets. The Square is a fine open airy place, where there is an elegant coffee house, and a good manege for horses, situated on the banks of the river. Near this place is a citadel divided into eight parts, with a pleasant walk on the ramparts, round the Governor's house and barracks. The gate of Malade, where Lewis the Fourteenth made his entry, is grand in the extreme. There are also six other handsome gates. Strangers are recommended to look into the following places. The Church of the Recollets, where there is a remarkable altar, and a fine painting of the descent from the cross, and holy family, by Rubens. There is a fine head of our Saviour, and a most expressive picture of a devout soldier, with his eyes fixed. There are some good pictures in the body of the church, particularly a crucifix, by Vandyck. The female at the foot of the cross is very fine. A picture at the altar, representing the power of a friar who makes a horse kneel. St. Pierre has some very good pictures, particularly one of our Saviour delivering the keys to St. Peter, said to have been painted seven hundred years ago by an unknown hand; this is a very handsome church, especially the altar, where there is some fine marble. There are several pictures above four hundred years old, from which it is thought Rubens

1794

MAY 22. though the attack was unsuccessful, both wings of the army being covered by woods, they could neither be turned nor assailed by cavalry.

look designs. There is a curious organ mathematically built, and fine statues at top as large as life; also several curious brass and marble figures. At the Capuchin's Convent for ladies, there is a fine picture of the Earl of Flanders and his lady, with a curious contrivance for friends to dine with the nuns, conveying plates, dishes, &c. under the iron bar to their parlour. There are several fine chapels one above the other, and an admirable statue of Madonna of Loretto. At the Capuchins for men, you will see a fine piece by Rubens, of a descent from the cross; observe the figure on the ladder, his foot perfectly bends, and the natural dead look of our Saviour's legs, the figures seem to project from the canvass. At the Church of St. Catherine you will observe a most remarkable fine picture, by Rubens, called the Decollation of St. Catherine; observe her neck stretched out to receive the blow, the great sweetness in her melancholy look, a female holding her hair, also one with her arm on her shoulder, the executioner ready to give the blow, his stern countenance, the look of the female, the priest pointing to an image, the hatchet and the sheep, and the fine group of angels over her head, the light and shade, and clearness throughout very finely executed.

You must not omit going to a magnificent Convent for Ladies, called Marquette, about a mile from Lille, the road through a very fine avenue of trees, at the end of which is this noble house, inhabited by ladies of family and fortune, who take the veil. The apartments of the Lady Abbess, are grand, commodious, and airy, being surrounded by good gardens. The Chapel is very pretty, with a number of fine marble images; endeavour to be there about prayer time, as they shew themselves to strangers, and wear the countenance of nobility. Lille was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, in 1708, after three months siege, and the loss of many thousand men, but was restored to the French by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of their demolishing the fortifications of Dunkirk. In 1792 it sustained a severe bombardment

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MAY. 2.

The loss of the Allies, in this memorable battle, amounted to four thousand men, one hundred and ninety-six were British, and all, except three, from General Fox's brigade.

There never was a better opportunity of putting British valour to the test, nor could there be any thing more conspicuous than the proof they gave, of what high disciplined soldiers, well led on, may be brought to do; it appears almost impossible, (but it is a fact) that a single British brigade, and that brigade less than six hundred men, on that great day, absolutely won the battle; for had they not come up, the Allies would have been beat.

from the Austrians, who, however, were obliged to raise the siege on the approach of a superior number of the French army. It is seated on the river Deule, fourteen miles west of Tournay, thirty-two south west of Ghent, 37 north west of Mons, and one hundred and thirty north of Paris. Longitude 3°. 9' east, latitude 50°. 38' north.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

RETURN OF THE BRITISH LOSS.

SEVENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

1 horse

ROYAL REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

KILLED.

1 *Serjeant*

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

2 rank and file

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.

1 *officer*

1 *Serjeant*

4 rank and file

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

1 *Serjeant*

33 rank and file

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THIRTY SEVENTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.	WOUNDED AND MISSING.
1 officer	2 officers
—	5 serjeants
1 rank and file	26 rank and file

FIFTY THIRD REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.	WOUNDED AND MISSING.
—	3 officers
—	1 serjeant
6 rank and file	35 rank and file

TOTAL.

2 officers killed, 5 wounded
 2 serjeants killed, 7 wounded
 11 rank and file killed, 169 wounded
 1 horse wounded.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Captain Cochrane, fourteenth regiment, Major of Brigade to General Fox, Lieutenant M'Clean, thirty-seventh regiment, killed

Captain Spread, Lieutenant Mitchil, thirty-seventh regiment, Lieutenant Rogers, Lieutenant Robertson, and Ensign Pearse, fifty-third regiment, wounded.

On the following day the Duke of York returned his particular thanks to Major General Fox, to the fourteenth regiment commanded by Major Ramsay, to the thirty-seventh regiment commanded by Captain Lightburne, to the fifty-third regiment commanded by Major Wiseman, and to the artillery attached to them commanded by Captain Trotter, for the great display of intrepidity and good conduct, which reflected the greatest honour on themselves, and at the same time was so highly instrumental in deciding the important victory of the twenty-second.

His Royal Highness also expressed his concern, in the handsomest manner, for the loss they had sustained, but flattered himself they would feel in some degree compensated for it by the credit they had gained.

On the twenty-second General Beaulieu made an incursion into the Duchy of Bouillon,* and took the town by storm, after a very smart action, in which the enemy lost one thousand men, three hundred prisoners, with six pieces of cannon, and the town was given up to plunder, in consequence of the inhabitants having fired upon the Austrians.

On the twenty-fourth, General Count Kaunitz attacked the French army which had passed the Sambre, and took a position

24.

* A town of France, in the Duchy of the same name, and in the territory of Luxembourg. This duchy is a sovereignty independent of France, and on the 12th of March, 1792, the King of Great Britain granted to Captain Philip D'Auvergne, of the Royal Navy, his licence to accept the succession to the said Duchy, in case of the death of the hereditary prince, only son of the reigning Duke, without issue male, pursuant to a declaration of his Serene Highness, dated June 25th, 1791, at the desire, and with the express and formal consent of the nation. The town has a castle, seated on an almost inaccessible rock, near the river Lemois, twelve miles north east of Sedan. Longitude 5. 20 east, latitude 49. 45 north.

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MAY 24

With his left to Rouveroy, and his right to Montaine L'Eleveque, the enemy were completely defeated, and obliged to retreat, in great disorder, across the river, with the loss of two thousand men killed and wounded, three thousand taken prisoners, and fifty pieces of cannon. The loss of the Austrians did not exceed two hundred men killed and wounded. But at the same time the enemy made an incursion into the Duchy of Luxembourg, with an army of forty thousand men, under the command of General Jourdain, and took possession of Ailon,† which obliged General Beaulieu to retire, and fall back on Marche, in order to cover Namur.‡ The Duke of

* A town of France, in the Department of the North, and late province of Hamult, near the river Sambre, three miles west of Charleroi. Longitude $4^{\circ} 18'$ east, latitude $50^{\circ} 23'$ north.

† An ancient town of the Netherlands, but now dismantled. It belonged to the House of Austria, and is seated on a mountain ten miles north west of Luxembourg. Longitude $5^{\circ} 56'$ east, latitude $49^{\circ} 45'$ north.

‡ A large and rich town of the Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, with a strong castle, several forts, and a bishop's see. The castle is built in the middle of the town on a craggy rock.

In 1692 this place was taken by Louis the Fourteenth, in person, after a siege of six days only. But in 1695 it was retaken by King William, after a long and bloody siege, although it was defended by sixteen thousand men, under the command of

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MAY 24.

York continued to strengthen his position in front of Tournay, and was, for several days, in a very precarious situation.

A great part of the Allied army were obliged to fall back so as to cover Brussels and Ghent, and the Prince of Coburg marched the principal part of his army to their relief, leaving the Duke of York at Tournay, with a force by no means sufficient to contend with that of the enemy, had they attacked him.

Meanwhile Ypres* was besieged by an army of thirty thousand men, and a covering army of twenty-five thousand. The great

Marshal Bouffers, and Marshal Villeroi was in the neighbourhood with one hundred thousand men. On the death of Charles the Second, King of Spain, the French seized this city, but it was ceded to the House of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht. In 1715 it was allowed to be garrisoned by Dutch troops, as one of the barrier towns of the United Provinces. In 1746 it was again taken by the French, but restored at the peace of Aix la Chapelle. In 1781 the Emperor Joseph the Second destroyed the fortifications of all the barrier towns, except those of Namur, from which, however, he expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792 it was once more taken by the French, but they were compelled to evacuate it the following year. It is seated between two mountains at the confluence of Maese and Sambre, twelve miles south west of Huy, thirty-two south west of Brussels, and thirty south and by west of Louvain. Longitude $4^{\circ} 50'$ east, latitude $50^{\circ} 39'$ north.

A handsome, large, and considerable town of Austrian Flanders, with a bishop's see. It has a considerable manufactory of cloth and serges, and every year in Lent there is a well frequented fair. It was one of the barrier towns garrisoned by the

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

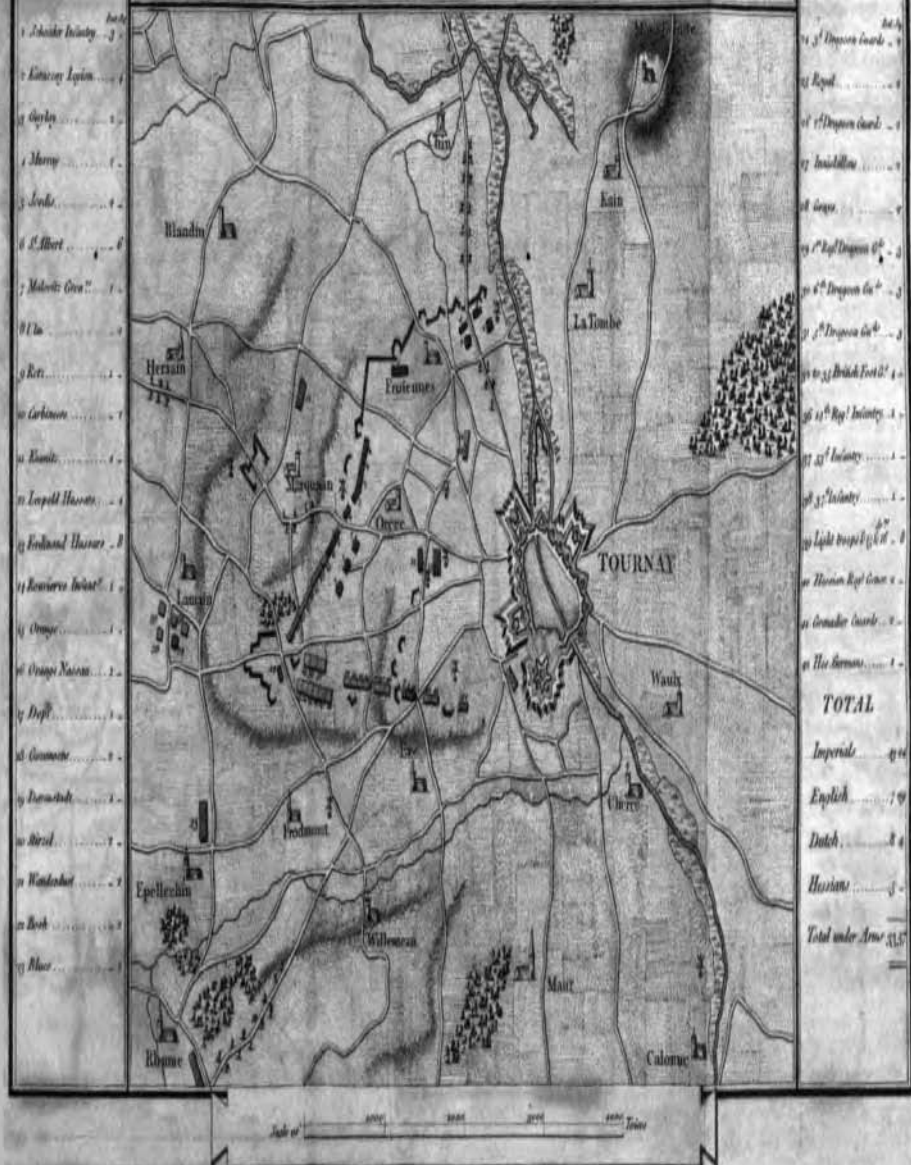
importance of this place induced General Clairfait to hazard an action, in hopes, by that means, that he should be enabled to raise the siege, and on the seventh of June arrived at Olglede, with an army of fifteen thousand men; he had no sooner arrived, than his advanced guard was attacked by a superior force of the enemy, but being reinforced, were driven back, and at the same time the enemy attacked the post at Rouselaer,* but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The news of the sanguinary decree of the National Convention being now known to the army, the Duke of York gave the following order, which must ever do him honour as a Gentleman, a Soldier, and a Christian.

Dutch until the year 1791, when the Emperor Joseph the Second obliged them to withdraw their garrison. It has been often taken and retaken, and is seated on a fertile plain on the river Ypres, twelve miles west of Courtray, fifteen north west of Lisle, and one hundred and thirty north of Paris. Longitude $2^{\circ}. 28'$ east, latitude $5^{\circ}. 51'$ north.

* A town of France, in the Department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, ten miles north east of Ypres, and twenty south east of Ostend. Longitude 3° . east, latitude $50^{\circ}. 58'$ north.

Position of the DUKE OF YORK'S Army before TOURNAI, June 1794.



Engraved for James History of the British Campaigns of 1794 & 1795.

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7-

" HEAD QUARTERS, TOURNAY,

7TH JUNE, 1794.

" HIS Royal Highness the Duke of York thinks it
" incumbent on him to announce to the British and Hanoverian
" troops under his command, that the National Convention of
" France, pursuing that gradation of crimes and horrors which has
" distinguished the periods of its government, as the most calamitous
" of any that has yet occurred in the history of the world, has
" passed a decree, that their soldiers shall give no quarter to the
" British and Hanoverian troops.

" His Royal Highness anticipates the indignation and horror,
" which will naturally arise in the minds of the brave troops whom
" he addresses, upon receiving this information.

" His Royal Highness desires, however, to remind them, that
" mercy to the vanquished is the brightest gem in a soldier's
" character, and he exhorts them not to suffer their resentment to
" lead them to any precipitate act of ⁱⁿcrim^{ity} on their part,
" which may sully the reputation they have acquired in the
" world.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

" His Royal Highness believes, that it will be difficult for
 " brave men to conceive, that any set of men, who are themselves
 " exempt from sharing the dangers of war, should be so base and
 " cowardly, as to seek to aggravate the calamities of it upon the
 " unfortunate people who are subject to their orders; it was, indeed,
 " reserved to the present time, to produce to the world the proof of
 " the possibility of the existence of such atrocity and infamy; the
 " pretence for issuing this decree, even if founded in truth, could
 " justify it only to minds similar to those of the members of the
 " National Convention, that is, in fact, too absurd to be noticed,
 " and still less to be refuted; the French must themselves see
 " through the flimsy artifice of a pretended assassination, by which
 " Robespierre has succeeded in procuring that military guard which
 " has at once established him the successor of the unfortunate
 " Louis, by whatever name he may choose to dignify his future
 " reign.

" In all the wars, which from the earliest times have existed
 " between the English and French nations, they have been
 " accustomed to consider each other in the light of generous, as well
 " as brave enemies; while the Hanoverians, for a century the
 " allies of the former, have shared in this reciprocal esteem,
 " humanity, and kindness, which have at all times taken place the
 " instant that opposition had ceased; and the same cloak has
 " frequently been seen covering the wounded enemies, while

1734
1788
7

“ indiscriminately conveying to the hospitals of the conqueror.
 “ The British and Hanoverian armies will not believe that the
 “ French nation, even under their present infatuation, can so far
 “ forget their character as soldiers, as to pay any attention to a
 “ decree, as injurious to themselves as disgraceful to the persons
 “ who passed it.

“ On this confidence his Royal Highness trusts that the soldiers
 “ of both nations will confine their sentiments of resentment and
 “ abhorrence to the National Convention alone, persuaded that
 “ they will be joined in them by every Frenchman who possesses
 “ one spark of honour, or one principle of a soldier; and his Royal
 “ Highness is confident, that it will only be on finding, contrary to
 “ every expectation, that the French army has relinquished every
 “ title to the fair character of soldiers and of men, by submitting to,
 “ and obeying so atrocious an order, that the brave troops under his
 “ command, will think themselves justified, and indeed under the
 “ necessity of themselves adopting a species of warfare, for which
 “ they will stand acquitted to their own consciences, to their
 “ country, and to the world. In such an event the French army
 “ alone will be answerable for the tenfold vengeance which will
 “ fall upon themselves, their wives, their children, and their
 “ unfortunate country, already groaning under every calamity
 “ which the accumulated crimes of unprincipled ambition and
 “ avarice can heap upon their devoted victims.

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JUNE

7.

" His Royal Highness desires that this order may be read and
 " explained at three successive roll callings."

General Clairfait had still hopes of raising the siege of Ypres, but he could not advance without a reinforcement, which being
 13. arrived, he attacked the enemy on the morning of the thirteenth. General Hamerstein attacked at Kortmarke, and General Clairfait attacked another body at Hoogledge, but was overpowered by numbers, and obliged to retreat to Thielt, while General Hamerstein fell back towards Bruges.*

* A city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of the territory of Bruges, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a plain eight miles from the sea, and has a great number of canals, made for the benefit of trade, one of which leads to Ghent, another to Ostend, another to Sluys, to Neuport, to Furnes, to Ypres, and to Dunkirk, which you may reach in a day in the summer time.

All the waters about Bruges are without any current, but they may be changed in half an hour's time, by opening the sluices, and letting the water run into the sea. There are several bridges about the city, and that which was built in 1739, of free stone, is very stately.

General Clairfait's army was engaged every day until the seventeenth, when Ypres surrendered; both parties suffered very

Bruges was in a flourishing condition upwards of two hundred years ago, and every nation had a Consul there for the maintenance of their rights and privileges, but since the enlargement of Amsterdam and Antwerp, the trade is diminished, and its inhabitants are not numerous enough for so large a place. However, there are many rich merchants, and a chamber for trade.

There are several fine churches, in the first rank of which is the Cathedral, whose rich ornaments and treasures deserve notice. Charles the Fifth, called *the Bon*, was killed in the gallery there, whilst at prayers. At the Church of St. Salvadour, there are many pictures by Albert Durer. At the altar there is one of the ascension, after Vanduyck, and in a storm piece there is great merit.

The finest square in the city is a great market, in which stand the halls with public galleries, and a large court in the middle, and on one of its sides a high steeple, supported only by four pillars, it is full of bells, with the most harmonious chimes in all the country. On the side of the great square there is a structure which serves for a public magazine to lay cloth in, it is built on a canal, and supported by pillars in such a manner, that vessels can pass under it to cross the city from the canal of Ostend to that of Ghent.

The square where the Wednesday's market is kept, is very fine, for it contains several walks between two rows of trees, and a new guard house in the middle. The Burg is a large square, in which is the town house built in the Gothic manner, and adorned with a variety of figures of the ancient Counts and Countesses of Flanders. In the same square are several other public buildings. The Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is very fine, with a high steeple, which serves as a sea

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17.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

severely in these actions, particularly the eighth regiment of British dragoons, who were publicly thanked for their gallantry, as well as the thirty-eighth, and fifty-fifth regiments of foot.

mark for the ships that come to Ostend; in the inside are two tombs of copper gilt, of an extraordinary magnificence. Besides the cathedral, and two collegiate churches, there are five parish churches, fourteen chapels, and twelve convents for men and women. There are a great many alms houses and hospitals, one of which is called the School of Bogards, where there are one hundred and eighty boys, some of which are brought up to learning, others to trades, according to their genius; their habit is cloth, and half of them wear blue, and half red, with a black bonnet. There is also a school for poor girls, to the number of one hundred and twenty; in short, there is no place in the Low Countries where they take more care of widows and orphans.

It is remarkable, that the Knights of the Golden Fleece were instituted in this city in 1430, when the marriage of Philip the Good was celebrated with Elizabeth, Princess of Portugal.

The parts about the city which belong to it are called *Franc Bruges*, and contain thirty-seven villages, which enjoy perfect liberty, according to the tenor of their freedom.

The fortifications of Bruges are but trifling, in so much, that in time of war they always yield to the strongest party.

Bruges has been several times taken and retaken during the military contest in the Netherlands. It is eight miles east of Ostend. Longitude $3^{\circ}, 5'$ east, latitude $51^{\circ}, 12'$ north.

ON THE CONTINENT.

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17.

After the surrender of Ypres, the enemy attacked General Clairfait, and forced him to retreat to Ghent,* which he effected.

* The capital of Austrian Flanders, with a strong castle and a bishop's see. It contains seventy thousand inhabitants, but is not* populous according to its extent. There are several silk and woollen manufactories here, and had a great trade in corn previous to the French fraternization. The city is cut by several canals, which divide it into twenty-six isles, and over the canals are three hundred bridges. The barracks are worthy the attention of an officer, and have a delightful parade. In the market place is a fine statue of Charles the Fifth, in his robes, and a sceptre in his hand, and the house is shewn to you in which that Emperor was born.

On one of the bridges are figures in brass, of a son going to behead his father, at his own desire, as the judges determined that one of them was to suffer; but as the blow was threatened, the blade of the sabre broke, and they were both pardoned; there is a picture of the whole transaction in the town house.

St. Peter's is reckoned the finest church, the altar being a pile of solid silver, a fine dome, and tapestry very fine; a good picture of St. Peter and angel, by an Italian master; a crucifix, by Vandyck; a picture painted above a century ago by Croyera, the colours still very fine. The Cathedral of St. Bavon is a noble pile of building, and in it are several fine marble chapels, with brass gates; the altar beautiful, and a very fine picture of Charity, by Rubens, the women and children very natural. A descent from the cross, by Rombout, very well done. The pulpit is remarkable, being supported by a tree of marble, and several fine marble figures surround it. There is a tolerable picture of St. Sebastian. The decollation of St. John, very fine.—The town house has a handsome front, and there is some fine tapestry in the council chamber, with a curious door which opens different ways on hinges, well worth notice. A good piece by Croyera, of the judgment of Solomon, great expression and nature throughout, particularly in the woman who disowns the child, and the soldier who lays hold of it.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

with much difficulty, his rear being constantly harassed by the enemy, who were vastly superior in numbers; and on his arrival

St. Michael's is a fine church; in it there is a capital piece by Vandyck, of a crucifix, the anxiety in three figures very great, the body fine. A boy weeping over our Saviour, by a scholar of Vandyck, vastly expressive.

In Mr. Scamp's cabinet of pictures there are several very fine, particularly the Prodigal Son, by Michael Angelo, of Bonarotti; some matchless sketches by Vandyck; a fine piece by Morillo, of a Capuchin with our Saviour, a book in his hand, and our Saviour's hand on the friar's head.

Mr. Bauolt's cabinet of pictures is well worthy observation: a family at dinner, by Teniers; beautiful; a child and two dogs, by Vandyck, exceeds description; two pieces by old Franks, of our Saviour bearing the cross, and the erection; amazing agony of the thief; our Saviour in the Madonna's cap; and St. John, by Rubens; two friars under a tree, by Teniers; a good historical piece by Clewer; our Saviour scourged, disagreeable to the look, being so well executed, sweetness in his countenance, equal to the harshness in the countenances of the men, one of whom is preparing the rod, and of the other man, who grins and clenches his fist at him; by Zeigers, a jesuit. There is a canal runs from Ghent to Bruges, and thence to Ostend.

Ghent is surrounded with walls and other fortifications, and is tolerably strong for a place of its circumference, but all the ground within the walls is not built upon. The streets are large and well paved. In 1737 a fine opera house was built here, and a guard house for the garrison. This town is famous for the pacification signed here in 1526, for settling the tranquility of the Seventeen Provinces, which was afterwards confirmed by the King of Spain. It was taken by Louis the Fourteenth, in 1678, who afterwards restored it. The French took possession of it again after the death of Charles the Second, of Spain. In 1706 it was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, and by the French in 1708, but was retaken the same year. The French took it by

there, he found the communication between that place and Oudenard* entirely cut off.

The defeat of General Clairfait was most unfortunate for the Allies; General Walmoden found himself no longer able to

surprize after the battle of Fontenoy, but in the peace of Aix la Chapelle it was rendered back. It was again taken by the French in 1792, but retaken the next year by the Allies.

This is the birth place of John of Gaunt. It is very well situated for trade on account of its rivers and canals, being seated at the confluence of the rivers Scheldt, Lys, Sieve, and Moere, 26 miles north west of Brussels. Longitude $3^{\circ}. 49'$ east, Latitude $51^{\circ}. 3'$ north.

* A rich and strong town of Austrian Flanders, in the middle of which is a considerable fort. It is situated on the river Scheldt, which divides it in two parts. It is almost encompassed by meadows, but there is a hill which commands it on the south side. The buildings are pretty good, and the streets wide and handsome. The market place is adorned with a beautiful town house, and a fine large fountain. There are several good churches and monasteries, well worthy the notice of travellers. They have a manufactory of very fine linen and of curious tapestry.

This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but they were obliged to raise the siege by the Duke of Marlborough, who entirely routed their army, and took five thousand prisoners. It is twelve miles south of Ghent, fifteen north east of Tournay, and twenty-seven west of Brussels. Longitude $3^{\circ}. 49'$ east, latitude $50^{\circ}. 51'$ north.

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maintain his position at Bruges, and the retreat of General Clairfait rendered the Duke of York's position at Tournay no longer tenable. His Royal Highness, therefore, on the twenty-fourth of June, marched his army to Renaix, in order to support Oudenard, which had been summoned on that day.

The Austrians endeavoured to prevail on the Duke of York to leave a British garrison in Tournay, but which he, very prudently, refused to comply with.

5. On the morning of the twenty-sixth, the Prince of Coburg made a general attack on the enemy's posts, the action continued until late in the afternoon, and was uncommonly severe; the Allies were defeated at every point, and forced to retreat to Halle, thirty miles from the field of battle, leaving Brussels* to its fate, which, had the

* Is the capital of Brabant, and generally the seat of the Austrian Governor. It is situated on the small river Senne, which runs through it. It is a rich and handsome city, and among the public structures, the Ducal Palace, where the Governor resides, the town house, and the arsenal, are most superb. No city in Europe, except Naples or Genoa, makes a finer appearance at a distance, but, like them, when in the town, it is all up and down hill. It is encompassed with a double brick wall, and has seven gates, but being seven miles in compass, is too large to hold out a long siege.

enemy thought proper, they might have taken by storm, and given up to plunder, as, on the enemy's advancing towards Brussels, the

In Brussels there are seven fine squares or market places, that of the great market is one of the most beautiful in the world. The town house takes up one quarter of it, and has a very high steeple, on the top of which is a brazen statue of St. Michael, fifteen feet high. In one of the apartments, which is handsomely adorned, the States of Brabant meet. In three other rooms there is a history of the resignation of Charles the Fifth, wrought in tapestry, which is so well done, that it may be mistaken for painting. In the other parts of the square are the halls of the different trades. There are here several palaces of the nobility, that which formerly belonged to the House of Orange, now belongs to the King of Prussia.

The opera house is built after the Italian manner, with rows of boxes in which are chimnies; they are covered over with looking glass, so that you may sit by the fire, drink a bottle, and see what is doing.

There are twenty public fountains, adorned with statues, at the corners of the most public streets; and in the middle of the town house is one with Neptune, the tritons and the horses spouting out water from their nostrils.

The hospitals are well endowed, one of which is for the maintenance of strangers for three days. There is also a foundling hospital, and another for penitent courtezans.—Among the churches, that of St. Gudula is the most magnificent, it stands on the top of a hill near the gate of Louvain, and is surrounded with iron balustrades; it is an old Gothic structure, with two large steeples at the east end, and is finely adorned within. The Jesuits have a fine church, as well as a library, and there are several monasteries and nunneries, two of which are English.—The nunnery called the Beguinage is like a little town, being surrounded by a wall and ditch, and

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Prince of Coburg was forced to retreat from Halle; and, to add to their disasters, Charlot* had surrendered the preceding day.

his streets, where each nun has an apartment, six or seven hundred girls are educated here.

The Capuchins is a poor building, but rich in pictures, having the finest piece, of a dead Christ, in the world. It is drawn by Rubens, and every figure is striking, the flesh so perfect that you distinguish every wrinkle. There is another fine picture, by Vandyck, the tears of females and boy astonishing, and create a pleasing melancholy. There is another pretty little picture of the Virgin presenting our Saviour to a Capuchin, whose posture in receiving him is very natural.

In 1695, Brussels was bombarded by Marshal Villeroy, who demolished four thousand houses, the Stadt House, and several churches. In 1708 it was besieged again by the Elector of Bavaria, but the Duke of Marlborough came to its assistance, and obliged them to raise the siege with precipitation. Marshal Saxe, the French General, took it in 1746, but it was restored by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. It was again taken by them in 1792, but the Austrians compelled them to evacuate it in March 1793.

It is much fallen off from its former splendour, and all the trade which is carried on there is in lace, camblets, and tapestry, which they make in great perfection. It is 22 miles south of Antwerp, 26 south east of Ghent, and 148 north and by east of Paris. Longitude 4° . 28 east, latitude 50° . 51' north.

* A town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, but was taken by the the Spaniards in 1668. It has been several times taken and retaken in former wars. It is seated on the river Sambre, 15 miles west of Namur. Longitude 4° . 30' east, latitude 50° . 20' north.

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26.

The Allies now began to think seriously of quitting the Netherlands; as their whole force, which, in the beginning of the campaign, amounted to one hundred and ninety thousand men, was now only eighty thousand, while that of the enemy had increased to above three hundred thousand fighting men.

END OF THE FIRST BOOK.

HISTORICAL JOURNAL

OF THE

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

ON THE

CONTINENT, 1794, and 1795.

BOOK II.

HISTORICAL JOURNAL, &c.

CONTINUED.

ON the twenty-sixth of June, the Earl of Moira arrived at Ostend, with an army of seven thousand men, consisting of the nineteenth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, fortieth, forty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-seventh, fifty-ninth, eighty-seventh, and eighty-ninth regiments; his situation was a most unpleasant one, Ypres on one side, and Bruges on the other, were in possession of the enemy, as also Thourout; the enemy were advancing on Ghent in great force, there was very little expectation of General Clairfait's being able to make any effectual resistance in that quarter, and Ostend* was not sufficiently

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26.

* Is a fortified seaport of Austrian Flanders, famous from the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from the fifth of July, 1601, to September twenty second, 1604, when it surrendered, by an honourable capitulation, to the celebrated Marquis Spinola. The Spaniards lost near eighty thousand men before this place,

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

strong to hold out a siege. To relieve the Allies, and in particular the Duke of York, appeared to Lord Moira as an object of much

although, when it was invested, they did not expect it would hold out a fortnight; which induced the Arch Duchess Isabella, Governess of the Netherlands, to make a vow, that she would never shift herself until it was taken.

On the death of Charles the Second of Spain, the French seized Ostend, but in 1706, after the battle of Ramilies, it was retaken by the Allies. The Emperor Charles the Sixth established an India Company here, but it met with such a powerful opposition from the maritime powers, that, after many negotiations, it was abolished in 1731.

Ostend was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. In the war of 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the Empress Queen Maria Theresa. In the last war, as a neutral port, it became a place of great trade, and it was augmented both in population and in buildings. The Emperor Joseph the Second again attempted to open a trade hence to the East Indies, without any opposition from the maritime powers, but at the same time without much success. In 1792 the French once more took Ostend, but were compelled to evacuate it in 1793, when it was garrisoned by British troops, for the Emperor Francis the Second.

The market place is large, and eight tolerable streets leading to it. The church is a good building; at the altar is a very fine picture of the draught of fishes, by Rubens; the expression of the three old fishes, and of a person leaning over the side of the boat, is very fine.

Ostend is seated in a marshy soil, among a number of canals, and is almost surrounded by two of the largest of them, into which ships of great burden may enter. It is eight miles west of Bruges, twenty-two north east of Dunkirk, and sixty north west of Brussels. Longitude 3. 2 east, latitude 51. 14 north.

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more importance than the possession of Ostend; therefore, on the twenty-eighth of June, in the evening, he gave orders for his army, who were stationed in the Sand Hills, to stand to their arms, and, without any person, excepting the Generals and Staff, being acquainted with his intention, marched them through the town, crossed the river at the ferry, and halted until day break within two miles of Ostend.

The officers left all their cloathing and camp equipage behind them, supposing they were to be encamped the following day, on the ground they then occupied, but about two o'clock the next morning, the army were on their march, without having the most distant idea where they were going to; they marched through Bruges to Malle, four miles on the opposite side, where they halted that night, and expected to be attacked every moment, as they knew the enemy were very close to them; and the cause of their not being attacked, was owing to the enemy's being misinformed as to their strength, which was occasioned by the very great presence of mind of Major General Doyle, who at that time was Quarter-master General, and went to the Burgo-master of Bruges to get refreshment for the troops; the General finding him very inquisitive as to his strength, and the number of men to be provided for, without hesitation answered, fifteen thousand, and ordered him to be ready, by six o'clock that evening, for fifteen thousand more, who where at that moment disembarking at Ostend, and were to march directly. This

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information was immediately sent to General Vandame, who taking it for granted that the Bugo-master's authority was good, and that he was a very clever fellow for pumping the English General, instead of attacking Lord Moira's army with twenty thousand men, who were at Wingham, got out of his way with all possible expedition; and Colonel Vyse was left, with two regiments of infantry, to get off as many stores as he could, and conduct the evacuation of Ostend.

The next morning the camp was alarmed by a sentinel belonging to a picket of the eighty-seventh regiment, who, having challenged without receiving any answer, fired towards the spot where he heard some rustling noise, in a thicket a little in front; the mistaken enemy was an unfortunate ass that had been grazing there, the animal being shot through the shoulder, immediately began to bray from the excessive pain; the soldier ran to his picket, who were already turned out, and informed them that the enemy's cavalry were advancing, as he heard their trumpet; a firing immediately commenced at the supposed enemy, and the regiment who were in their rear immediately turned out, fired on their own picket, killed one man, and wounded two more. On the whole it was a lucky circumstance, as it shewed the new corps the difference between a real and false alarm, as well as the fatal consequences of firing at random. It was, besides, the cause of the army marching three hours earlier than they otherwise would have done, as they were

obliged, on that day, to march double the distance originally intended, it being thought necessary, for the safety of the whole, that General Walmoden's army, as well as Lord Moira's, should arrive at Ostakar that night, to be in readiness to join the Austrians under General Clairfait, in case of an attack; they marched by Eulo to Ostakar, within three miles of Ghent, where they joined General Walmoden, and halted at Ostakar. The night of the twenty-ninth was uncommonly dark, with the most vivid lightning conceivable, and it rained very hard; from the torrents of water, in different places on the road it was very difficult to get the cannon forward, and there were no horses to relieve those that had worked the whole day; however, by perseverance, and the assistance of the men, the cannon were got over the ruts which had been made by the water.

Lord Cathcart's brigade, either through treachery or ignorance of a guide, was conducted to the enemy's lines, and would have been taken prisoners, had many other Generals commanded them, but by great steadiness, and a perfect knowledge of the language, he extricated himself from this perilous situation, and joined Lord Moira's army the next day, who remained at Ostakar for three days^{JULY 1st} without tents or baggage, or even a change of linen, but were otherwise well provided, as it was a most plentiful country; such an example was set, that no person had it in his power to complain, as his Lordship, in every instance, equally participated in their fatigues and dangers.

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JULY 2.

The second of July, the Prince of Coburg was defeated at Mons,* which was immediately taken possession of by the enemy, whose advanced guard were entering the town at one gate, while the Austrians retreated through another.

He next attempted to make a stand at the Forest of Soignes, but the enemy again attacked him, and carried all his posts, with a loss of seven thousand men on the part of the Austrians, and was obliged to retire through Brussels that night.

* An ancient, large, and rich city in Austrian Hainault. There is a Chapter, consisting of thirty ladies of distinction, who have the liberty of leaving the community when they intend to marry. They have several manufactures and a good trade.

It was taken by the Allies in 1709, and by the French in 1746, but was restored by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. It was again taken by the French in 1792, and the National Convention of France decreed that this place, and part of Austrian Hainault, should be united to their Republic, as a department, under the name of the Department of Gemappe.

Mons stands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, in a marshy soil, at the confluence of the Haine and Trouille, by which the country about it may be overflowed when they please.

It is seventeen miles north east of Tournay, and thirty-seven west of Namur. Longitude 4°. 3' east, latitude 50. 27 north.

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JULY 3.

On the third the Duke of York retreated from Renaix to Gramont,* and sent all the sick to Antwerp, at the same time the enemy entered Tournay, and Ghent; the Austrians and Hessians, who were left to garrison the former, having evacuated it on their approach.

The enemy having possession of Ghent, rendered the situation of the British army a very dangerous one, as they were nearer to Antwerp by twenty miles than the Duke of York, and on the same day Oudenard was evacuated; these circumstances did not permit the Duke of York to retain his position at Gramont; therefore, on the morning of the fourth he began his retreat, and in the afternoon arrived at the Heights of Lombeck St. Catherine. On the sixth he took a position near Asche, and Lord Moira's army, who had left Ostakar on the third, had arrived at Alost,†

4.

6.

* A town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the river Dender, eighteen miles north east of Tournay, and seventeen south east of Ghent. Longitude 3. 59 east, latitude 50. 47 north.

† A town in Flanders, seated on the river Dender, in the midway between Brussels and Ghent. It is but one parish, but the church is collegiate, and has a provost, a dean, and twelve canons.

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JULY 6.

where they had a skirmish with a patrol of the enemy, amounting to about four hundred men, who were mistaken by the pickets for the cavalry of Hesse Darmstadt, and were suffered to proceed unmolested as far as the market place at Alost, before they were discovered, when Colonel Doyle rode up to the French officer to ask him the news of the day, and got for answer a cut on the head; he immediately rode off to a small picket of the eighth regiment of dragoons, not exceeding forty men, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Vandeleur, they instantly charged the enemy, though so superior in numbers, and gave them such a shock, that they were unable to get forward, until the pickets assembled, when they retired.

Colonel Vandeleur had his horse shot under him, and was wounded, Lieutenant Kitston was wounded and taken prisoner, Adjutant Graham was killed, with two private soldiers; and two quarter-masters, with fourteen rank and file, were wounded. This was supposed to be as gallant a business on the part of the

Here is a convent of Carmelites, another of Capuchins, and another of bare footed Carmelites; three nunneries, and a convent of Guillemins, in which is the tomb of Theodore Martin, who brought the art of printing out of Germany into the Low Countries. Longitude 4. 12 east, latitude 50. 58 north.

eighth regiment of light dragoons, as any that had occurred during JULY 6. the campaign.

On the morning of the ninth, the Duke of York passed through 9. Malines,* and there met with Lord Moira's column, which halted

* A handsome city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of the district of Meehin, with an archbishop's see. It consists of several small islands, made by artificial canals, over which are a great many bridges.

The cathedral is a superb structure, with a very high steeple, in which are harmonious chimes. There is a very large charity house, in which are brought up one thousand young girls. It is a place of great trade, and here is a foundry of ordnance of all kinds. It is famous for its fine lace, and they brew a sort of beer which is sent into the neighbouring provinces. The territory of this town is a lordship, which comprehends two small districts, containing nine towns of little consequence, and some villages. The streets are good, and a fine market place very airy and pleasant. At St. John's church is a fine painting, by Rubens, of the wise man's offering. The altar is elegant, with silver angels supporting the canopy, and very fine carving at the pulpit. At the church of Notre Dame the several marble altars are very grand; fine statues of the apostles against the pillars; a fine painting of a dead Christ, the Magdalen's tears well expressed. Here is also a fine piece, by Rubens, of the draught of fishes; observe our Saviour's hand, the man who draws the net, his face and countenance; the mouths of the fishes are very natural. At the Recoleta is a good piece by Vandyck; the females' faces and hands finely painted, and the agonizing twinges of the thieves very great.

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JULY 9.

until the Duke's passed, which, on the same day, crossed the Neith, and encamped at Kontieq, and that of Lord Moira took a position at Waculoos.

During this time the enemy were bombarding Sluys.* The Prince of Coburg had fallen back on Maestricht,† and the Prince of Orange had retreated to Holland.

It submitted to the Duke of Marlborough in 1706, and was taken by the French in 1746, but was restored by the peace of Aix la Chapelle. In 1792 the French again took possession of it, but evacuated it next year. It is seated on the river Dender, ten miles north west of Louvain, ten north east of Brussels, and fifteen south east of Antwerp. Longitude 4. 34 east, latitude 51. 2 north.

* A town of Dutch Flanders, opposite the Isle of Cadsand, with a good harbour, ten miles north of Bruges. Longitude 3. 25 east, latitude 51. 19 north.

† An ancient, large, and strong town of the Netherlands, ceded to the Dutch by the treaty of Munster. The town house and the other public buildings are handsome, and the place is about four miles in circumference, and strongly fortified.

It is governed jointly by the Dutch and the Bishop of Liege; however, it has a Dutch garrison. Both Papists and Protestants are allowed the free exercise of their religion, and the magistrates are composed of both. It is seated on the river Maese, which separates it from Wyck, and with which it communicates with a handsome bridge.

ON THE CONTINENT.

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JULY 9.

The army under Lord Moira had undergone uncommon fatigues, neither officers or men had shifted, nor had they been in either tent or house from the time of their landing.

12.

On the twelfth, in the afternoon, the enemy attacked all the outposts occupied by the advanced corps in front of the canal leading from Brussels, to Antwerp, and being greatly superior in numbers, drove them into Malines, upon which they fired, but on a reinforcement coming up, under the Earl of Moira, they retired with some loss.

13.

On the thirteenth they renewed the attack, and succeeded in obliging the posts on the left of Malines to abandon the canal, and retire from the Dyle; Lieutenant General Dalwick, with the

This city revolted from Spain in 1570, and was retaken by the Prince of Parma in 1579. In 1632, Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange, reduced it after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch by the treaty of Munster, in 1648. Louis the Fourteenth took it in 1673. William the Third, Prince of Orange, invested it in vain, in 1676, but in 1678 it was restored to the Dutch by the treaty of Nimeguen. In 1748 it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of it for the glory of his most Christian Majesty's arms, on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. Maestrich is fifteen miles north of Liege, and fifty five east of Brussels. Longitude 5. 41 east, latitude 53. 52 north.

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JULY 13

Hessians, fell back on Walheim, where he took a position to cover that part of the river, and Lord Moira was posted at the village of Duffel on his left, while General Walmoden, with the Hanoverians, was detached to Lierre.

There was a constant scene of skirmishing, and several smart actions happened daily, and a number of the enemy were killed and taken by the activity of the light dragoons.

15. On the fifteenth, at day break, the enemy made an attack on the left of Malines, and afterwards attacked Malines by the Chausse of Louvain, and obliged two battalions of Hessians, who were posted there, to evacuate it; at the same time they advanced with another column on the road from Malines to Duffel, to attack Lord Moira's army, on which he detached one regiment of infantry, with the eighth, fifteenth, and sixteenth light dragoons, who compelled them to retire with great loss; the dragoons had the entire merit of this action, and were commanded by Colonel Churchill, who met the French Colonel, hand to hand, and cut him down.

16. Skirmishing continued as usual at the outposts, and on the sixteenth the enemy attempted to force a passage at Walheim bridge, which the Hessians had burned on their retreat; they placed a vast number of rifle men in the different houses on the opposite side of the river, and advanced with several pieces of cannon, while the

army, who were to push on in case they should succeed, were drawn up on the opposite side of the town in a place of safety; they were opposed by the Hessian artillery, and the field pieces belonging to the twelfth, thirty-eighth, and forty-fourth regiments, but after a cannonade of about ten hours, retired, finding the business impracticable; the loss of the British was very inconsiderable, only one officer (Ensign Wolfe, of the thirty-eighth) and six men killed, with ten or twelve wounded.

On the twentieth, Lord Moira's army were informed that he had been ordered home, and he was succeeded in his command by Lieutenant General Abercromby; never did an army part with a commander, nor a commander with an army, with greater regret than Lord Moira did with his, and it is but justice to say, that his benevolence, courage, and humanity, with a *suaviter in modo*, with which he was peculiarly gifted, could never fail to gain him the personal love of every person who had once conversed with him; indeed, his army generally believed that they were to follow him immediately to England, and from the following order, which he gave at parting with them, there scarcely seemed to be a doubt of it.

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“ LORD Moira cannot surrender his command, without
“ entreating the officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of the
“ corps which accompanied him from Ostend, to accept his warmest
“ and most grateful thanks, for the kind and chearful acquiescence
“ he has experienced from them, in the severe fatigues he was
“ obliged to subject them.

“ He has the assurance, that he is still to have their support in
“ the service to which they were originally destined, and that
“ hope lessens his reluctance at ceasing, for the present, to share the
“ honourable dangers of service.

“ He trusts they will believe, that no light consideration would
“ have obliged him to quit them; as he persuades himself they
“ are sensible of his having endeavoured to repay the generous
“ attachment they have shewn to him, by the most lively interest
“ for their welfare. For the present he bids them farewell, with
“ the most fervent prayers for their honour and prosperity.”

As a great majority of Lord Moira's army could not be acquainted with the cause of the extraordinary fatigues they had undergone, and

as it appears that his Lordship wished to give them every information on that head, the following address was circulated in his army after his departure.

“ LORD Moira is so solicitous to possess the professional
“ good opinion of officers, whom he has had extraordinary reason to
“ esteem, that he must beg leave to explain some circumstances
“ relative to the march of his corps from Ostend.

“ The orders under which Lord Moira embarked, pointed out
“ the restricted object of defending Ostend. From the well known
“ situation of the place, it appeared that the protection of it could
“ not be ensured by any reinforcement of the garrison, but must be
“ effected by measures which would probably entail a battle.

“ That he might share the danger of such a contest, with troops
“ to whom he is unfeignedly attached, Lord Moira resolved to
“ embark, notwithstanding that he had before told his Majesty's
“ Ministers, that any orders for his serving in Flanders must
“ occasion his immediate resignation.

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“ Ostend seemed secured by the debarkation of the troops, and
“ the object of the mission was completed, had events proved
“ favourable in other parts. The day, however, after the landing,
“ Lord Moira heard so much respecting the state of affairs in the
“ country, that he thought he could not honestly confine his
“ attention to the service exactly assigned him. He therefore took
“ it upon himself to write to General Clairfait, and to General
“ Walmoden, proposing a junction of their forces, in order that they
“ might act from Bruges by Thielt, upon the left-wing of the
“ French.

“ This measure would have covered Ostend, at the same time
“ that the consequence of it as to lightening the pressure on the
“ Duke of York, could not but be very important.

“ General Clairfait eagerly adopted the idea, but made it a
“ condition, that Lord Moira should singly possess himself of the
“ city of Bruges, before he (General Clairfait) should move. The
“ condition was nice, as Lord Moira had not time to get ashore any
“ heavy cannon, as the move would be impracticable, was it not
“ made before the French in that neighbourhood received a
“ reinforcement, which they hourly expected, so that the corps at
“ Wingham (which had only six miles to march to Bruges, whilst
“ Lord Moira had twelve) might, by throwing a thousand men
“ into the town, defeat the attempt of seizing it, and would thereby

“ oblige Lord Moira to form the junction with the Austrians by
 “ Sluys and Sas de Gand, or return to Ostend, and leave the rest of
 “ Flanders to its fate. The enterprize was, however, undertaken.
 “ On the road to Bruges, Lord Moira received, by an estafette, a
 “ letter from the Duke of York, which had come round by Sluys,
 “ desiring that Lord Moira would embark his whole force, and join
 “ his Royal Highness by way of Antwerp. The other project was
 “ too far advanced to leave room for obedience to his order. Bruges
 “ was, luckily, secured, but at the very gates of it Lord Moira was
 “ overtaken by Captain Clinton, who came by way of Sluys,
 “ Blankenburg, and Ostend, from the Duke of York and General
 “ Clairfait. The message from the Duke was to know, whether
 “ Lord Moira could not undertake to march by Sluys and Sas de
 “ Gand (the other road appearing out of the question to his Royal
 “ Highness) so as to join the Duke’s army more rapidly, than the
 “ passage by sea would allow. From General Clairfait there was
 “ a declaration, that on account of Prince Coburg’s defeat, he could
 “ not fulfil any engagement with Lord Moira, and that he expected
 “ to leave Ghent in a few hours. From General Walmoden there
 “ was not any letter or information.

“ Lord Moira, from the urgent tenor of the Duke of York’s
 “ message, and from the apprehension of possible difficulties to his
 “ Royal Highness’s army, should General Clairfait be ordered by
 “ Prince Coburg to retire, resolved to push forward by the route of

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JULY 20

“ Ecloo and Ghent, notwithstanding that he had no longer assurance
“ of any co-operation; and in this intent to pass through Bruges to
“ the Camp of Malle.

“ This variation from the original purpose, disconcerted all the
“ plan which had been arranged for the support and convenience of
“ the corps; for it had been settled with Colonel Vyse, that the
“ baggage should be forwarded by the canal from Ostend to Bruges,
“ the latter being destined to be made the store and magazine for
“ the army, as long as it should be in the direction intended.
“ The case seemed to leave no room for hesitation. Under all
“ the impending inconvenience from privation of baggage, and
“ the obvious danger from the want of reserve ammunition, the
“ embarrassment which threatened the Duke of York demanded
“ that immediate junction should be attempted.

“ The evacuation of Ostend, and the transmission of baggage
“ through Sas de Gand, was, therefore, immediately determined
“ with Colonel Vyse.

“ From Malle Lord Moira sent to apprize General Walmoden,
“ that he should continue his march next day to Ecloo, requesting
“ such movements on the part of that General, as could be made
“ without hazard, to impress the enemy with a suspicion of a
“ projected attack; and he took every possible measure to circulate

“ an exaggerated account of his own force, and to obtain accurate
“ intelligence of the approach of the enemy.

“ The exertions of General Walmoden, upon this occasion,
“ cannot be too gratefully acknowledged, as he was not, in any
“ manner, pledged to give the assistance he furnished.

“ The march was undertaken without any confidence of such
“ support. Lord Moira was greatly encouraged to run the risk, by
“ the consideration that, should he find himself overpowered, Sluys
“ would still be open to him to retire upon, when he had once
“ reached Maldeghem. The rapidity of the march fortunately
“ exposed nothing to chance; though Lord Moira has since been
“ informed, that the enemy's generals had orders to strike at the
“ corps at all events, and had taken every preliminary measure for
“ the purpose.

“ Whether any service was rendered to the army of the Duke,
“ by the movement and expeditious junction, is not here the
“ consideration; Lord Moira's sole object being to explain the
“ circumstances and persuasions under which he acted, so that
“ the fatigue and inconvenience which the corps suffered in
“ that march, may not appear to be lightly, or unnecessarily
“ imposed.”

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

On the twenty-second, the army marched towards Bergen op Zoom;* they passed close by Antwerp,† which was evacuated

* A town of the Low Countries, in Dutch Brabant, and in the marquisate of the same name. It is seated on an eminence in the middle of a morass, about a mile and a half from the eastern branch of the Scheldt, with which it has a communication by a navigable canal.

The houses are well built, and the market places and squares handsome and spacious. The church is reckoned a good building, and so is the Marquis's palace. It has a considerable tract of land under its jurisdiction, with several villages and some small islands. It has a very advantageous situation, on the confines of Brabant, Holland, Zealand, and Flanders. It is strong by nature, as well as by art, being so secured by the morasses about it, which are formed by the river Zoom, that it was reckoned impregnable. It was, however, taken in 1747, by the French, but, it is thought, not without the help of treachery. The fortifications are allowed to be the master-piece of that great engineer, Cohorn. It had been twice besieged before, without success. It was invested by the Marquis of Spinola, who was forced to raise the siege, with the loss of ten thousand men. It is fifteen miles north of Antwerp, and twenty-two south west of Breda. Longitude 4. 25 east, latitude 51. 27 north.

† A city of the Duchy of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, capital of the Marquisate of Antwerp, otherwise called the Marquisate of the Holy Roman Empire. It lies in a low marshy ground, on the Scheldt, twenty-two miles north of Brussels.

It is the third city in rank in Brabant, large and well built, containing twenty-two squares, and above two hundred streets, all straight and broad, especially that called the *Rode*, in which six coaches can go abreast. Most of the houses are of free stone, and have an air of solidity, being high, with courts before and gardens behind. At the head of the *Merse* is a crucifix of brass thirty-three feet high.

in the evening, when a vast quantity of stores were destroyed, JULY 22
to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy; they encamped,

The Cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the Stadt House, and the Exchange, are magnificent structures; the latter is the first building of that kind in Europe, and on its model the Exchanges of London and Amsterdam are built. Its pillars are all of blue marble, and carved, but all in a different manner. The Exchange cost the city three hundred thousand crowns.

Antwerp, towards the end of the fifteenth century, was one of the most celebrated towns that ever existed. The Scheldt, on which it stands, being twenty feet at low water, and rising twenty more at flood; ships of the greatest burden can come up to the quays, as in the river Thames at London; but when the United Provinces formed themselves into a free state, after having shaken off the yoke of Spain, they got the entire command of the navigation of the Scheldt, which ruined the trade of Antwerp, and transferred it to Amsterdam. This made the inhabitants turn their heads to painting, jewellery, and banking, which they have continued to this day, with the greatest success and reputation, for at Antwerp bills of exchange may be negotiated for any sum, to any part of Europe; and in the time of Queen Anne's wars, two brothers of the name of De Kining, paid, the one the army of France, the other that of the Confederates. Besides, here is a fine manufactory of tapestry and lace; and, for the promotion of trade, an insurance company has been established.

This city is the see of a bishop, who, as abbot of St. Bernard, is the second prelate in Brabant. The bishoprick is of great extent, and the cathedral a most noble pile, with the finest steeple in the world. The Emperor Charles the Fifth, when he made his entry into Antwerp, said, it ought to be put in a case, and shewed only once a year as a rarity.

The house of the Hanse Towns, built when the city was in its flourishing condition, is a stately building, with magazines above for dry goods, and cellars below

JULY 24 on the twenty-fourth, on the plains near Rosendale, where they remained until the fourth of August, without any thing of consequence

for wet, and in the middle story were three hundred lodging rooms for merchants, but now it is turned into a horse barrack.

There is a market here, called Friday's market (because it is held every Friday) where all sorts of household goods, pictures, and jewels, are sold by auction. No city in the Netherlands has so many, and so fine churches as this, many of them, particularly the Cathedral and Jesuit's Church, are adorned with paintings, by Sir Peter Paul Rubens, who was a native of this city, and by Quintin Masseys, who is said to have been a blacksmith; but having fallen in love with a painter's daughter, and being told by her father, when he asked her of him in marriage, that he would have none but a painter for his son in law, he went into Italy to study painting, and in a few years returned, so eminent in his profession, that he found no difficulty in obtaining the father's consent. He is interred at the entry of the cathedral, where his effigy is put up, with an inscription, signifying, that conjugal love made an Apelles of a blacksmith. The above-mentioned Jesuit's church is extremely magnificent, and the chapel of the virgin, joining to it, still more so.

Among the Cloisters, the most remarkable are the noble and rich Abby of St. Michael, on the banks of the Scheldt, the apartments of which are truly royal, and in which all sovereign princes that pass this way, actually lodge; and the English hunnery of the order of St. Theresa, the nuns of which never wear linen nor eat flesh, and lie upon straw; the gates of the convent are so dismal, that it looks like a prison.

As to the fortifications of the city, it is environed with a fine wall, planted with rows of trees on each side, with walks between broad enough for two coaches to go abreast; being also defended by a very strong, large, regular citadel, in form of a

happening. The enemy were pushing forward by a different route, in hopes of getting possession of the plains of Breda, before the

pentagon, erected by the Duke of Alva, in 1568, which commands the town and the neighbouring country.

The magistracy of this city is chosen only out of the seven patrician families ; and consists of two burgo-masters, and eighteen echevins, besides inferior magistrates. Among the privileges granted to it by its princes, there is one by which every person born in it is a citizen, though both his father and mother were foreigners.

In 1585, Antwerp underwent a remarkable siege by the Duke of Parma, it was then the most wealthy city in the Netherlands, and had long been the object of his designs ; but the difficulties attending the enterprize, obliged him to postpone it for a considerable time. In order to succeed, it was necessary to cut off the communications of the city with Holland, Ghent, and all places above and below Antwerp, on the Scheldt. To effect this, he laid siege to Liakenshouke and Tillo, places of the utmost consequence to the security and commerce of the city ; both were obstinately defended, and the siege of the latter was raised, after it had been carried on for three months. However, the Duke gained several other posts on the river, where he built forts, and greatly annoyed the shipping and trade of the city. He next laid siege to Dendermonde, in order to cut off the communication with Ghent, in which he succeeded, by the reduction of the town. His next attempt was on Vilvorde ; this place he took by assault, and thereby cut off the communication with Brussels. Finding, however, this method of hemming in the city tedious and ineffectual, while an opening to the mouth of the river remained, he formed a design of building a bridge across the Scheldt, the extremities of which were to be defended by strong forts and outworks. He began with collecting great quantities of wood at Callo, and Fort St. Philip, where he intended the bridge should be built ; but his project was for some time retarded by the Antwerpers, who broke down the dykes, overflowed the whole country, and carried off his magazines by the inundation.

AUG. 4. British, and had already got forward as far as Hoogstraten. On the morning of the fourth of August, the Duke of York's army

Not discouraged by this loss, he applied himself diligently to repair it, and with incredible expedition, cut a canal from Steken to Callo, by which he carried off the waters. He then set to work upon the bridge, and finished it in seven months, without any interruption from the Zealanders. During the building of this bridge, Aldegonde, Governor of Antwerp, proposed to build a fort on Couvensteyn Dyke, in order to secure that important post, and then breaking down the dyke, when the bridge was near finished, -but was violently opposed by certain citizens, who apprehended that their lands and villas would be destroyed by the inundation. This unseasonable opposition, with the negligence of the magistrates, who, because the markets were high, had not laid in sufficient stock of corn, occasioned the loss of the city. However, in despite of all the Duke of Parma's precautions, the Zealanders found means to throw in a convoy of corn; but the citizens, knowing they would not run the risk of carrying it back, so cheapened the price, that these bold traders refused ever to bring their goods again to so bad a market. The Antwerpens having thus, by avarice, brought on their ruin, began in a short time to suffer by famine. They then pressed the Zealanders to attempt something for their relief, but it was now too late.

While the magistrates were deliberating on some means for destroying the bridge, which they might have prevented from being ever completed, one Ginebelli, a Mantuan engineer, offered his services, undertaking, at a certain expence, to blow it into the air. Even in this extremity the expence was grudged, but necessity, at last, overcame this obstacle, Ginebelli was furnished with two large vessels, a number of small boats, and every thing necessary. He formed the two large vessels into fire ships, which he set adrift with the stream, deceiving the enemy by means of false fires lighted up in a fleet of boats. The train of one of the fire ships was expended before the time expected, and she blew up with a terrible explosion, but with little damage to the bridge. The other was more successful, carrying off all the outworks,

marched to the plains of Breda, and head quarters were established at Oosterhout; on the fifth they took a position, so strong that

setting fire to the whole bridge, and burying above five hundred soldiers in the ruins it made. The fire, however, was soon extinguished, and the bridge repaired by the Duke of Parma, while the Antwerpers were prevented, by avarice, from repeating the experiment; so they were soon reduced to the greatest straits, and obliged to surrender.

It is said that the city of Amsterdam had obstructed every measure for the relief of Antwerp, hoping to profit by its destruction. It was not doubted but the Protestants would forsake it as soon as it fell into the hands of an arbitrary Catholic prince, and this conjecture was soon fulfilled, by the removal of many families, with their effects, to Amsterdam.

After the battle of Ramilies, the city of Antwerp surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough. It was taken by the French in 1746, but restored to the House of Austria at the treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

The following places are particularly worthy of notice, and if travellers will visit them as here set down, the amateurs of painting, in particular, will find themselves highly gratified. First the Cathedral, remarkable for the beauty of its spire, its height, and lightness. The three entries into the aisles; the great richness and noble appearance of the several chapels, which seem ranged to please the eye; the fine marble pillars, on which are pictures framed with marble; curious carving in wood; good painting on the windows, particularly the dome. At the altar there is a good picture, representing our Saviour amidst the converted sinners, and several other tolerable pictures; but above all, pay particular attention to that *Chef d'œuvre* of Rubens, the descent from the cross; it is the finest picture in the world, the disposition of the body is easy, natural, and admirably done. The body on a sheet, hand on

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AUG. 5. the enemy could not attack them, until the Dutch should have sufficient time to put the garrison in a state of defence. Here Lord

though, man in red, right leg on the ladder, the hand on shoulder, anxiety of the man at least any accident should happen to the body, fine figures of women at the foot of the cross, the foot on one of their shoulders, the countenance of a figure behind, blood on body and arm, the tender expression of the Madonna, whose hand supports his elbow as if fearful of his falling, wonderful fine old man, cloth in mouth, and hand on cross. It is worth while to go to Antwerp, without any other object than to look at that picture. There is also a good piece on each side by the same master.

Opposite the Chapel of St. Barbe, is a monument of the family of Moretus, well worth notice, and in the Chapel is an exceeding fine copy from Vandvck, of a crucifix. On a pillar of the chapel of Macons, is a monument representing the Virgin with our Saviour, very finely done by Rubens. In the Chapel of Circumcision is a fine piece representing our Saviour detached from the cross, in which there are several figures, and a great deal of action throughout. At the entrance into the choir take notice of the curious statues and marble bishops, and at the altar a very fine picture of the assumption of the Virgin, by Rubens; great expression of the man, whose eyes seem to follow her; all the faces very distinct, particularly three old heads; angels finely executed. At the altar of Frippier, which is of very fine marble, is a good piece of St. Catherine disputing with the doctors. To the left of the chapel of the Virgin is a very handsome altar of white marble; curious basso relievo, near which is a fine monument of the family of Michielsens; a good picture of our Saviour at his mother's breast, and a holy family, by Rubens.

At St. Walburg, which is a very fine church, you ascend to the altar by several steps, which has a very good effect; here is a good picture, by Rubens, of the erection of the cross, the body is well done; on the sides are two pieces better executed, particularly the horse, and the female suckling the child, who is crying;

ON THE CONTINENT.

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Morra's army received ~~their~~ tents, never having had any since their arrival, and had ~~lain in~~ the open air from the time of their landing ;

grief of Madona finely expressed. There are three pretty pictures by Papine ; and one finely done by a scholar of Rubens.

St. Jacques is a handsome building, a very fine Coup d'Œuil from the centre ; two magnificent chapels and the altar very grand, of marble, a curious piece of sculpture, of the descent from the cross, in stone ; a good picture of the resurrection, and the amazement of the guards, wonderfully expressed.

In Rubens' chapel, where he was buried, is an exceeding fine piece at the altar, painted by himself. It is the holy family, represented by himself and all his family, including his grand father, three wives, and two children ; and is finely executed, the colours well preserved and very bright ; a sweet group of angels with garlands over our Saviour's head ; his figure is represented by St. George, and the attitude is fine. Observe the great sweetness in the countenances of his wives, and the very natural and pleasing look of the child. In the third chapel, near Rubens', is a good picture of the visitation of St. Elizabeth, observe the sweetness in her countenance and hand ; also a picture of the Virgin, and two children weeping. To the right of the altar is a charming fine piece representing eternity, a most amazing idea ; observe the mouth and neck. There is also a very fine statue of St. Jacques, and throughout the church the marble is superb.

In the church in the citadel is a curious mausoleum of the Marquis Delpico, who is lying on a couch, and awakened by death, with his children weeping over him.

In the Abby of St. Michael the apartments are noble, and paintings curious, to imitate marble, as well as the chimney board by Le Huer, to represent bas-relievo ; a very curious stair case, and some tolerable pictures, especially our Saviour with his

AUG. 5. notwithstanding which they were as healthy, if not more so, than any part of the British army, as on leaving England, none had been

disciples. An old man and three children with a goat, wonderful; in one of the apartments are several good pictures, particularly the loaves and fishes; holy family, by Rubens, and fine crucifix, by Vandyck. In the church at the altar, is a fine piece by Rubens, of the adoration of the Magi, the faces admirably done, and the women turning our Saviour, very natural.

At the altar of the church of the Augustins is a very fine picture by Rubens, which represents the Virgin and our Saviour, accompanied by several figures, great nature and sweetness in our Saviour's countenance, and females receiving him, very great; observe the angels over the picture, the body, and lightness of the figure on the steps, persons in the gallery, harmony and softness throughout; there is also, at the altar of St. Augustine, an amazing fine piece, representing that saint in ecstasy, with his eyes towards heaven, where he beholds our Saviour in the midst of angels; observe, attentively, the figure of a woman, her face, and manner of crossing her hands, and the sweet countenance of an angel; the face of St. Augustine is inimitable, the boy with brand, the angel looking at the friar, and pointing at our Saviour, great lightness in the angel's posture. This piece may be well called the master-piece of Vandyck, and though not counted the most valuable piece in Antwerp, is certainly the most pleasing to look at.

In a room belonging to the convent is a most amazing piece, by Vandyck, of a crucifix; the disposition of the body and head lay easy and natural; blood on cloth gushing from the side, nature itself; the feet and toes perfectly bend in with agony; great softness throughout, but not the colour of Rubens'.

Grand Carmes is remarkable for the curious marble chapels and figures, which are very superb indeed, as well as the painting on the windows; near the door of the ventry is a holy family, after Vandyck; the profile of a female very fine

taken except men in perfect health; they were all well clothed, and plentifully supplied with provisions since their landing; their

and well coloured; on the right altar at the entry of the choir, is that very fine piece of Rubens, representing the body of our Saviour in Joseph's arms, the situation of his head on shoulder is inimitable, every limb distinctly comes out from the cloth on which his hand lays, very naturally; on the left altar of the choir is the adoration of the Magi, by Otton Van Heen, master to Rubens.

In the Chapel of the Holy Virgin, is an exceeding fine piece of marble representing the city of Antwerp, and an army. The altar is superbly decorated with marble, and a statue of the Virgin. To the left, at the altar of St. Croix, is a little picture of Jesus Christ, wonderfully executed, by an unknown master. Between the windows are several good pictures, particularly the sepulchre of our Saviour, and a holy family, in which are sweet and natural figures of angels.

At the Church De Chaussez, is a handsome altar, and very fine marble figures. A holy family represents the marriage of the Virgin and Joseph, by Gerard Zeigers, a scholar of Rubens, there is great merit, particularly in her attitude and manner of giving her hand; on the right of the choir is a picture of our Saviour detached from the cross, the faces of the females are very fine, his head and hands, great; blood gushing on the cloth natural beyond conception. On the other side is a good piece of the Virgin, St. Anne, &c. the drapery is quite natural, the heads great, and a smiling female, absolutely alive. There is another fine picture of the apparition of our Saviour to St. Theresa, who is praying for the souls of those in purgatory. This is well worthy of great attention, being by Rubens, and is reckoned exceeding fine; observe the attitude of our Saviour, the garment, the fervent and easy manner of her praying, and the natural looks of the poor souls in purgatory.

The Church of the heretofore Jesuits is a very gay, pretty building, the galleries uncommonly handsome; the altar, organ, &c. agreeable, and lightness throughout.

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AUG. 5. marches were mostly made in the night, which prevented the bad effects which might have ensued from colds, and in most situations

There are several fine marble chapels, particularly that of the Virgin, her assumption at the altar, and angels elegantly executed, but the sky rather too blue. There is a holy family, by Leivers, and others worthy observation.

The Dominicans is a very handsome lively building, not unlike a picture gallery, two little chapels, good flowers and basso relievo in the centre; in the inner chapel the Apostles and monuments are very fine, and the most superb altar in the city.

In a little chamber is a good portrait of the father of the convent, by Rubens, great force and fine colouring. There are several good copies from Vandyck and Rubens, particularly our Saviour in the Garden of Olives, by De Teniers, his manner of sleeping surprisingly natural, the scourging of our Saviour very fine, by Rubens; also his birth, and a fine head of him by O. Van Heen. At the altar is a grand piece by Rubens, representing our Saviour threatening to punish the world, the Holy Virgin, &c. praying to him to suspend his punishment.

Peres Recollets is a neat building, and has several paintings worthy observation. At the altar in the choir is the crucifix between the thieves, amazing expression of countenance, particularly the great distress in a figure leaning on another, which is exceeding fine. A good piece behind, of our Saviour shewing his wounds to the incredulous St. Thomas. Pretty chapels, particularly on the left, in which is a fine picture by Papin; near which is a holy family, said to be by Vandyck, great sweetness in countenances; also a very fine crucifix. St. Francis, by a scholar of Vandyck, has great merit, observe the lightness of the angel's hand. There is another very fine piece of this saint, by Rubens, the looks of our Saviour are piteous and very fine, the heads of the religious, great. Near the altar of St. Antoine is that of the Virgin, where there is a most imitable piece by Vandyck, representing the body of our Saviour detached from the cross, stretched on his mother's lap; on the

they could make ~~but~~ of the boughs of trees, sufficient to keep off the heat of the sun!

A number of redoubts had been erected in front of the camp, as the Duke had determined to hold his position until the garrison

side are several weeping angels, very fine expression of grief in her, our Saviour's head, feet, and body, executed in the most masterly stile. Opposite to the family De Franco, is a capital piece by Rubens, of the crowning of the Virgin, observe the sweetness of her countenance, the angels well done, and great lightness in all the figures. Near this is a fine tomb: the piece is a holy family, painted by Rubens, great expression in all the figures.

At the Capuchins there are some fine pictures, particularly in the chapel of St. Francis, that saint on his knees before the Virgin, who holds the infant Jesus, by Rubens; her face beautiful, her figure comes from the canvass; observe the capuchin behind, veil over her head, his figure fine, angels very great. In the same chapel is a piece by Vandyck, representing the body of our Saviour on his mother's lap, her distress, as well as of several females, finely expressed, his head well done. In another chapel, is a picture of St. Felix, done by a scholar of Vandyck's, heads of men, Virgin, and angels, great, almost equal to Titian; the Virgin is pointing.

At the Town House in a little chamber of the States, is a piece of game by Sneyder, the figures by Rubens; and a portrait of Philip the Second, on a horse, which is finely done.

Antwerp was taken by the French in the year 1792, but retaken the year after. It is seated on the river Scheldt, twenty-two miles north of Brussels, twenty-two north east of Ghent, and sixty-five south of Amsterdam. Longitude 4, 28 east, Latitude 51. 13 north.

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AUG. 5. should be in a perfect state of defence, which was soon done, and a large tract of the surrounding country inundated.

Several skirmishes happened on the advanced posts, during the stay of the Duke's army (which at that time consisted of thirty-five thousand men) in one of which a picket of the seventh and sixteenth light dragoons surprised a picket of the enemy, and took between forty and fifty horses, with six or seven men.

19. On the nineteenth, there was a smart skirmish between a party of the Emigrants, and a detachment of the enemy, who attacked their post at Zender; the Emigrants behaved remarkably well, killed several, and took a few prisoners.

The enemy, at this time, were making every preparation for a general attack, and had an army of one hundred thousand men.

26. On the twenty-sixth there was another action at Gilse, and a strong patrol of the enemy marched toward Tilbourg, an outpost between Breda* and Bois le Duc, but were repulsed by the Hessians, who were left to defend that post.

* A town in Holland, the capital of Dutch Brabant. It is a large, populous, well built city, regularly fortified after the modern way, and is one of the strongest places

On the twenty-eighth the enemy attacked the British outposts in great force (and drove them in) with an intent to turn the left of

on the Dutch frontiers. It is seated on the river Mark, in a marshy country, which may be overflowed and rendered inaccessible to an army. It is four thousand paces in circumference, and contains upwards of two thousand houses. The town is of a triangular figure, and the ramparts are all planted round with elms. At every angle there is a gate built with brick.

The great church is a noble structure, remarkable for its fine spire, which is three hundred and sixty-two feet high. The mausoleum of Angelbert the Second, Count of Nassau, is a curious piece, adorned with several statues and inscriptions suitable to the occasion.

In 1577 the garrison delivered this city to the States General, but it was retaken in 1581, by Cloude de Barlaimont, assisted by the Baron de Fresin, who was prisoner therein. In 1590 Prince Maurice took it again from the Spaniards. In 1625 it was invested by the Marquis of Spinola, when it endured a siege, too remarkable not to deserve a particular detail. The citadel, which formed the residence of the princes of that family, was surrounded by a ditch of a prodigious depth, and filled with water, and a strong wall defended by three great bastions, and the arsenal was celebrated for its extent, and the vast quantities of arms and military stores it contained. Spinola, perfectly acquainted with the strength of the place, thought he should expose his whole army to imminent destruction, should he attempt an assault before he had regularly carried on his approaches. He even resolved upon reducing the city by famine, as the method attended with least danger to his army, and accordingly began with drawing trenches round for the space of four miles, erecting forts and redoubts at certain distances. On the other hand, the garrison, consisting of seven thousand infantry, and several troops of horse, composed of English, French, and Dutch soldiers, took the most vigorous measure for their own defence. The English

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the British, and cut off their retreat to Bois le Duc; on which the Duke of York called a council of war, which was held that evening

were under the command of Colonel Morgan, who had frequently distinguished his valour in the service of the States. The French were directed by Colonel D'Hauterive, and the Dutch troops were subject to the immediate orders of Colonel Lohre, though the whole received their instruction from Justin de Nassau, the governor. The first advantage was gained by Baglioni, who seized a large convoy of stores and provisions coming up the river, converting the boats into a bridge.

This loss disheartened the besieged, and reduced them to a stated allowance of bread; and what added to their misfortunes, though they were ignorant of it, was the death of Prince Maurice, from whom they were in hopes of receiving relief.

Mean while Spinola prosecuted the siege with the utmost diligence and vigour. On his pushing his trenches near the bastions, the besieged began a terrible fire to retard his approaches, and kept it up with such vehemence and obstinacy, that Spinola was in hopes they must soon surrender for want of ammunition, but here he formed a false judgment of the prudence of Justin de Nassau, who, finding that he could not accomplish his purpose by firing, resolved to try the effect of water. With this view he stopped up the course of the river Mark, and having formed a large basin of water, opened the sluices, and swept away men, horses, and houses in an inundation, and overflowed the whole country. The chief force of the torrent fell upon Spinola's quarters, and he exerted his utmost ability to remove the consequences. He dug large pits, and cut out ditches and canals to receive the water, but these being filled, and the whole ground covered over, so as to appear one uniform mass of water, served only to entrap his cavalry. The inundation was augmented by the rains which happened to fall; a mortality among the soldiers and horses ensued, and of his whole army, he had scarce twelve thousand men fit for service in the month of December; with these inconsiderable remains lines of vast extent were to be defended,

at his head quarters, at Oosterhout, when it was determined the army should march the next morning, which was done accordingly

the works were to be advanced, the sallies from the garrison repulsed, and provisions to be conveyed into the camp, while Spinola, the soul of action, was confined to a sick bed.

In the garrison an epidemical disease, and scarcity likewise prevailed, but the excellent regulations made, and strictly observed, enabled the town to hold out three or four months beyond the time expected. The magistrates bought the corn for the bakers, obliging them to sell bread to the inhabitants and garrison at the price affixed, and returning the overplus of their pay to the soldiers. A variety of other prudent regulations were established by the magistrates and governor, such as we do not find equalled by any instances recorded in history upon a similar occasion, and all evincing the steadiness, sagacity, courage, and ability of Justin de Nassau. A kind of rivalry appeared between him and Spinola, which should best fulfil their several duties.

The Spanish general caused himself to be carried about the works in a litter. He inspected and directed every thing, and displayed the activity of full health at the time his life was in imminent danger from an acute malady. He ordered several breaches in the lines to be repaired; these the Hollanders had made by sap, with a view of introducing succours to the besieged; he drove piles into all the ditches and canals through which their boats could pass; he made drains to clear off the waters of the river Mark, and succeeded, in a great measure, by dint of perseverance, vigilance, and conduct. He was now reinforced by a body of eight thousand foot, and fifteen hundred horse: many of the sick were perfectly recovered by his extreme care, and his army was again become formidable, amounting to twenty-five thousand infantry, and eight thousand cavalry.

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and they took a position that evening, within four miles of Bois le Duc; the next day they marched to a large plain about seven miles

Nor was Prince Henry idle, who now succeeded to the titles and dominions of his brother Maurice, and was elected governor of Holland, Zealand, Guelderland, Utrecht, and Overysse. He pressed France for assistance, and was joined by a body of cavalry under the conduct of the Count de Roussi, and the Marquis de Rambures. With this reinforcement, and a body of German infantry, he attacked the enemy's lines, and after an obstinate conflict, was repulsed. He advanced a second time; but Spinola, who entertained a high opinion of his valour and conduct, did not choose to wait for him in his lines, he marched out with the greater part of his army, seized upon a convenient post, and obliged the Prince, a second time, to retire towards Bois le Duc.

Henry finding no prospect of being able to relieve the garrison, sent a permission to the governor to surrender on the best conditions he could obtain. This plan, which was signed with no name, fell into the hands of the besiegers; Spinola sent it open, by a trumpet, to Justin de Nassau, offering him an honourable capitulation; but that intrepid governor, suspecting the letter was forged, because it was anonymous, replied, that permission was not an order to surrender, and that he should better follow the Prince of Orange's intention, and shew his respect for Spinola, by continuing to defend the city to the last extremity. By this time the garrison was diminished by disease, fatigue, want, and hardship, to half the original number, but Justin put on such a countenance as concealed his situation from Spinola. He frequently sallied out upon Baglioni's quarters, where the Italians were perishing with cold and hunger. The whole subsistence of the besiegers depending on the contributions raised in the neighbouring territories. This inconvenience produced a mutiny in the camp, that could not be appeased without applying to violent remedies, and executing, in sight of the whole army, the chief ring leaders. One of the mutineers blew up Spinola's chief magazine, valued at two hundred thousand livres.

on the opposite side of Bois le Duc, and encamped on the same ground that the British army had occupied in the year 1746, and head quarters were established at the village of Udden.

Urged more by necessity, than compassion for the besieged, Spinola sent a message to the Governor, exhorting him not to force him to extremities, which might be attended with fatal consequences to the brave garrison; but Justin, with equal art and dissimulation, answered, that Spinola was certainly ill served by his spies, as he appeared wholly unacquainted with the state of affairs in Breda, which was fully provided for a siege of several months, and defended by soldiers who preferred death to the necessity of surrendering.

At that time the besieged were not informed of the death of the Prince of Orange, they flattered themselves with the hopes of speedy succour, and were entirely ignorant of Prince Henry's late disappointment. When they wrote to the army an account of their miserable condition, Henry returned an answer written with his own hand, and signed with his name, apprising them of the death of Maurice, the unsuccessful attempts to raise the siege, and throw in succours, the great inferiority of his troops in point of numbers, and the death of King James, whereby he was disappointed of a strong reinforcement; concluding, that he left the city entirely to the discretion of the governor, and other principal officers. Justin was thunderstruck with the contents of this letter; he had hitherto concealed the total want of provisions and ammunition from the enemy, and his own garrison, except a few officers, and other persons in whom he reposed confidence.

Colonels De Hauterive and Morgan would listen to no propositions, saying, that the honour of the several countries were concerned, and that they were responsible for the conduct of the English and French forces. They therefore required an express order from the Prince of Orange, to surrender, notwithstanding they pined under the united pressure of fatigue, scarcity, and disease. Justin acquainted the Prince with their resolution, and he sent back an order to surrender, threatening with capital

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

Had the British army remained on the plains of Breda, they would certainly have been attacked the next morning, by at least

punishment whoever should disobey; but requested that the garrison would first acquaint him, by a certain number of fires lighted up in different parts of the city, how many days they should be able to hold out. Upon receipt of this order, eleven fires were kindled, but the Prince had sent a duplicate of the order by another messenger, and this fell into the hands of the enemy.

Spinola was now acquainted with the desperate circumstances of the besieged, by this acquisition he likewise discovered the mystery of the eleven fires. A council of war was assembled to deliberate, whether they should stay the eleven days, and then oblige them to surrender at discretion, or immediately offer conditions worthy so brave a garrison. The Spanish officers were of the former opinion, the Count de Berg and Spinola supported the latter; at last the Marquis, determined to pursue the dictates of his noble generosity, sent such terms as could not be refused. The Count de Berg conducted the negotiation. Two separate capitulations were drawn up, one for the garrison, and the other for the city, and both the most honourable and advantageous that could be devised. They were accepted, and the garrison marched out on the eighth of June, after having sustained a siege for ten months, whereby they were diminished two thirds, nor was the loss inferior on the part of the inhabitants.

Spinola drew up his army to salute them, and surrounded by his field officers, paid particular compliments to the Governor, the Colonels Morgan, De Hauterive, and Lohre. He distributed money among the soldiers, ordered the sick and wounded to be treated with the utmost tenderness, conveyed the rest in the manner most commodious for them, to Gertruydenburgh, and displayed all the sentiments of a hero in the regard paid to the valour and merit of his enemies.

Breda was retaken by the Prince of Orange, for the United Provinces, in 1637. There was a Congress held there, and peace concluded in 1667, between the Dutch and the English. In February, 1793, Count De Byland surrendered it to the French, after a siege of only three days, but it was retaken soon after. It is twenty-two miles