

ON THE CONTINENT.

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1794

AUG. 30

one hundred thousand men, and in case of a defeat, the consequence would have been fatal, most likely the destruction of the whole army; the British had no succours to expect, the enemy had fresh troops coming on, and the position would have required sixty thousand men to act on the defensive.

There was as much judgment and generalship in that timely retreat, to Bois le Duc,* without the loss of a man, as there could

west and by south of Bois le Duc, twenty-two north east of Bergen op Zoom, twenty five north north east of Antwerp, and sixty south of Amsterdam. Longitude 4. 45 east, latitude 51. 35 north.

* A large, strong, and handsome town of Dutch Brabant, between the rivers Dommel and Aa, among morasses. It was taken by General Pichegru in 1794. The Prince of Hesse Philipstadt, who was governor, gave it up most shamefully, though perfectly supplied with provisions, a sufficient number of troops, and every thing requisite to sustain a long siege.

A principal part of the garrison were Emigrants, who, though General Pichegru had not required it, and wished that they should not be pointed out to him, but that they should be mixed with the other troops, and pass unnoticed, were separately paraded, to the amount of four hundred, and shewn to him by the Prince, as Emigrants; on his first pointing them out to General Pichegru, he did not appear to hear him, but, on its being again repeated, he turned to the Prince of Hesse Philipstadt, and, with a look expressive of the contempt he held him in, told him he was sorry he was so particular, and immediately ordered them all to be shot.

It is twenty-two miles east and by north of Breda, forty-five north east of Antwerp, and forty-five south south east of Amsterdam. Longitude 5. 16 east, latitude 51. 40 north.

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have been in any action, even allowing that they maintained their position.

SEPT.

1.

On the first of September the Duke of York changed his head quarters to Berlicom, and the army remained unmolested in their camp until the fourteenth, when the enemy made an attack on all the Duke's outposts along the Dommel, and that at Boxtel, which was the most advanced, was forced with considerable loss to the Hesse Darmstadt troops who occupied it.

14.

As the line of outposts on the Dommel could not be maintained, while the enemy were in possession of Boxtel, the Duke found it necessary to regain it if possible, as without that post, his position near Berlicom would not be tenable.

15.

He, therefore, on the fifteenth, ordered Lieutenant General Abercromby to march with the reserve to regain the position; but on his arrival there he found the enemy in so great force that he could not attack them, but was obliged to retire, for General Pichegru had not laid siege to Breda, as was supposed, but made a forced march with his whole army, and intended, on the next day, to make an attack on the left of the British with eighty thousand men.

The Duke did not think it prudent to hazard an action with such a great disparity of numbers, for at that time he could not

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muster twenty thousand fighting men, and although he had the utmost reliance on their courage and discipline, it could not be expected that they should be able to withstand the repeated attacks which the vast superiority of the enemy's numbers would enable them to make, nor indeed, could his Royal Highness have answered it to his country, had he hazarded an action, as at that time he had information that he could depend on, that the enemy had been reinforced by the corps which had been acting in West Flanders, as well as by a column of the army which had been employed before Valenciennes and Conde,* and that the column which had been marching towards Maestrich, had suddenly turned towards him. Actuated by these reasons, the Duke determined to retreat across the Meuse, and that night took a position near the old lines of Velpen, about three miles in front of Grave; and the next day crossed the

16.

A town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, with the title of a principality, and a castle. It is one of the strongest towns in this country, and seated on the confluence of the rivers Haine and Scheldt. It was taken by the Duke of York on the 10th of July, 1793. It is 7 miles north east of Valenciennes, and 117 north and by east of Paris. Longitude 3. 39 east, latitude 50. 27 north.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

Meuse at Grave, and encamped at Wichen, seven miles distant on the opposite side; the loss at the affair of Boxtel, killed, wounded, and taken, amounted to near fifteen hundred men, mostly Hesse Darmstadt troops.

Return of the British killed, wounded, and taken, at Boxtel.

KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS.

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

MISSING.

1 rank and file

EIGHTH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

MISSING.

1 rank and file

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FOURTEENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
<hr/>	<hr/>	2 rank and file



GRENADIERS OF THE GUARDS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
<hr/>	2 serjeants	<hr/>
<hr/>	5 rank and file	<hr/>



FIRST REGIMENT GUARDS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
<hr/>	<hr/>	1 officer
5 rank and file	1 rank and file	14 rank and file

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BRITISH CAMPAIGN

TWELFTH REGIMENT FOOT.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
<hr/>	<hr/>	1 officer
<hr/>	<hr/>	3 serjeants
<hr/>	<hr/>	1 drummer
1 private	1 private	44 rank and file

THIRTY THIRD REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
<hr/>	<hr/>	1 serjeant
<hr/>	<hr/>	1 rank and file

FORTY FOURTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
<hr/>	<hr/>	4 rank and file

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EIGHTY NINTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

MISSING.

2 rank and file

4 rank and file

TOTAL.

6 rank and file, killed

2 serjeants, 14 rank and file, wounded

2 officers, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, and 64 rank and file, missing

1 officer taken prisoner.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

Captain Bristow, first regiment of guards, taken

Lieutenant Eustace, twelfth regiment of foot, taken, and escaped

Lieutenant Rutherford, engineers.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

The British army remained at Wichen until the twenty-first, when they marched along the Meuse to Mook, Heumen, and Gennepe, and head quarters were established at Cranenbourg.

On the twenty-ninth a part of the army marched to Weel, and it was expected that they would be able to join the Austrians on the Meuse and Roer, and the British line extended towards Venlo;* but
OCT. 1. finding, on the first of October, that the enemy had crossed the Meuse and Roer, and attacked all the posts of the Austrian army, from Ruremond to Juliers and Dueren, and though defended with the utmost bravery, had been all carried, and that the Austrians had been beat back on the third, and forced to cross the Rhine at

* A strong town of the United Provinces in Guelderland, and in the quarter of Ruremond, formerly in alliance with the Hanseatic towns, till taken by Charles the Fifth, in 1543. It was under the dominion of the Spaniards till 1702, when the Allies took it for the States General. The inhabitants are for the most part Roman Catholics.

It is situated on the river Maese, where there is a commodious harbour, and on the other side of it is Fort St. Michael, which serves for the defence of the town. It is nineteen miles north of Ruremond, and thirty-five north west of Juliers. Longitude 5. 50 east, latitude 51. 30 north.

Cologne,* with the loss of near ten thousand men, and at the moment Ruremond was evacuated his left flank became pregnable;

* An ancient and celebrated town of Germany, in the diocese of that name, with an archbishop's see, and a famous university, seated on the Rhine. In the times of the Romans this city was called *Colonia Agrippina*, and *Ubiarum*, because it was built by Agrippina, wife of Claudius the First, and mother of Nero, and because the Ubii inhabited this country on the Lower Rhine. In 755 it was an archbishopric, and in 1260 entered into the Hanseatic league. The university was established in 1388, by Pope Urban the Sixth.

The city is fortified with strong walls, flanked with eighty-three large towers, and surrounded with three ditches, but the fortifications being executed after the ancient manner, could make but a poor defence at present. It lies in the shape of a half moon, and has twenty gates, nineteen parishes, thirty-seven monasteries, and three hundred and sixty-five churches and chapels, but the streets in general are dirty and badly paved, and the inhabitants are but few for so large a place. It is inhabited mostly by Roman Catholics; but there are also many Protestants, who repair to the neighbouring town of Mulheim, in the duchy of Berg, for public worship. Its trade, which is considerable, especially in Rhenish wine, is chiefly in the hands of the Protestants, and carried on by the Rhine. The ships with which they trade to the Netherlands are of a particular form, and considerable burden. The clergy here are very numerous, and have large revenues. That of the archbishop is 130,000l.

Baron Polnitz says, that though Cologne is one of the greatest cities, it is one of the most melancholy in all Europe, there being nothing to be seen but priests, friars, and students, many of whom buy alms with a song, and nothing to be heard but ringing of bells; that there are few families of quality, that the vulgar are very clownish, and that the noblemen of the chapter stay no longer in town than their duty obliges them. Mr. Wright, in his travels, says, that the women go veiled, and

Oct. 3. besides, the enemy being in great force on his right, and at that time making a bridge of boats at Battenburg, the Duke was obliged to

that the best gin is that distilled from the juniper berries, which grow in this neighbourhood.

This city is, perhaps, the most remarkable of any in the world, for the great number of precious relics it contains, of which the Papist clergy, no doubt, make their advantage.

In the church of St. Ursula they pretend to shew her tomb, and the ~~bones~~ of eleven thousand virgin martyrs, though that story is entirely owing to a mistake in the inscription. The heads of some of these imaginary martyrs are kept in cases of silver, others are covered with stuffs of gold, and some have caps of cloth of gold and velvet. Brevat says, he saw between four and five thousand skulls, decked with garlands and coronets, ranged on shelves. The canonesses of St. Ursula, who must be all Countesses, have a handsome income. In their church they pretend to shew three of the thorns of our Saviour's crown, and one of the vessels which contained the water that he had converted into wine, at the marriage of Cana.

In the church of St. Gereon are nine hundred heads of Moorish cavaliers, said to have been in the army of Constantine before it was converted, and to have been beheaded for refusing to sacrifice to idols. Every one of the heads has a cap of scarlet adorned with pearls.

In the cathedral of St. Peter, the three wise men who came from the east, to visit our Saviour, are said to be interred. They lie in a large purple shrine spangled with gold, set upon a pedestal of brass, in the midst of a square mausoleum, faced within and without with marble and jasper. It is open every morning at nine o'clock, if two of the canons of the cathedral are present, when these kings, or wise men, are seen

withdraw his army, and to take a position near Nimeguen, and sent orders to Lieutenant General Abercromby, who commanded

lying at full length, with their heads bedecked with crowns of gold, garnished with precious stones. Their names, which are Gasper, Melchier, and Balthasar, are in purple characters, on a little grate, which is adorned with an infinite number of large rich pearls and precious stones, particularly an Oriental topaz as big as a pigeon's egg, and valued at one hundred thousand crowns. Overagainst them are six large branches of silver, with wax candles, which burn night and day. The bones of these men, we are told, were brought to Constantinople, by Helena, mother to Constantine, from thence to Milan, by Eustorgius, bishop of that see, and afterwards hither, by archbishop Reinold.

In the Jesuits' College are the portraits of the first thirteen generals of that order, with Ignatius Loyola at their head; and in the church, which is the finest in Cologne, are many rich statues, with an amazing quantity of fine silver plate, and the utensils for mass are all of gold, enriched with precious stones.

In the Cordeliers church, is a tomb of the famous Dun Scotus, surnamed *Doctor Subtilis*, with this epitaph; "*Scotia me genuit, Anglia me suscepit, Gallia me docuit, Colonia me tenuit.*"

Cologne is a free Imperial city, and as such has a seat and voice at the Diet of the empire, and circle of the Lower Rhine. In those of the empire it has the first place on the Rhenish bench. Towards the defence of the empire, its assessment is eight hundred and twenty-five florins; and towards the maintenance of the Chamber Court four hundred and five rix dollars, seventy-two and a half kruitzers. Its militia consists of four companies of foot, who keep guard at the gates. It is governed by its own Senate in respect to civil matters, but the criminal jurisdiction belongs to the Elector and his Chapter, and so jealous are the inhabitants of him, that they will not permit him to stay in the city above three days at a time, nor to come into it with a large retinue; for this reason he generally resides at Bonn. Cologne is seventeen miles east of Juliers. Longitude 7. 10 east, latitude 50. 55 north.

Oct. 5. at Weel, who on the fifth at night marched through Grosbeck, towards Nineguen, and encamped in front of it on the seventh.

At this time Creveccœur* had been given up to the enemy without firing a single shot, though completely fortified, and in every respect fit to hold out a siege. The possession of Creveccœur rendered the enemy masters of the inundation, which was ever known to be the principal strength of Bois-le Duc; and Bois le Duc followed its example on the tenth, and the Dutch had abandoned Fort St. Andre, a post of the utmost importance, but which was retaken by 11. Lieutenant General Abercromby, on the eleventh, with very little loss.

At this time the Dutch were posted on the right as far as Gorcum,† and the British army defended the Waal, from the Island of Bommel

* A strong fortification on the Meuse, within four miles and a half of Bois le Duc, opposite to the Island of Bommel.

† A town of the United Provinces, in South Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. It is seated on the rivers Linghe and Maese, twelve miles east of Dordrecht, and thirty-four⁽¹⁾ south of Amsterdam. Longitude 4. 51 east, latitude 51.45 north.

until they communicated with the Austrians on the left, whose head quarters were established at Eméric.

By this time the Duke had established his head quarters at Arnheim,† and the enemy prepared to lay siege to Nimeguen, which was commanded by Lieutenant General Walmoden.

There had been several smart actions in front of Nimeguen, where the British troops displayed their usual bravery on every

* A rich fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and Duchy of Cleves. It carries on a good trade with the Dutch, and both Protestants and Catholics have the free exercise of their religion. The streets are neat and regular, and the houses tolerably built. It was taken by the French in 1672, and delivered to the Elector of Brandenburg, in 1673. It is seated near the Rhine, eight miles east of Cleves. Longitude 6. 4 east, latitude 51. 45 north.

† A town of the Low Countries, in the province of Guelderland, capital of Veluwe. It is adorned with several fine churches, particularly that of St. Walbury, and St. Eusebius, which last has a very high tower. The town has five gates, and several fine ramparts, part of which are washed by the Rhine, and the other parts have wide and deep ditches before them. There is a canal made between this place and Nimeguen, at the expence of both towns, on which boats pass backwards and forwards to carry on a trade between them. The air is very healthful, on which account it is inhabited by persons of distinction. Longitude 5. 50 east, latitude 52. 2 north.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

Oct. 20. occasion; and on the twentieth in the morning, the enemy attacked the whole of the advanced posts of the Duke's army, particularly that at Drutin, which was defended by the thirty-seventh regiment; and at Appellthern, where the light battalion of Rhoan was posted.

Nothing could exceed the gallantry with which the whole of the troops on the advanced posts behaved, but the post on the left of the thirty-seventh regiment, which was occupied by a detachment of Rhoan hussars, having been forced, Major Hope, who commanded the thirty-seventh regiment, and who distinguished himself exceedingly, was obliged to retreat upon the dyke along the Waal, which he continued to do for some time without being much annoyed by the enemy.

Unfortunately, a strong body of the enemy's hussars, who were dressed exactly the same, called out that they were the hussars of Rhoan, and being supposed to be of that corps, were allowed to come upon them, unmolested, when the hussars immediately fell on them, and the narrowness of the dyke, which on every other occasion must have afforded security to the infantry, in this instance was against them, as they were driven off by the enemy's charge, who killed and wounded a number, and took most of the rest prisoners.

The address of the enemy was surprising; they formed corps, and dressed them in the exact uniforms of the Emigrants in the British

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service, and there is not a man on earth who might not have been deceived under similar circumstances, and more particularly so then, as a part of the Rhoean hussars had been acting with the thirty seventh regiment on that day.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the thirty-seventh regiment,
on the 20th of October.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>1 serjeant</i>	<i>3 officers</i>	<i>10 officers</i>
<i>7 privates</i>	<i>11 rank and file</i>	<i>402 rank and file</i>

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED AND TAKEN.

Lieutenant Wadman, wounded

Lieutenants Mitchel and Colquhoun, wounded and taken prisoners

*Captains Baird, Hedley, and Duff, Lieutenants Thompson and Murray,
and Quarter-master Duxal, taken prisoners.*

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

- There was a constant action of outposts in front of Nimeguen, and on the twenty-seventh the enemy made a general attack on all the British outposts, and the same on the twenty-eighth, when Captain Picton, of the twelfth regiment, was wounded; many men were lost on each side, and at the same time they attacked Fort St. Andre, where Lieutenant General Abercromby, and Sir William Clarke, (Lieutenant Colonel of the eighty-fourth) were wounded.

NOV. 4.

At this time the enemy began to establish themselves in front of Nimeguen, and having driven in all the outposts, began to erect batteries with an intent to lay a regular siege to the town; it was therefore thought expedient to check them, if possible, and a sortie was made on the fourth of November, in order to destroy the works they were then raising; for which purpose a corps was formed, consisting of two thousand five hundred men, composed of the following regiments: eighth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, fifty fifth, sixty-third, and seventy-eighth regiments of British infantry, under the command of Major General De Burgh, and two Swiss battalions in the Dutch service, supported by the seventh, and fifteenth British light dragoons, the Hanoverian horse guards, one squadron of the second regiment of Hanoverian horse, one squadron of the fifth regiment of Hanoverian dragoons, one squadron of the tenth Hanoverian light dragoons, and the legion of Damas in the Dutch service.

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NOV. 4.

General De Burgh led on the troops with the greatest intrepidity, and stormed their works; a dreadful carnage ensued; the enemy made a most gallant resistance, but were at length obliged to give way to the British, who are irresistible with the bayonet, where the numbers are any thing near equal.

As soon as the enemy retired from their works they were attacked by the cavalry, who got round their left between them and the wood, and cut several of the fugitives to pieces.

Here the British performed prodigies of valour, but it is much to be regretted that their loss was so great. The loss of the enemy, which at that time was supposed to be about five hundred men, was afterwards found to be about double the number, and among them were one hundred and fifty inhabitants, that the enemy had pressed to erect their works.

The following day General Walmoden returned thanks in orders; and the gallant General Hamerstein, who commanded at Menin, wrote letters of thanks to Major General De Burgh, to Major Gordon, and Captain Fitzgerald, his Aide de Camp, and Major of brigade, and to Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald, of the fifty-fifth regiment, who led in storming the works; and publicly thanked all who were engaged, for their intrepidity and good conduct.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

Return of the killed and wounded of the British troops in the sortie from
Nimeguen.

STAFF.

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

Hon. Major General De Burgh.

FIFTEENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

1 rank and file

5 rank and file

5 horses

14 horses

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

3 rank and file

1 captain

9 rank and file

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NOV. 4.

TWENTY SEVENTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED,

1 rank and file

WOUNDED,

10 rank and file

TWENTY EIGHTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED,

1 serjeant

1 rank and file

WOUNDED,

5 rank and file

FIFTY FIFTH REGIMENT FOOT.

KILLED,

3 rank and file

WOUNDED,

2 captains

1 serjeant

11 rank and file

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

SIXTY THIRD REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

3 *subalterns*

2 *serjeants*7 *rank and file*63 *rank and file*

SEVENTY EIGHTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

1 *field officer*

2 *captains*

2 *subalterns*

7 *serjeants*15 *rank and file*46 *rank and file*

TOTAL.

1 *serjeant*, 31 *rank and file*, 5 *horses*, killed1 *field officer*, 5 *captains*, 5 *subalterns*, 10 *serjeants*, 149 *rank and file*,
and 14 *horses*, wounded.

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NOV. 4.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Captain Bland, eighth foot, Captains Bruce and Quin, fifty-fifth, Lieutenant Weyms, and Barcklay; and Rutledge, sixty-third (since dead)

Major Malcolm, Captains M'Kenzie and Munro, and Lieutenant Bayley; and Ensign Cameron, seventy-eighth regiment (since dead.)

Return of killed and wounded of the German troops in the sortie from Nimeguen.

HANOVERIAN HORSE GUARDS.

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

1 captain

1 serjeant

2 rank and file

11 horses

COUNT OYNHAUSEN'S DRAGOONS.

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

1 rank and file

6 horses

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NOV. 4.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

PRINCE OF WALES' LIGHT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.
1 subaltern	
2 rank and file	1 rank and file
	5 horses

REGIMENT OF STOCKHAUSEN.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.
1 rank and file	2 rank and file

TOTAL.

1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed
4 rank and file, 22 horses, wounded.

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NOV. 4.

GERMANS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Captain Count Oynhausen, Hanoverian horse guards, killed
Lieutenant Nimezer, Prince of Wales's dragoons, killed
Captains De Mazdel, and De Schenk, horse guards, wounded.

This sortie, which was ordered by Count Walmoden, was of little or no service; it was ordered without the knowledge of the Duke of York, and did not, in the smallest degree check the enemy's progress in completing their works: for on the sixth they opened 6.
two batteries on the town, and on the bridge, which sunk several of the boats, and had the bridge been destroyed, a vast number of the garrison must have been taken prisoners, which determined the Duke of York to withdraw the stores and troops, leaving only sufficient for the defence of the town, in case the enemy should attempt to storm it.

On the seventh the garrison retreated across the bridge of boats, 7.
leaving pickets under the command of Major General De Burgh, to the amount of two thousand five hundred men; and on the

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

NOV. 9. ninth, with the bridge almost entirely destroyed, the pickets began their retreat, which they effected with much difficulty, as at that time seven of the boats were sunk, and in many places only a single plank to cross over, knee deep in water. The garrison never would have got off, but for the exertions of Captain Popham, of the royal navy, whose perseverance in repeatedly repairing the bridge, under a very heavy fire of shot and shell, will ever do him honour.

There were four hundred Dutch troops taken prisoners, who were passing over on the flying bridge, by a shot carrying away the top of the mast to which the hawser was made fast, and the river being very rapid, they swung round the wrong way and were driven on a bank, where they remained until morning; the bridge of boats was set on fire and entirely consumed, but the flying bridge fell into the hands of the enemy, which they afterwards destroyed.

After the evacuation of Nimeguen, the British army went into cantonments along the Waal; the cavalry, who could not be of much use in that situation, were mostly distributed in cantonments, on the opposite side of the Lech, and a number of strong works were thrown up at Lent, in front of Nimeguen. The weather at this time was very severe, there was a great deal of frost, and when not freezing it was constantly raining, by which the soldiers were much harassed, and began to get very sickly, and those who were fit for duty were constantly employed, being obliged to keep up a cordon

of strong pickets along the Waal, from the Island of Bommel on the right, where they joined the Dutch, to Panneren on the left, where they communicated with the Austrians.

During this month very little of consequence happened, the enemy, though in very great force, wanted every necessary just as much as the British, and had as many sick in proportion. A dreadful mortality at this time prevailed in the British army, the severe duty, and unhealthy climate, with a contagious fever which prevailed among the troops, filled all the hospitals; but the want of provisions, which had been stated in the public prints, was a vague report, for at this time they had never been one day without bread, meat, and forage.

The new cloathing of most of the regiments had been at Helvoet Sluys* for some time, and they now wanted it very much, as

* A seaport town of the United Netherlands, seated on the Island of Voorn, in the province of Holland, and where the English packet boat always goes. It is but a small place, consisting only of a handsome quay and two or three little streets, but it is well fortified, and esteemed the safest harbour in the country. The largest men of war may come up to the middle of the town, and yet it has but very little trade, because the merchants chuse to live higher up the country. It is five miles south of the Briel. Longitude 4. 23 east, latitude 52. 45 north.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

NOV. 14 the frost had set in severely. Several of the regiments had their cloathing sent to them, when encamped near Bois le Duc, but were obliged to have it returned to Helvoet Sluys, as from the situation of the army it was impossible to make it up; but at that time they were well supplied with flannel shirts, with shoes and stockings from the Quarter-master General, which were worn out in course of the ensuing month, when it was impossible to replace them.

During this month the enemy made several attempts on Bommel, but all without effect.

DEC. 6. On the sixth of December the Duke of York quitted the army, and proceeded to England, when the command devolved on General Walmoden, as senior officer.

Here the British army lost a father and a friend, who had endeared himself to them by his humanity, justice, and benevolence. The army felt themselves very much obliged to their commander, and his Royal Highness had every reason to be so to them, and expressed himself so in the handsomest manner on his taking leave; for there was no duty, let it be ever so dangerous or fatiguing, but was done with cheerfulness, and pleasure; there was a wonderful good understanding between all ranks, from head quarters down to the lowest; and one circumstance is to be mentioned, and which perhaps never happened before, nor ever will again, in any army, that is,

that there was not a tattler, or tale bearer, in the whole army, or even a person suspected.

The enemy continued to make several attacks along the Waal, and before day light of the eleventh they crossed the river opposite to the village of Ghent, with about two hundred men, and surprised the Hanoverian picket which was posted in number four redoubt, and took three pieces of cannon; two or three of the men, (who ran away,) got as far as the village of Ghent, and gave the alarm, on which General de Busch immediately marched with three Hanoverian regiments, in order to dislodge the enemy; as he advanced on the plain in rear of the battery, the enemy gave him such a warm reception with the guns which they had taken, that they were obliged to retreat, and wait for two battalions of grenadiers to support them; mean while the enemy reembarked and crossed the Waal, having first thrown one of the guns into the river, and left a few men to work the other two, with which they kept up an incessant fire until the Hanoverians got within about one hundred yards of them, they then spiked the guns, and jumped into a boat they had ready for the purpose, and crossed the river, by the time the Hanoverians got to the battery, without the loss of a single man.

The Hanoverians had six officers killed and wounded, among the former was General De Busch, a Major, and two Captains;

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

General de Busch was much lamented, as he was a most excellent officer, and remarkable for his benevolence.

On the same day the enemy attacked Fort St. Andre, Tiel, and Panneren, but were unsuccessful at these places, and were defeated at Panneren by the Austrians, with the loss of five hundred men killed, and all their boats sunk.

At this time they had laid siege to Grave,* which was defended most gallantly by General De Bons, and was the only instance of a Dutch garrison making resistance, as they were in general gained through corruption, or abandoned through cowardice.

The troops suffered very much from the inclemency of the weather, they were obliged to have constant working parties in front of Nimeguen, and all along the Waal, by which means their cloathing became very thin; but luckily at this time there was a large quantity of donation cloathing at Arnheim, which was given out to the troops and saved many lives, as it was then impossible to get any from Helvoet Sluys.

* A strong town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the river Maese, eight miles south of Nimeguen. Longitude 5. 45 east, latitude 51. 47 north.

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The enemy were making every preparation to cross the Waal, and seemed determined on it, cost what it would; the British had erected many batteries on the Waal Dyke, in order to prevent them, and the ice was at this time so strong, that regiments of cavalry, with the heaviest cannon, could cross without the least fear of its giving way.

On the twenty-seventh the enemy crossed the Waal near Tuyl, to the amount of about six hundred men, and took possession of the post of Tiel, and soon after brought over a very large force. As soon as it was made known at head quarters, orders were sent to Major General David Dundas to dislodge them, this order being communicated to Major General Wurmb, who commanded the Hessians, the whole of the troops in that district, were put in motion; there were four battalions, and four squadrons of Hessians under General Wurmb, ten British battalions, La Chatres Emigrants, six squadrons of British cavalry, and one hundred and fifty hussars of Rhoean, divided into brigades, under the command of Major General Sir Robert Lawrie, Major General Lord Cathcart, Major General Gordon, and Lieutenant Colonel M'Kenzie.

At Geldermalsen, Lord Cathcart, with four battalions, and Rhoean hussars, struck off from the British column to march upon Rumpst and Haasden, so as to get behind Tuyl. The rest of the British column proceeded by Metteren, and exactly at day light,

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meeting the Hessian column near Waardenbourg, attacked the enemy in their post at Tuyt, with such resolution that it was very soon carried, notwithstanding its natural strength, the abbatis that were made, the batteries at the town of Bommel which flanked the approach, and the number of men who defended it, who were driven across the river with great loss of men and four pieces of cannon,

Return of the killed and wounded in the action of the 30th December, 1794.

NINETTEENTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.

1 rank and file

WOUNDED.

4 rank and file

THIRTY THIRD REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.

2 rank and file

WOUNDED.

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D.F.C. 30.

FORTY SECOND REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

1 *drummer*
6 *rank and file*

SEVENTY EIGHTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.

1 *field officer*

1 *rank and file*

WOUNDED.

1 *officer*
4 *rank and file*

EIGHTIETH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.

1 *rank and file*

WOUNDED.

3 *rank and file*

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DEC. 30.

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LOYAL EMIGRANTS.

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

1 rank and file

TOTAL.

1 field officer, 5 rank and file, killed

1 officer, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, wounded.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

Major Murray, seventy-eighth regiment, killed

Lieutenant Lindsay, wounded.

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1794
DEC. 30.

HESSIANS WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain Guddians, wounded

Lieutenant Kamp, missing

25 rank and file, wounded.

Thus ended the military operations of the year 1794, in which the British lost numbers of their best troops, in defending a country for a worthless set of people who had not courage to defend themselves. Indeed, the British had already received too many proofs of the gross duplicity, and treachery of the Dutch, not to be aware of the distresses and fatigues that would shortly ensue, in consequence of their exertions to save them from utter ruin ; but the judgment of heaven has at last overtaken them, has sufficiently punished their ingratitude, and has now made them (if possible) more despicable in the eye of the world, than they were previous to their fraternization !

END OF THE SECOND BOOK.

HISTORICAL JOURNAL
OF THE
BRITISH CAMPAIGN
ON THE
CONTINENT, 1795.

BOOK III.

HISTORICAL JOURNAL, &c.

CONTINUED.

HAVING hitherto given a faithful detail of events, from the commencement of the campaign, to the conclusion of the year 1794, which, if not altogether favourable to the British arms, and those of her Allies, yet, in every instance, highly honourable to their exertions; shall now proceed with the narration on the same principles as it was begun, and enter upon another year.

There was a daily alert at this time, and indeed the whole of the army, between the Waal and Lech, might be considered as a picket. 179.
JAN. 1

The intense cold of the third and fourth of January, induced the enemy on the fourth to pass the Waal near Bommel, and, having driven in the British advanced posts, they again took Tuyl.

General David Dundas thought he should be able to defend Metteren, and to check their further progress, but the advanced

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JAN. 4.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

posts of the Hessians nearest to General Dundas's position, having also been obliged to fall back, Count Walmoden, who had then established his head quarters at Amerongen, sent orders to Generals Dalwick and Dundas, to unite their force, and at day break on the fifth to make a vigorous attack upon the enemy, and drive them across the Waal; but General Dundas found their force too great to venture an attack, and about ten o'clock he was himself attacked at Geldermalsen, by a large body of the enemy.

The troops having beforehand been in an alert situation, the village of Geldermalsen was soon covered by the forty-second and seventy-eighth regiments, the thirty-third regiment took its place in the line of defence, and the remainder of the troops were in reserve on the opposite side of the Lingen; the river being completely frozen, and passable every where, the enemy advanced on the village both in front and flank, but were at last repulsed by the steadiness of the British troops, and retired upon Metteren with the loss of two hundred men.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under Major General Dundas, at Geldermalsen, January 5th, 1795.

STAFF.

* general officer wounded.

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JAN. 5.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
<hr/>	11 <i>rank and file</i>	2 <i>rank and file</i>
<hr/>	<hr/>	8 <i>horses</i>

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
1 <i>rank and file</i>	6 <i>rank and file</i>	<hr/>
1 <i>horse</i>	1 <i>horse</i>	1 <i>horse</i>

THIRTY THIRD REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
<hr/>	1 <i>captain</i>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	1 <i>serjeant</i>
1 <i>rank and file</i>	6 <i>rank and file</i>	4 <i>rank and file</i>

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JAN. 5.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

FORTY SECOND REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
<hr/>	1 <i>subaltern</i>	<hr/>
1 <i>rank and file</i>	7 <i>rank and file</i>	<hr/>

SEVENTY EIGHTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
<hr/>	1 <i>captain</i>	<hr/>
<hr/>	24 <i>rank and file</i>	<hr/>

TOTAL.

3 *rank and file*, 1 *horse*, killed

1 *general officer*, 2 *captains*, 1 *subaltern*, 54 *rank and file*, 1 *horse*,
wounded

1 *serjeant*, 6 *rank and file*, 9 *horses*, missing.

OFFICERS' NAMES WOUNDED.

*Major General Sir Robert Lawrie, Captain Elliot, thirty-third regiment,
Lieutenant Lamont, forty-second regiment, Captain Duncan
Munro, seventy-eighth regiment.*

The violence of the frost having converted the whole of the country into a plain, which gave the greatest facility to the enemy in their movements; General Dundas thought it necessary to fall back during the night, upon Beuren, where General Dalwick was stationed, and as the frost continued very severe, and it being impossible for the troops to exist much longer under the hardships they had sustained, it was determined to withdraw them, and to take a position behind the Lech; however, a very considerable and sudden thaw having come on, on the sixth, which afforded a prospect to the British of preserving their position on the Waal, it was judged necessary that the troops, who at that time had not crossed the Lech, should remain in the cantonments they then occupied, and the rest should again move forward. 6.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

Lieutenant General Abercromby, and Major General Hamerstein, with the greatest part of their corps, and a few Austrians who had lately arrived, were therefore to have begun their march upon Tiel, and towards Bommel on the seventh, and General David Dundas's corps received orders to occupy Bueren, and the heights near it, and on the eighth to co-operate with Generals Abercromby and Hamerstein, in the proposed attack.

Unfortunately the frost set in again with greater severity, but the troops were already in motion, and counter orders might have prevented the proposed combination.

General Dundas having assembled his corps, proceeded towards Bueren on the morning of the eighth, having first detached two battalions, who were afterwards to march upon Tiel, to co-operate in the attack upon that place.

On their arrival at Bueren they found all the outposts on the Lingen driven in, and the enemy in great force near Bueren, on which Lord Cathcart was ordered to reconnoitre the enemy, by whom the pickets had been driven in, and to replace a post opposite to Geldermalsen.

His Lordship took a detachment of thirty hulans, with the light companies, and a detachment of the twenty-seventh regiment, and

advanced on the dyke; the hulans charged the advanced guard of the enemy, and pursued them to Buerenmalsen, where they killed some, and brought back a few prisoners, under cover of the infantry, which flanked the road.

Lord Cathcart finding that the enemy at that time nearest to him, did not amount to more than eight hundred men, with some hussars, and one piece of cannon, determined to dislodge them, and brought up the remainder of the twenty-seventh, with the fourteenth regiment, and two field pieces.

The fourteenth regiment formed on the ice, on the left of the dyke, and the twenty-seventh across the inclosure on the right, supported by the pickets, by the detachment of hulans, and afterwards by a squadron of light dragoons. The field pieces were on the dyke, and were with great gallantry and judgment protected from the enemy, by Lieutenant Elrington of the fourteenth regiment, who advanced before them with the grenadiers of that corps.

The troops marched in that order as expeditiously as possible, driving the enemy before them. By the time they arrived at Buerenmalsen the enemy had passed the river, and were collected at Eldermasen, from whence they kept up an incessant fire of musquetry and grape shot.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

The British line advanced without a halt, and the twenty-seventh regiment gradually changing its direction to the left, as it approached the mill, charged the village across the ice beyond the burned bridge, and took the cannon, while the fourteenth entered the town on the right.

The enemy retreated with great precipitation, but soon returned in much greater numbers, and notwithstanding the fire of the field pieces from the opposite side of the river, made repeated attacks upon the village in which the regiments were posted. The steady countenance of the troops in the village (who at that time were very unpleasantly situated) reduced these attacks to distant firing, and the gun which had been taken was sunk in the river, by the ice breaking under it.

At that time the twenty-eighth regiment arrived, and formed on each side the windmill, and the regiments in the village were ordered to repass the Lingen, and form behind the dyke, which they did with the greatest regularity, and passed through the interval of the twenty-eighth regiment.

That regiment could not be placed so as to cover them effectually, without being exposed to a very heavy fire, which they returned in a most soldier-like manner. Lieutenant Colonel Paget placed his battalion and guns so judiciously, that in a very short time, with

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their well directed fire, they cleared the village, but not without a very severe loss, having Lieutenant Colonel Paget, and sixty-five men wounded.

These regiments behaved with their usual gallantry, and faced every danger with that cheerfulness and perseverance that has peculiarly distinguished them. It is to be lamented that their loss was so considerable, every officer in the twenty-seventh regiment had been hit by shot, and most of those in the others, and no officer slightly wounded quitted his post.



Return of the killed and wounded of the troops under the command of Major
General Lord Cathcart, on the 8th of January, 1795.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.

12 rank and file

WOUNDED.

1 lieutenant colonel

1 captain

1 serjeant

20 rank and file

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JAN. 8.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

TWENTY SEVENTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.
_____	2 <i>lieutenant colonels</i>
_____	1 <i>major</i>
_____	1 <i>captain</i>
2 <i>lieutenants</i>	_____
1 <i>ensign</i>	_____
4 <i>rank and file</i>	16 <i>rank and file</i>

TWENTY EIGHTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED	WOUNDED.
_____	1 <i>lieutenant colonel</i>
_____	2 <i>serjeants</i>
_____	65 <i>rank and file</i>

PICKET OF THE FORTY SECOND REGIMENT.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.
_____	<i>lieutenant</i>
1 <i>rank and file</i>	2 <i>rank and file</i>

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JAN. 8.

CORPS OF BRITISH HULANS.

KILLED.

1 rank and file

WOUNDED.

2 rank and file

3 horses

TOTAL.

2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 18 rank and file, killed

4 lieutenant colonels, 1 major, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants,

111 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

*Lieutenant O'Connor, Lieutenant Norbury, Ensign Kelly, twenty-seventh
regiment, killed.*

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WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Colonel Buier, twenty-seventh, (since dead)

Lieutenant Colonel Gilman, twenty-seventh

Lieutenant Colonel Hope, fourteenth, (dangerously)

Lieutenant Colonel Paget, twenty-eighth (slightly)

Major Wilson twenty-seventh

Captain Gilman, twenty-seventh

Captain Perry, fourteenth (since dead)

Lieutenant Rait, forty-second regiment.

By some accident, Lieutenant General Abercromby did not get the order to co-operate with General Dundas until the eighth, which, as it happened, was fortunate; for the whole of his, and General Hamerstein's force, joined to that of General Dundas, would not have been sufficient to have driven the enemy across the Waal, who at that time had fifty thousand men ready to bring into action, and the consequence would only have been a greater expenditure of men on the part of the British.

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On the tenth the enemy crossed the Waal in great force, and attacked at several points at the same time; one column passed at Panneren and was repulsed, another passed near Ghent, and was likewise repulsed, a third passed near Nimeguen, and in conjunction with two columns that had passed between Tiel and Dodewaert, attacked the whole of the British line on that side; the Austrians had abandoned Heusden, and passed the Lech, and the Hanoverians with General Coates's brigade, (consisting of the fortieth, fifty-ninth, and seventy-ninth regiments) were obliged to fall back on Lent; the enemy had all their people ready on the opposite side of the river, and, on a signal given, they crossed in very great numbers, and attacked General Coates's brigade; the fortieth and seventy ninth regiments were placed about half a mile in the rear, close to a wood, and the fifty-ninth were left to engage them, and try to draw them into the ambuscade, but a strong column of the enemy forced their way between the fifty-ninth, and the main body; on their falling back on Lent, they found it in possession of the enemy, and in consequence retired across the Lingon (disputing every inch of ground) where they maintained themselves behind the river near Elst.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

Return of the killed and wounded, in Major General Coates's brigade, on the
10th of January, 1795.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenants

FORTIETH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

2 rank and file

FIFTY NINTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

*1 captain**1 lieutenant**1 ensign**3 serjeants**1 drummer**3 rank and file**27 rank and file*

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JAN. 10.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF FOOT,

WOUNDED.

1 serjeant

MISSING.

8 rank and file

TOTAL.

1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed

*1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 29 rank
and file, wounded*

8 rank and file, missing.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.

*Captain Vaughan, Lieutenant Watts, Ensign Jones, fifty-ninth regiment
of foot, Lieutenant Walker, Lieutenant Legg, royal artillery.*

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

Lieutenant General Abercromby, who was marching upon Echlade, to dislodge the enemy from that post, immediately halted, on their making these attacks on his left and rear, and finding both the Hanoverians and Austrians, forced on his flanks, retreated across the Lech, and took a position on the heights near Rhennen.

The British army now found that it was impossible to hold their position, and it was therefore determined that they should retreat into Westphalia; they collected all the waggons that could be procured, to carry off the stores, ammunition, and sick, and succeeded in getting off all their artillery and stores, and such of the sick as could be moved, but were obliged to leave three hundred in the hospital at Rhennen, whose situations would not admit of removal.

At this time an immense number of men were sick, from the situation of the army it was impossible to keep them with their regiments, and sending them to Rhennen hospital was generally looked upon as sealing their death warrants; the men who were to be sent there were instantly dejected at the idea, but some regiments latterly made it a rule not to send a man to the hospital on any account, never having had one returned from it, which undoubtedly saved the lives of many, as nine tenths of those who were detained with their regiments recovered in a few days.

There could not be a hospital better supplied, as far as it depended on the Quarter-master, or Commissary General, as they

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JAN. 10th

had never been one day without provisions; and money was given whenever asked for, ~~not~~ was there any demand for the relief of the sick that was not instantly complied with; but the application of the necessary articles depended on the Medical Staff, several of whom were accused of applying many articles, (particularly wine) to their own use.

On the fourteenth the enemy attacked all along the line from Arnheim to Amerongen, and the most serious attempt was made upon Rhennen, on which the advanced posts had fallen back, and on the same night the army began their retreat towards Amersford and Deventer.

The sufferings of the army, during their retreat, are beyond the power of words to describe, numbers dying every hour through cold and fatigue; they marched through a dreary desert, where the snow drifted so strongly that it was almost impossible to get forward, until nature being at last overcome, and the spirits quite exhausted, without a possibility of relief, men, women, and children, who, by the darkness of the night, or through fatigue, were unable to keep up with their respective columns, and sat down to rest their weary limbs, sunk immediately to sleep, never to wake again.

In several places were to be seen men, women, children, and horses lying dead; the roads could not be traced by those who well

JAN. 14. knew the country, and it frequently happened, from the deepness of the ruts, that the waggons with the sick got into such situations that it was impossible to extricate them, and the consequence was generally fatal to the unfortunate persons who were in them.

The whole of the retreat, as far as Deventer, was marked with scenes of the most affecting nature; it would be unpleasant to the reader to dwell on this subject, so shall conclude with giving a copy of a letter from an officer of the guards to his friend, which is so true and fairly stated, that it anticipates every thing that can be said on the subject.

“ ON the morning of the 17th, I was sent upon a particular duty, to trace out a road over the common, by which the army and artillery might safely proceed to Loonen: When the party marched it was scarcely light, and as day broke in upon us, the horrible scenes that it revealed, afforded a shocking proof of the miseries of a winter's campaign

“ On the common, about half a mile off the high road, we discovered a baggage cart, with a team of five horses, apparently in great distress; I galloped towards the spot, and found the poor

“ animals were stiff, but not dead; the hoar frost on their manes
“ plainly shewing they had been there the whole night. Not
“ perceiving any driver, I struck my whip repeatedly upon the
“ canvas tilt, inquiring at the same time if there was any person in
“ the cart. At length a very feeble voice answered me, and some
“ one underneath the cart appeared to be making an effort to arise.
“ A pair of naked frost-nipt legs were then advanced, and the most
“ miserable object I ever beheld sunk heavily upon the ground;
“ the whole of his cloathing so ragged and worn, that I can scarcely
“ say that he was covered. So stiff and frozen was this miserable
“ wretch, that he was by no means capable of moving; he informed
“ me, that his regiment (the fifty-fourth) which he was following
“ the preceding night, had lost its road, and in turning into another
“ he found his horses incapable of clearing the cart from the ruts,
“ and that himself and his two comrades were left behind to proceed
“ in the best manner they could; the two men he spoke of were
“ then lying dead in the cart, having all three endeavoured to
“ communicate to one another a degree of warmth, by creeping
“ close together.

“ We placed the miserable survivor upon one of the horses of
“ his team, and led him forwards until he joined the battalion, by
“ that means his life was prolonged, yet, I fear, but for a season
“ for when placed in the hospital, his toes dropped off, frost-bitten
“ and his mass of blood appeared in a corrupted state.

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“ The whole of this day’s march was marked by scenes of the
“ most calamitous nature, similar to the one that I have just recited.
“ We could not pass one hundred yards without perceiving
“ the dead bodies of men, women, children, and horses, in every
“ direction.

“ One scene made an impression on my memory, which time
“ will never be able to efface.

“ Near a cart, a little further on the common, we perceived
“ a stout looking man, and a hearty young woman, with an infant
“ about seven months old at the breast, all three frozen and dead.
“ The mother had most certainly expired in the act of suckling her
“ child, as with one breast exposed, she lay upon the drifted snow,
“ the milk, to all appearance, in a stream drawn from the nipple
“ by the babe, and instantly congealed, the infant seemed as if its
“ lips had but just then been disengaged, and it reposed its little
“ head upon the mother’s bosom, with an overflow of milk frozen as
“ it trickled from the mouth; their countenances were perfectly
“ composed and fresh, resembling those of persons in a sound and
“ tranquil slumber.

“ About fifty yards advanced was another dead man, with a
“ bundle of linen clothes and a few biscuits, evidently belonging to
“ the poor woman and child; and a little farther was a horse lying

“ down, but not quite dead, with a couple of panniers on his back,
“ one of which contained the body of another child about two
“ years of age, wrapped up in flannel and straw. This, as we
“ afterwards heard, was the whole of one family, a serjeant's wife
“ of the fifty-fifth, her brother, and children.

“ The man found with the horse and bundle had remained behind
“ his regiment, to assist them during a march, thus memorable for
“ its miseries. He had just gained sight of a distant hamlet, where
“ they might have obtained a shelter from the inclemency of the
“ weather, when his strength failed him.

“ The commanding officer of the fifty-fifth rode by at that
“ critical moment, but too late to render them any service; and as
“ the battalions passed the spot, the troops were witnesses, in their
“ turns, to this melancholy scene.”

The enemy took possession of every strong hold in Holland,
without the least opposition, as the inhabitants opened their gates to
them, and welcomed them on all occasions; but their conduct
to the British was cruel and vindictive, to a degree scarcely to
be credited; in many instances they were so barbarous as to let them

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JAN. 14. die at their doors, sooner than afford them shelter; they were greater enemies than the French, as the latter always took care of such sick or wounded as came within their power, but the inhabitants frequently murdered them, and in every instance distressed them as much as they could.

19. By the nineteenth, most of the regiments had reached the different situations on the banks of the Yssel, where it was intended they should make a stand for some time, and were cantoned from Zutphen* to the sea, on the west side of the Yssel; there they
27. remained until the twenty-seventh, when the army was ordered to march into cantonments along the Ems, leaving Lieutenant General Abercromby, with the British guards, and Colonel Strut's brigade, to take the necessary steps for the removal of such stores and provisions to Bentheim, as could be got off, and for the destruction of all that could not be conveyed there. It was almost impossible to

* A strong and considerable town of the United Provinces in Guelderland, and capital of a county of the same name. It has a magnificent church, and is surrounded by walls. It was taken in 1672, by the French, who, in 1674, restored it to the States General. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Beikel and Yssel, nine miles south by east of Deventer, and fifty-five east and by south of Amsterdam. Longitude 6. 0 east, latitude 52. 10 north.

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procure waggons, however, by the uncommon exertions of Colonel Brownrigg, Deputy Quarter-master General, all the ammunition was got off from Deventer* and sent to Bentheim. Such provisions and stores as could not be carried away were totally destroyed, and all the sick removed, excepting about six hundred whose cases would not admit of it, with whom a Major, Captain, and two subalterns, with the necessary medical assistants, were left.

All these matters being arranged, General Abercromby marched from Deventer on the twenty-ninth, and on the thirty-first arrived at Oldenzaal. The same day that General Abercromby marched, the advanced posts, commanded by Count Sombruil, fell back from Appeldoorn and Loo,† and on the thirty-first occupied General

* A large, strong, trading, and populous town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, with an university. It is surrounded with strong walls, flanked with several towers, and has its ditches full of water. It is seated on the river Yssel, fifty-five miles east of Amsterdam, and forty-two west of Bentheim. Longitude 5. 56 east, latitude 52. 18 north.

† A town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, where the Prince of Orange has a fine palace. It is eight miles west of Deventer. Longitude 5. 44 east, latitude 52. 20 north.

JAN. 31. Abercromby's advanced posts at Borkelo, Goor, Delden, and Almelo; the fifteenth regiment of dragoons, were at Otmarsh, and General De Burgh's brigade were quartered at Bentheim; Colonel Strut's brigade marched from Oldenzaal, and occupied the posts of Northorn, Nienhuys, and Velthuysen, and communicated with Lord Cathcart's left, who occupied the front of the Ems, as far as Fort Bourtagne, while the main body of the army were in cantonments on the opposite side of the river from Rheine to Embden,* and head quarters were established at Rheine.

The army remained in this position until the tenth of February, when a considerable thaw set in, and the enemy advanced in great numbers in front of General Abercromby's position; the water was

* A handsome and strong town in Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of the county of the same name, called also East Friesland, with a good harbour. It is divided into three parts, the Old Town, the Feldrep, and the two suburbs. The town house, library, and cathedral are worthy of attention. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Calvinists, and there are some Lutherans, Roman Catholics, and Jews. It was formerly under the protection of the United Provinces, but, in 1744, they sold their right to the King of Prussia, to whom it is now subject. It is seated on the river Ems near the sea, twenty-three miles north east of Groningen. Longitude 7. 5 east, latitude 53. 26 north.

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so deep between Oldenzaal and Bentheim, that it was impossible to pass by the ~~usual~~ route, and increased so fast, that had the enemy attacked and defeated General Abercromby, his retreat would have been cut off; under these considerations he withdrew his troops from the advanced posts, and marched to Bentheim,* by way of Enchede and Gronowe.

On the eleventh he arrived at Bentheim, with the British guards, and was followed the next day by the light troops commanded by Count Sombruil, who were sent to strengthen Colonel Strut's position at Northorn. 11.

All remained quiet until the twenty-fourth, when the enemy advanced upon the posts of Nienhuys and Velthuysen, which were commanded by Colonel Strut, and occupied by the Loyal Emigrants, and a detachment of Rhoan and Bouilles corps; these troops, after a most gallant resistance, were obliged to fall back on Northorn, with the loss of one hundred men, and the enemy occupied these posts 24.

* A town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Vecht, thirty-two miles north west of Munster. Longitude 7. 25 east, latitude 52. 23 north.

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in great force; they also surprized a picket of hussars ~~that was~~ left at Oldenzaal. However, on the twenty-sixth, they retreated from Nienhuys and Veldhuysen, when they were re-occupied by Colonel Strut; and on the twenty-seventh they attacked Lord Cathcart's brigade, extending from Bourtange to Neipo Shanks, and drove them in.

MARCH

5.

On the fifth of March General Redezel arrived at Bentheim with five battalions of Brunswic infantry, and a corps of mounted chasseurs, who joined the Hessians and Hanoverians there; General Abercromby had marched to Meppen, and the British head quarters, which had been at Osnaburgh,* were removed to Diepholt.

* A bishopric of Germany, situated in the centre of the circle of Westphalia, between the Weser and Ems, having Minden on the east, Munster on the west, Diepholt on the north east, and Ravensburg on the south west. It is about forty-five miles long, and twenty-five broad. The inhabitants, who are a mixture of Protestants and Roman Catholics, breed a considerable number of cattle, especially hogs, of which they make excellent bacon and ham.

By the treaty concluded here in 1648, the bishopric was to be alternately between the Roman Catholics and Lutherans, and the Lutheran bishop was to be a younger prince of the House of Brunswic Lunenburg, or, on failure thereof, of Brunswic Wolfenbuttel. In consequence of this settlement it has been twice held by a British Prince since the accession of the House of Hanover. The bishop is able to raise

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MARCH

5.

The Brunswick troops abandoned Bentheim on the first advance of the enemy, and retreated to Rheine, without firing a single shot,

twenty-five thousand men, and his revenue is about 25,000*l.* per annum. The chief manufactures of the country are a coarse kind of linen cloth and yarn, which are said to bring into it annually 1,000,000 of rix dollars; there are also some woollen manufactories in Osnaburgh. The land estates of the bishopric are the Chapter, the Knights, and the Four Towns, and the Diets are held at Osnaburgh, when called together by the bishop. The Count of Bar is hereditary *seneschal*, or steward and president of the College of Knights. The bishop is a prince of the Empire, and the matricula is rated at six horse, and thirty-six foot, or 216 florins monthly, in lieu of them. To the Chamber of the Empire he contributed each term 81 rix dollars, 14 kruitzers and a half.

The capital of the bishopric is Osnaburgh, it was formerly an Imperial city, and one of the Hanse towns, but is now subject to the bishop. It has its name from a bridge over the river Hase, which divides it into the Old and New Town, and stands seventy-five miles west of Hanover, and thirty north east of Munster. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, but commanded by a mountain within cannon shot. It stands in a fine plain, and is adorned with several good buildings, and on the mountain there is an abbey. The magistracy of this city, which is rechosen yearly on the second of January, is Lutheran, and the churches belong some to the Lutherans and some to the Roman Catholics, and both parties have the full and free exercise of their religion, whether the bishop be Protestant or Roman Catholic.

The bishop's palace, called St. Petersburg, was built by bishop Ernest Augustus, brother to King George the First; it is well fortified, and separated from the town by a bridge. It is a hexagon, with a court in the middle, and at each corner a turret. In the town house are still preserved the pictures of the plenipotentiaries that assisted at the conferences there for the famous treaty of Westphalia.

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or the enemy being nearer than eight miles, but were immediately ordered back by General Dalwick; and on the enemy making a serious attack a few days after, they made a precipitate retreat, without apprising the Hessians of their intention, who were attacked on the flank that they supposed was covered by General Redeazel. The loss of the Hessians five officers and seventy men, which they attributed entirely to the Brunswick troops retreating.

In the treasury of the cathedral, are still to be seen some ornaments given by Charlemain, as also his crown, which is only silver gilt, and his comb and baton, six feet in length, both of ivory; together with other curiosities. They have the best bread and beer that is to be met with in Westphalia. This city is noted for a treaty between the Emperor and the King of Sweden, in 1648. The Popish bishop is a suffragan to the archbishop of Cologne, but the Protestant bishop is a temporal prince, Frederic Duke of York, second son of his present Majesty King George the Third, is the present bishop. The cathedral is in the hands of the Roman Catholics, with the church and monastery of the Dominicans in the old city, and the collegiate church of St. John in the new. The Protestants are masters of the great parochial church of St. Mary's in the old city, and both religions have a voice in the election of the magistrates. Of the twenty-five canons belonging to the cathedral, eighteen are Roman Catholics, and the revenues of four more are enjoyed by the Jesuits, for the support of their college, so that there are but three Protestant canons, who have no voice in the election of the Roman Catholic bishop, when it is his turn to succeed.

Here it was that George the First was born on the twenty-eighth of May, 1660, his father Ernest Augustus being then bishop and prince of the place, and here he died in the night of the tenth of June, 1727, in the very room in which he was born. Longitude 8. 20 east, latitude 52. 24 north.

ON THE CONTINENT.

At this time forty thousand Prussians marched into Westphalia, in order to protect their frontier along the Ems, while the British forces marched to Bremen,* from whence they went to Bremerleche, and on the fourteenth of April embarked for England, leaving Major General David Dundas and Lord Cathcart, with a detachment of artillery, and all the British cavalry, and sailed on the twenty-fourth.

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26.

APRIL
14.

Thus ended the British expedition on the Continent: the enemy were formidable only in their numbers, and to their numbers alone were they indebted for their conquests.

A large, populous, and very strong town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, secularized in favour of the Swedes, but now belongs to the Elector of Hanover. The river Weser runs through the middle, and divides it into the Old and New Town. In September, 1739, while the inhabitants were asleep, the magazine of powder was set on fire by lightning; and all the houses were shook as if there had been a violent earthquake. This town is divided into four quarters, each of which has a burgo-master, and in the middle there is a large market place with the statue of Rolando. Bremen carries on a very great trade in iron, flax, hemp and linen, with England, France, Spain, and Portugal, and in return takes their produce, with which it supplies Westphalia, and the countries about Hanover. It also gets a great deal by its fisheries; the trade for blubber with the south of Germany is very considerable. It is twenty-two miles east of Oldenburg. Longitude 8. 48 east, latitude 53. 6 north.