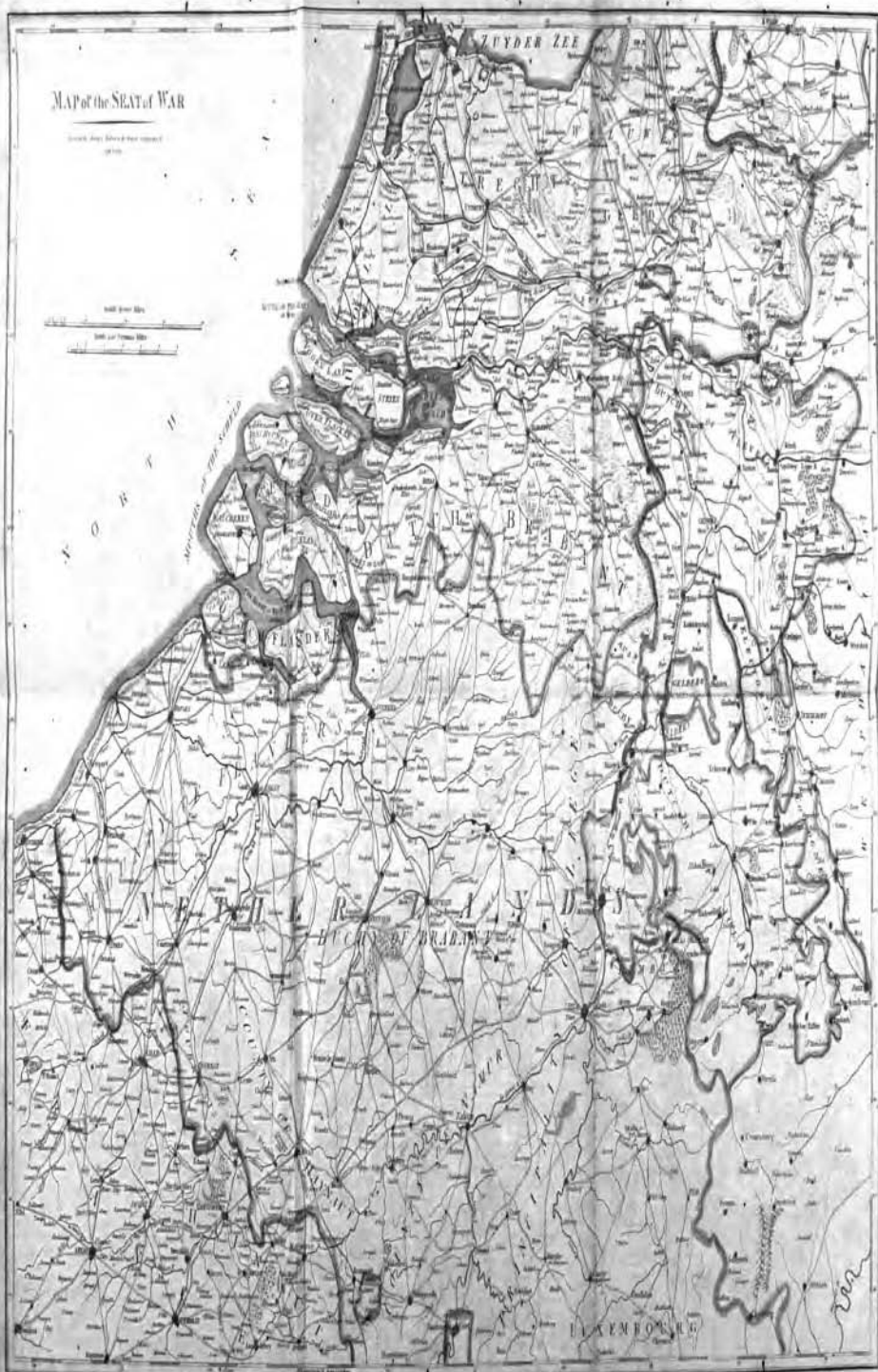
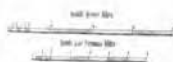


Source: *Survey of the U.S. Economy*, 1997.



Historical Journal

OF THE

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

ON THE CONTINENT.

In the Year 1794;

WITH THE

RETREAT THROUGH HOLLAND.

In the Year 1795.

BY

CAPTAIN L. T. JONES,

OF THE 14TH REGIMENT.

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION,

TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, FIELD MARSHAL, THE DUKE OF YORK.

Printed for the Author,

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1797.

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TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, FIELD MARSHAL,
THE
DUKE of YORK.

SIR,

AS custom and fashion have constituted addresses dedicatory the indispensable harbingers of every new production, I shall hope that this poor monument of profound respect, while it boasts no presumptuous claim to your Royal Highness's notice, may be, like the poor widow's humble mite, graciously accepted, as a tribute of the heart.

Unpractised in the flourishes of penmanship, and untrammelled in exercises of adulation and sycophancy, I venture to approach your Royal Highness with the sincerity of a soldier, yet with every deference due to my supreme commander, and what is more, to the son of my King.

DEDICATION.

I have had the honour to serve under your Royal Highness, and I should justly forfeit the object I aspire to, if I were influenced by any motives but what a soldier may unblushingly avow, in laying this trifle at your feet; especially, as the amiable and gentlemanly condescension with which your permission was granted me to use this liberty, adds to the claim of duty on your Royal Highness's part, the promptest impulse of gratitude on mine.

Whenever your Royal Highness shall feel disposed to cast away an hour in perusing this undisguised narration, I shall anticipate, from that candour and liberality which form the leading features of your character, that your goodness of heart, softening the strength of your judgment, will induce you to say, " 'Tis a round unvarnished tale." Or, speaking of it as a picture, the outline is faithfully contoured, though, as to the composition,

" Coarse are the colours, and the hand unskilled."

The honour of singling out your Royal Highness (to whom the whole of the British army acknowledge themselves obligated, and are most unequivocally attached,) as the tutelär patron of any work of mine, has gratified my ambition, and I shall feel a pleasure inexpressible, if your Royal Highness should approve of the rectitude and veracity of the publication, as truth has been my invariable guide throughout, and the events are, at least, of sufficient importance to interest the reader, however meanly the matter may be worded.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

With profound respect,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient,

And most devoted humble servant,

L. T. JONES.

SUBSCRIBERS.

His Royal Highness, Field Marshal, the Duke of York.

A

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Lieutenant Colonel Beresford, eighty-eighth regiment.

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Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, Loyal Cheshire fencibles.

Major Campbell.

Captain Cook, first foot guards.

Captain Croker, thirty-eighth regiment.

Lieutenant Chapman, thirty-eighth regiment.

Lieutenant Cooke, ninth foot.

D

Marquis of Donegall.

Lieut. Gen. D. Dundas, quarter-master general, Col. 7th light dragoons.

Major General D'Oyley, first foot guards.

Major General Sir James Duff, Bart.

Colonel Archibald Douglas, Angus fencibles.

Earl of Dalhousie, Lieutenant Colonel Queen's regiment of foot.

Major Davis, eighty-third regiment.

Captain Dyer, first foot guards.

Captain Donald, Queen's regiment of foot.

Ensign Drumgold, loyal Essex fencibles.

E

Major Eyre, Queen's regiment foot.

Captain Eyre, fifty-seventh regiment.

Captain Elliott.

F

Honourable Major General Fox, Colonel tenth regiment.

G

Sir John Gordon, Bart.

Major General Gordon, fifty-sixth regiment.

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Major Grant, royal invalids.

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Samuel Glover, Esq.

H

Lieut. General Hotham, Colonel fourteenth regiment infantry, 2 copies.

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Honourable Lieutenant Colonel A. Hope, fourteenth regiment infantry.

Honourable Lieutenant Colonel C. Hope, thirty-seventh regiment.

Captain Hale, Queen's regiment foot.

Captain Halliday, do.

Captain Hipkins, Royal Glasgow.

William Horton, Esq.

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Captain Hart, Inniskillen regiment dragoons.
J. Holyoake, Esq.

I

Major Inglis, fifty-seventh regiment.

K

Major Knight, Queen's regiment of foot.
Major Kemmys, fortieth regiment.

L

Major General Sir Robert Lawrie, Bart. Colonel twenty-eighth dragoons.
Honourable Colonel Leslie, first guards.
Colonel Lenox, 35th regiment.
Captain Langton, loyal Essex fencibles.
James Lloyd, Esq.
Dr. Lawrence.

M

Major General, the Earl of Moira.
Colonel M'Dowall, seventy-eighth regiment.
Colonel Master, east York militia.
Lieutenant Colonel M'Donell.
Captain Patrick Murray, Perthshire light dragoons.
Colonel Charles Murray, do.
Major Muir M'Kenzie, do.
Captain Alexander Malcolm, do.
Lieutenant Mills, twenty-fourth regiment.

N

Lord Newark

O

Major Ogilvie, loyal Essex fencibles.
Captain O'Donovan, Inniskillen regiment dragoons.
Captain Lawrence Olliphant, Perthshire light dragoons.
Charles O'Hara, Esq. M. P.

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P

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Lieutenant Colonel Peyton, Letrim militia.

Major Pitts, Bridlington volunteers.

Captain Payler, seventh light dragoons.

R

Lieutenant General Rooke, Colonel of thirty-eighth regiment.

Major General Richardson, sixty-fourth regiment.

Captain Ruddock, first foot guards.

Honourable Captain Ramsay, Queen's regiment foot.

Honourable Captain Ramsay, hundredth regiment.

Captain Ross, Coldstream guards.

Captain Robinson, twenty-fourth regiment of foot.

Captain Reide, loyal Essex fencibles.

S

Lieutenant General Stephens, first foot guards.

Brigadier General Strutt, fifty-fourth regiment infantry.

Honourable Captain Stopford, third foot guards.

Captain St. George, eightieth regiment.

Captain Scott, loyal Essex fencibles.

Isaac Swainson, Esq.

Reverend William Smith.

T

Captain Tabor, seventh light dragoons.

U

Earl of Unbridge.

Colonel Urquhart, loyal Essex fencibles.

Thomas Venables, Esq.

W

Colonel Wood.

Captain Wylde, loyal Essex fencibles.

T. Whittingham, Esq.

Dr. Ward.

AUTHOR to the READER.

AT the time the minutes were taken, from which the following sheets were composed, the Author had not the most distant idea of their ever meeting the public eye; but since his return to England, (no other person having thought proper to give a true representation of the various transactions of so interesting an æra,) he considered that he could not better employ his leisure hours, than by arranging, and laying before his brother officers, in fair and undisguised colours, a just Historical Account of the Campaigns of 1794 and 1795; he has, at last, brought the matter to a completion; and he hopes that the PLATES, engraved specially for this work, as well as the NOTES, which have been compiled from the first authority, may prove useful to young Officers who may, hereafter, have occasion to visit that country.

HISTORICAL JOURNAL

OF THE

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

ON THE

CONTINENT, 1794.

AT the conclusion of the campaign of 1793, the Allies claimed the superiority, but the enemy advanced a contrary opinion, and all parties seemed eager for the recommencement of hostilities. 1794

On the sixth of February, 1794, the Duke of York, accompanied by Colonel Mack, proceeded to London, in order to consult with the British Cabinet relative to the operations of the ensuing campaign, and on the fifth of March he returned to the Continent to take the command of the Allied Armies, excepting that immediately under the Prince of Coburg, and expected shortly to be reinforced by an

FEB. 6.

MARCH
5.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

army of sixty-two thousand Prussians, who had been subsidized by Great Britain.

MARCH
17.

On the seventeenth the Duke proceeded to Valenciennes, accompanied by General Clairfait, where he was met by the Prince of Coburg, and held a council of war; after which the Generals returned to their respective head quarters.

The enemy made their appearance in West Flanders on the twenty-fifth, and the following day the Duke's army began to advance, and head quarters were established at St. Amand.†

* An ancient, strong, and considerable city in France, in the Department of the North, and late a province of Hainault. It contains about 20,000 souls, is divided by the Scheldt in two parts, and is a very important place. The citadel and fortifications, (the work of Vauban), were constructed by order of Lewis XIV. who took this town from the Spaniards, and was confirmed to him by the Treaty of Nimeguin in 1678. It was laid siege to by the Duke of York on the 25th of May, 1703, and surrendered on the first of August following. The siege was very severe, and the garrison made a gallant defence, as, out of thirteen thousand men, they had nearly seven thousand killed and wounded. This city is noted for manufactories of very fine lace and linens; is twenty miles west south west of Mons, seventeen north east of Cambray, and one hundred and twenty north east by north of Paris; longitude 3. 37 east, latitude 50. 21 north.

† A city of the Low Countries, in the earldom of Flanders, seated on the river Scarpe. It contains about six hundred houses, and between three and four thousand inhabitants. The abbot is a temporal lord, and disposes of the magistracy. It was given to France by the Treaty of Utrecht: it is seven miles north of Valenciennes, longitude 3°. 35'. east, latitude 50°. 27'. north.

by the Allied Army Commandant
BY
His R.H. the DUKE of YORK,
from the 18th May to the 22nd today.

Fifth Parallel

- Second Parallel

- Third Parallel

- Y.N.
- Answers of the first column*

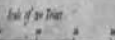
- ### F. *Reactions of the Social Column*

- G. Pavesi and R. Thöni (eds.)

- W. Judgment in the Network sustained by the Economy upon
the status of the General case.

1. *Lophoceros* is the Rhinoceros mentioned by the Egyptians upon the attack of the Livered man.

- H. Justice of the Third Chamber for the attack before the
suppression of the Kings.



ON THE CONTINENT.

On the twenty-ninth they attacked and carried the Austrian posts at Cateau, Beauvais, and Solesmes, and were confident that they should have got forward as far as Landrecy, but the Austrians rallied, and being joined by a body of cavalry, they attacked the enemy and obliged them to retreat with the loss of six hundred men killed and wounded; the loss of the Austrians did not exceed one hundred and twenty.

On the same day they attacked the outposts at Tenbruil, got in the rear of the Hanoverian picquets and cut them off, amounting to one hundred and forty men; a strong detachment was sent from Menin to support them, but on their appearance the enemy retired, having effected the object they had in view.

Previous to this the Duke ordered a board of general officers to sit, in order to determine what allowance should be made to officers and men who had lost their baggage during the preceding campaign, or should lose any in future, when it was agreed they should be paid at the following rates.

ALLOWANCE FOR LOST BAGGAGE.

CAVALRY.

						L.	S.
<i>Colonel</i>	~	~	{	Baggage	- - - -	140	0
				Camp equipage	- - - -	90	0

4,
1794
MARCH.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

								L.	S.
<i>Field Officer</i>	-	-	{	Baggage	-	-	-	120	0
			{	Camp equipage	-	-	-	90	0
<i>Captain</i>	-	-	{	Baggage	-	-	-	90	0
			{	Camp equipage	-	-	-	50	0
<i>Subaltern</i>	-	-	{	Baggage	-	-	-	70	0
			{	Camp equipage	-	-	-	40	0
<i>Quarter Master</i>	-		{	Baggage	-	-	-	40	0
			{	Camp equipage	-	-	-		
<i>Sergeant's Necessaries</i>				-	-	-	-	2	15
<i>Private Soldier</i>	-			-	-	-	-	1	2
<i>Officer's Servant</i>	-			-	-	-	-	1	3

INFANTRY.

								L.	S.
<i>Colonel</i>	-	-	{	Baggage	-	-	-	120	0
			{	Camp equipage	-	-	-	80	0
<i>Field Officer</i>	-	-	{	Baggage	-	-	-	100	0
			{	Camp equipage	-	-	-	60	0
<i>Captain</i>	-	-	{	Baggage	-	-	-	80	0
			{	Camp equipage	-	-	-	35	0

ON THE CONTINENT.

							1. 5.	5
							00 0	17 4
							35 0	5
							60 0	
							27 0	
							2 10	
							2 10	
							3 3	

Officers were to return their losses on honour, and were paid either one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, or the whole.

On the second of April the Emperor made known to the Allied Armies that he would shortly come and in person take the command; on the ninth he arrived at Brussels, and on the same day the Duke established his head quarters at Famars.

Notwithstanding the repeated orders that had been given, there were some instances of marauding in the army, and it having been reported to the Duke of York that two soldiers were caught marauding, and that they had murdered a woman, the Duke immediately ordered them to be executed, and gave out the following order, which, from the sentiments expressed in it, cannot with propriety be omitted.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

" FARMAS, APRIL 10, 1794.

VERIT
10.

" HIS Royal Highness the Commander in Chief earnestly
" requests that the General and Field Officers, Captains and Officers
" commanding companies, will take pains to explain to the men of
" the army under their command the following order, addressed
" in particular to the *private* men of the army.

" His Royal Highness feels it to be unnecessary that he should
" seek for any other than the plainest and most direct language, to
" convey to them the sentiments under the impression of which it
" was dictated.

" His Royal Highness therefore announces his full determination
" to exert every effort of severity and rigour to put a stop to the
" scenes of plunder and outrage of which so many instances have
" lately occurred, to the dishonour of the British Army.

" Major General Abercrombie reported yesterday to His Royal
" Highness, that two men of the fourteenth regiment had, during the
" preceding evening, attempted to rob the house of a country man,
" that in the course of the attempt they had murdered the woman of
" the house, and that a child had also been so much wounded that
" there were little hopes of its living.

ON THE CONTINENT.

.7
1704

“ His Royal Highness leaves it to those among the class of his
“ brother soldiers, whom he now addresses, and in whose minds
“ there exist those principles of honour and integrity which can alone
“ render them worthy the appeal, and which he trusts and believes
“ is by far the greater number of them, to judge of the feelings which
“ must have forced themselves upon his mind at receiving a report
“ of an act so atrocious and inhuman in its nature, and so well
“ calculated to cast the most injurious stigma on the national character
“ in general, and that of the army under his immediate command in
“ particular.

“ His Royal Highness is persuaded that there can be but one
“ sentiment of detestation and horror upon the occasion, and he relies
“ so much upon this conviction, that he forbears, as unnecessary, to
“ make further observations upon it.

“ His Royal Highness feels himself called upon by every tie of
“ justice, humanity, and duty, to punish, by a single act of severity,
“ the perpetrators of so horrid a fact. Under this impression he did
“ not hesitate a moment to order the provost to proceed to the spot,
“ and by instant execution of the offenders to make atonement to the
“ violated laws of God and man, and endeavour by that terror,
“ which he is convinced can alone have any effect upon minds lost
“ to every feeling of religion, humanity, and honour, to put a stop
“ to a conduct, of which too many instances have lately occurred,

1794

APRIL.

“ to leave his Royal Highness any doubt of the necessity of an
“ immediate and rigorous interference.

“ His Royal Highness trusts the army will do him the justice to
“ believe, that it was not without the utmost regret and concern,
“ that he thus gave way to the necessity which urged him to
“ doom two of his fellow creatures to so awful a fate, which they
“ indeed too well merited.

“ It was the future advantage of the army, and the hope
“ that such an act of severity would render a repetition of it
“ unnecessary, which alone actuated His Royal Highness to depart
“ from the ordinary proceedings of justice. He most earnestly and
“ ardently prays that it may have the effect which he had in
“ view; at the same time he repeats his full determination, to
“ persist in the exercise of the most rigorous means in the
“ discharge of the duty which he owes to God, to his King,
“ and to his Country, and to the Brave and Good of the Army,
“ which it will be his pride to command, only, while, by its
“ conduct, it may merit the general approbation of our country, as
“ much as he is sure it will at all times by its courage.”

This order was of the greatest importance to the army, and the immediate execution of these unfortunate men put a total stop to plundering.

ON THE CONTINENT.

.9
1794
APRIL
14.

On the fourteenth the Duke of York signified to his army that they were to be reviewed by the Emperor on the Heights of Cateau, and on the same day the Emperor proceeded from Brussels to Valenciennes.

On the sixteenth he reviewed the whole of the Combined Armies (then in West Flanders) on the Heights above Cateau, after which the Austrian and British Armies passed the Selles, and encamped in front of Cateau, while the Dutch formed their camp immediately in its rear.

On the seventeenth in the morning, the army moved forward in eight columns. The first, composed of Austrian and Dutch troops, under the command of Prince Christian of Hesse Darmstadt, advanced on the village of Catillon, which they forced after some resistance, taking four pieces of cannon, and from thence proceeded across the Sambre, and took a position at Favril between the Sambre and the Petite Helpe, so as to invest Landrecy on that side.

The second column, commanded by Lieutenant General Alvinczy, consisting of the reserve of the Austrian Army, moved forward upon Mazinguer, and, having forced the enemy's entrenchments at that place and at Oisy, proceeded to Nouvion, and took possession of the whole of the Forest of Nouvion.

10
1794
APRIL
17.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

The third column was commanded by the Emperor in person, with the Prince of Coburg as General under him, and consisted of the main body of the Austrian Army; they proceeded along the high road leading from Cateau to Guise, and after carrying the villages of Rebouville and Wassigny, where the enemy were strongly entrenched, detached an advanced guard which took possession of the Heights of the Grand and Petite Blocus, and pushed forward the next morning as far as Henappes.

The fourth and fifth columns were commanded by the Duke of York, the former under his own immediate direction, the latter under that of Sir William Erskine.

The Duke's column was intended to attack the redoubts and village of Vaux, as well as to render itself master of the wood called the Bois de Bohain, which the enemy had strongly entrenched; but in consequence of the defiles and ravines which obstructed the march of this column, it could not arrive at the point of attack until one o'clock in the afternoon.

As soon as the cavalry of the advanced guard appeared on the heights, the enemy began a very severe canonade, from the effects of which, although very near, they were enabled in a great measure to cover themselves by the inequalities of the ground.

ON THE CONTINENT.

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1794
APRIL
17.

The Duke having examined the enemy's position, and finding it very strong, determined to endeavour to turn it by the right, and for that purpose ordered the whole of the column to move forward under cover of the high ground, leaving only a sufficient number of cavalry on the heights to occupy the attention of the enemy.

As soon as the troops had gained sufficiently the enemy's flank, the advanced guard, under the command of Major General Abercrombie, began the attack, supported by part of the corps of O'Donnel, and the grenadiers of the first regiment of British guards, commanded by Colonel Stanhope, who stormed the Star Redoubt above the village of Vaux, while three battalions of Austrian grenadiers, led on by Major General Petrash, attacked the wood, and made themselves masters of all the works which the enemy had constructed for its defence.

The enemy's fire was very severe at first, but the steadiness of the troops who approached it obliged them to retreat on all sides, and they were soon put to flight, which the Duke observing, detached a body of cavalry, consisting of hussars, and a part of the sixteenth regiment of light dragoons, round the wood to the right, who completely succeeded in cutting them off, took four pieces of cannon and a howitzer, and killed a vast number of the enemy, when being joined by a corps of Austrian cavalry from the left, they pursued them through the village of Bohain to the main army.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

Sir William Erskine was equally successful with his column, which attacked Premont, where the enemy were strongly posted and ready to receive him; on finding which he immediately formed his line, and detached the brigade of British infantry, and the Austrian regiment of cuirassiers of Zetchwitz, with four squadrons of British light dragoons, under Lieutenant General Harcourt, in order to turn them if possible, while he attacked in front with three battalions of the regiment of Kaunitz, supported by the Austrian and British artillery under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Congreve, and succeeded completely in driving them from their redoubts, where they took two pieces of cannon and a pair of colours.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth columns were intended to observe the enemy on the side of Cambray; the sixth, composed of Austrians, and commanded by Major General Count Haddick, pushed forward as far as the village of Crevecoeur, and detached some light troops across the Scheldt without meeting with any resistance.

The seventh column, consisting of Austrians and Dutch, under the command of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, moved forwards upon the high road leading from Cateau to Cambray, and advanced beyond Beauvais with the eighth column, composed chiefly of Dutch troops commanded by Major General Geyser, covered the Prince of Orange's right flank, and moved forward in front of St. Hilaire; neither of these last columns were engaged on the seventeenth,

ON THE CONTINENT.

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1794
APRIL
18.

but on the morning ^{of} the eighteenth, the Prince of Orange's advanced posts were attacked, and the enemy were immediately repulsed.

The signal successes which had attended those extensive and complicated operations, had determined his Imperial Majesty to begin immediately the siege of Landrecy, under the direction of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, who marched on the evening of the eighteenth, with the greatest part of his camp, from Beauvais, and took a position so as to complete the investment of that fortress; while his Imperial Majesty, with the grand army, covered the operations on the side of Guise, and that under the command of the Duke of York did the same towards Cambray.

What added greatly to the general satisfaction on that occasion, was, the inconsiderable loss which the Combined Armies had sustained, while that of the enemy had been very great. The British had been peculiarly fortunate, having lost only one officer killed, (the Honourable Captain Carlton,) with three privates, and ten wounded.

The enemy, in these various attacks, lost thirty pieces of cannon, nine of which were taken by the column under the Duke of York's immediate command, and two were taken by that under Sir William Erskine.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

On the nineteenth the Duke of York gave the following address to the troops.

“ HEAD QUARTERS, CATEAU, APRIL 19TH, 1794.

“ HIS Royal Highness the Duke of York takes the earliest
 “ opportunity of testifying the sense he entertains of the bravery and
 “ conduct of the troops which composed the two columns under his
 “ immediate command, in the very extensive operations of the
 “ seventeenth instant. His personal observation of the spirit and
 “ steadiness with which the officers and men (of the column which
 “ attacked the enemy's entrenchments on the heights above Vaux,
 “ and in the wood of Bohain,) supported a very severe cannonade;
 “ and the report made to him by Sir William Erskine, that the
 “ same qualities were equally displayed by his column at the attack
 “ of the enemy's works at Premont, calls upon him to express to
 “ them his warmest approbation.

“ The companies of O'Donnel, which led the attack of the
 “ redoubt; the two companies of grenadiers of the first regiment of
 “ British guards, which supported that attack; the three battalions
 “ of Austrian grenadiers, commanded by Major General Petrash,
 “ who forced the enemy in the wood; and the hussars of the Arch
 “ Duke Ferdinand, with a squadron of the sixteenth light dragoons,
 “ under Major Lapport, who turned their right; as well as those,

ON THE CONTINENT.

15
1794
APRIL
19.

“ who, under their brave leader Colonel Davey, so gallantly
“ pursued on the left, are all entitled to his best acknowledgments,
“ as are in equal manner the three battalions of the regiment of
“ Kaunitz, who, by the report of Sir William Erskine, attacked the
“ works of the enemy at Premont, with the intrepidity which at all
“ times distinguishes the Austrian corps.

“ His Royal Highness desires, in a particular manner, to offer
“ his best thanks to Lieutenant Generals Sir William Erskine,
“ and Otto, for the judgment and good conduct which they so
“ conspicuously displayed in the discharge of their respective duties.
“ To Major General Abercrombie, for the zeal, activity, and spirit
“ with which he led the advanced guard of his column, and to
“ Lieutenant Colonel Count Murfield of the Etat Major, for the
“ very great and active assistance which his Royal Highness
“ derived from his abilities.

“ His Royal Highness desires that Captain Boag and Lieutenant
“ Page, of the royal artillery, will accept his thanks for the very
“ spirited and able manner with which they conducted the battery
“ entrusted to their care.”

On the eighteenth Captain Clinton, Aid de Camp to the Duke of York, was sent home with the dispatches, and on his arrival in England was promoted to the rank of Major.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

On the twenty-first of April the enemy attacked the Prince of Coburg's advanced posts at Blocus and Nouvion; on information being sent to the Duke of York, he proceeded immediately to support them with five battalions of infantry, and the brigade of British cavalry commanded by Sir Robert Lawrie, they defeated the enemy at Blocus, just as they were on the point of obtaining a complete victory; but the post at Nouvion was carried, and General Alvinczy obliged to retreat. At the same time General Wurmb, who commanded an advanced corps at Denain, was in a most critical situation, as the corps he commanded had been attacked on the nineteenth; for, though the enemy had been repulsed, he knew his situation was not tenable without a reinforcement, which being sent to him he drove them back, but lost five officers and seventy men in so doing.

23. During these actions the enemy had assembled a vast force at the Camp of Cæsar in the vicinity of Cambray, and hoped, by one general attack, to drive the Allies out of West Flanders, which caused the Duke of York on the twenty-third, to order General Otto, with a strong detachment of cavalry, to reconnoitre their position, which he found too strong to attack, being in great force in the village of Villers en Cauchie, and sent back for a reinforcement, which was immediately detached, and arrived, luckily, the next morning, just time enough to save him from destruction, for the enemy were perfect masters of the force he had on the twenty-third,

ON THE CONTINENT.

17
1794
APRIL
24.

and at day break on the morning of the twenty-fourth made their appearance in two columns, to attack General Otto, who at the very moment was preparing to attack them. He immediately ordered the fifteenth regiment of British light dragoons and the hussars of Tuscany, to charge the enemy, which they did with success; and, finding a line of infantry in the rear of the cavalry, they continued the charge without hesitation, and broke them likewise; but from the situation of the country, the heavy dragoons could not get on fast enough to support the light corps, or the entire destruction of the enemy must have been the consequence;—however, they were obliged to retreat in great confusion, into Cambray, with the loss of twelve hundred men killed in the field, and nine pieces of cannon. The only officer wounded was Captain Aylet, of the fifteenth light dragoons, who was bayoneted through the body.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the British troops.

ROYAL REGIMENT HORSE GUARDS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
1 horse.	1 horse.	2 horses.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

THIRD REGIMENT DRAGOON GUARDS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
1 <i>quarter master</i>	_____	_____
1 <i>surgeon's mate</i>	_____	_____
1 <i>serjeant</i>	_____	_____
36 <i>rank and file</i>	2 <i>rank and file</i>	7 <i>rank and file</i>
46 <i>horses</i>	1 <i>horse</i>	_____

FIRST REGIMENT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
1 <i>rank and file</i>	2 <i>rank and file</i>	_____
2 <i>horses</i>	3 <i>horses</i>	_____

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
1 <i>serjeant</i>	1 <i>serjeant</i>	_____
16 <i>rank and file</i>	11 <i>rank and file</i>	_____
19 <i>horses</i>	18 <i>horses</i>	_____

ON THE CONTINENT.

TOTAL.

1 *quarter master*, 1 *surgeon's mate*, 2 *serjeants*, 53 *rank and file*, 68 *horses, killed.*

1 *officer*, 1 *serjeant*, 15 *rank and file*, 23 *horses, wounded*
7 *rank and file*, 2 *horses, missing.*

Mean while the siege of Landrecy was carrying on with great spirit, and the enemy determined to raise it if possible; for which purpose they advanced on the morning of the twenty-sixth, about four o'clock, in five columns, and drove in all the outposts and picquets. By six o'clock the heads of the columns were to be seen from the British camp, and about seven the action began with the cannon which had been advanced in front, and all the regiments, both cavalry and infantry, were drawn up in front of their respective encampments ready to receive them. Their left column advanced with very great *steadiness*, and were confident that they should carry every thing before them, when the Duke of York, observing that their left flank was not covered, ordered the cuirassiers of Zetchwitz, the royal regiment of horse guards, the first, third, and fifth dragoon guards, the first regiment of dragoons, and the sixteenth regiment of light dragoons to try to turn them, in which they succeeded; charged them with irresistible force, and in a very short time set them all in confusion, while the artillery which was advanced in front destroyed vast numbers; the enemy's cavalry soon gave way, and were pursued to the gates of Cambray, while the infantry fled in all directions, leaving the Allies masters of the field, in which they left twenty-two pieces of cannon.

19
1794
APRIL.

26.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

At the same time the cavalry of the Duke's left wing having moved forward to observe the enemy's column which was advancing from Piedmont and Maëts, the seventh and eleventh regiments of light dragoons, with two squadrons of the Arch Duke Ferdinand's hussars, under the command of Major Stephanitz, attacked their advanced guard with so much spirit and impetuosity, as to defeat them completely, killed twelve hundred men, took ten pieces of cannon, and eleven tumbrils filled with ammunition.

At the same time General Count Kingsky, and Major General Bellegarde, after having repulsed the enemy with great slaughter from Prisches, had pursued them as far as day light would permit, towards Capelle, and took twenty-two pieces of cannon.

It is not possible to describe the bravery of the army on that day, nearly the whole of the British cavalry were engaged, and gained immortal honour.

The enemy attacked along the whole frontier from Trèves to the sea, and nearly at the same time, without succeeding at any one point; their loss was three thousand killed, three hundred and fifty taken, with their General Chapuy, and thirty-five pieces of cannon.

ON THE CONTINENT.

27
1794
APRIL
26.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the British, on the twenty-sixth
of April, 1794.

ROYAL REGIMENT HORSE GUARDS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
1 <i>quarter master</i>	14 <i>serjeants</i>	_____
15 <i>rank and file</i>	6 <i>rank and file</i>	_____
15 <i>horses</i>	17 <i>horses</i>	8 <i>horses</i>

KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
6 <i>rank and file</i>	13 <i>rank and file</i>	1 <i>rank and file</i>
30 <i>horses</i>	29 <i>horses</i>	35 <i>horses</i>

THIRD DRAGOON GUARDS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
2 <i>officers</i>	2 <i>officers</i>	1 <i>officer</i>
1 <i>serjeant</i>	2 <i>serjeants</i>	_____
14 <i>rank and file</i>	6 <i>rank and file</i>	_____
15 <i>horses</i>	2 <i>horses</i>	_____

22
1794
APRIL
26.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

FIFTH DRAGOON GUARDS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
<hr/>	1 <i>officer</i>	<hr/>
<hr/>	1 <i>quarter master</i>	<hr/>
9 <i>rank and file</i>	8 <i>rank and file</i>	4 <i>rank and file</i>
23 <i>horses</i>	9 <i>horses</i>	23 <i>horses</i>

FIRST REGIMENT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
1 <i>officer</i>	2 <i>serjeants</i>	<hr/>
6 <i>rank and file</i>	11 <i>rank and file</i>	<hr/>
12 <i>horses</i>	14 <i>horses</i>	1 <i>horse</i>

SEVENTH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
1 <i>rank and file</i>	19 <i>rank and file</i>	<hr/>
7 <i>horses</i>	6 <i>horses</i>	<hr/>

ON THE CONTINENT.

23
1724
APRIL
26.

ELEVLNTH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
5 <i>horses</i>	2 <i>horses</i>	_____

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
1 <i>rank and file</i>	14 <i>rank and file</i>	_____
6 <i>horses</i>	12 <i>horses</i>	_____

TOTAL KILLED, WOUNDED and MISSING.

<i>Officers</i> - -	2 killed	4 wounded	1 missing
<i>Quarter Masters</i>	1 killed	1 wounded	
<i>Serjeants</i> - -	1 killed	8 wounded	
<i>Rank and file</i> -	52 killed	87 wounded	5 missing
<i>Horses</i> - -	133 killed	91 wounded	67 missing.

2^d
1794
APRIL
26.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

OFFICERS' NAMES.

*Major General Mansel, and Lieutenant Fellowes, killed
Captain Pigot, Lieutenant Moore, and Lieutenant Froome, wounded
Captain Mansel, missing.*

28. On the twenty-eighth of April the Duke of York published the following address to the army,

“ HEAD QUARTERS, GATEAU, 28TH APRIL, 1794.

“ His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has the
“ highest satisfaction in congratulating the army on the glorious
“ successes of the twenty-sixth instant, in which the enemy, using
“ every effort in the general attack, conducted in five columns for
“ the relief of Landrecy, were repulsed in all of them with very
“ great slaughter, and the loss of near fifty pieces of cannon.

“ The army under the immediate command of his Royal
“ Highness bore a very conspicuous share in the signal successes of
“ the day, and his Royal Highness feels it incumbent on him to make

ON THE CONTINENT.

25
1794
APRIL
28.

“ his acknowledgements to those brave officers and soldiers to whose
“ valour and conduct, under the Divine direction, this great and
“ important victory is to be ascribed.

“ To Lieutenant General Otto, and to Colonel the Prince of
“ Swantzenbourg, to whose lot it fell to conduct the principal
“ operations of the day, his Royal Highness desires to offer his best
“ thanks; as well as to Colonel Vyse, who, on the misfortune of
“ General Mansel, took the command of, and so gallantly led on
“ to the charge two brigades of British cavalry.

“ His Royal Highness farther desires, that Major of Brigade
“ Payne, and Captain Berckwith, may know that their conduct has
“ been particularly mentioned to him by Prince Swantzenbourg,
“ as highly meritorious.

“ The Austrian regiment of cuirassiers of Zetchwitz, the blues,
“ first, third, and fifth dragoon guards, the royals, Arch Duke
“ Ferdinand's hussars, and the sixteenth light dragoons, who
“ attacked and defeated the principal column of the enemy on the
“ right, have all acquired immortal honour to themselves. Nor is
“ the determined gallantry with which, regardless of their number,
“ the seventh and eleventh light dragoons attacked the enemy on
“ the left, less worthy of every commendation.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

“ His Royal Highness requests that the officers and men of those
 “ brave corps will accept of his thanks, and he desires they will
 “ be assured, that he has not failed to represent their merits in the
 “ strongest terms to their respective Sovereigns.

“ His Royal Highness is extremely desirous, that, in the
 “ admiration excited by the success of the twenty-sixth, the less
 “ brilliant, though not less meritorious services of the light troops
 “ under General Otto, on the twenty-fourth instant, may not be
 “ overlooked.

“ On that occasion the conduct of the hussars and fifteenth
 “ light dragoons is particularly noticed, on the report of Lieutenant
 “ General Otto.

“ His Royal Highness has, at all times, had the highest
 “ confidence in the courage of the British troops in general, and he
 “ trusts that the cavalry will now be convinced, that whenever
 “ they attack with the firmness, velocity, and order which they
 “ shewed upon this occasion, no number of the enemy (we have to
 “ deal with) can resist them.”

The Duke sent his dispatches home from the field of battle by
 Captain Murray, who was promoted to the rank of Major.

ON THE CONTINENT.

27
1711
A111

Notwithstanding the successes of the Allies on the twenty-sixth, General Pichegru, on the twenty-ninth, attacked General Clairfait at Moucron, and carried his post after a very bloody engagement, and the town of Courtray * was taken at the same time; by these events, Menin † being deprived of every shadow of succour, was obliged to be evacuated, and General Hamerstein of the Hanoverians, who commanded there, and who had with him only four battalions of Hanoverians, and four companies of emigrants, secured his retreat to Inglemunster, but with the loss of ninety men.

A town of the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Lys, twelve miles east of Ypres. It was taken by the French in the spring of 1792, but was evacuated soon after, then General Jarry, on the approach of the Austrians, first setting fire to the suburbs, which were destroyed, to the great displeasure of Marshal Luckner, and the French National Assembly. They took it again in the winter of the same year, but were compelled to evacuate it once more in the ensuing spring, when it was taken possession of by the Duke of York's army. It is situated longitude 3°. 6' east, latitude 50°. 50' north.

† A handsome town of Austrian Flanders, taken in 1667, by the French, who fortified it very strongly, it was retaken by the Allies in 1706, and added to the House of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht, but recovered by the French in 1744, who demolished the fortifications. It was restored to the House of Austria by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, and is seated on the river Lys, 10 miles north of Lisle, and 8 south of Ypres; longitude 3°. 9' east, latitude 50. 48 north.—This town, from its situation, has been peculiarly unfortunate, having been seven or eight times alternately in the hands of the enemy and Allies during the present war.

1714

APRIL

29.

The enemy offered to let General Hamerstein retreat, with all the Hanoverians, without molestation, on condition that he would give up the Emigrants, which, much to his honour, he without hesitation refused.

On the same day Landrecy* surrendered, the siege of which place only lasted ten days; the enemy lost above one thousand men killed and wounded, besides three hundred inhabitants, and four thousand five hundred made prisoners of war.

Since the surrender of Landrecy nothing of importance happened until the fourth of May, when the enemy attacked the post at Rouslaer, commanded by Colonel Linsingen, but were repulsed, after a very sharp action, and the loss of between two and three hundred men on each side.

There was a constant scene of skirmishing, and on the tenth of May the Duke of York was attacked near Tournay, by three columns of the enemy, amounting to thirty thousand men; the action

A town of France in the Department of the North, and late province of Hainault. It was besieged in vain by Prince Eugene, in 1712. It is seated on the river Sambre, 18 miles south west of Maubeuge, and 100 north by east of Paris, longitude $3^{\circ}. 47'$ east, latitude $50^{\circ}. 7'$ north.

Plan of the position of the *ALLIED ARMIES* before LANDRECY. 29th April 1794.



Engelhardt for Jones's History of the British Campaigns of 1794 & 1795.

commenced about six o'clock in the morning, when the enemy attempted to turn the Duke's left flank, supposing he had not been covered, but were there mistaken, for the Austrian regiment of Kaunitz had been placed in a narrow wood for that purpose, and immediately defeated the enemy at that point, and obliged them to retreat with great loss. They then directed their next effort against the Duke's centre, upon which they advanced, under a heavy cannonade, with great intrepidity, but a favourable opportunity presenting itself of attacking them on the right, which the Duke observed was not protected, he immediately ordered Lieutenant General Harcourt, with sixteen squadrons of British cavalry, and two of Austrian hussars, to gain their right flank, which they soon did, and executed their orders in such a soldier like manner, that the enemy were soon broke, although the cavalry were obliged to attack them a second time before they succeeded, as they were drawn up six deep; but on the second attack they began to retreat, when the cavalry charged them with irresistible force, and killed three thousand on the spot; from the quickness of the action it was impossible to make many prisoners; however, four hundred were taken, with thirteen pieces of cannon.

The Duke returned public thanks to Lieutenant General Harcourt, to Major General Dundas, and to Sir Robert Lawrie, as well as to all the officers and soldiers who were engaged.

30
1794
MAY 10.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

- Return of the British killed and wounded in the action of the 10th of May,
1794.

One Aid de Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, wounded.

ROYAL REGIMENT HORSE GUARDS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
<hr/>	1 officer	<hr/>
2 rank and file	8 rank and file	1 rank and file
4 horses	3 horses	4 horses

SECOND REGIMENT DRAGOON GUARDS.

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

ON THE CONTINENT.

31.
1774
MAY 10.

THIRD REGIMENT DRAGOON GUARDS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
<hr/>	3 <i>rank and file</i>	<hr/>
3 <i>horses</i>	1 <i>horse</i>	<hr/>

SIXTH REGIMENT DRAGOON GUARDS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
<hr/>	1 <i>officer</i>	<hr/>
1 <i>serjeant</i>	<hr/>	<hr/>
6 <i>rank and file</i>	19 <i>rank and file</i>	6 <i>rank and file</i>
44 <i>horses</i>	34 <i>horses</i>	13 <i>horses</i>

FIRST REGIMENT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
<hr/>	1 <i>rank and file</i>	<hr/>
1 <i>horse</i>	3 <i>horses</i>	1 <i>horse</i>

32

1794

MAY 10.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

SECOND REGIMENT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
<hr/>	1 <i>officer</i>	<hr/>
<hr/>	2 <i>serjeants</i>	<hr/>
6 <i>rank and file</i>	9 <i>rank and file</i>	2 <i>rank and file</i>
7 <i>horses</i>	11 <i>horses</i>	5 <i>horses</i>

SIXTH REGIMENT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
3 <i>rank and file</i>	7 <i>rank and file</i>	<hr/>
7 <i>horses</i>	19 <i>horses</i>	3 <i>horses</i>

SEVENTH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
<hr/>	4 <i>rank and file</i>	<hr/>
6 <i>horses</i>	4 <i>horses</i>	2 <i>horses</i>

ON THE CONTINENT.

37
1711
MAY 10

ELLIVLINTH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
7 <i>rank and file</i>	3 <i>rank and file</i>	_____
9 <i>horses</i>	8 <i>horses</i>	_____

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
_____	14 <i>rank and file</i>	_____
4 <i>horses</i>	16 <i>horses</i>	_____

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
_____	2 <i>officers</i>	_____
_____	2 <i>serjeants</i>	_____
3 <i>rank and file</i>	5 <i>rank and file</i>	1 <i>rank and file</i>
2 <i>horses</i>	7 <i>horses</i>	2 <i>horses</i>

54
1791
MAY 10.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT FOOT.

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

TOTAL.

1 staff officer, and 5 officers wounded
1 serjeant killed, 4 wounded
30 rank and file killed, 73 wounded, 12 missing
90 horses killed, 108 wounded, 32 missing.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Major Clinton, *Aide de Camp to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief*
Cornet Smith, *royal regiment horse guards*
Cornet Bond, *sixth regiment dragoons*
Lieutenant Jones, *second regiment dragoons*
Captain Hawker, Lieutenant Archer, *sixteenth light dragoons.*

ON THE CONTINEN

55
1701
STAT.

There was a continual scene of skirmishing, and a number of prisoners taken in course of the following days, but nothing of consequence happened until the sixteenth, when the Emperor determined to make a general attack, in order, by a co-operation with the troops under the command of General Clairfait, to compel the enemy to evacuate West Flanders. He, therefore, on the sixteenth at night, ordered the army to move forward in five columns, for that purpose.

The two columns on the left were intended to force the passage of Marque, and by a vigorous attack on the enemy's posts along the river, to cover the operations of the three remaining columns, which were destined to force the enemy's posts by Robaix, Waterloo, and Moucron, thus to favour General Clairfait's passage of the Lys, and then, by a junction with his corps, to have cut off the communication between Lisle and Courtray.

Unfortunately, the two columns on the left forced the passage of Marque so late, and were so much fatigued by the length of their march, that they were not able to accomplish the remainder of the proposed plan; while the column on the right, under the command of General de Bush, finding the enemy at Moucron in much greater numbers than had been expected, was under the necessity of relinquishing its attack, and retreating to its former position at Waroign.

26
1794
MAY.
16.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

Lieutenant General Otto proceeded with his column through Leers to Waterloo, from whence he drove the enemy, and pushed on to Turcoing.

The Duke of York's column consisted of seven battalions of British, five of Austrians, and two of Hessians, with six squadrons of light dragoons, and four of hussars, they moved forward from Templeuve to Lannoy, which they forced the enemy to evacuate on the morning of the seventeenth; and having left two Hessian battalions at Lannoy,* proceeded to Robaix, where he found the enemy in great strength, but soon compelled them to retire, with considerable loss, towards Moucron.

The Duke, at this time, having had no intelligence of the two columns on his right and left, notwithstanding he had made every effort to obtain it, thought it imprudent to advance any farther, but was resolved to leave his advanced guard under Lieutenant General Abercromby, at Robaix, and with the remainder of his troops to have taken a position on the heights behind Lannoy.

* A town of France, in the Department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, five miles from Lisle. Longitude $3^{\circ} 15'$ east, latitude $50^{\circ} 35'$ north.

ON THE CONTINENT.

37.

1794

MAY 17.

The order for that purpose was given by the Duke of York, but having acquainted his Imperial Majesty (who had advanced to Lannoy) with his intentions, the necessity of co-operating with General Clairfait, induced his Majesty to direct that he should proceed to attack Mouveaux.

The Duke, accordingly, directed the attack to be made by Lieutenant General Abercromby, with the four battalions of British guards. He found the enemy very strongly entrenched, but having cannonaded them for some time, he ordered the flank battalion of guards to advance to storm them, which they did with the utmost order, supported by the first battalion, and by the seventh and fifteenth light dragoons, under Lieutenant Colonel Churchill, and compelled the enemy to retire, with the loss of three pieces of cannon and three hundred men, who were cut down by the light dragoons on their retreat, and were pursued as far as Bouderes.

The Duke, on considering the nature of his situation, directed Lieutenant General Abercromby to remain at Mouveaux, with the four battalions of British guards; he posted four Austrian battalions to cover Robaix, and detached the second brigade of British infantry, under Major General Fox, to take post on his left, on the great road leading from Lisle to Robaix; the cavalry were divided with the several corps, for the purpose of patrolling, the nature of the country not admitting of their being of any other use, and his advanced posts

MAY 17. communicated with those of General Otto on the right, who had got possession of Turcoign.

18. Early the next morning the enemy attacked the post of Turcoign in great force, and Colonel Davey, who commanded there, applied to the Duke of York to make a diversion in his favour, on which he immediately sent him two battalions of Austrians, at the same time giving them express orders, that, if they should be pressed, they were to fall back on him, instead of doing which they joined Colonel Davey; from this circumstance an opening was left on the Duke's right, of which the enemy availed themselves in the attack upon his corps, which took place soon after.

At this period a column of fifteen thousand men appeared advancing from Lisle, whilst another corps, having forced its way through General Otto's position near Waterloo, attacked him in the rear.

The few troops who were immediately with the Duke were soon compelled to give way before such superior numbers, nor was it in his power, with every effort he could make, assisted by Colonels Calvert, Hewgill, and Childers, and a number of the most able officers in the service, to rally them, and at that moment the advanced parties of the column from Lisle shewed themselves in the road between Robaix and Mouveaux, therefore it was impossible to

succeed in the attempt which the Duke made to join the brigade of guards; thus circumstanced, he tried to join **General Fox's** brigade, but on proceeding to Robaix for that purpose, he found it was in possession of the enemy; thus completely cut off from every part of his corps, nothing remained to do but to force his way to General Otto, and concert measures with him to free his own troops; this he effected, accompanied by a few of the sixteenth light dragoons, but the project of marching on Lannoy, with General Otto's corps (as a measure which would greatly facilitate the retreat of his own corps) was obliged to be given up, on finding that the Hessians were forced to abandon that place, and the Duke continued with General Otto's column the remainder of the day.

Previous to this his Royal Highness had sent orders to Lieutenant General Abercromby to retire from Mouveaux to the heights behind Robaix, where it was his intention to have assembled his troops.

In consequence of these directions, Lieutenant General Abercromby began his retreat; but on his arrival upon the heights of Robaix, he found himself surrounded on all sides, without a possibility of assembling, so he continued his March to Lannoy, which he effected, amidst the repeated attacks of the enemy, who poured upon him from all quarters, and at every avenue or pass had guns ready to flank him, and cavalry to attack him, wherever the ground would admit.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

On his arrival at Lannoy he found it also in possession of the enemy, and was obliged to avoid the town, and march round it under a very heavy fire, and with much difficulty reached Templeuve.

Mean while Major General Fox, with the fourteenth, thirty-seventh, and fifty-third regiments was engaged with the whole of the column that had marched from Lisle, and the different corps which had driven the rest of the army, fell upon his flanks and rear.

Perhaps there is not on record a single instance of greater gallantry, or more soldier-like conduct than was exhibited on that day by these three regiments. At length General Fox, finding that the whole army had left him, began to think of retreating, to effect which it was necessary to get possession of the causeway leading to Leers, and before that could be accomplished, was obliged to charge several battalions of the enemy, who were astonished that such a handful of men should presume to give them battle, and expected every moment that they would lay down their arms; but with a degree of intrepidity that words cannot describe, and is, indeed, scarcely conceivable, they gained the wished for point, and then formed with such regularity that the enemy could not assail them, they secured their retreat towards Leers, and, the next morning, joined General Otto's column.

ON THE CONTINENT.

41*
1794
MAY 18.

This brigade, which consisted of only eleven hundred and twenty men, bearing arms, left in the field five hundred and thirty-three; the loss of the enemy on that day was four thousand men, that of the Allies, killed, wounded, and missing, amounted to about three thousand, nine hundred and forty-one of which were British.

It is to be regretted, that so many brave men were lost on this occasion, but when the nature of the action is considered, and that it was conducted in a country the most favourable to the views of the enemy, of which they had so perfect a knowledge as to enable them to take every advantage, it might have been expected to have been still more considerable. The officers and men under the Duke of York, shewed all that firmness and courage which has ever distinguished the British soldiers.

The abilities and coolness with which Lieutenant General Abercromby, and Major General Fox, conducted their corps, under such trying circumstances, has done them immortal honour, and it must be a peculiar consolation to the British nation, that the column under the Duke of York's command, executed to the fullest extent their intended part of the operation, and that in the check which they afterwards sustained, the conduct of the British troops entitled them to the warmest expressions of gratitude and admiration on the part of his Imperial Majesty.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the British.

SEVENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED AND MISSING.
<hr/>	21 <i>rank and file</i>
4 <i>horses</i>	42 <i>horses</i>

ELEVENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED AND MISSING.
<hr/>	1 <i>quarter master</i>
1 <i>rank and file</i>	1 <i>rank and file</i>
1 <i>horse</i>	2 <i>horses</i>

FIFTEENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED AND MISSING.
1 <i>surgeon</i>	1 <i>surgeon's mate</i>
5 <i>rank and file</i>	16 <i>rank and file</i>
9 <i>horses</i>	27 <i>horses</i>

SIXTEENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED AND MISSING.
1 <i>rank and file</i>	7 <i>rank and file</i>
2 <i>horses</i>	8 <i>horses</i>

ON THE CONTINENT.

43
1791
MAY 13,

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

KILLED.	WOUNDED AND MISSING.
1 officer	2 officers
1 serjeant	1 serjeant
—	1 drummer
4 rank and file	43 men
31 horses	70 horses

ROYAL MILITARY ARTIFICERS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED AND MISSING.
—	5 rank and file

FLANK BATTALION OF GUARDS.

KILLED.	WOUNDED AND MISSING.
—	3 officers
1 serjeant	3 serjeants
—	3 drummers
17 rank and file	79 rank and file

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1794
MAY 13.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

FIRST REGIMENT FOOT GUARDS.

KILLED.

5 rank and file

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

27 rank and file

COLDSTREAM REGIMENT OF GUARDS.

KILLED.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

1 drummer

15 rank and file

THIRD REGIMENT OF FOOT GUARDS.

KILLED.

1 rank and file

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

1 serjeant

40 rank and file

ON THE CONTINENT.

45
1794
MAY 18.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.	WOUNDED AND MISSING.
1 officer	_____
1 serjeant	3 serjeants
_____	2 drummers
13 rank and file	93 rank and file

THIRTY SEVENTH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.	WOUNDED AND MISSING.
_____	4 officers
2 serjeants	8 serjeants
_____	1 drummer
11 rank and file	174 rank and file

FIFTY THIRD REGIMENT OF FOOT.

KILLED.	WOUNDED AND MISSING.
_____	4 officers
_____	9 serjeants
_____	2 drummers
_____	205 rank and file

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

TOTAL KILLED, WOUNDED and MISSING.

12 officers, 1 surgeon, 4 sergeants, 58 rank and file, killed.

12 officers, 1 quarter master, 1 surgeon's mate, 25 sergeants, 10
drummers, 826 rank and file, wounded and missing.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED, WOUNDED, OR TAKEN.

Major Wright, royal artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Brown, fourteenth,
and Surgeon Bradley, fifteenth dragoons, killed.

Lieutenant Roger, Lieutenant Downman, Artillery, wounded.

Lieutenant Colonel Manners, Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow, Captain
Drummond, flank battalion of guards, Lieutenant Murray,
Lieutenant Cunningham, Major Cooke, Lieutenant McKenzie,
thirty-seventh regiment, Major Scott, Captain Brisbane,
Lieutenant Rhynd, Ensign Pearson fifty-third regiment, and
Surgeon's mate of the fifteenth dragoons, wounded.

ON THE CONTINENT.

47

1794

MAY 18.

The Allied forces collected as speedily as the desperate situation of affairs would permit, and resumed their former positions near Marquain, Templeuve, and Leers, and immediately after the action, the Emperor caused the following account to be published.

“ THE army, under the command of his Imperial Majesty, moved on yesterday morning, and directed its march against the several points of the enemy’s position.

“ The object of this grand manœuvre, which was meant to second the movement of the army under General Count Clairfait towards the Lys, was, to surround the enemy, take them in front and flank, act upon their rear, and so cut off their retreat from West Flanders.

“ The design of the dispositions which were to lead to so great and important a result, was a general co-operation of all the detached corps, connected with that of the intermediate troops appointed to watch and support them. The single corps of the army of General Clairfait, which found itself in front of the attack, being separated by the Lys, from the five columns engaged, was so circumstanced as not to be able to co-operate but in a very imperfect and uncertain manner, with the movements of the main army.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

“ The five columns moved yesterday at the dawn of day, and
“ the first on the right, commanded by Lieutenant General De
“ Busch, having to contend with an enemy six times their number,
“ were forced to fall back toward Warcoign.

“ The second, under the orders of Lieutenant General Otto,
“ passed on to Leers, and took its station at Waterloo.

“ The third, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of
“ York, marched by Lannoy and Robaix, and carried, successively,
“ the fortified posts of Mouveaux and Turcoign.

“ The effect to be produced by these attacks, was to approach
“ altogether to the point where General Claufait was, so as to be
“ enabled to join and second him.

“ The fourth column, under the command of General Count
“ Kinsky, marched from Cysoing to La Marque, forced the passage
“ of the river at Bauvines, and advanced in the direction of the
“ other columns.

“ The fifth, commanded by his Royal Highness the Archduke
“ Charles, also passed La Marque, but owing to the extreme length
“ of the march, and the fatigue of the troops, was unable to advance
“ any farther that day.

“ Notwithstanding every effort to approach and open a
 “ communication with his detachment, no news has been received
 “ from General Count Clairfait, who was, probably, prevented by
 “ some obstacles hitherto unknown, from passing the Lys at the time
 “ concerted for that operation.

“ At an early hour this morning the posts of Mouvaux and
 “ Turcoin were attacked by considerable forces, and a numerous
 “ artillery. The Generals commanding the different columns near
 “ these posts, made a long and vigorous resistance, worthy of their
 “ chief, the Duke of York, who displayed all the prudence and
 “ valour so conspicuous in his character; at length it became
 “ necessary to yield, in that quarter, for a moment, to superior
 “ numbers, and the third and fourth columns disputing with the
 “ enemy every foot of ground, retired to the position which they
 “ before occupied, at the Camp of Marquain, a little distance from
 “ Tournay.

“ From the main army there are no details, as it has not been
 “ engaged.

“ It occupies, at this instant, an extent of country so favourable
 “ to its operations, as to be very dangerous to the communication of
 “ the enemy with Lisle and other places.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

“ The aspect of affairs is liable to ~~exchange~~ every moment, but
“ that change must be in our favour.

“ In the present hour accounts succeed each other without
“ intermission. The retrograde march of the third column,
“ preceded as it was by a quantity of waggons, servants, and
“ baggage, produced some anxiety for its safety, which was nearly
“ dissipated, when it again arose in another quarter, with every
“ exaggeration of ignorance and fear.

“ It is of consequence, immediately to counteract the dangerous
“ effects of alarms that spread with such rapidity.

“ In general, it is not enough to be on our guard against that
“ multiplicity of news, and false reports respecting military events,
“ which spread themselves among the public, always susceptible of
“ exaggeration, terror, discouragement, and dismay. A calm
“ countenance, a firm attitude becoming the honour of arms, and
“ the necessity of opposing the influence of malignity and fear, in
“ circumstances where either would be dangerous, must certainly
“ prevent considerable embarrassments.

By order of his Majesty the Emperor.

“ Given at Head Quarters, Tournay, May 18th.”

ON THE CONTINENT.

On the next day the Duke of York published the following in
general orders.

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1794
MAY 19.

“ HEAD QUARTERS, TOURNAI,

19TH MAY, 1794.

“ IN noticing the event of yesterday, his Royal
“ Highness the Commander in Chief finds little to regret but the
“ loss of brave men, which, however, appears to be less than from
“ the nature of the action might have been expected.

“ The proximity of the enemy's garrisons and armies, the want
“ of that complete success in the other parts of the intended
“ operations, which would have secured the flanks of our position,
“ and above all the nature of the country, so favourable to the kind
“ of attack which the enemy undertook; these will sufficiently
“ account for what has happened, without any imputation on the
“ conduct and bravery of our troops; with them his Royal
“ Highness has every reason to be perfectly satisfied, and he doubts
“ not, but the enemy will feel to their cost, the first occasion which
“ may present itself, to what they owe the advantage they have
“ had the good fortune to obtain yesterday, over troops as much
“ superior to them in bravery and discipline, as is the cause we
“ maintain to that for which they contend.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN

“ In fact, the enemy has little to boast of but the acquisition of
 “ some pieces of British artillery, which being the first that has fallen
 “ into their hands in the field, may afford matter of triumph; and
 “ though his Royal Highness regrets that they should have that to
 “ boast of, yet he is perfectly satisfied that it is to be attributed to the
 “ difficulty of the country alone, and not to the smallest failure in
 “ the courage and conduct which was exerted to save them.”

This order, and the Emperor's proclamation together, were very satisfactory to the army in general, but particularly so to the British, whose bravery, (though but a very few men) made them the terror of their enemies, and whose attachment to their commander in chief sprung from the most heartfelt gratitude, for his attention to their honour and welfare.

On the twenty-second of May the enemy attacked the right wing of the Allies, with one hundred thousand men, intending to force the passage of the Scheldt, and invest Tournay.* The attack

* A handsome and considerable town of Austrian Flanders, and capital of the Tournaysis, with a bishop's see. It is defended by a strong castle, is a large trading place with several fine manufactories, and is particularly famous for good stockings. The Cathedral, and the Abby of St. Martin are very magnificent. It was taken by