

THE following Extract shews, at least that 1707.  
the Lord *Manchester* had great Expectations from  
the Duke's Journey.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Lord *Manchester*,  
to *Monf. \*\*\*\**, at *Hannover*, dated *Vienna*,  
April 30, 1707.

“ WE are now entering on a great Scheme, *Extract of a*  
“ in the Affairs of *Europe*; I hope the *Letter from the*  
“ King of *Sweden* will not prevent us; And, if *Lord Manche-*  
“ so, in all Appearance, we are likely to have *ster to Monf.*  
“ the Success we desire. They wait here, with *Hannover.*  
“ great Impatience the Result of the Duke of  
“ *Marlborough*, which we shall soon now hear.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, having finished *The Duke de-*  
his Negotiations, with the *Elektor of Hannover*, *parts from*  
took his Leave of that Court, the four and *Hannover.*  
twentieth of *April*, N. S. in the Evening, came  
away from thence at four the next Morning, and  
lay that Night at *Halberstadt*, where he was com-  
plimented by the Magistrates. The six and  
twentieth, in the Morning, his Grace continued  
his Journey to *Hall*, a famous University, belong-  
ing to the King of *Prussia*, about five German  
Miles distant from *Leipzick*. Here his Grace was  
met by Mr. *Robinson*, Her Majesty's Envoy Ex- *See Letter A.*  
traordinary, by Count *Sinzendorf*, the Imperial *below.*  
Envoy, and by Monsieur *Cranenburg*, the Dutch  
Minister. After Dinner, his Grace received the  
Compliments of the Magistrates and of the Uni-  
versity; And then proceeded, accompanied by *And arrives at*  
Mr. *Robinson*, and Monf. *Cranenburg*, to *Alt-Ran-* *the King of*  
*stadt*, about two German Miles from *Leipzick*, *Sweden's Quar-*  
where the King of *Sweden* had his Head-Quarters. *ters, near Leip-*  
He went directly to Count *Piper's* Quarters, which *zick.*

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were not far from thence, where he had a Conference with that Prime Minister, for about an Hour, and then retired to the Quarters the King of Sweden had ordered to be prepared for him, at *Tauche*, a Village about two German Miles Distance from *Leipzick*, and not far from the King's Quarters.

An egregious  
Mistake of  
Mons. Vol-  
taire's.

MONS. *Voltaire*, in his Life of *Charles, XII.* says: "As soon as he (the Duke) was arrived  
"at *Leipzick*, (*Alt-Ranstadt*, he should have said)  
"where *Charles* then was, he made his Appli-  
"cation privately, not to Count *Piper*, the first  
"Minister; But to Baron *Gortz*, who began to  
"have a Share in the King's Confidence with  
"*Piper*. He told *Gortz*, that the Design of the  
"Allies, was, in a short Time, to propose to the  
"King of *Sweden*, his being once more Media-  
"tor between them and *France*. His Motives  
"for this, were his Hopes of discovering the  
"King's Intentions, by *Gortz*'s Answer, and be-  
"cause he would much rather have had *Charles*,  
"for an Arbitrator, than an Enemy.

Observations  
on it.

I SHALL not pretend absolutely to contradict this Piece of private History of Mons. *Voltaire*'s, mentioned by no other Historian; But I must confess, it seems very improbable if not incredible to me. I was, that Night, in the City of *Leipzick*, and the next Morning in the Camp; But no such Thing ever came to my Knowledge. Is it probable, that so remarkable an Incident should escape the Knowledge of every one, but Mons. *Voltaire*'s Informant? Were not the Eyes of every one on the Duke at his Arrival? Could this Interview be so privately managed, as not to come to Count *Piper*'s Knowledge? Would not this have raised a Jealousy in him, that must have put a Stop to, or very much entangled, the

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the whole Negotiation? And can it be believed, that so great a States-Man as the Duke was, would have thrown such a Stumbling-Block in his own Way, as this would have been, at the very Beginning of his Treaty? Baron Gortz began, indeed, at this Time, to rise, in the King's Esteem and Confidence; But he was not yet arrived to that Height in His Favour, to be a Rival to Piper, or to dare to enter into a secret Negotiation without his Knowledge.

Mons. de la Mottraye carries the Matter yet farther against *Voltaire*, and says Gortz was out of the Question, he being then Grand Marshal of the Bishop of *Lubeck*, Administrator of the Duchy of *Holstein*, and was certainly then very little known to *Charles*. This is, however carrying the Matter too far; For he certainly was then very much in the Esteem, if not in the actual Service, of the King, as Minister. Mr. *Robinson* says, the Duke had a Conference, the 28th in the Afternoon, with Count Piper and Baron Gortz; But he limits that Conference to See Letter A. the Affairs of *Holstein*, in which (he says) Things<sup>below.</sup> were concerted to mutual Content.

THE Duke, indeed, was, at all Times, very condescending, when he could thereby serve the Interest of the Queen his Mistress, and the Nation; But how would it have become his Character and Dignity to apply himself principally, not even to a second, but to a third Minister, when the Prime and second Ministers was present? And if it was only to sound him, as Mons. *Voltaire* seems to think, would not a third Person, or another Time, if but a Day, or a few Hours, later, have been more proper? And would not he, in the mean Time, have applied himself

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*Mons. de la Mottraye's Remark.*

WHEN I first wrote the above, I had not seen *Mons. de la Mottraye's* Historical and Critical Remarks on *Mons. de Voltaire's* Life of Charles, XII. &c. in which he justly says the Duke of Marlborough could not possibly have addressed himself, (that is, as soon as he came there) to Baron

*Mons. de Voltaire's Answer.*

Gortz; To which *Mons. de Voltaire* answers, in his Notes to a future Edition, that he had this Circumstance from the Mouth of *Mons. Fabricius*, who was present, and who had told it him, in the Presence of Witnesses. *Mons. de Voltaire* would have done well to have told his Readers, when and where it was that *Mons. Fabricius* told him this Anecdote; For every Body knows, there was a Time, when this Gentleman was so unhappy as not to know what he said. However, notwithstanding this positive Assurance of *Mons. de Voltaire's*, I must confess, it seems as impossible to me, that *Mons. Fabricius* should have told him this Circumstance, as it does to *Mons. de la Mottraye*, and myself, that the Duke should have transacted it: Unless, it was at the Time I have hinted at above, when he was not in a Condition to give a reasonable Answer, to any Thing.

SINCE I am speaking of *Mons. de la Mottraye*, I shall add one Circumstance more from him; Which tho' not mentioned by any other Historian; Nor can I say, I ever heard it said before; Yet (if Count *Piper* can be suppos'd to have acted with so much Inconsistency) seems not improbable, and very well answers the Character of our Hero. After having said, that neither the King of Sweden Himself, nor His Prime Minister, treated the Duke of Marlborough, with that

Regard



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Regard which was due to his Character and Rank, he gives the following Instance of it, with Regard to the latter, which he says he had from a Gentleman, who was in the Coach with the Duke, when he went to the Audience he had demanded of Count Piper.

“ THE Duke (says my Author) coming to the Gate of Count Piper’s Quarters, precisely at the Time appointed, sent in his Message; But was answer’d, the Count was busy. The Duke waited a good Half Hour before he came down; But he no sooner saw him at the Gate, ready to receive him, than he came out of his Coach, and, putting on his Hat, pass’d by the Count, without saluting him, and went aside, as if to make Water; And then, after having made him wait longer than was necessary for that Purpose, he went up to him, and address’d him with that Eloquence and Politeness, which every one knows was natural to him.” From this supposed Coldness, between the Duke and Count Piper, *Voltaire* draws a Conclusion to justify his Assertion of the Duke’s neglecting the Count, and applying himself to Baron Gortz; But, supposing the Truth of this, it would be a very far-fetch’d Argument.

*A Circumstance mentioned by Mons. de la Mottraye.*

THE seven and twentieth of April, in the Morning, the Duke of Marlborough was complimented, upon his Arrival, by the Ministers and General Officers; At half an Hour past eight, he went in a Coach of Count Piper’s to *Alt-Ranstadt*, and, about Ten, had his first Audience of the King, which lasted about two Hours; When His Majesty received him, with all Demonstrations of Esteem and Honour. He presented to His Swedish Majesty a Letter from the Queen

*The Duke of Marlborough has Audience of the King of Sweden.*

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of Great Britain, and, at delivering it, made him the following Compliment in French.

S I R,

*His Compliment  
to the King.*

“ I PRESENT to YOUR MAJESTY a Letter,  
“ not from the Chancery ; But from the  
“ Heart of the QUEEN, my Mistress, and writ-  
“ ten with Her own Hand. Had not her Sex  
“ prevented it, She would have cross’d the Sea,  
“ to see a Prince admired by the whole Universe.  
“ I am, in this Particular, more happy than the  
“ QUEEN ; And I wish I could serve some  
“ Campaigns, under so great a General, as Your  
“ MAJESTY, that I might learn what I yet want  
“ to know, in the Art of War.

SOME Authors call the Genuineness of this Speech in Question, and think it too mean an Adulation to proceed from the Mouth, of one of the Duke of Marlborough’s Rank and Experience: But I rather take it to be an Evidence of his Skill in Mankind. He knew the Character of Charles, and His Foible, and could not have suited his Words more to the Purpose. They pleas’d not only the King, but His whole Army, who ador’d him, as much as ever Frenchman did his Grand Monarch. At least I heard the very Words in the Mouths of His Officers, for many Months afterwards.

*Very acceptable  
to his Majesty.*

THIS well-tim’d Compliment, I say, was exceeding agreeable to the King, and no Doubt contributed not a little to incline him in Favour both of the Duke’s Person and Errand. It sooth’d his Vanity to such a Degree, that it was visible, (as I have been inform’d) as reserved as he was, in his very Countenance. The King, who

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who either could or would not speak *French*, had this Speech interpreted to him, in *Swedish*, and His Majesty's Answer, which was in the same Language, and in very obliging and gracious Expressions, was interpreted to the Duke in *French*.

I HAVE said above, with *Monf. de Voltaire*, and indeed, it was then generally said in the Camp, that the Duke made his first Compliment to the King in *French*. But *Mr. Robinson*, in a Letter, I shall give the Reader a Copy of below, says it was in *English*, and that he interpreted it to the King, as he did the King's Answer to the Duke.

THE Substance of the King's Answer to his Grace's Speech was as follows :

“ THE Queen of *Great-Britain's* Letter, and *The King's*  
 “ your Person, are both very acceptable to *Answer*.  
 “ me, and I shall always have the utmost Re-  
 “ gard for the Interposition of Her Majesty of  
 “ *Great Britain*, and the Interests of the *Grand*  
 “ *Alliance*. It is, likewise, much against my  
 “ Will, if I have been obliged to give the least  
 “ Ombrage to any of the Parties engaged in  
 “ it; But Your Excellency cannot but be con-  
 “ vinc'd, that I had just Cause to come into this  
 “ Country, with my Troops. On the other  
 “ Hand, you may assure the Queen, My Sister,  
 “ that my Design is to depart from hence, as  
 “ soon as I have obtained the Satisfaction I de-  
 “ mand; *But not sooner*. However, I shall do  
 “ nothing, that can tend to the Prejudice of the  
 “ *Common Cause*, in general, or to the Protestant  
 “ Religion, in particular; Of which I shall al-  
 “ ways glory to be a zealous Protector.

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THESE were the first general Compliments, in which, however, his Grace hinting at the great Preparations His Majesty was making to augment his Army, the Ombrage the *High Allies* could not but take at His long Sojourn in *Saxony*, and the great Satisfaction it would be to them, if He would speedily evacuate that Country. The King assured his Grace, (as the Reader has seen in his Speech above) that He would never do any Thing to the Prejudice, either of the *Common Cause*, in General, or of the *Protestant Religion*, in Particular. These were look'd upon only as Words of Course; And with Respect to the former might, at that Time, have no great Meaning; Tho', for the latter, he might be in earnest; For he always seem'd to have a Sense of Religion, and a Zeal for it, tho' without any great Knowledge either of the Theory or Practice of it: At least, as he profess'd to follow the Steps of the great *Gustavus Adolphus*, he was obliged to make a Shew of it.

MONS. *de Limiers* says; The King added; That he was not accountable to any one for his Actions; And that he would discover his Designs, when he should think proper. This, indeed, agrees pretty well with the King's general Character; But his whole Demeanour to the Duke seems to be a Contradiction of it.

The Duke dines  
with the King.

THE Duke had the Honour to dine with His Majesty in Publick: The Croud of People which went from *Leipzig* and other Places, to see those two Heroes was so great, that it was thought necessary to post three Regiments of Horse round the King's Quarters, to prevent Disorders. After Dinner, he had a second Audience, of His Majesty, on Business, at which were present Count *Piper*, and Mons. *Harmelin*, the two chief  
of

Has a private  
Audience of His  
Majesty.



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of His *Swedish* Majesty's Ministers, together with Mr. *Robinson*: And here, tho' I do not profess to have an implicate Faith, in all *Monf. Voltaire* relates; Yet what he says of this Audience gives so just an Idea of the Duke's Capacity, that I cannot resist the Temptation of repeating it.

MONS. *de Voltaire*, and *Monf. de la Mottraye*, *Dispute what* have had an important Squabble, in what Lan- *Language was* guage this Conference was managed. The for- *spoken between* mer says the King spoke in German, and the *the King and* Duke answer'd in *French*; The latter answers; *the Duke.* It is certain, the Duke did not understand a Word of German; To which *Voltaire* replies; The Duke of Marlborough understood German; But did not speak it. Both very positive; But I am apt to believe Monsieur *de Voltaire* in the Wrong; Because, tho' I have been frequently with the Duke of Marlborough's Retinue, in several Parts of Germany; I never heard it once hinted, that his Grace had ever attempted to know a Word of that Language: It would have been wholly useless to him, *French* being the Universal Language, at Camp and Court. Mr. *Robinson*, in the Letter I have already mention'd, says, the Duke discours'd, after the first Speech, in *French*, which the King understood, but did not speak. And it is most probable, that if the King spoke in German (or as I rather believe, in *Swedish*) it was interpreted to him, by Mr. *Robinson*, who understood and spoke both.

“ THE Duke (says Monsieur *Voltaire*) who *Monf. de Vol-* was never over hasty in making Proposals, *taire's Account* and had learn'd, by a long Experience, the *of this Audience.* Art of Penetrating into the Minds of Men, as well as of diving into the secret Connexion between their inmost Thoughts and their Actions, Gestures and Discourse, fix'd his  
“ Eyes

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“ Eyes attentively upon the King. When he  
 “ spoke to him of War in general, he imagin-  
 “ ed, that he saw, in His Majesty, a natural  
 “ Aversion towards *France*, and that he took a  
 “ secret Pleasure in speaking of the Conquests  
 “ of the *Allies*. He mentioned the *Czar* to  
 “ Him, and took Notice, that His Eyes kindled  
 “ whenever He was named; Notwithstanding  
 “ the Moderation of the Conference: He,  
 “ moreover, remark’d, that the King had a  
 “ Map of *Muscovy* lying before Him, on the  
 “ Table. This was sufficient to determine him  
 “ in his Judgment, that the King of *Sweden*’s  
 “ real Design, and sole Ambition, were to de-  
 “ throne the *Czar*, as he had already done the  
 “ King of *Poland*. He found, that he had no  
 “ other Views by remaining in *Saxony*, than,  
 “ by that Means, to impose some hard Terms  
 “ on the *Emperor* of *Germany*. He knew His  
 “ *Imperial* Majesty would comply, and that thus  
 “ Matters would be easily brought to a Conclu-  
 “ sion. The Duke left *Charles*, XII. to His  
 “ natural Inclination; And being satisfied with  
 “ having discovered His Intentions, he made  
 “ him no Proposal.

Some Remarks  
 thereupon.

THUS far Monsieur *Voltaire*. That the Duke  
 discover’d the King of *Sweden*’s Intentions, and  
 was highly satisfied with them, is not to be  
 question’d; But that so wise a States-man should  
 rest contented here, and depend on the King’s  
 Inclination alone, without cherishing it, or  
 making Him any Proposal, after taking so long  
 a Journey, for no other End, than to divert His  
 Majesty from any pernicious Designs, which,  
 by the Persuasions of *France*, might get the  
 better of, and thwart His Inclinations, is as im-  
 probable, as it is false in Fact.

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MONSIEUR de la Mottraye, by Way of Observation upon these Circumstances, related by

Monsieur de Voltaire says; "I never heard these

"Circumstances mentioned, nor do I know it

"was ever surmis'd, that the Duke, by a bare

"View of a Map of Muscovy lying before the

"King of Sweden, penetrated into the real De-

"sign of that Monarch, which (adds he) you

"your self afterwards own the Swedes themselves

"were ignorant of, even when they were actu-

"ally on their March." In answer to which

Monf. de Voltaire again refers to Monf. Fabricius,

as his Author, and an Eye-Witness. Monf. de la

Mottraye adds; "I had the Honour to be fre-

"quently in the Presence of Charles, XII. du-

"ring his Sojourn at Bender; But I never knew

"him shew an Aversion towards France. On

"the contrary, He always employed Frenchmen

"in his Army, preferable to all other Foreigners,

"and could not conceal His Concern for them,

"when He heard of their Losses. I never knew

"a Swedish Officer but what wish'd well to

"France; And I never heard any Complaints,

"but only that France had forsaken them, in their

"Misfortunes, and had never paid one Penny

"of the Subsidies, stipulated between them,

"after the Battle of Pultowa." To this Monf.

de Voltaire only answers; Cabinet-Messengers are

admitted to the Presence of their Sovereigns, and are

the Bearers of their Secret Counsels, and yet are

never the better inform'd of them.

THE Audience being over, his Grace spent

the whole Evening in Visiting Count Piper and

the other Ministers and General Officers, as, like-

wise, the Countesses of Piper and Reinschild. The

same Day, Count Wackerbart, Lieutenant-General

of King Augustus's Forces, waited upon the Duke

of

Monf. de la  
Mottraye's Ob-  
servations;  
With Monf.  
de Voltaire's  
Reply.

The Duke visits  
Count Piper,  
&c.

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Has a Conference with King Augustus of Poland.

of *Marlborough*, with a Compliment from his Master, intimating, that He would be, that Night, at *Leipzig*, where He should be glad to see his Grace: His Majesty having before, to shew the particular Esteem, he had for the Duke, sent Colonel *Du Brofs*, to compliment him, on his Arrival in His *Electorate*. Pursuant to this Invitation, the Duke went, the next Morning, from *Alt-Ranstadt* to *Leipzig*, to wait on King *Augustus*, with whom He had a private Conference, of above half an Hour, in which, it was believed, King *Augustus* desired the Duke to use his Influence with the King of *Sweden*, and his Ministers, to mitigate the hard Conditions which were put upon him.

THERE were the greater Grounds for this Belief; Because the King of *Sweden* parted but the Moment before from King *Augustus*, whom He had not seen in two Months before, and, with whom he had been in Conference near two Hours, whereas he had never before pass'd above half an Hour in Conversation with him; And it was observed, at His Departure, that *Augustus* was very much disconcerted; From whence His Courtiers concluded, that *Charles*, instead of relenting, had shewn himself immoveably fix'd to the hard (or rather cruel) Resolutions he had taken. This, however, is all Conjecture, for the Conferences, as well between the two Kings, as between *Augustus* and the Duke, were private, and no one present, but Mr. *Robinson*, to the latter. This Conference being ended, the Duke returned to Count *Piper's* Quarters, where he dined.

The Duke has his Audience of Leave of the King.

In the Evening, his Grace supp'd with Velt-Marshal *Reinschild*, and, on the nine and twentieth, was visited by Count *Piper*, Velt-Marshal *Reinschild*.



*Reinschild*, Velt-Marshal *Ogilvy*, and several other

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General-Officers and Persons of Quality; And

after having dined with Baron *Gortz*, had his

Audience of Leave of the King of Sweden. At

*Success of his  
Negociation.*

this Audience, the Duke had sufficient Assurances

of what had been before concerted with Count

*Piper*, and, therefore, left the King extremely

well satisfied, not only with his Reception at that

Court, but with his Negotiations. During this

Audience, King *Stanislaus* came in, and was com-

*Has an Oppor-  
tunity of Com-  
plimenting King  
Stanislaus.*

plimented by his Grace, who, however, could

enter into no farther Conference with him; Be-

cause the Queen had not acknowledg'd him, as

King of *Poland*. The Duke, soon after took

his Leave, and went to *Leipzig*, from whence,

without making any Stay, he proceeded on his

Journey to *Berlin*.

To this Account, I shall add the Extract of

a Letter from Mr. *Robinson* to the Earl of *Man-*

*chester*, not only as it confirms most of the Cir-

cumstances I have given above. But as it justi-

fies, in a particular Manner, the Censure I have

pass'd upon Mons. *Voltaire*, and the Absurdity of

his supposing the Duke of *Marlborough* would

make his Addresses to a third Minister, when a

first and second were present.

A.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. ROBINSON, dated

at Leipzig, May the 4th, 1707.

“ ON the 26th past, arrived his Grace the

*A Letter from  
Mr. Robinson  
to the Lord  
Manchester.*

“ Duke of *Marlborough*, in the Afternoon,

“ at *Hall*, whither my self, with the *Imperial*

“ and *Holland* Envoys, were gone to meet him;

“ And being informed, on the Way from thence,

“ to

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“ to the *Swedish* Quarters, that the King of  
 “ *Sweden* could not give him an Audience before  
 “ the next Day, his Grace thought fit to go di-  
 “ rectly to Count *Piper*’s Quarters; where the  
 “ Count made ample Protestations, how accept-  
 “ able his Grace’s coming would be to the King,  
 “ his Master, and appointed eleven o’ Clock,  
 “ the next Morning, for his repairing to the  
 “ Head-Quarters, when his Majesty came from  
 “ Church. His Grace went thence to the Quar-  
 “ ters prepared for him, about an *English* Mile  
 “ and an half from the King’s, and the next  
 “ Morning, at the Time appointed, went to  
 “ wait on His Majesty. The Intendant of the  
 “ Court, and other Officers, received his Grace,  
 “ and, in the Anti-Chamber, Count *Piper*, who  
 “ conducted him into a Cabinet, where the King  
 “ was, with several Senators, Generals, and other  
 “ Officers about him. His Grace made a short  
 “ Compliment, in *English*, which I interpreted,  
 “ as also the Answer that was made by Count  
 “ *Piper*. Afterwards his Grace spoke in *French*,  
 “ which His Majesty understands, but does not  
 “ speak; and the Conversation was general for  
 “ about an Hour, when his Majesty took the  
 “ Duke with him to Dinner, placing him on his  
 “ Right Hand, and Count *Piper* on his Majesty’s  
 “ Left. After Dinner, he returned with his  
 “ Majesty to the Audience Room, which after a  
 “ little while was voided, by the Rest of the  
 “ Company, and then his Grace spoke at large,  
 “ His Majesty giving great Attention to what  
 “ was said, with all Appearances of much Con-  
 “ tent. Count *Piper*, (who together with Mr.  
 “ *Harmelin*, staid with the King) could not re-  
 “ frain from shedding some Tears, at the very  
 “ pathetick Expressions, his Grace used, to assure  
 “ the

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“ the King of Her Majesty’s Friendship, and on  
 “ the King’s Part made suitable Returns. Those  
 “ Discourses, and others about military Matters,  
 “ took up an Hour and a half, when his Majesty  
 “ went again to Church. Afterwards, his Grace  
 “ made a Visit to the Countess *Piper*, and had  
 “ then a Conference with the Count, and from  
 “ thence went to see the Velt-Marshal *Reinschild*’s  
 “ Lady. On the 28th, his Grace went to *Leip-*  
 “ *zick*, to wait on King *Augustus*, with whom  
 “ he had a private Conference of about half an  
 “ Hour, and then returned to Count *Piper*’s  
 “ Quarters, where he dined. He had that Af-  
 “ ternoon a Conference with Count *Piper* and  
 “ Baron *Gortz*, about the Affairs of *Holstein*, in  
 “ which, Things were concerted to mutual Con-  
 “ tent. In the Evening his Grace supped with  
 “ the Velt-Marshal *Reinschild*. The 29th, His  
 “ Grace was visited by Count *Piper*, Velt-Mar-  
 “ shal *Reinschild*, Velt-Marshal *Ogilvy*, and many  
 “ others; and, after having dined with Baron  
 “ *Gortz*, had his Audience of Leave of the King  
 “ of *Sweden*. Before it was ended, Notice was  
 “ given, that King *Stanislaus* was in the Anti-  
 “ Chamber; Whereupon his Grace saying, he  
 “ had no Objection against his coming in, the  
 “ King of *Sweden* went and brought him. Some  
 “ Civilities pass’d between that King and his  
 “ Grace, who soon after took his Leave, and  
 “ went to *Leipzick*, and thence, without make-  
 “ ing any Stay, proceeded on his Journey to  
 “ *Berlin*.

THE Success of the Duke of *Marlbrough*’s Ne- Causes of the  
 gociations, at the Court of *Sweden*, was generally Duke’s Success.  
 thought to be owing, not alone to the personal  
 Esteem, which the King express’d to have for  
 his

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his Grace, and to his soothing and cherishing his Natural Inclination, which luckily happen'd to chime with the Duke's Wishes; But, likewise, to a large Sum of Money, opportunely given to Count *Piper*, who, in Return, perswaded his Master to that March, which remov'd Him to so great a Distance, as freed the *Allies* from any farther Apprehensions on His Account.

Confirm'd by  
Mons. de  
Limiers.

MONS. *de Limiers* makes no Manner of Question of the Truth of this Report. "The Duke of *Marlborough*, (*says he*) having sounded the King's Intentions, in his private Audiences, address'd himself, for the Rest, to Count *Piper*. The Publick is not, indeed, informed, of what pass'd in the Duke's Interviews with that Minister: But however secret this Matter was kept, it was well known, that a considerable Present, made the Count, hastned the Negotiation to a Conclusion, in three Days Time.

A Passage in  
M. *Voltaire's*  
History cen-  
sur'd.

MONS. *Voltaire* allows, that this Report gained Credit, at that Time, throughout all *Europe*; But with a *Dictatorial* Authority, pretty common with our Poetical Historian, adds: "For my own Part, after having traced this Report, to it's Source, I have been convinced, that *Piper* received a small Present from the *Emperour*, by the Hands of Count *Wratislau*, with the Consent of the King his Master, and nothing from the Duke of *Marlborough*." As Mons. *Voltaire* is not pleas'd to inform his Readers where or what this Source was, to which he traced this Matter; I shall, for his and their Information, lead them to a Source, which, next to the Probability of the Thing itself, gave, in a great Measure, Rise to this Report: A certain rich Jew, (if I mistake not, from *Amsterdam*.) who was



was then at the famous Fair of *Leipzig*, was seen to wait on the Duke more than once; This Jew was known to negotiate Bills of Exchange for a large Sum, in Pistoles, (100,000 Pistoles was the Sum named;) with Mr. *Habman*, a noted Banker in *Leipzig*; And this Banker was known to pay, about the same Time, large Sums, in Pistoles, to Count *Piper*'s Order. This was at least, one Source, which was in the Mouth of almost every one, from whence this Report arose; But my *Saxon* Manuscript, besides this, adds, that several Alterations in the Count's Oeconomy, and some Indiscretions of one of his Secretaries, contributed not a little to confirm it.

To conclude this Matter, that I may not be thought prejudiced against the Count, I shall add what *Monf. Voltaire* says farther, in his Justification, and to destroy the Credit of this Report.

*Some farther Passages in Voltaire examin'd into.*

“ And, farther (*continues our Historian*,) Count  
 “ *Piper*, who very well knew, that his Master's  
 “ Proceedings, if they proved unfortunate, might  
 “ one Day be imputed to him, sent his Advice,  
 “ sealed up, to the Senate of *Sweden*, to be open-  
 “ ed after his Death: Which Opinion was, that  
 “ Charles ought first to establish King *Stanilaus*,  
 “ on the Throne of Poland, and then to accept of  
 “ the Mediation between France and the Allies,  
 “ before he enter'd upon his Design, in Muscovy.  
 “ 'Tis true, indeed, (*adds Monf. Voltaire*) that  
 “ *Piper* might, at the same Time, advise his  
 “ Master to that dangerous Expedition, and be  
 “ willing to clear himself of it, in the Eyes of  
 “ Posterity; But it is as certain, that *Charles*  
 “ was inflexible in his Design of dethroning the  
 “ Emperor of *Russia*, that He then took Coun-  
 “ of no body, nor had any Occasion for

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“ Count *Piper*’s Instigation, to strengthen his  
 “ Resolutions of being reveng’d on *Peter Alexo-*  
 “ *witz*, which he had, long before, fix’d: And  
 “ lastly, (*says our Historian*) what entirely justi-  
 “ fies the Minister, against this Imputation, is the  
 “ Honour which *Charles, XII.* paid to his Memory,  
 “ a long Time after, when, being informed that  
 “ *Piper* was dead in *Russia*, he caused his Body to  
 “ be transported to *Stockholm*, and his Obsequies  
 “ to be performed with great State and Magnifi-  
 “ cence, at his own Expence.” I cannot agree  
 with Mr. *Voltaire*, that his last Argument so ab-  
 solutely vindicates Count *Piper*. It is certain, and  
 he allows, that this was *Charles*’s favourite Scheme,  
 upon which he was entirely bent, and, conse-  
 quently, must be supposed to have believed it  
 reasonable, whoever was the Adviser of it; And  
 tho’ it miscarried, and drew upon him a Chain of  
 Misfortunes, why should he, therefore, throw  
 the whole *Odium* of it, on the Adviser? Or, if  
 he did, as the Count was long His Favourite  
 Minister, might He not retain a Value for his  
 Memory, notwithstanding this one Mistake?

A LATE Historian of our own, says, in down-  
 right Contradiction to *Voltaire*, “ That as soon  
 “ as the Duke arriv’d at *Alt-Ranstadt*, he went  
 “ directly to Count *Piper*’s Quarters, and, in a  
 “ Conference with that Prime Minister made  
 “ glister in his Eyes a Present of a Hundred  
 “ Thousand Guineas, which, according to his  
 “ secret Instructions, his Grace was not wanting  
 “ to insinuate, weigh’d more than as many *French*  
 “ *Louis-d’Ors*. The *Swedish* Minister catch’d  
 “ at the Bait, and this Golden Shower smooch’d  
 “ the Way to his Grace’s favourable Reception,  
 “ and successful Negotiation.”

BE all this as it will, the Duke of *Marlborough* succeeded in his Negotiation to his Wishes, and gained great Honour by the Journey. And tho' some unexpected Events occasion'd the King of *Sweden*'s staying longer in *Saxony* than was expected; Yet we shall find, that His Majesty had a strict Regard to what he had promised the Duke, and that his Grace's Interposition had a great Influence in accommodating Matters with the *Emperour*. I cannot, therefore, but wonder how *Bishop Burnet* can so positively affirm, That the Duke could gain no Ground on the King of *Sweden*; Unless he supposes the Duke's Journey was with the Intent to persuade the King of *Sweden*, to accede to the *Grand Alliance*, which I never found he attempted to do: Unless in a short Insinuation of *Monf. Rouffet*, which will, indeed, admit of this Interpretation.

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*Remarks on a Passage in a late Author.*

" THIS Prince (says he, meaning the King of *Sweden*) might have made himself the Umpire of the Fate of Christendom, if he had given Ear to the Sollicitations of the Duke (of *Marlborough*), on other Affairs, which would have gain'd him a real Glory, as he did, as far as regarded his Sojourn in *Saxony*."

*And of another in Rouffet.*

THE thirtieth of *April*, N. S. the Duke of *Marlborough* arrived at *Charlottenburg*, the King of *Prussia* having sent *Monf. Grumkau*, to desire his Grace would pass that Way. He supped, that Night, with the King, and was lodged in the Apartment belonging to the *Markgrave*. The next Day, being Sunday, his Grace accompanied the King to Divine Service, and *Monf. L'Enfant*, by His Majesty's particular Orders, preach'd in *French*, on that Occasion. On the

*The Duke of Marlborough arrives at Charlottenburg.*



1707.

Hannover;

And the Hague.

He confers with  
the Deputies of  
the States.And acquaints  
them with his  
Success in  
Saxony.

second, his Grace left *Charlottenburg*, in Order to proceed towards *Hannover*, where he arrived, on the third; And, the Day following, after having had a private Conference, with the *Elect*or, had the Honour to dine with his *Electoral* Highness. In the Afternoon, he set out for the *Hague*, where he arrived, the eighth, having received the highest Marks of Honour and Esteem, in the several Courts, thro' which he had pass'd, since his Departure from thence.

THE next Morning, his Grace was complimented, upon his Return, by the Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction; And, in the Evening, was in Conference with the Deputies of the *States General*, to whom he communicated the Assurances he had received from the King of *Sweden*. This entirely dissipated the Jealousies some of the *Allies* had conceiv'd of His *Swedish* Majesty's Designs; Which were industriously fomented by the Emissaries of *France*, who, on the other Hand, left no Stone unturn'd, to engage the young *Northern* Hero, in an open Rupture, with the *Emperour*. The Intrigues of *France* proved, however, unsuccessful; The King of *Sweden*'s Resolutions were fix'd; Nothing less than the De-throning of the *Czar* of *Muscovy* could satisfy his Ambition, or cool his Revenge; He overlook'd the most insurmountable Difficulties and Dangers, with a Kind of Disdain, which shew'd he was inexorable; And the short Stay he yet made in *Saxony*, was only to bring the *Emperour* to harder Conditions, which he succeeded in, especially in Favour of the Protestants of *Silesia*. For the Neighbourhood of a Prince, haughty, tenacious, and affronted, at the Head



## Duke of MARLBOROUGH, &c.

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of an Army daily encreasing, made the *Emperour* think it his Interest, or rather, He was under a Necessity, to get rid of him, at any Rate. But of this I shall have more to say, in the ensuing Chapter.



N 3

CHAP.



## C H A P. VI.

*The Campaign in Flanders, with other Transactions, to the Conclusion of the Year, 1707.*

1707.

*The Duke of Marlborough arrives at Brussels.*



THE Duke of Marlborough, being return'd from Saxony, left the *Hague*, and arriv'd at *Brussels*, the thirteenth of May, N. S. He immediately held a Council of War, with Monsieur d'*Auverquerque*, and the Field-Deputies of the *States*; After which, Orders were sent to the *Confederate* Troops, to march to their *Rendezvous*, at *Anderlecht*, near *Brussels*. The *Confederate* Army was then computed to consist of 97 Battalions of Foot, and 164 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, having, with them, 102 Pieces of Cannon, ten *Hawbitzers*, and 44 Pontons. The Enemy's Army was computed, at that Time, to consist of 102 Battalions, and 168 Squadrons having 72 Pieces of Cannon, 16 Mortars and *Hawbitzers*, and 36 Pontons.

THE twenty-first, the Duke set out from *Brussels*, after having been waited on by the Council of State, and Members of the other Courts of that City, who came to wish him a happy Campaign.

*From*

Duke of MARLBOROUGH, &c.

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From Bruffels, the Duke wrote the following Letter,  
to the Earl of Manchester.

MY LORD,

Bruffels, May 17, 1707.

“ I DID not receive the Honour of your Ex-  
“ cellency's Letter, of the 27th of last *A Letter from*  
“ Month, 'till my Return from Saxony to the *the Duke of*  
“ Hague, where I made so short a Stay, that I *Marlborough*  
“ hope you will excuse my not answering it *to the Earl of*  
“ sooner. I have seen, by other Letters from *Manchester.*  
“ Vienna, of later Date, how obstinately they  
“ pursue the Expedition against Naples, notwith-  
“ standing all the Representations that have been  
“ made to dissuade them from it; A jealous  
“ Humour prevails so much at that Court, that  
“ they will not seriously weigh and consider their  
“ own Interest, so that the best Arguments are  
“ thrown away. I expect soon to hear whether  
“ our Misfortune in Spain has made such Im-  
“ pressions as it ought with them. In the mean  
“ while, I am glad to see, by Letters from Tu-  
“ rin, that the Duke of Savoy pursues the Mea-  
“ sures that have been concerted with him, with  
“ all the Earnestness we can desire. I arrived  
“ here two Days ago, and immediately ordered  
“ the Troops to march to their Rendezvous, near  
“ Hall, where I shall join the Army on Satur-  
“ day, and then shall soon be able to guess, by  
“ the Enemy's Motions, what they design.  
“ They talk no less than of giving us Battle,  
“ which, in my Opinion, is what we ought  
“ most to desire; For tho' 'tis possible they may  
“ outnumber us, yet I am sure they cannot  
“ equal us in Goodness of Troops. Your Ex-  
“ cellency will have heard of the Misfortune

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# The Life of JOHN,

1707.

“ arrived to our outward-bound *Portugal-Fleet*,  
“ and of the Loss of the Convoy. I am, &c.

MARLBOROUGH.

*He goes to the  
Army.*

IN the Evening of the 21st, the Duke joined the Army, which moved, the same Day, from *Anderlecht*, and encamp'd, with the Right, at *Bel-lengen*, and the Left at *Lembeck*, and having *Hall* in the Rear. Upon Intelligence, that the *French*, who had been drawing together, about the same Time, continued quiet in their Lines, the Duke of *Marlborough* advanced nearer to them, in Order to meet them half Way, for a Battle, which they had given out they would offer the *Confederates*; Or, if they declined it, to lay Siege, either to *Mons* or *Charleroy*; But, on the four and twentieth, his Grace received unexpected Information, that the Enemy were come out of their Lines, and were encamp'd at *Haine*, *St. Paul*, and *Peronne*, where the *Elect*or of *Bavaria*, and the *Duke de Vendôme*, took a Review of their Army, the five and twentieth.

*The French  
come out of  
Lines.*

From this Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough* wrote the following Letter to the Earl of *MAN-CHESTER*.

Camp at *Lembeck*, May 25, 1707.

MY LORD,

*Another Letter  
from the Duke  
of Marlbo-  
rough to the  
Earl of Man-  
chester.*

“ I HAVE received the Honour of your Ex-  
“ cellency's Letter, of the 11th Instant, and  
“ send this to Mr. *Cbetwynd*, in Hopes it may  
“ meet you at *Turin*, where I doubt not but you  
“ will find H. R. H. perfectly well. inclined,  
“ and ready to concur in any Thing that may  
“ promote the carrying on the Expedition into  
“ *France*,



## Duke of MARLBOROUGH, &c.

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“ *France*, with all possible Vigour. I am glad to  
“ see you have so good an Opinion of the Court  
“ of *Vienna*, for I have been, for some Time,  
“ apprehensive they were not in so good Dispo-  
“ sitions as were to be wished. Our Army has  
“ been assembled at this Camp four Days. That  
“ of the Enemy is come out of their Lines;  
“ So that the next March we make, we may be  
“ able to guess, whether they design to meet us,  
“ as they give out. It is certain, they are very  
“ numerous; But our Troops are all in so good  
“ a Condition, that I think we can wish for no-  
“ thing more than a Battle, to do our Part to-  
“ wards repairing the Misfortune in *Spain*.

I am, &c.

MARLBOROUGH.

THE *Confederate* Army advanced, hereupon, the next Morning, to *Soignies*, their *Right* being at *Louvignies*, and their *Left* at *Naest*; And the Enemy, who, by this Motion of the *Allies*, thought they would take the Camp of *Bois-Segneur Isaac*, march'd, at the same Time, to *Pieton*, placing their *Right*, near *Meling*, and their Head-Quarters at *Gosseliers*. The seven and twentieth, the Duke of *Marlborough*, accompanied by several Generals, advanced with twelve Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, to view the Ground, and the Avenues to the Enemy's Camp: And, upon Intelligence, that they were encamp'd in the Plain of *Flerus*, a Council of War was held, in which it was resolved to march to *Nivelle*, in Order to attack them. Accord-  
ingly, a Detachment was sent to view the Pass at *Ronquieres*, thro' which they were to pass.

The *Confederates* resolve to attack the Enemy.

The

1707.

But they prevented it.

The Generals, who were sent thither, reported, that the Enemy suspecting the Design of the *Allies*, had made a Detachment to secure that important Post, and would, undoubtedly, advance, upon the first Motion of the *Confederates*, to hinder them from marching thro' that Pass; Or else, would charge the first Troops which should pass, with so much Advantage, that it was not thought advisable to move that Way.

THIS Report being maturely weigh'd, in a Council of War, and, besides, the Generals wisely considering, that the Enemy had drain'd all their Garrisons, and got together all their Forces, probably, with no other View, but to plunder the open, great, and wealthy Cities of *Brabant*, particularly *Louvain* and *Brussels*, as soon as they should find the *Confederates* engaged in any Siege; Which they might have done, in less Time, than the Bringing up of the heavy Artillery and Ammunition would require; All these Things, I say, considered, it was resolved to march back to *Brussels*.

The Confederate Army returns to Brussels.

THIS prudent Resolution was executed with perfect Assiduity, that, the eight and twentieth, the *Confederate* Army return'd from *Soignies*, to the Camp at *Hall*, pass'd, the next Day, the Canal of *Brussels*, at *Digbem*, and encamp'd at *Beaulieu*, where they rested, the thirtieth, march'd the thirty-first to *Bethlem*, layed Bridges over the *Deule*, which they pass'd, the first of June, and posted themselves at *Meldert*. The *French*, seeing their Design disappointed, advanced to the strong Camp of *Gemblours*, without daring to venture an Engagement with the *Allies*, tho' they were superiour, in Number, by 34 Squadrons, and 24 Battalions. And so both Armies continued, above two Months, in their respective

The French decline Fighting.

spective Camps, during which Time, no Action pass'd between them, worth mentioning.

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IT will now be necessary, that I add a Word <sup>France endeavours to foment a Rupture between the Emperor and the King of Sweden.</sup> or two, to what I have said, in the foregoing Chapter, concerning the King of Sweden, and his Dispute with the *Emperour*; For notwithstanding the Success of the Duke of Marlborough's Negotiations, in Saxony, the Emiffaries of France

left no Stone unturn'd, to engage the young Northern Hero in an open Rupture with His Imperial Majesty: Nor did the King of Sweden want plausible Pretences to fall out with the Court of Vienna; For, about this Time, an unlucky Quarrel happen'd, between Baron Strahlenheim, Envoy of Sweden, and Count Zobor, an Hungarian Lord, Son-in-Law of Prince Adam of Lichtenstein. The Rencontre was this: "Be-

ing both, at Dinner, at the Count de la Tour's, <sup>A Quarrel between Count Zobor and Baron Strahlenheim</sup> and discoursing of the Affairs of Europe, Count Zobor said, that Three Knaves occasioned a great deal of Mischief in the World. He named, indeed, only Prince Ragotzki for one, and King Stanislaus for another; But he made Use of such Expressions, as evidently shew'd, he meant the King of Sweden, for the third; Upon which the Swedish Envoy thought himself, in Honour, oblig'd to give him a Box o'the Ear. The Company prevented any farther Mischief, at that Time, and Count Zobor was, at first, confined, by Order of the Emperor, and, shortly after, sent Prisoner to the Castle of Gratz, in Stiria; The Commissaries appointed to make Enquiry into that Affair, having reported, that he had been guilty of Disrespect towards the King of Sweden."

BARON



1707.

The King of  
Sweden de-  
mands Satisfac-  
tion on that  
Account.

BARON *Strahlenheim* having informed the King, his Master, what had pass'd, His *Swedish* Majesty order'd him to declare, that He approved his Conduct, and that he had Orders to absent himself from Court, 'till he had received a just Satisfaction, as well on that Account, as for the Affront offer'd to some Officers of His Troops, who, being listless Men, at *Breslau*, were insulted by the People. The *Imperial* Ministers shew'd a Willingness, at this Critical Juncture, to give the King of *Sweden* all reasonable Satisfaction: But, with Regard to Count *Zobor*, they thought, that Monsieur *Strahlenheim*, having given a Blow, to a Person of his Quality, and His *Imperial* Majesty having since confin'd him close Prisoner, the *Swedes* ought not to insist upon farther Satisfaction.

Other Demands  
of the King of  
Sweden.

THIS was not, however, the most material of Point, that made the Court of *Vienna* uneasy; For the *Swedes* had started other Pretensions of a more delicate Nature; And, in a Declaration, which Count *Piper* had communicated to Count *Sinzendorff*, His *Swedish* Majesty insisted on the delivering up of the *Muscovite* Troops, who, when they escaped the Year before out of *Saxony*, were entertained in the *Imperial* Army, on the *Upper Rhine*. These Troops, being inform'd, what was in Agitation, with Regard to them, disbanded themselves, and march'd off, in Parties of about twenty, thro' *Bobemia*, and *Moravia*, into *Poland*. This so exasperated the King of *Sweden*, that He renew'd, and strenuously insisted upon His Demand, of the Surrender of those Troops; Adding, that he expected a more ample Satisfaction, as well for the Affront offered to Baron *Strahlenheim*, as for the Recruits, which were raised for Him, in *Silesia*,  
and



and had been taken from His Office's at *Breslau*.

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The very Day, that these Demands, which were made to Count *Sinzendorff*, were communicated by him to the *Imperial Court*, Baron *Strahlenheim* received Orders from the King, his Master, to repair to Him, without taking Leave of that Court; He was prevail'd upon to stay four Days,

that he might carry with him, the *Emperor's Minister leaves the Imperial Court*. Answer to his Master's Demands; But that Answer not being then ready, he left *Vienna*, and set out for *Saxony*. Two Days after, the Answer was, however, sent, and imported, in Substance;

“ That the *Emperor* could not deliver up the *The Emperor's Answer to the King of Sweden's Demands*.  
 “ *Muscovites*, they not being in his Power;  
 “ That Count *Zobor* should be prosecuted as a  
 “ Criminal, in the Course of Law, by the *Fiscal*;  
 “ And that, as for what had happen'd in  
 “ *Silesia*, with Respect to the Levies for his *Swedish*  
 “ Majesty, sufficient Satisfaction should be  
 “ made, after due Examination into the Matter  
 “ of Fact.”

To give farther Satisfaction to His *Swedish Majesty*, the *Imperial Court*, soon after declar'd, that some Troops had been detach'd in Pursuit of the *Muscovites*, in Order to their being deliver'd up to the King of *Sweden*, but had not been able to overtake them, and farther solemnly aver'd, that the *Muscovites* made their Escape from the *Rhine*, without their Connivance or Participation. This Declaration was, however, contradicted by Baron *Strahlenheim*, who, in his Way from *Vienna* to *Saxony*, meeting some of those Troops, and pretending to be Count *Wackerbaert*, a General in the Service of King *Augustus*, they frankly own'd, that their Escape was concerted with the *Imperial Court*. This being entirely believed, by the King of *Sweden*, irritated Him

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Him the more, and made Him insist peremptorily upon full Satisfaction, with Regard to all the three Points abovementioned, before He left Saxony.

*Refuses to enter into a farther Discussion of the Matter.*

THE *Emperor* dreading the Consequences of a Rupture with the *Swedes*, who might easily over-run His Hereditary Countries, and having nominated Count *Wratislau* to go to the King of *Sweden*, to adjust all Differences, that Lord wrote to Count *Piper*, to know whether he should meet with a favourable Reception: But Count *Piper* let him know, "That if he came with Power to give his Master real Satisfaction, he would be welcome; But that if he only came to enter into a Discussion of His *Swedish* Majesty's Pretensions, he might save himself the Trouble of that Journey."

*The Emperor offers to refer it to the Queen of Great Britain.*

THE *Imperial* Court sent Orders, hereupon, to Count *Sinzendorff*, to urge Count *Piper* to declare, what Satisfaction his Master insisted upon, since He refus'd to allow His Minister to discuss it, and to assure him, that the *Emperor* was ready to refer the controverted Points to the Arbitration of the Queen of Great Britain: And here I shall leave this Matter, for the Present.

As nothing happen'd, in the Field, during this Interval, worthy the Reader's Remark; I shall fill up this Chasm, with Part of the Duke's Correspondence, at this Time, concerning other Affairs of Moment; With which I shall interweave what I think farther necessary to say, with Regard to the King of *Sweden*.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, to a Gentleman very much in the good Graces of His Electoral Highness, at Hannover. 1707.

From the Camp, at Meldert, June 1, 1707.

S I R,

“ I HAVE so great Obligation to you, for the News you are pleas'd to send me, that if Time would allow, I should not fail of Acknowledging it regularly myself; But the continual Motions we are in oblige me to beg your Acceptance of my Thanks now, and that you would continue to inform me of whatever you may judge worthy of my Notice.

“ I HAVE heard, with great Satisfaction, the Resolution they have, at Length, taken at the Hague, concerning Mons. de Bothmar's Regiment; And, as I think, it was in a very good Condition when I was with you, I hope it march'd without Delay; Especially as the Enemy is in such a Situation, that, so far from being able to undertake any Siege, we shall rather be oblig'd to spend our Time in Observing their Motions, unless a favourable Opportunity should offer to draw them to a Battle. I leave farther Particular to Mr. Cardonnel, who will from Time to Time, inform you of our Motions.

“ You will, be pleas'd to assure His Electoral Highness of my most humble Respects, and be persuaded of the real Esteem, with which I am, &c.

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

THE

1707.

THE following Pieces are of no less Concern, than the Command of the Army of the Empire.

ANOTHER Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, to the same Gentleman.

From the Camp at Meldert, June 9, 1707.

S I R,

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, to a Gentleman at the Court of Hannover.

I SEND you enclos'd the Extract of a Letter, which I have just received from the Elector Palatine. I beg you would lay it, with all convenient Speed, before the Elector, and His Ministers, that I may, without Delay, know His Highness's Sentiments, as to what is propos'd, with Regard to Himself; Being desirous of governing myself, as well in this Affair, as in every other, in such Manner, as may be most agreeable to your Court. I shall, in the mean Time, inform our Court of the Matter, that I may receive Her Majesty's Commands, which I am perswaded, beforehand, will be entirely conformable to the Wishes of His Electoral Highness, I am, with Truth, &c.

THE Original of this Letter, in French, was sign'd

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

Extract of a Letter from the Elector Palatine to the Duke of Marlborough.

THE Subject of the Letter mention'd above, from the Elector Palatine, the Reader will see by the following Lines of it. *J'ai l'Honneur, Monf. de vous écrire celle-ci, pour vous conjurer, par tout ce que vous est le plus cher en ce monde, d'employer*



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d'employer vôtre haut Credit, et vos bons Offices, tant à la Cour de Vienne, et celle d'Angleterre, que par tout où vous le jugerez nécessaire, pour que le Commandement de l'armée de l'Empire soit confié, sans aucune perte de tems, à l'Electeur d'Hannovre. La Crise où sont aujourd'hui les Affaires de l'Empire, vous fera aisément juger du présent besoin qu'il y a d'y apporter les remèdes convenables, et les plus prompts, dont à mon avis, un des principaux est celui, que je viens de vous suggerer, dans la Personne du dit Electeur. That is, "I have the

"Honour, Sir, to write you this, to conjure you, "by all that is dearest to you in this World, to "employ the great Credit you have, together "with your good Offices, as well at the Courts "of Vienna and England, as where-ever else you "may judge it necessary, that the Command of "the Army of the Empire, be entrusted, without any Loss of Time, to the Elector of Hannover. The Crisis, to which the Affairs of the Empire are, at this Time, reduced, will easily convince you, how necessary it is, at present, to apply proper and speedy Remedies; Of which, in my Opinion, what I now suggest to you, in the Person of the said Elector, is one of the chief.

Of such Importance was the Influence and Credit of our British Hero thought by a Prince and Elector of the Empire, in a Case where the Safety and Welfare of the Germanick Body was so highly concern'd.

THE following is a Translation of the Answer written to his Grace, from Hannover, by Orders of the Elector.

1707.

A Letter to the  
Duke of Marl-  
borough from  
the Court of  
Hannover.

See below.

MY LORD,

Hannover, June 17, 1707.

I RECEIVED the Letter Your Highness ho-  
noured me with on the 9th Instant; And  
was not wanting to shew it immediately to His  
Electoral Highness, Who has commanded  
me to assure You of the Obligation He has to  
You, for communicating a Copy of the Letter  
you wrote to Count Piper, than which, in the  
Opinion of His Highness, and His Ministers,  
nothing could be more effectual. We must  
hope, that Mr. Robinson, acting upon that Foot,  
and under the prudent Directions of Your High-  
ness, may find Means (if any yet remain) to miti-  
gate Matters, and to prevent a Rupture between  
his Imperial Majesty, and the King of Sweden.  
The Elector's Minister, at the Court of Vienna,  
is endeavouring, on his Part, to engage that  
Court to make some Advances to His Swedish  
Majesty; And he does not despair of Success.  
It might be very proper, if Your Highness  
would, likewise, give the same Advice to that  
Court, which cannot fail having a great Regard  
for Your Counsels.

His Electoral Highness has likewise com-  
manded me, to thank Your Highness for the  
Communication of the Elector Palatine's Let-  
ter, concerning the Command of the Army of  
the Empire, and to tell you, that considering  
the present Situation of Affairs, He cannot  
think that those who have any Concern for  
His Glory could advise Him to accept of  
that Command, since the best that can be  
hop'd, on that Side, is to stand on the De-  
fensive. The Elector believes that Matters can-  
not be more speedily redress'd, on that Side,

1707.

“ than by a General, who is actually on the  
 “ Spot, I mean *Monf. de Thungen*, and that the  
 “ first Step, proper to be taken, is to make the  
 “ old *Margrave of Bareith* lay down that Com-  
 “ mand ; And, that done, in the secone Place,  
 “ to detach an immediate Re-inforcement, from  
 “ the Army in *Brabant*, to the Assistance of  
 “ *Monf. de Thungen*. As the *Elector* has Him-  
 “ self written to Your Highness, concerning  
 “ the Necessity of this Re-inforcement, I have  
 “ no more to add, but the Assurances of the  
 “ profound Respect with which I am,

MY LORD, &c.

THE Court of *Vienna* not having yet given  
 the Satisfaction to the King of *Sweden*, which  
 that Monarch insisted upon, his Army still re-  
 main'd in *Saxony*, which gave Occasion to the  
 following Letters.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Duke of Marl-  
 borough to Count Piper.

From the Camp at Meldert, June 6, 1707.

SIR,

“ I DEFER'D writing to you, 'till my Ar-  
 “ rival at the Army, in Hopes of being  
 “ soon able to give you some agreeable News ;  
 “ But since I do not yet find Matters in that  
 “ Situation, which I could have wish'd, I can  
 “ no longer delay begging of you, to tender  
 “ my most humble Respects to the King, and  
 “ to make my most submissive Acknowledg-  
 “ ments agreeable to His Majesty, for all the  
 “ Favours He vouchsaf'd to heap upon me,

A Letter from  
 the Duke of  
 Marlborough  
 to Count Piper.



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“ during my Stay in *Saxony*, from whence I re-  
 “ turn’d, with all Expedition, to *Brussels*. We  
 “ caus’d the Army to be assembled immediately,  
 “ as did, likewise, the Enemy, on their Side ;  
 “ For, taking Advantage of the Treaty in *Italy*,  
 “ they have drawn so many Troops from those  
 “ Parts, that they are come out of their Lines,  
 “ with a pretty large Superiority ; But as the  
 “ Advantage of brave and valiant Troops is on  
 “ our Side, I flatter myself, with the Blessing  
 “ of Heaven on our just Cause, we shall at  
 “ Length, have a successful Campaign.

“ You have, without Doubt, heard of our  
 “ Misfortune in *Spain*, of which (I have yet no  
 “ Particulars from our Side,) as, likewise, of  
 “ that which has happen’d since to the Troops  
 “ of the *Empire*, on the *Rhine*, occasion’d by  
 “ their own Negligence. All this, you will  
 “ easily conceive, gives us a great deal of Un-  
 “ easiness ; But I may frankly own to you, that  
 “ the new Instances of Dissatisfaction, which  
 “ the Court of *Vienna* has so lately given the  
 “ King (*your Master*) is a greater Trouble to  
 “ me, than the latter of these Accidents.  
 “ However, I will please myself with the As-  
 “ surance, that His Majesty’s Moderation will  
 “ prevail, on this Occasion ; For should He  
 “ shew His Resentment, at this Juncture, it  
 “ would prove very fatal to the *High Allies*, as  
 “ well as to all Christendom ; Which I am per-  
 “ suaded is very contrary to His Majesty’s In-  
 “ tentions. The Queen, my Mistress, who  
 “ has nothing more at Heart, than to cultivate  
 “ a perfect Understanding and Friendship with  
 “ the King of *Sweden*, and who has open’d Her  
 “ Mind to Him, without Reserve, will, together  
 “ with all the Rest of the *Allies*, think Her-  
 “ self under

“ under the highest Obligation to His Majesty,  
 “ on that Account : I, therefore, entreat you,  
 “ to favour me with some good News on this  
 “ Head. If I durst flatter myself that His  
 “ Majesty would have the least Regard for my  
 “ most humble Supplications, I would beg of  
 “ you to add those likewise, with the Assurance,  
 “ that He has not a more faithful Servant, nor  
 “ one who would endeavour, to testify a more  
 “ perfect Gratitude for it, by an unbounded  
 “ Offering of myself and Service. In short,  
 “ Sir, all the *Allies* place their Hopes in the  
 “ Goodness and Prudence of the King your  
 “ Master, with an entire Confidence.  
 “ I must add my most humble Thanks to  
 “ you, for all your Civilities, being with the  
 “ most sincere Respect,

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SIR, &c.

*The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.*

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Duke of  
 Marlborough, to a Gentleman at the Court of  
 Hannover.

*From the Camp at Meldert, June, 16. 1707.*

SIR,

“ MATTERS in these Parts being in the same Situation, as well on one  
 “ Side as the other, since my last, I might have  
 “ dispens’d with writing to you by this Oppor-  
 “ tunity, were it not to communicate to you,  
 “ the two enclos’d Copies ; one of a Letter  
 “ written by the Queen (my Mistress) to the  
 “ King of Sweden, and the other of a Letter  
 “ from

*Letter from  
 the Duke of  
 Marlborough,  
 to a Gentleman  
 at the Court of  
 Hannover.*

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“ from Count Sinzendorff to myself. I hope  
 “ His *Electoral* Highness will favourably accept  
 “ of them (together with my most humble  
 “ Respects) the first being written at his Desire,  
 “ and the other in Part concerning Him. I,  
 “ therefore, beg His *Electoral* Highness will  
 “ honour me with his Commands, if He be  
 “ desirous I should add any Thing, to what I  
 “ have already represented to the Queen. I am

SIR, &amp;c.

*The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.*

THE abovementioned Copies were as follows :

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Her Majesty,  
Queen Ann, to the King of Sweden.

SIR, MY BROTHER,

Copy of a Letter  
 from Queen  
 Ann, to the  
 King of Swe-  
 den.

“ I HAVE just heard, with a great Dissatis-  
 “ faction, that the *Imperial* Court has not  
 “ yet terminated, to Your Majesty's Mind,  
 “ all those Things which may have administred  
 “ to you some Cause of Discontent ; Of which  
 “ I should have Reason to apprehend some  
 “ fatal Consequences ; If I were not strongly  
 “ perswaded, that the Zeal which you have  
 “ always shewn, for the two Causes of Religion  
 “ and Liberty, will never suffer you to under-  
 “ take any Thing in Opposition to the *Allies* ;  
 “ who so generously shed their Blood, and lavish  
 “ their Treasures, for the Common Good of  
 “ the Princes of *Europe*, and to preserve a Ba-  
 “ lance of Power so necessary for us all. I,  
 “ therefore, conjure Your Majesty to have a  
 “ Regard



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“ Regard to the present Situation of Publick  
 “ Affairs; And to continue in the same Senti-  
 “ ments, Your Majesty has always profess’d to  
 “ have, with Respect to the Common Cause;  
 “ Especially in those favourable Declarations so  
 “ lately made. I take upon me to employ my  
 “ Offices with the *Emperor*, that He may give  
 “ you a speedy and just Satisfaction, with an  
 “ entire Confidence, that Your Majesty will  
 “ suffer these Differences to be adjusted by my  
 “ Care, and in an amicable Manner. I am,

SIR, MY BROTHER AND NEPHEW,

*Your most affectionate Sister and Aunt,*

Kensington, May,  
 30. O. S. 1707.

ANN, R.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Count Sinzen-  
 dorff to the Duke of Marlborough.

“ I UNDERSTAND, by the Letter Your Copy of a Let-  
 ter from Count  
 Sinzendorff to  
 the Duke of  
 Marlborough.  
 “ Highness was pleas’d to write me, on  
 “ the 23d, of May, the Uneasiness you were  
 “ then under, with Regard to the State of Af-  
 “ fairs on the *Rhine*; Which, without Doubt  
 “ is increas’d, by the Behaviour of the Army  
 “ of the *Empire*, when the Marshal *de Villars*  
 “ pass’d the *Rhine*. I confess, this is a very  
 “ unlucky Accident, which would not have  
 “ happen’d, if we had had a competent Chief at  
 “ the Head of our Troops. Your Highness  
 “ knows, that the first Proposal was to send  
 “ for the Prince of *Savoy*, and that it was  
 “ afterwards thought proper, in *England* and  
 “ *Holland*, to change that Purpose; Tho’ I will  
 “ not

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“ not pretend to say, whether this might not  
 “ have been the most reasonable Project. Count  
 “ *Stabrenberg* was put in the Room of this  
 “ Prince, but immediately this Resolution was  
 “ chang’d; And Thanks be to GOD, the whole  
 “ Court was Witness, that I had no Hand in it.  
 “ After this, it was determin’d to send the Mar-  
 “ shal *de Heister* thither; But his Departure has  
 “ been hitherto delay’d. I am sorry I am  
 “ oblig’d to trouble Your Highness with these  
 “ Particulars; But, in short, there are certain  
 “ Moments at Courts, in which it is impossible  
 “ to put a Stop to, or hinder, those evil Resolu-  
 “ tions, which one frequently has Reason to wish  
 “ otherwise in the Sequel. In this unhappy  
 “ Juncture, I have propos’d the Elector of *Han-*  
 “ *nover* for this Command; Because I believe it  
 “ necessary the Army of the *Empire* should have  
 “ a Chief, whose Birth and personal Merit may  
 “ carry a Weight with them. Besides, this  
 “ Prince has yet spare Troops in his Dominions,  
 “ has Mony, and is of an indefatigable Applica-  
 “ tion. Endeavours have likewise been made to  
 “ surmount certain Difficulties made by some,  
 “ as well with Regard to those Princes who op-  
 “ pose the ninth *Electorate*, as in Consideration  
 “ of several other Reflections: And His *Impe-*  
 “ *rial* Majesty has thought fit to instruct the  
 “ *Elect*or of *Mentz*, to take upon him to make  
 “ this Proposal to the *Elect*or of *Hannover*, and  
 “ that the *Empire* might be dispos’d, at the same  
 “ Time, to approve of this Resolution. What  
 “ now remains, is Your Highness’s Concurrence,  
 “ at the same Time, that the *Queen* and the  
 “ *States General* give theirs. I shall communi-  
 “ cate these Particulars to the Counts *de Gues*  
 “ and *de Gallas*, that they may make the neces-

“ safe

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“ fary Representations. By this Means, I hope,  
 “ the Affairs on the *Rhine* may be retrieved;  
 “ For I cannot be perfuaded, that the Enemy’s  
 “ Army is fo numerous as they make it; We  
 “ have not yet been beaten, and besides the  
 “ Troops of *Hannover*, to the Number of fix  
 “ Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons,  
 “ which would accompany their Prince, more  
 “ Troops may be drawn from the Circle of *West-*  
 “ *phalia*, from *Munster*, and the *Palatinate*, and  
 “ 5000 Men of the Troops of King *Augustus*,  
 “ if the *Queen* and the *States General* should think  
 “ it proper to fend them to the *Rhine*. With  
 “ thefe, it is certain, a confiderable Army may  
 “ be form’d, not far beneath 60,000 Men. I do  
 “ not at all doubt, but *Monfieur de Rechteren*,  
 “ to whom I have communicated this Refolution,  
 “ will inform Your Highnefs, and the *States*, of  
 “ it; And that, before all Things, you will  
 “ confider, that thefe 5,000 Men, of the Troops  
 “ of King *Augustus*, may be employ’d to good  
 “ Advantage on the *Rhine*. I fhall defer, till  
 “ my next, to give Your Highnefs a more am-  
 “ ple Detail of thefe Matters, as well as of the  
 “ Affairs of *Italy* and *Spain*, which I fhall be  
 “ the better able to do, becaufe we fhall be a  
 “ little better inform’d of the Intentions of the  
 “ King of *Sweden*.

I am, &c.

MY LORD DUKE,

Vienna, June 4,

1707

Your Highnefs’s, &c.

Count de Sinzendorff.

THE



1707.



THE two following Pieces shew with what Satisfaction, for the Good of the Common Cause, the Duke of *Marlborough* received the News of the *Electoral* of *Hannover*'s being, at Length, prevail'd upon, to take upon Him the Command of the Army of the *Empire*.

*A Letter from Mr. Cardonnel to a Gentleman of the Court of Hannover.*

*From the Camp at Meldert, June 30, 1707.*

S I R,

*A Letter from Mr. Cardonnel to a Gentleman at Hannover.*

“ YOU will see, by the enclos'd Copy, what the *Electoral* *Palatine* has written to my Lord Duke, who is concern'd he has no Letter from you, to confirm this Resolution of His *Electoral* Highness; Which his Grace sincerely rejoices at. He wishes his Highness all the Success imaginable, and will endeavour to contribute to it, as much as is possible.  
“ WE have nothing new here; Both Camps are in the same Situation: We have Advice, that the *Electoral* of *Bavaria* is sending some of his *Bavarian* Troops, under Command of the Count *d'Arco*, to re-inforce the Marshal *de Villars*. I am, &c.

*Cardonnel.*

EXTRACT of a Letter from the *Electoral* *Palatine* to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

*Extract of a Letter from the Electoral Palatine to the Duke of Marlborough.*

“ AS for the Command of the Army of the *Empire*, the Bishop of *Spiga*, my Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of *Hannover*, has dispatch'd a Messenger to me, who is this Moment arrived, to advise me, that the *Elect*

“ Elector of *Hannover* has not only accepted of  
 “ it, but has, in the most generous Manner ima-  
 “ ginable, offer’d to carry a good Body of  
 “ Troops with him, without burdening the  
 “ *Empire* with any Charge, on that Account  
 “ This gives me by so much the more sensible  
 “ Satisfaction, as we may, from thence, reason-  
 “ ably hope, that the Face of Affairs, in those  
 “ Parts, will soon be chang’d for the better.

THE following two Pieces are Count *Piper’s*  
 Answer to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the  
 King of *Sweden’s* Answer to the Queen.

*The Translation of Count Piper’s Answer to the  
 Duke of Marlborough.*

S I R,

“ I No sooner received the Letter Your High-  
 “ ness has honour’d me with, than I waited  
 “ on His Majesty (the King, my Master) to pay  
 “ Your Compliments to Him; And as He,  
 “ upon every Occasion, gives Marks of His  
 “ particular Esteem for Your Highness; So, in  
 “ this, He shew’d it in a more extraordinary  
 “ Manner. I am, likewise, very sensible of the  
 “ Proofs You are pleas’d to give me of Your  
 “ Friendship, and shall never be wanting to con-  
 “ vince You of my sincere Inclination to render  
 “ You my best Services, as often as it shall be  
 “ in my Power. I beg Your Highness will par-  
 “ don my not answering sooner. Not to men-  
 “ tion other Occupations, the principal Reason  
 “ for my delaying it a little was, that I was  
 “ willing first to sound the King (my Master) as  
 “ to His Sentiments, with Regard to the Sub-  
 “ ject of Dissatisfaction given His Majesty, by  
 “ the

*Count Piper’s  
 Answer to the  
 Duke of Marl-  
 borough.*

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“ the *Emperor*, which make one Part your Letter. All the World must allow, that the Injuries done Him, in divers Places, and at sundry Times, must have very much exasperated Him, and more especially the last instance, in granting the *Muscovites* a free Passage, and all Manner of Conveniency. These Things are all of such a Nature, that, without an actual and sufficient Satisfaction given, the King (my Master) will be oblig’d to seek it Himself, in His *Imperial* Majesty’s Hereditary Dominions. If the *Emperour* were inclin’d to make a just and speedy Reparation of these Injuries, it has been in His Power, by effecting it, to put a Stop to the fatal Consequences, which may otherwise ensue; Especially, as Her Majesty of *Great Britain* has offer’d Her good Offices, to mediate an Accommodation, for which, the King, (my Master) has testified His Acknowledgments. And Your Highness may be assured, that let what will happen, this Event shall make no Change, in the Overtures made You, while here. While Matters are under this uncertain Situation, I have nothing new to advise You, from these Parts. I only wish, that all Your Highness’s Undertakings may tend to the Encrease of your Glory, that You will vouchsafe me the Continuance of your Affection, and be persuaded that I am more than any one,

S I R,

Alt-Ranstadt,  
June 26, 1707.

of the  
Your Highness’s, & my En-  
nanner,  
is this  
Le Comte de M. the



1707.

*The Translation of the King of Sweden's Letter to the Queen.*

MADAM, &c.

“ **A**S Your Majesty, in the Letter You *The King of Sweden's Answer to the Queen.*  
 “ wrote Me, on the 30th of May, seems  
 “ to express some Uneasiness on Account of those  
 “ Occasions of Dissatisfaction, which the *Empe-*  
 “ *rour* has given Me, and offers to employ Your  
 “ good Offices in mediating an Accommodation  
 “ of them, I cannot but gratefully acknowledge  
 “ the Marks Your Majesty is pleased to give  
 “ Me, of Your Zeal and Regard for what con-  
 “ cerns Me. It was much against my Inclina-  
 “ tion, that these Differences ever arose; And  
 “ if an Eye be had to the Manner in which the  
 “ *Emperour* has acted with Regard to Me; It will  
 “ be easy to judge, that, hitherto, the *Imperial*  
 “ Court has been far from being dispos'd to give  
 “ Me any real Satisfaction. On the contrary, it has  
 “ the Appearance, as if They sought to encrease  
 “ the Number of Injuries, by adding others  
 “ more outrageous than the former. Your Ma-  
 “ jesty knows, that after so many Wrongs done  
 “ me, in different Places, and at different Times,  
 “ several Months have elapsed, without my be-  
 “ ing able to obtain the just Satisfaction demand-  
 “ ed; Which gives me Reason to apprehend a  
 “ greater Backwardness for what has happen'd  
 “ anew; Since they could determine, during  
 “ tion & Debates, to suffer the *Muscovites* to  
 “ for my and grant them a free and open Pas-  
 “ willing thro' His *Imperial* Majesty's Dominions;  
 “ to His Majesty's Right I had of reclaim-  
 “ ing them, and contrary to the Hopes given  
 “ me,

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“ me, that they should be delivered into my  
 “ Hands. This alone would be sufficient to jus-  
 “ tify my Animosity and Resentment, if, in De-  
 “ fault of a speedy and adequate Reparation, I  
 “ should be obliged to seek and expect, in the  
 “ *Emperour's* Hereditary Provinces, what no one  
 “ could disapprove in a like Juncture.

I am, &amp;c.

Alt-Ranstadt,  $\frac{2}{3}$  June, 1707.

CHARLES.

Farther De-  
 mands of the  
 King of Swe-  
 den.

THE King of *Sweden* had, in the mean Time, demanded of the *Imperial* Court, as *Prelimina-ries* to the Admission of Count *Wratislau*, as En-  
 voy from the *Emperour*, the Delivering up of Count *Zobor*, and of the *Imperial* Officers, who had hinder'd the Levying of the *Swedish* Re-  
 cruits. This the Court of *Vienna* complied with, and declared, moreover, that the City of *Breslau* should pay 4000 Crowns, to the Widow of a *Swedish* Corporal, who was kill'd in that City, in a Scuffle occasion'd by the Seizure of those Levies: And, upon this, Count *Wratislau* was admitted, as the Reader will see by the following Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the Earl of *Manchester*.

Camp at Meldert, Aug. 4. 1707.

MY LORD,

A Letter from  
 the Duke of  
 Marlborough  
 to the Earl of  
 Manchester.

“ I HAVE the Honour of your Excellency's  
 “ Letter of the 8th of July, from *Venice*.  
 “ am very much oblig'd to you for the  
 “ you give me of what pass'd at th<sup>y</sup> my En-  
 “ *Turin* while you were there. The *Siannover*,  
 “ be sent to *Spain* depend, in a great measure, is this  
 “ upon what the Duke of *Savoy* will be at the

“ do in *Provence*. Here we flatter ourselves,  
 “ his Royal Highness has been before *Toulon*  
 “ these ten Days. It is likely, before this comes  
 “ to Hand, your Excellency will know the Suc-  
 “ cess of that Expedition. I had a Letter, this  
 “ Morning, from Mr. *Robinson*, of the 27th past,  
 “ wherein he tells me Count *Wratislau* arrived  
 “ there the Day before, and that, at his Desire,  
 “ the *Dutch* Minister had a Conference the same  
 “ Evening, with Count *Piper*, which he was to  
 “ report to the King, so that we are still to learn  
 “ what may be the Issue: But four Regiments of  
 “ *Swedish* Horse having actually taking Quarters  
 “ in *Silesia*, gives but a melancholy Prospect.  
 “ We have nothing new in these Parts. I am  
 “ with great Truth, &c.

1707.

MARLBOROUGH.

THIS forc'd Compliance, on the Part of the  
*Imperial* Court, did not, however, give full Sa-  
 tisfaction to the King of *Sweden*, who, upon  
 Count *Wratislau*'s Arrival at *Alt-Ranstadt*, re-  
 fused to admit him to His Audience. This Mi-  
 nister was, therefore, oblig'd to content himself  
 with conferring with Count *Piper*, and Monsieur  
*Hermelin*, concerning the Escape of the *Musco-*  
*vites*, which the *Imperial* Court now thought  
 was the only important Point, that remain'd  
 unadjusted: But they were deceived: For the  
 Protestants of *Silesia*, who had been, in a great  
 measure, divested of the free Exercise of their  
 Religion by the invading Zeal of *Poper*y, having  
 for my late Application to the King of *Swe-*  
 den, the monarch took a Resolution to restore  
 to His Majesty their Rights and Privileges. To this End  
 that He sent the four Regiments of *Swedish*

Count *Wratis-*  
*lau* refus'd Au-  
 dience.

The King of  
*Sweden* multi-  
 plies His De-  
 mands.



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*disb* Horse, mention'd in the above Letter, into that Country, to protect them provisionally; And, this done, He began to multiply His Demands; Of which I shall give the Reader a particular Account, after having premis'd the following Piece, by which he will see what Steps His *Swedish* Majesty took previous to these Demands.

EXTRACT of a Letter from P. Meadows, Esq; to the Earl of Manchester; Dated Vienna, Aug. 20, 1707.

A Letter from  
P. Meadows, Esq;  
to the Earl of  
Manchester.

YOU desire, My Lord, an Account of Count *Wratislau's* Affair. Mr. *Robinson*, our Minister here, who, with the *Dutch* Ministers, has been acting the Part of a Mediator, and who were well satisfied to find the three Points so friendly adjusted, have had a fourth started, and that of no less Consequence than Religion; The King of *Sweden* insisting now, upon the Protestants being restored to the Use and Exercise of their Churches and Religion, in *Silesia*, according to the *Westphalian* Treaty. On this, the Mediators desired three Weeks Time, in which to consult their Governments, and the King granted it: But before half that Time was expired, His Majesty demanded of them, to insist with the *Emperour* upon a direct and positive Assurance; Which they declining, upon their not having received Answers to their Letters on that Subject, His Majesty thank'd them for the Pains they had taken, but declin'd their farther Offices, in plain Words. Thus stands that Matter, never appearing worse. Count *Wratislau* continues still there, yet without having been admitted to

1707.

“ to an Audience of the King. The French  
 “ strengthen themselves here, in Germany, in-  
 “ stead of detaching from their Army, notwith-  
 “ standing some positive Reports we have had  
 “ to the contrary: And I fear, as we are striv-  
 “ ing to stir up the Subjects of France, their In-  
 “ tention is to do the like with the Emperor.  
 “ What Effect that may have here, I cannot  
 “ yet tell: But I am not without my Appre-  
 “ hensions. If the Swede and Villars should act  
 “ by Concert, one may say the Imperial Court  
 “ would be in far greater Danger, than before  
 “ the Battle of Hockstadt.

THE new Demands, made by the King of Swe-  
 den, on the Imperial Court, were:

“ 1. THAT the Emperor should give it under *New Demands*  
 “ His Hand, that He knew nothing of the *of Sweden on*  
 “ March of the 1200 Muscovites, who escap’d *the Emperor.*  
 “ thro’ the Hereditary Countries.

“ 2. THAT He should forthwith decide the  
 “ Affair of the Election of Lubeck, in Favour  
 “ of the Duke, Administrator of Holstein; And  
 “ confirm the Agreement between that House  
 “ and the Chapter, for the two next Genera-  
 “ tions.

“ 3. THAT the Country of Hadeln, on the  
 “ River Elbe be sequestred, into the Hands of  
 “ His Swedish Majesty, till the Right of all the  
 “ Pretenders to it be decided.

“ 4. THAT the Protestant Religion, in Silesia,  
 “ be restored, according to the Treaty of West-  
 “ phalia.

“ 5. THAT His Imperial Majesty should re-  
 “ nounce all Pretences to the Quota, which the  
 “ King of Sweden had not furnish’d during this  
 “ War, and should draw no Consequences from

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“ the Crown of *Sweden*’s not having done Homage for the Dominions they have in the *Empire*, since the Year, 1664. And,  
 “ 6. THAT the whole *Swedish* Army, in their Return, thro’ *Silesia* into *Poland*, should be maintain’d at the *Emperour*’s Charge.

THERE were about this Time certain other Articles handed about, privately, in *Holland*, which, it was insinuated, the King of *Sweden* design’d to propose to the Diet, the chief of which were:

- “ 1. THAT the Elector of *Bavaria* should be restor’d, or, at least his *Electorate* given to the King of *Sweden*, and He be declar’d *Elect*, in His Room, as being His nearest Relation.  
 “ 2. THAT, for the future, the Election of *Emperour* should be alternately out of the three Religions, since the Electoral College was composed of them.  
 “ 3. THAT the *Protestant* Churches should be re-established, in *Silesia*, *Moravia*, *Bohemia*, *Hungaria*, &c. on the same Foot they were in, at the Time of His great Predecessor, *Gustavus Adolphus*: And,  
 “ 4. THAT the King of *Sweden* should have the Sovereignty of the City of *Bremen*.

THESE Articles may perhaps have been forg’d in *France*; But I can hardly believe the King of *Sweden* ever harbour’d the Thoughts of making any such Proposals, at least, after the Assurance given the Duke of *Marlborough*: And, if they are contradictory in themselves; the *Allies* has the Diet of the *Empire*, to do with them, and return, therefore, to the other six Articles.



THESE new Demands were the Subject of several Conferences between the Counts *Wratisslaw* and *Piper*; And the first overlook'd several Formalities, and granted many Points, which the Court of *Vienna* would, at another Time, have rejected. The Confirmation of the Treaty, between the Ducal House of *Gothorp*, and the Chapter of *Lubeck*, in the Year 1647, and the Restoration of the Exercise of the *Protestant* Religion in *Silesia*, were the two Articles which met with the greatest Difficulty: But the Guaranty of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, at Length, removed all Difficulties; And the first of *September*, N. S. every Thing was settled and agreed on. The King of *Sweden* decamp'd from *Alt-Ranstadt*, early the next Morning, and the Treaty being sign'd that very Day, at *Wolkwitz*, the Imperial Minister set out the Day following for *Vienna*. The sixth, the King of *Sweden*, taking *Dresden* in his Way, paid a Visit to King *Augustus*, attended only by 5 or 6 Persons; In which it is hard to say, whether Undauntedness or Imprudence had the greatest Share. The Ratification of the Treaty being deliver'd Him, the twelfth, in *Silesia*, He so hastened His March, that by the 25th, His whole Army had pass'd the *Oder*, and was in the Dominions of *Poland*. And thus this *Phenomenon*, which had put the *High Allies* under great Apprehensions, entirely disappear'd, as a happy Consequence of the Duke of *Marlborough's* prudent and successful Negotiations in *Saxony*: But it is Time I return to the foray, under our *Hero's* Command. were at Length, upon certain Advice, that the *Albermarle* detach'd thirteen Battalions, and back anquadrons, from their Army, towards 5, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, in Concurrence with

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*Occasion new Difficulties.*

*But are remov'd by the Interposition of Great Britain and Holland.*

*A happy Consequence of the Duke of Marlborough's Negotiations in Saxony.*

*The Duke of Marlborough resolves to attack the Enemy.*

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*Dispositions  
made for that  
Purpose.*

*The Confede-  
rate Army de-  
camps.*

with Monsieur d'*Auverquerque*, and the Deputies of the *States*, resolv'd to march from *Meldert* towards *Genap*, in Order to attack the Enemy with less Disadvantage, in their fortified Camp at *Gemblours*. Accordingly, the ninth of *August*, N.S. the Disposition was made, for the Army to pass the *Deule*, at the Abby of *Florival*; And, the same Evening late, Orders were given for the March of the heavy Baggage towards *Brussels*, and the laying of four Bridges over the *Deule*. At the same Time, the Troops which were encamp'd near *Louvain*, under Major-General *Week*, and the Regiment of *Bothmar*, were ordered to march to *Florival*, and the Battalions in *Brussels*, to advance to *Waterloo*. The tenth, in the Morning, the Artillery was commanded to pass the *Deule*, at *St. Joriswert*, and, about three in the Afternoon, the Duke of *Wurtemberg* march'd, with fourteen Squadrons, to *Pieterbais*, with Orders to stay there 'till Morning, to observe the Enemy, and, afterwards, to make the *Rear-Guard*. At four, the whole Army decamp'd from *Meldert*, and, according to the Disposition that had been made, pass'd the *Deule* at *Florival*; And, marching all Night, arrived, the eleventh, at Break of Day, about the Heights of *Waveren*, where they made a short Halt, and then continued their March towards *Genap*, where they encamp'd, with their *Right*, at *Promelles*, and their *Left*, at *Davieres*, having made a March of seven Leagues.

HERE they had the Intelligence, that the Enemy no sooner received Advice, that the Duke of *Wurtemberg* was advancing, with his Detachment, to *Pieterbais*, and that the Army of the *Allies* was in Motion, than they were extremely alarm'd, and immediately ordered their Troops to their Arms.

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Arms. They, likewise, cut down several Trees, in the Roads and Passages which led to their Camp. About Midnight, they got certain Information which Way the *Allies* were moving; Whereupon, they begun their March, with all imaginable Precipitation, towards *Flerus* and *Hespenay*, intending to be, that Evening, at *Gosseliers*, and take Possession of the strong Camp at *Pieton*. The twelfth, in the Morning early, the *Confederate* Generals received Advice, that the *French* Army had made but a short Halt at *Gosseliers*, and were advanced to *Seneff*, about Midnight, the *Electer* of *Bavaria* having taken his Head Quarters in the Castle of *Vanderbeck*, and the Duke de *Vendôme* in the Farm-House of *Rel*, between *Vanderbeck* and *Seneff*, having the River *Pieton* before them.

The Enemy retires with Precipitation.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* and Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, having confer'd together, upon the Receipt of this Advice, it was resolved to march directly to *Nivelle*, in Order to attack the Enemy; And, accordingly, the Army march'd, about one in the Afternoon, and came into that Camp, the same Evening. It was too late to attack the Enemy that Night, the necessary Dispositions were, therefore, made, to do it in the Morning; And, as they had Reason to believe, that the Enemy would attempt to retire, in the Night, in Order to gain the Camp at *Cambron*, all possible Diligence was used to prevent their effecting it. To this End, Count *de Tilly*, with forty Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, which were commanded, under him, by the Earl of *Albermarle*, and the Major-Generals, Count *d'Erbach* and *Rofs*, and a Detachment of between 5, and 6000 Grenadiers, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Scholten*, and Major-General *Zoutland*,

The Duke of Marlborough pursues them.



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land, was ordered to post himself between the two Armies, with the *Left*, at *Corneliz*, and the *Right*, towards the Road, from *Bink* to *Nivelle*; And, in Case the Enemy decamp'd, to fall upon their *Rear*, and keep them in Play, 'till the whole Army could come up. These Troops, notwithstanding they march'd with all possible Dispatch, could not reach their respective Posts before Midnight. The *French*, in the mean Time, foreseeing what was the Duke of *Marlborough's* Design, and perceiving, that it would not be possible for them to avoid an Engagement, if they continued in their Camp, 'till the Morning, resolved to decamp in the Night; That they might, if possible, avoid coming to any Action, with the Army of the *Allies*, the Valour and Experience of whose Generals, and the Courage and Activity of their Soldiers, they very well knew and dreaded.

They retreat, a  
second Time with  
all Privacy.

THEY began to prepare for this second Retreat, about the same Time the *Confederate* Army came to the Camp at *Nivelle*, and about Nine, at Night, their *Left* began to retire towards *Morimont*, without Beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet. The thirteenth, a little before Break of Day, Count *Tilly* advanc'd, with his Detachment, directly to the Enemy's Camp; When he saw their Army in full March, making their Retreat, in very good Order, from Hedge to Hedge, and observ'd the Country to be so difficult, that it would be next to impossible to come at them. He gave immediate Notice of this to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and informed him, that he was marching to endeavour to attack their *Rear*, according to his Orders. Upon this, the Duke detach'd twenty Battalions, and thirty Squadrons, under the Command of General, Count

*Lottum*,

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*Kottum*, to support Count *Tilly*; The Horse being commanded by Lieutenant-General *Dopf*, the *Seur Schulenburg*, and the Earl of *Atblone*, Major-Generals; And the Foot by Lieutenant-General *Pagel* and Major-General *Welderen*.

COUNT *Tilly* march'd, with all possible Speed, and had several Skirmishes with the Enemy's Rear; But having pursued them, three or four Hours, as far as the Plains of *Marimont*, and observing, that it was to no Purpose to fatigue the Troops, he return'd to the Camp. The Country was cut by many deep Roads, which very much favour'd the Enemy's Retreat; For there they posted some of their Infantry, which hinder'd the *Confederate* Horse from making Openings to follow them. The Duke of *Marlborough*, who was advanc'd, with a Detachment, being returned to the Camp, resolved to remain there, that Day, to give the Troops some Repose, after the tiresome March they had made; And because he was in an Uncertainty, whether the Enemy march'd towards their Lines, or to *Cambron*, *Monf. d'Auverquerque* sent one of his Aids de Camp, with 150 Hussars, to post himself on the Hills of the *Great Roulx*, from whence they plainly discover'd the Enemy's March, at about half a League's Distance. That Officer reported, that the *Vanguard* was advanced to *St. Dennis*, having the River *Haisne* behind them, which was confirmed by the Spies, who added, That the Elector of *Bavaria* had his Quarters at *St. Dennis*, and the Duke of *Vendôme*, at *Castiaux*. From this March, the Generals concluded, that the Enemy did not design to retire within their Lines, but rather to possess the advantageous Camp at *Cambron*: Upon which, the *Confederate* Army deamp'd from *Nivelle*, the fourteenth, about

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fix in the Morning; But having, the whole Day, a very violent Rain, which made the Roads almost unpassable, it was very late when the *Right* came to *Soignies*, and the *Left* could not come up 'till the next Morning; Tho' 1,000 Pioneers had been three Days at Work, to repair the Roads, from *Arquennes* to *Soignies*.

*The Enemy suffers extremely in their Retreat.*

THE *Confederate Army* suffered very much in this March; But the Enemy labour'd under infinitely greater Difficulties: For having lain on their Arms, at *St. Dennis*, all Night, the fourteenth, they pursued their March, early the next Morning, with great Precipitation, and in the same Confusion as before, to *Chievres*, where they arrived, at the same Time the *Confederates* came to *Soignies*. This hasty Retreat, besides the Fatigue, occasioned a very great Desertion among the *French*: For their Soldiers having been without Bread, for more than two Days, and without Rest for three, not having Time to put up their Tents between *Senef* and *Chievres*, above 1,000 of them went over to the *Confederate* Camp, and as many more at least to *Brussels*, and other Places. The Enemy was, besides, in Want of all Sorts of Necessaries, during their whole March from *Gemblours*, their Baggage being sent away from thence, with their Artillery, to *Charleroy*, upon the first Motion of their Army to avoid an Engagement.

*Bad Weather obliges the Duke to discontinue the Pursuit.*

THE great Rains, which continued, for some Days, having render'd the Ways wholly unpassable, obliged the Duke of *Marlborough* to give over the Pursuit of the Enemy, and detain'd the *Confederate Army* in the Camp at *Soignies*. The Enemy, in the mean Time, fortified the Avenues to theirs, as well as the Unseasonableness of the Weather would allow them; And tho' their Army was soon after re-inforced, with six Battalions,



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talions, and two Regiments of Horse, from the flying Camp of Count de la Motte; Yet they retired farther beyond the *Marque*, and encamp'd, with their *Right*, at *Pont à Tresin*, and their *Left*, under the Cannon of *Lisle*.

MONS. Rouffet gives us the following Account *The Enemy re-*  
of this their last Retreat. "The *Confederate* treats into their

"Army (says he) left their Camp of *Soignies*, the *Lines*.

"thirty-first of *August*, and march'd directly

"towards the Enemy, who were at *Cambron*.

"The Prince of *Orange*, as General of the *Re-*

"publick, put himself at the Head of the *Dutch*

"Infantry; But the *French* had no sooner Advice

"of this March, than they quitted the Camp of

"*Cambron* with great Precipitation, notwith-

"standing the advantageous Situation, pass'd, at

"Length, the *Scheld*, and retired behind their

"Lines, between *Lisle*, and *Pont à Tresin*. Had

"the *Allies* (continues he) began their March, *The Allies fall*

"an Hour or two sooner, they might have in with their

"fallen upon the *Rear-guard* of the *French* Ar-Rear.

"my, whom they saw following the Body of it.

"The Soldiers of the *Van* of the *Allies* got into

"their Camp, where they found Beer, Wine,

"and several other Things, which the *French* Make some

"had not Time to carry away with them. *Booty.*

THE *Allies*, hereupon, advanced again, the *The Enemy*

seventh of *September*, towards them, and encamp'd, *retreats yet*

with their *Right*, at *Rollegem*, and their *Left*, at *farther.*

*Helebin*, near the *Scheld*, subsisting all this

While on the *French* Territories. The four-

teenth, the Duke of *Marlbrough* had Intelligencer

that the *French* had made a Disposition, to for-

rage the next Morning at *Templeuve*, and the

Village thereabouts; He, therefore, march'd

out, that Morning, by Break of Day, with

20,000 Foot, 5,000 Horse, and twelve Pieces

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*The Duke of Marlborough again attempts, in vain, to bring the Enemy to an Action.*

of Cannon, with a Design, to attack the Guard that cover'd them, and, by that Means, endeavour to bring them to a general Action; But the Enemy, being informed of the Duke's Intention, did not think fit to venture out of their Camp. His Grace, hereupon, ordered his Troops to forrage those Places, that the Enemy might have no farther Benefit from them, which was done without the least Opposition, tho' under the Cannon of *Tournay*, within a League of the Enemy's Camp, and three from that of the *Confederates*; so fearful were the *French* of running any Hazard, tho' with never so visible an Advantage.

*He goes to the Hague.*

THE Duke of *Marlborough* finding it, therefore, impossible, to bring the cautious Duke *de Vendôme*, to an Engagement, their Camp being cover'd with the *Scheld*, and with their Intrenchments, his Grace left the Camp at *Helchin*, the fourth of *October*, N. S. and went for the *Hague*. He arrived there, the sixth, at nine in the Morning, and immediately made a Visit to the *Grand Pensionary*, and *Monf. de Slingerland*, Secretary of the Council of State. The same Afternoon,

*Confers with the Deputies of the States.*

of his Grace had a Conference, with the Deputies of the *States General*, wherein he communicated the Orders he had received from the Queen of *Great Britain*, his Mistress, to repair to *Frankfort*, and to confer with the *Electors* of *Mentz* and *Hannover*, about the Operations of the next Campaign. The next Morning, his Grace had another Conference, with those Deputies, and, in the Evening, set out for the Army, to give the necessary Orders for their marching into Winter-Quarters.

*Returns to the Army.*

IMMEDIATELY after his Arrival there, on the tenth, the Troops which were design'd for the Garrisons of *Menin*, *Courtray* and *Oudenarde*,

went

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went into those Places ; And, the next Day, the Army came to *Petigheim*, with a Design to pass the *Scheld* at *Gauvre* ; But the Rains continuing, with such Violence, as to render the passing there impracticable for the Horse, the Foot encamp'd, the twelfth, with the *Right*, at *Steyle*, and the *Left*, at *Aspre*, and pass'd the River, the thirteenth, at *Gauvre* ; His Grace advancing, with the Horse and Dragoons, to *Zwinbaerde*. The same Day, the Foot continued their March, thro' *Ghent* to *Westrem* ; And, the next Day, the whole Army came to *Asche*, where they continued, 'till they heard, that the *French Army* separated the twentieth ; Upon which all the Confederate Troops went into the respective Winter-Quarters which were assign'd them, being much the same as they had been the Year before.

Both Armies separate and go into Winter-Quarters.

THE fifteenth, the Duke of *Marlbrough* set out for *Germany*, in the Morning, lay that Night at *Liere*, the next at *Grave*, the seventeenth at *Wesel*, and the eighteenth at *Dusseldorp* ; His Grace having altered his intended *Rout*, upon a Report of several *French Parties* being pass'd the *Rhine*, which was confirmed at *Grave*, and this was the Reason of his taking this last City, in his Way. The nineteenth, the Duke was met by the *Electoꝛ Palatine*, at *Bruck*, about a League from his Castle of *Bansberg*, where his *Electoꝛal Highness* entertained his Grace with a splendid Dinner, under a very magnificent *Persian Tent* ; After which, he continued, about twenty Miles, to *Waert*, being conducted thither, by the *Palatine Guards*. The twentieth, the Duke lay at *Limburg*, on the *Laune*, and, the twenty-first, reach'd *Francfort*. His Grace found the *Electoꝛ of Hannover* (our late most Gracious Sovereign, King *George I.*) who had been prevailed upon

The Duke of Marlborough goes to Germany.

Is entertained by the Electoꝛ Palatine,

Arrives at Francfort.

upon



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Has several  
Conferences  
with the Elec-  
tors of Mentz  
and Hannover.

upon to command the Army on the *Rhine*, this Summer, and at whose Instances, this Interview was appointed, arrived before him, as was likewise the *Elector of Mentz*.

THEY had several Conferences together, but nothing could be concluded, 'till Count *Wratislau*, the *Emperour's Plenipotentiary*, arrived there, the seven and twentieth; Nor, indeed, then neither; Because the latter declared he was not fully instructed: Whereupon the Conferences broke off, and, on the nine and twentieth, the two *Electors of Mentz and Hannover*, set out, from *Francfort*, the first for his Residence, and the second for the *Imperial Army*; The Duke of *Marlborough* departing, at the same Time, for the *Hague*, whither he was attended by Count *Wratislau*, and arrived there, the third of November.

Returns to the  
Hague.

Reflections cast  
upon the Duke of  
Marlborough  
by a late Au-  
thor, answer'd.

A late *Dutch Writer*, who has pretended to give the Publick a Continuation of *Rapin's History of England* (tho' never two Works were more unlike) and who, upon all Occasions, shews an Inclination, if he could but find Subject, to bespatter the Character of our *Hero*, endeavours to draw Arguments, from this Journey, for that End. As the Paragraph is pretty singular, tho' there is little else in it, I shall divert the Reader with a Translation of it.

“ THE Duke of *Marlborough* (says my Author)  
“ was desirous to make himself amends for the lit-  
“ tle Success of this Campaign. He acted with the  
“ Consent, but not at the Desire, of Their High  
“ Mightinesses. The 21<sup>st</sup> of *October*, he repair'd  
“ to *Francfort*, accompanied by *Monf. de Gelder-*  
“ *malsen*, to confer with the *Electors of Hannover*  
“ and *Mentz*, Count *Wratislau*, the *Imperial Mi-*  
“ nister, and several Princes and Deputies of the  
“ *Circies*