



*His Serene and
Victorious Highness Eugene
Prince of Savoy & Piedmont Marquis
de Saluces and Generalissimo of
the Armies of his Catholick and
Imperial Majesty Charles
VII. &c. &c. &c.*

THE
MILITARY HISTORY

Of His SERENE HIGHNESS

Prince **EUGENE** of *Savoy*,

Now **GENERALISSIMO** of the *Imperial Army*.

As also of His GRACE the late

Duke of **MARLBOROUGH**

PRINCE of the **ROMAN EMPIRE**,

And of His SERENE HIGHNESS the

Prince of **NASSAU-FRIEZLAND**,

FATHER to his most Serene Highness the PRINCE of **ORANGE**.

CONTAINING

A particular Description of all the principal Transactions of the **LAST WAR**, and of all the **BATTLES, SIEGES, &c.** in which their HIGHNESSES of **SAVOY** and **FRIEZLAND** commanded, in Conjunction with that glorious and ever-successful **GENERAL**.

Together with

MEMOIRS of the **LIFE** of **PRINCE EUGENE**, from his leaving the Court of *France*, and entering himself a Volontier in the **EMPEROR'S** Service, to his being made Commander in Chief of the *Imperial ARMIES*.

Written in *French* by **M. DUMONT**, Baron of *Carelsbroon*, and Historiographer to the present *Emperor* and by **Mr. ROUSSET**: and now faithfully translated into *English*

By **PAUL CHAMBERLEN**, Gent.

The Whole embellished and illustrated with a large Variety of whole Sheet **COPPER-PLATES**, taken from the original Designs, and engraven by the very best Hand, representing all the **BATTLES** and **SIEGES**, in which those **GENERALS** were concerned, which is not attempted by any other.

L O N D O N

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MDCCLXXXVI.



T H E

P R E F A C E.



BEFORE we enter upon an Undertaking so extensive, so useful, and so entertaining, as that we now offer to the Publick, it may not be amiss to give them some Account what they may expect to meet with in this Work. The Title, indeed, seems to promise no more, than the Military History of those three Heroes, whose illustrious Names adorn it; but our Readers will find yet other Things well worthy of their Perusal in this Performance. Great as they were, and as One of them still is, we shall not confine ourselves to their Actions alone, without taking Notice of others, engaged in Defence of the same glorious Cause, (*viz.* the Defence of *Liberty* against *Turks*, and *Christians* worse than *Turks*) who, tho' they may be a little eclipsed, if put in Competition with our Heroes, (especially the two first of them) do nevertheless make a shining Figure in History, and will seldom fail to draw our Attention whenever they appear upon the Stage.

Our History, therefore, will not be a bare Relation of some particular Battles, Sieges, and other martial Exploits, independent on each other, but a continued and well connected Work, which will not only comprehend all the last War, but Part of that which immediately preceded it; in a Word, all the Campaigns wherein Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Prince of *Nassau-Friesland* were personally present.

In giving an accurate and impartial Account of these, would it not be unpardonable, to pass over in Silence, so many great Generals, as there distinguished themselves, by their extraordinary Courage, and consummate Experience in the Art of War? Not to mention his late Majesty, then Elector of *Hanover*, the present King of *Sweden*, then Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, the Prince of *Anhalt Dessau*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, the gallant and generous *Auverquerque*, the Counts *Tilly* and *Hompesch*, with the Generals *Lottum*, *Schuylemberg*, and other illustrious Foreigners. Can we speak of the immortal Actions to which *Italy*, *Flanders*, *Brabant*, the *Danube*, the *Rhine*, and the *Moselle*, have been Witnesses, and not mention those *British* Heroes the Lords *Cutts*, *Galway*, *Orkney*, *Arnyle*, *Cadogan*, *Stairs* and *Cobham*, with the Generals *Webb*, *Murray*, and many others, whose Names do Honour to their Country, and whose glorious Actions will never be forgotten nor omitted?

In the Description of the Battles, Sieges, &c. that occur in this Work, Recourte has not only been had to the Relations published on both Sides,

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Sides, but several of the Generals, (not excepting even Prince *Eugene* himself) have been consulted, and press'd even to being troublesome, by Messieurs *Dumont* and *Roussset*, to procure the best and most impartial Intelligence. Besides this the several Campaigns are connected by some Transitions drawn from the Situation of Affairs, and in order to qualify the Dryness that is inseparable from an interrupted Relation of Battles, Sieges, Marches, Counter-marches, and Incampments, the principal Incidents of the Lives of our Heroes are interwoven therein.

Having premised thus much concerning the Work it self, we shall next say something concerning Messieurs *Dumont* and *Roussset*, the Authors of the *French History*, from which our Translation is taken.

The first of these Gentlemen is Historiographer to the present Emperor; wherefore we may reasonably suppose, by the Place he enjoys, that he neither wanted Ability, nor any Light necessary for such an Undertaking, having free Access to whatever Letters or Papers he could desire, that were in the Archives of the Imperial Court, besides a constant Correspondence with divers of the Generals. The second, Mr. *Roussset*, served in several Campaigns, and having been a Soldier himself, must necessarily be a much properer Person to write a Military History, than one who never saw an Army; Besides this he was an Eye-witness to many of the Actions of which he gives an Account. Mr. *Dumont's* Performance begins with the second Relation of the Battle of *Zenta*, and is continued down to the memorable Battle of *Belgrade* in 1717, which concludes the first Part, that is, the first Volume of the *French*.

Mr. *Roussset* takes in not only the whole second Volume, but those Memoirs of Prince *Eugene's* Life, which are previous to the second Description of the Battle of *Zenta*, and were added as a Supplement to the Original; but they are here interwoven into the Body of the Work, to make the whole more uniform.

As to the Battle pieces, &c. wherewith our Book is embellish'd, they are taken from the Original Engravings of the Sieur *Huchtenburg*, a celebrated Master of Battle-Painting, who work'd many Years under the famous *Le Brun*, and *Vandermeulen* at the *Gobelins* at *Paris*. 'This Gentleman, a Man of an establish'd Reputation, and 'one whose Performances are in the highest Esteem, not only invented the Designs, but first painted them in Colours upon Canvas, and 'afterwards sketch'd and engrav'd them upon Copper.' We flatter ourselves, therefore, as ours are exactly taken from so eminent a Master, and done by the very best Hands, that they will meet with a suitable Reception, especially as no more than Three-pence is demanded for each whole Sheet Battle-Piece, &c.

We have now given an Account of the whole Scope of our Undertaking, wherefore nothing now remains but to submit that, and our Translation to the impartial Reader, desiring his Encouragement no longer than he finds we deserve it.

George Reeves



THE
MILITARY HISTORY

OF

Prince EUGENE of SAVOY, &c.



HEROES have ever had an indisputable Title to the Admiration of the Publick. Even the most civiliz'd Nations have easily made a Transition from the Admiration of them to Adoration. From hence comes that Profusion of Subaltern Gods, whose Names have been transmitted down to us by the Heathens, with the great Actions wherein their Heroism consisted, and which were like so many Steps, by which they mounted the Ascent to Immortality. Such were *Hercules*, *Theseus*, *Castor*, *Pollux*, and

many others, to whom *Greece* and *Rome* have erected Altars.

HEROES, as Etymologists say, derive that Title from the Attention with which they watch over the Preservation of Mankind: This is the Signification of the *Hebrew* Word whence they have their Name. Ought we then to wonder that Mankind concern themselves, so much about the Actions of those extraordinary Men, whom Providence seems to have raised up from Time to Time, to revenge the Wrongs done to Society, and exterminate those who are the Disturbers thereof? It is true, Society reap'd all the Advantage of these glorious Actions; but can it be justly said that the Heroes Designs were to serve Society? That was always the first Aim of their Undertakings, but a well or ill-grounded Glory was the End to which they tended. The Publick reap'd the Advantage, so much the better; but it was not for the Publick they labour'd.

NEVERTHELESS, as we are very ingenious at flattering ourselves, nothing is more natural than the Opinion that has prevail'd of the Disinterestedness of these Heroes. But when Things were examined at the Tribunal of Reason and Equity, Abundance of Rhodomantade was found on one Side in the Enterprizes of these Heroes, and Abundance of Injustice on the other. What Name can one give to the Expedition of *Jason*, who pass'd over into *Colchis* to make War against the Elements themselves, and in a manner, against all Nature? Can any Thing be more of the Bully? Can any Thing be a more crying Injustice than the Enterprize of *Hercules* against the *Amazons*? What Difference had they either with *Hercules*, or the King of *Athens* his Tyrant? Nevertheless he takes the Flower of *Greece*, and goes out of *Wanntonness* 250 Leagues in Quest of a Nation he hardly knows by Name, and which he only knew by the

The MILITARY HISTORY of ;

Valour that render'd them praise-worthy. Wherefore it may be said, there are two Sorts of Heroes; the one truly deserving of the Rank to which their great Actions have rais'd them, and the others meriting only the Scorn and Contempt of Mankind: Such was *Alexander*, such was *Cesar*; Ambition alone, destitute even of the Shadow of Justice, was the Guide they blindly followed. The Publick have an equal Interest in knowing the Character and Actions of these Heroes; the Good to imitate them, and propose them to their Youth as Examples to be followed; the Bad, to forewarn them of the Vices, which have been fatal to them.

THE Face of Things is changed with our Religion; we no longer make Gods of our Heroes, but nothing forbids our looking upon them as illustrious Patterns, whom it is commendable to follow: Wherefore nothing is more profitable, or even more necessary, than to transmit their heroick Actions, with all their Circumstances to the latest Posterity. The Heroes, the great Captains, whose Actions we undertake to relate, have no Tincture of that Injustice, and Ambition, which have stain'd the History of a *Hercules*, and an *Alexander*. We don't see them march to invade the Dominions of a Prince from whom they have received no Insult; we don't see them, elate with their Victories, carry on the War from Province to Province, and complain that the World is too little. If they make War, it is to deliver their Country from Oppression; it is to revenge the Insults and Injustice done their Sovereigns.

Pr. Eugene's
Descent.

THE first of the three Great Captains, whose Battles we undertake to describe, is the most serene Prince *EUGENE* of *Savoy*, the greatest General, and most artful Politician that the Age has seen; his Name discovers his Royal Origin. *Charles Emanuel I.* Duke of *Savoy*, King of *Cyprus*, &c. Great Grandfather to the present K. of *Sardinia*, who now reigns so gloriously, had ten Children by *Katherine* of *Austria*, Daughter to *Philip II.* K. of *Spain*. The fifth of this Prince's Sons was *Thomas Francis*, Prince of *Carignan*, so celebrated in the History of his Time, that *France* and *Spain* disputed for the Advantage of fixing him in their Party. This Prince, the Stem of the Princes of *Carignan*, married *Mary* of *Bourbon*, Daughter and Heiress to the Count de *Soissons*, Prince of the Blood, Peer and Great Master of *France*, by whom he had, among other Children, *Eugene Maurice* of *Savoy*, Count de *Soissons*, Colonel of the *Swiss* Guards, Governor of *Champagne* and *Brie*, &c. who married *Olympia de Mancini*, Niece to Cardinal *Mazarine*. He had by her eight Children, among others the Hero, whose great Actions make Part of these two Volumes; descended, as may be seen, of three of the most August Houses in *Europe*, those of *Bourbon*, *Austria*, and *Savoy*; but so great in himself, that it might be made a Question, whether he has not added more Glory to that illustrious Extraction, than he derived from it by his Birth.

The Countess of *Soissons*
Eugene's Mother,
banish'd
France.

THE Countess of *Soissons*, Prince *Eugene's* Mother, having drawn upon her the Displeasure of *Louis XIV.* by whom she had been beloved, or rather adored, for having been concern'd in a Court Intrigue, designed to remove *Mademoiselle de la Valiere*; the Resentment of that Prince, or rather of those who govern'd him, extended to the whole Family: And other Intrigues arising from thence, the Countess was banish'd after the Death of her Husband, and the Count de *Soissons*, her eldest Son, being involved in his Mother's Misfortune, was deprived of a Pension of ten Thousand Crowns *per Annum*, upon a frivolous Pretence. This is the Origin of the Displeasure Prince *Eugene* conceived against *France*, in whose Bosom he was born.

NEVERTHELESS *Louis XIV.* took care of his Education, and it was such as was suitable to a Prince of his Rank: His Father, before his Death, had even obtained for him a considerable Abbey, with the View of advancing him in the Church, and procuring him a Cardinal's Hat; for it must be remembered, he was the youngest of five Princes whom the Count de *Soissons* had by his Spouse. But the young *Eugene* found not in himself any Inclination for the idle and slothful Life of an Abbot or Cardinal; he was born for a more active and laborious Kind of Life: in a Word, all his Inclinations prompt ed him to the Art of War. He never dissembled this, but took Advantage of the

PRINCE EUGENE of Savoy, &c.

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the first Opportunity to declare it to the King, and begg'd him earnestly to confer on him some Post in the Army. But that Prince, tho' he was fond of War, and Warriors, refused him this Favour, on divers Pretences, the one more frivolous than the other; sometimes because he was of too tender a Constitution, and sometimes because there being no War, it was the more difficult to find him a Post that was suitable to his Dignity. But the young Abbot, full of Fire and Wit, saw but too plainly it was only refused him, because it was resolved to ruin his Family, and sacrifice it to a chimerical Policy; wherefore he sought an Opportunity of leaving a Country, which was so ungrateful to him.

SUCH a one soon presented. The *Turks* having declared War against the Emperor, made a rapid Progress in *Hungary*, and even threatened to besiege *Vienna* it self, as they afterwards actually did. The Horror *Christians* have for the Name of the *Turk*, inspired all *Christendom* with Compassion for the State to which the House of *Austria* was reduced; and as much an Enemy as *France* was to the *Imperial* Family, a Sort of Decency would not permit her to detain such of her Subjects as had a Mind to go to their Assistance. Several Lords of the Court took this generous Resolution; among others, the Prince of *Conti*, with his Brother the Duke of *Roche-sur-yon*, who afterwards aspired to the Crown of *Poland*; the Prince of *Turenne*, Son to the Duke of *Crequi*, and Nephew to the great *Turenne*; with divers other Volunteers of Quality, which made them a Sort of Court; and among which was Prince *Eugene*, their Cousin, then between Sixteen and Seventeen. His eldest Brother, the Count de *Soissons*, with Prince *Philip*, had already withdrawn out of the Kingdom; and had found Employment at the Court of *Vienna*.

THESE Princes before-mentioned had made the Campaign in *Hungary* in 1685, and had been at the Taking of *Neubasel*, and the Battle of *Gran*; and it was on their Return to the next Year's Campaign that Prince *Eugene* had followed them. But the King having changed his Mind as to the Leave he had given them, *Santrailles* was sent after them, who had the Address to persuade them to prefer Obedience to the King's Orders, to all the Glory they might have acquired in this second Campaign. The Prince of *Savoy* alone cou'd not bear the Thoughts of turning back; but told the other Princes, *That for their Parts they cou'd not well avoid obeying and returning to Court, where they would always shine in an exalted Rank, and enjoy a splendid Estate; but that for his Part he was condemned to seek his Fortune.* Wherefore he pursued his Journey, and repaired to the *Imperial* Army to his Brother, who had there the Command of a Regiment of Horse. There it was that finding himself, as it were, in his proper Sphere, he let slip no Opportunity of signalizing that Courage and Valour that was innate in his Blood.

THUS it was that *France* lost, or rather delivered to her Enemies, the greatest Captain *Europe* has admired in this Age; and one whom nevertheless she had the Honour of having born in her Bosom. Thus it was that this Prince enter'd into the Service of the House of *Austria*, to which he has ever since continued constantly devoted; and to which he has render'd those important Services which are the Subject of the greatest Part of these two Volumes. Were we to follow this Prince in all the Actions wherein he signalized himself before he attained to the Command in Chief, it would be writing a continued History of Prince *Eugene's* Life, and not a Relation of his Victories; we will content our selves therefore with giving an Account of the Origin of the three Wars in which that Prince has acquired so much Glory.

THE Emperor *Leopold*, who reign'd at the Time when Prince *Eugene* devoted himself to the House of *Austria*, had render'd himself highly praiseworthy by his Piety and Clemency; he was esteem'd the best Prince in *Europe*, and one who would not be the Author of any Injury to another. Perhaps there never was a Sovereign of a more peaceable Temper; nevertheless his long Reign was in a manner, but one continual War, the first and principal Cause of which was the Policy and Ambition of the Court of *France*; fomented by an incomprehensible Jealousy they had conceived of the House of *Austria*, in both its *German* and its *Spanish* Branches. This is a Fact known by all *Europe*, and which *Louis XIV.* confess'd with Sorrow at the Point of Death. From thence

Prince Eugene leaves France.

The Emperor Leopold reigned 48 Years from 1658, to 1705.

thence proceeded all the Intrigues wherein he engaged to humble, and even to destroy that House, if it had been in his Power. The War, during which Prince *Eugene* retired to the Court of *Vienna*, was one of these Master-pieces of *Lewis XIV's* Politicks.

The Origin
of the Trou-
bles in Hun-
gary.

HUNGARY is a vast Kingdom, near 150 Leagues both in Length and Breadth; besides this, it is a Country that abounds in all Things; Oxen, Sheep, Horses, Corn, Fish, Fruit, Metals, &c. in a Word, it is a true terrestrial Paradise. It was peopled in Proportion, and had great Numbers of Nobility, as well as Tradesmen and Peasants. This Kingdom had been elective 526 Years, that is, from St. *Stephen*, under 36 Kings or Queens, till the Time of *Ferdinand I.* Brother to *Charles V.*, who succeeded in 1526 to King *Louis II.* This Crown had before then been in the Possession of the House of *Austria*, upon the Heads of *Sigismund*, and *Albert the Magnanimous*, from the Year 1385 to 1440, but they had not an Opportunity to render it hereditary in their Families, which *Ferdinand* did. From that Time *Hungary* has been a dreadful Scene of Troubles, Divisions, Conspiracies, and Civil Wars; that courageous People not being able to inure themselves tamely to seeing the Clergy, and the *Germans*, deprive them of their Substance, their Religion, their Liberty, and their Privileges.

THESE Acts of Injustice ought frequently to be ascribed not so much to the Sovereign, as to his Ministers. I will not pretend to decide the Matter in Favour of the *Hungarians*, nor against the Ministry of the Court of *Vienna*. I know how dear and pretious the Privileges, Rights, Religion, and Liberties of a People are to them: I know how often very powerful Princes have interposed their Intercession in Behalf of the *Hungarians*: But I know likewise that a Monarch, who is at a Distance from his Dominions, does not see what passes there; he sees only through the Eyes of his Ministers, who generally have the Cunning to take Advantage of his Ignorance, and their own Credit with him; and always have the Address to keep at a Distance from their Prince, those who might bring to his Ears the Cries of his People, the unhappy Victims of their Avarice, or their Ambition.

Count Jekeli
flies to the
Porte for
Refuge.

HOWEVER that be, this Kingdom was hardly under the Dominion of the *August House of Austria*, before it was torn in Pieces by Revolts, Conspiracies, and Civil Wars. We will not enter into the Particulars of all the Commotions from the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century; it is sufficient to remark that Prince *Tekeli* having succeeded to *Serini*, *Nadafti*, *Frangipani*, *Tattenbach*, *Ragotski*, &c. and not being able either to compel the Court of *Vienna*, to reinstate the *Hungarians* in their Privileges, and the Enjoyment of their Religion, or to defend those whose Leader he had declared himself, retired under the Protection of the *Porte*, to which he was powerfully recommended by the Court of *France*, who have always the Art, to retain every where in their Interests, those Instruments they make Use of, at all Times, and in all Places, to attain their Ends.

TEKELI was not unserviceable to them; he kept alive the Flames of Division amongst the *Hungarians*; and the *Porte*, which had engag'd to protect them, after having crowned *Tekeli*, took from thence an Occasion to send an Army upon the *Danube*, whose whole Progress we shall not describe. It was so great that the *Ottoman* came and besieged *Vienna*; and that Capital of the *Austrian* Dominions, would have been obliged to surrender to three hundred thousand *Turks* who invested it, had it not been for the speedy Relief it received from the valiant *Sobieski* King of *Poland*, and from the Electors of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*. These were the Heroes under whom Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* first drew his Sword, against the Enemies of the *Christian* Name. The Defeat that attended the Raising of that famous Siege, was followed by many Advantages, which the *Imperialists* gained over the *Ottomans*, in the several Campaigns from the Year 1684 to 1688. Prince *Eugene* never left *Hungary* during this whole War; but constantly served at the Head of the Regiment of *Savoy*, which the Emperor had given him, under the Dukes of *Lorraine* and *Bavaria*, and under the Prince of *Baden*. He was present at the Siege of *Gran*, and at the Battle before *Buda*, where, at the Head of his Regiment, he carried off the

Artillery

• PRINCE EUGENE of Savoy, &c; •

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Artillery of the *Turks* in their Retreat; and however unfortunate the Siege of *Buda* proved to the *Imperialists*, the Prince acquired great Reputation there, and even was wounded in the Arm. In 1685, he was under the Duke of *Lorraine* at the Battle of *Gran*, where his General was so much charm'd with his Intrepidity, and the Proofs he gave of an Experience not to be found in an Officer of twenty two Years of Age, that on his Return from the Campaign, he told the Emperor, as he presented the Prince to him, *I take the Liberty to assure your Majesty, this young Savoyard will be one Day the greatest Captain of his Age*: The Event has shown the Duke of *Lorraine* was either a good Judge of Merit, or else that he spoke prophetically.

The Duke of Lorraine prophesied of Prince Eugene.

THE Campaign of 1686 was famous for the Siege of *Buda*, which the *Imperialists* began again with better Fortune than in 1684. His serene Highness served there, with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, in the Elector of *Bavaria's* Attack. It is well known that they were the Troops of this Attack, animated by those three Princes, who enter'd first into that Fortrefs, where all were put to the Sword, whatever Efforts Prince *Eugene* made to save the Life of the brave *Seraskier*, who had so well defended that City. How worthy of Admiration was it to see an Officer but twenty three Years old, that is, at an Age when Men are all Fire and Impetuosity, cry out like *Cæsar*, in the Midst of a Victory, *parce Civibus*; and carry his Esteem for Valour so far as even to respect it in his Enemies! For he saved the Life of the *Aga* of the *Janizaries*, and gave a Charge to his Grenadiers to spare the *Seraskier*, but the latter would not survive the Loss of his City. After this Campaign, the Prince had the Charge of the Troops, which went into Winter-Quarters.

Buda besieged and taken.

THE Campaign of 1687 was famous for the Battle of *Mohatz*, where the *Grand Vizier* in Person commanded the *Turkish* Army, which he had encamp'd advantageously, and cover'd with a strong Intrenchment. It was forced, however, by the Dukes of *Lorraine* and *Bavaria*, and Prince *Eugene* having enter'd one of the first into the Enemies Camp, carried off the *Crescent*, and set up the *Imperial Eagle*; a glorious Action! which procured him the Honour of being chosen to bear the News; and give a Relation of the Victory, to the Emperor, with which that Monarch was so well pleased, that he made the Prince a Present of his Picture set with Diamonds.

Prince Eugene carries off the Turkish Crescent, and sets up the Imperial Eagle at the Battle of Mohatz.

OUR young Hero distinguish'd himself no less during the Campaign of 1688, which was but one continued Series of Conquests, till the Army arrived at the Gates of *Belgrade*, the Bulwark of the *Ottoman* Empire. It was resolved to besiege it; the Duke of *Bavaria* had the Charge of this Enterprize, on Account of the Duke of *Lorraine's* being then sick; and he would always have Prince *Eugene* with him to assist him with his Counsel. Accordingly it may be said the Taking of this Fortrefs was owing to this young General; by the Discovery he made of a Place, which open'd a free Passage towards the Castle.

Belgrade besieged and taken.

THIS is the School wherein this Hero of our Times served his Apprenticeship to the Art of War. After this, will any one be astonished to see him hereafter heap Trophies upon Trophies, as often as he has appeared at the Head of the *Imperial* Armies against the *Turks*, and in a Country where he had learnt, at their Expence, the Art of conquering them?

THE Scene changed in 1689 both with his serene Highness, and with all Europe. *Louis XIV.*, either jealous of the Emperor's Aggrandizement, or thinking it Time to take Advantage of the Weakness to which a long War must necessarily have reduced that Monarch, broke the Truce of 1684, and sent the *Dauphin* to lay Siege to *Philipsburgh*. His most *Christian* Majesty inform'd the Publick of his Reasons for so doing, by a long Manifesto, the chief Article of which was, that his *Imperial* Majesty had resolved to conclude a Peace with the *Turks*, in Order to turn his Arms afterwards against *France*. As a Proof of this, it was alledg'd, that his *Imperial* Majesty had apply'd himself to make new Leagues against *France*, from the Moment of his ratifying the Truce, as was apparent by the Treaty of *Augsburgh*; that he had rejected the Proposal for converting the Truce into a Peace; and that it was by Agreement the Elector *Palatine* had refused the Satisfaction due to the Dutchess of *Orleans*, for her Right to the *Palatine* Succession, &c. It was not very difficult to re-

Louis IV broke the Truce with the Emperor.

such frivolous Accusations, but Reason determines nothing among Princes when, once they have Arms in their Hands. Each of them immediately applies himself to gaining over *Allies*: *Spain*, and the *United Provinces*, with whom *France* also fought a Quarrel, soon joined with the Emperor; and the Revolution of *Great-Britain* drew that Crown indirectly into the same Alliance, into which she enter'd afterwards in Good Earnest, and of which her new King, the intrepid *William III.* became the Soul, and first Mover. As the Designs of *France* aim'd against all her Neighbours, and she seemed resolved to make War at the same Time in *Germany*, the *Low-Countries*, towards the *Pyrenean Mountains*, and towards the *Alps*, the Emperor endeavoured to procure himself Allies in all those different Parts of *Europe*, to the End he might, by their Assistance, give *France* a considerable Diversion; which might leave him at Liberty, to employ yet some Time longer, the greatest Part of his Forces, if not to drive the *Ottomans* out of *Europe*, (as might have happened after so many Victories) at least to oblige them to consent to a Peace, that might be advantageous to the House of *Austria*.

Prince Eugene sent to negotiate an Alliance with the Court of Savoy.

To this End a powerful Ally in *Italy* might be of great Service. The Pope had a thousand Reasons to declare against *France*; but the Assistance that might have been had from *Innocent XI.* was of small Consequence. It was more natural for the Emperor to address himself to the Duke of *Savoy*. There was never a Prince in *Italy* who had more Cause to be dissatisfied with the Court of *France*; they had not treated him as a Sovereign, but as a Vassal, and kept him in a Subjection, that could not but be very insupportable, to such a Prince as *Victor Amadeus*. The Emperor therefore judg'd that no Body could be more successful Intercessor than Prince Eugene, to prevail on that Duke, his Relation, to join with his Imperial Majesty and his Allies, to set Bounds to the Ambition of *France*. Whatever Desire Prince Eugene had to serve under the Prince of *Baden* in *Hungary*, whilst the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Lorraine* were sent to the *Rhine*, it was necessary to comply with the Pleasure of the Emperor, who judg'd him more proper than any one, to facilitate the Design on which the Abbot *Grimani* had been sent to *Turin*. Thus behold him, at the Age of twenty-six, cover'd with the Laurels of *Mars*, employ'd in a Negotiation, at a Court, which was then reckoned the School of Politicks. He succeeded therein, and the Duke of *Savoy* enter'd into the Alliance against the most *Christian* King. It must be confessed, however, that the Conduct of the *French* Ministry to *Victor Amadeus*, determined him as much, or more than either his Inclination for the House of *Austria*, or the Advantages he might expect from this Alliance.

France sends 12000 Men into Savoy under M. de Catinat.

ALTHOUGH the Motive of this Negotiation was pretended to be to regulate some Differences concerning certain Fiefs in the Territories of *Montferrat*, the Court of *France* were not deceived by it. Whether they thought these Negotiations had been carried farther than they were, or whether the least Motions, made without their Knowledge, were suspected by them, in a Prince whom they had till then kept under Restraint, they took the Resolution to make a Body of between 10 and 12,000 Men advance that Way, under the Command of *M. de Catinat*, on Pretence of the Armaments in the *Milaneze*; but in Reality with Design to keep his Royal Highness in so absolute a Subjection, that the Power of *France* became formidable to all *Italy*.

He posts his Troops in the Neighbourhood of Turin.

M. de Catinat having accordingly made his Troops advance, as if to go into the *Milaneze*, posted himself on a sudden in the Neighbourhood of *Turin*, and discover'd that the Motive of his Coming related directly to his Royal Highness; of whom he demanded, as his first Proposal, 3000 of his Troops, as a Sort of Equivalent for the Assistance he had given the Emperor, by aiding him with the Money he had paid for the Fiefs he had purchased: This *France* made pass for an Act contrary to the Neutrality, at least this was the Pretence, wherefore the King demanded these 3000 Men as Hostages for his good Behaviour. The Duke of *Savoy* was not a little surprized at this Demand, which tended to disarm him, and exposed him, if comply'd with, to submit to yet harder Terms, or to run himself into greater Danger if refused. They had allowed him but twice 24 Hours to come to a Resolution, and he was in

no Condition to oppose the Force with which he was threatned. He determin'd then in this so urgent Perplexity, to endeavour to deliver himself from it, or at least to delay it for some Time, by the Means of a Negotiation.

M. de Catinat having drawn some Promises from his Royal Highness, made as if he would have pass'd on to the *Milaneze*; but after having seiz'd on the Bridge of *Carignan* on the *Po*, where he left 1000 Dragoons to guard it, he march'd back again immediately, and return'd to the Charge. Hereupon Commissaries were sent to him to ask what he demanded more. He reply'd he knew what he had to do, and that he was there to expect their Answer within 24 Hours, after which he had Orders to act. So many different Accounts have been given of this Negotiation, that it is evident it was never positively known, what the Promises required and given were. What is certain is, that his Royal Highness gain'd this Point, to have the Negotiation prolong'd during a whole Month by divers Couriers who were dispatch'd to *France*, either with Explanations, or else with new Proposals: And this made it believed, that M. de Catinat either had not such precise Orders to act in Case of Delay, or that his Orders being conditional, he imagin'd in the present State of Affairs, that his Royal Highness could never extricate himself from the melancholy State to which he was reduced but by submitting; and that therefore the Method of an Accommodation would be more proper on all Sides than that of Hostilities, the Consequences of which might be equally dangerous, by drawing the War into a neighbouring Country, and by raising *France* up new Enemies, instead of the Advantage she propos'd to gain by a new Treaty.

M. de Catinat seizes on the Bridge of Carignan

HOWEVER that be, his Royal Highness gain'd Time by this Means, which he could not have done by a Refusal, and in the mean While he made it his whole Care to put his Fortresses in a State of Defence, particularly the Citadel of *Turin*, to have his Militia in Readiness in Case of Necessity, and to send at the same Time to his Neighbours and Allies, to apprize them of his Danger. It was observ'd in particular, that his Ambassador to the *Swiss* Cantons, opened himself to the Diet in a very urgent Manner, laying before them the melancholy Condition of the Prince his Master, by the sudden Invasion of the *French*, even at the very Time when they express'd the most Friendship to his Royal Highness, as he shew'd them by Letters from the Court of *France*, received almost at the same Instant when the *French* Troops had invest'd him in his Capital. Count *Cazati*, the *Spanish* Ambassador, did not forget to exaggerate this Action, and to second the Sollicitations of the Ambassador of *Savoy*, who, on his Side, deliver'd himself in such moving, tho' decent Terms, with Regard to the most *Christian* King, that the whole Assembly were affected with them, and dispos'd to interest themselves in Behalf of his Royal Highness, whose Neighbourhood engag'd them so strongly to defend him.

The Duke of Savoy gains Time by entering into a Negotiation.

THINGS were in this Posture when the last Resolutions of the Court of *France* were brought by M. de Catinat's Nephew, in the Beginning of *June*. That General then acquainted the Marquis de *Ferrero*, who went to him in the Name of his Royal Highness, that the King's Intention was not only to have the 3000 Men, but the Citadel of *Turin* also, and the City of *Verrue*. Notwithstanding his Royal Highness was very far from consenting to such a Proposal, which left him no other Course to take than to have Recourse to Arms, there were yet several more Journeys backward and forward, because that Prince expected some News, and besides he still gain'd somewhat by Delays. He caus'd it then to be represented to M. de Catinat, that the Proposals made to him were too hard, to leave any Possibility for their being accepted with Honour by a Sovereign; and that there was no Probability he cou'd ever consent to see himself thus dispossest of the Capital of his Dominions. But M. de Catinat insisting upon it, and pressing to have a positive Answer from his Royal Highness, who had just received the News he expected, summon'd his Council with Intent to come to an ultimate Resolution. It was there determin'd to keep no longer any Measures with M. de Catinat, but to send him Orders to retire immediately out of his Royal Highness's Dominions, and to make Satisfaction for the Damage his Troops had done therein. That General was then surpriz'd in his Turn, to find that all the Delays he had allowed the Duke to make, had terminat'd in so

France demands 3000 Men and the Citadel of Turin, &c.

vigorous

Duke of Savoy comes to an open Rupture with France

All his Subjects approve of it.

The Vaudois re-established in their Country.

M. de Catinat raises Contributions in Savoy, &c.

vigorous a Resolution. He had received a Courier from M. *Amelot* Ambassador in *Switzerland*, almost at the same Time that his Royal Highness had one from his Ambassador. He made therefore several Attempts to renew the Treaty; and all the Accounts of that Time specify, that he was willing to have receded in some Measure from his first Demands, which had been consented to and modify'd by his Royal Highness; but Things were too far advanced, to have Recourse again to so unequal a Treaty, which nothing but Force could have obliged any Prince to submit to. A Month's Time had produced Alterations in the Motives both to Hope and Fear, and consequently had done the same in the Disposition of Mens Minds. Things came at last then to an open and declared Rupture.

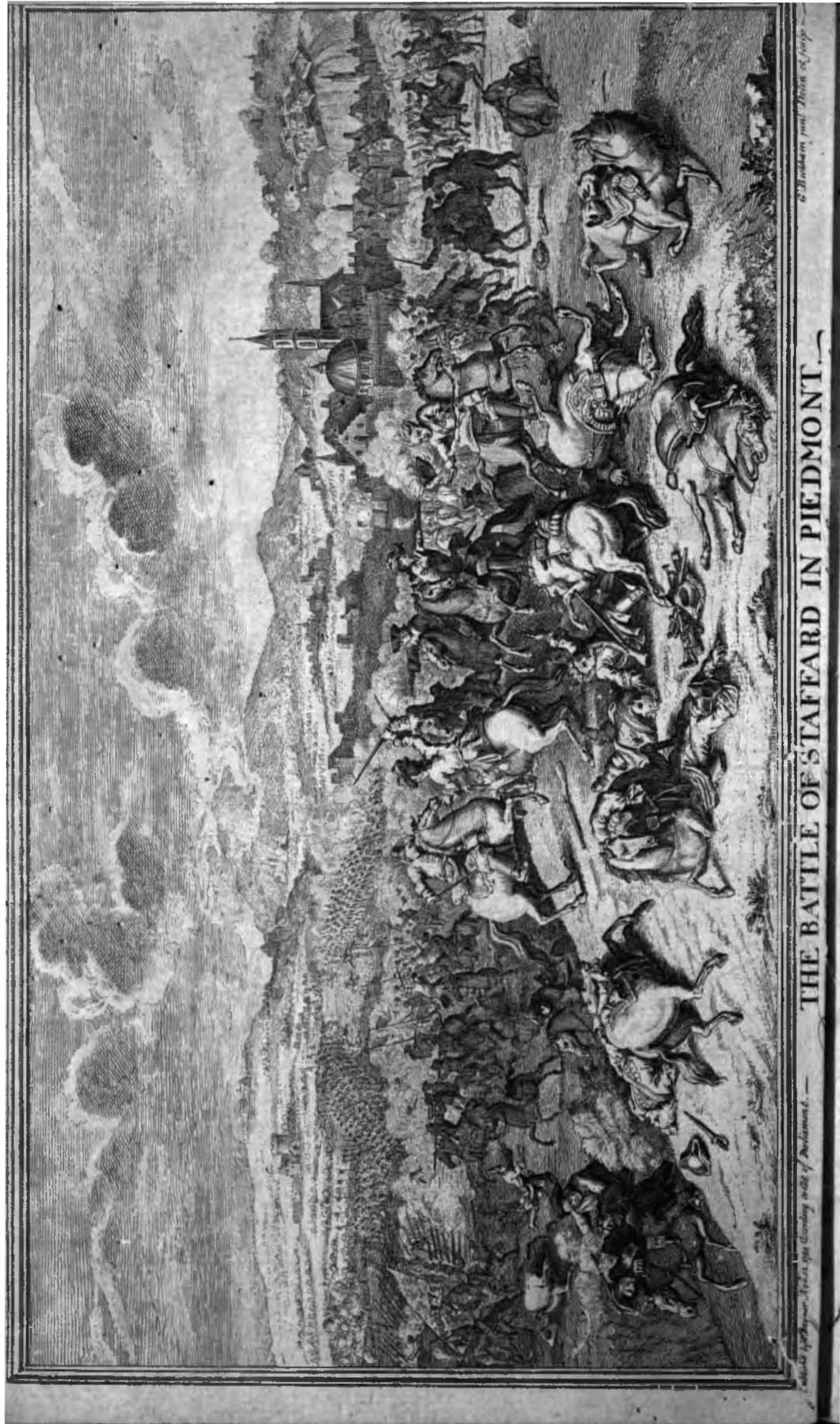
THIS Resolution was no sooner taken by his Royal Highness, than he had the Satisfaction to see it applauded and embraced with Joy by all his People, who testify'd they were ready to spend their Lives and Fortunes in their Prince's Service. The Ecclesiasticks, the Nobility, the Tradesmen, and the Militia, strove all who should be forwardest to shew their Zeal and Ardour for executing his Orders. Immediately Couriers were dispatch'd to different Places, to carry this News, which was of such vast Importance, to all the Allies; at the same Time Care was taken to provide all Things necessary for the Security of the principal Towns, and for the arming of the Militia, till the Arrival of Succours, to drive the *French* from the Posts they possess'd in a Country entirely open. I will not say it was owing to the prudent Counsel of Prince *Eugene*, that an unfortunate People, whom they call in *France*, *Barbets*, but who are better known by the Name of *Vaudois*, were re-established in their Abode, from whence the Duke of *Savoy* had concurr'd with *France* to extirpate them. That Duke had been guilty of a great Over-sight, in complying in this Respect with the Insinuations, of the Court of *France*, who only sought to destroy the *Vaudois*, in Order to deprive the Court of *Turin* of a Support which the *French* dreaded. Whatever was the Motive of the Expulsion of these People, the Motive of their being re-establish'd was to oppose them to *France*; perhaps it might in Prince *Eugene* be a Piece of Advice dictated by good Policy, or perhaps he might be prompted to it by Humanity and Compassion.

I SHALL not enter here into the Particulars of all the angry Actions done by the Court of *France*, when they heard the Course the Duke of *Savoy* had taken; in what Manner they clapt a Guard upon his Ambassadors, and imprison'd that Prince's Subjects in all the Cities in *France*; we must see what was done by Prince *Eugene*.

M. de *Catinat* began Hostilities by raising Contributions wherever it was in his Power; *Carmagnole* was tax'd at 50,000 *Livres*, and *Turin* at 120000. The *French* Army quitted *Brianne*, where they had incamped for some Time, and where they were observed by the Forces of his Royal Highness, and went and encamp'd within half a League of *Cahours*, a little Town with a Castle, situated between *Villefranche* and *Saluces*, in a Plain within a Mile of the *Po*. The Works that had been made for the Defence of this Place were so trifling, that the Enemy made themselves Masters of them with only two Detachments of between 7 and 800 Men each, and 4 Pieces of Cannon, which immediately ruined the Intrenchments, broke the Gate, and made a Breach in the Wall 30 Toises wide. There was in the Town but one Detachment of regular Troops, commanded by some Officers of the Regiment of *Montferrat*, with some Militia, and a few *Vaudois*. This Garrison however stood firm at the Breach, and afterwards retired to a neighbouring Mountain, where there was a sort of natural Intrenchment. The *French* General, elate with such an important Conquest, deliver'd this miserable Town up to be plunder'd, and afterwards had it inhumanly set on Fire. He would have been hard put to it to give a Reason for this Action, which others might term a Piece of Barbarity.

THE Duke of *Savoy*, being inform'd that *Cahours* was attack'd, detached the Marquis de *Parelle*, a Marshal de *Camp*, with 6000 Men, both regular Troops, Militia, and *Vaudois*, to relieve that Place; but that General, having found it taken, directed his March, unknown to M. de *Catinat*, by the Mountains, towards the Valley of *Lucerne*, with Design there to surround the Mar-

puis



— *after the battle of Staffard, 1794, during the war of the French Revolution* —

THE BATTLE OF STAFFARD IN PIEDMONT.

— *after the battle of Staffard, 1794, during the war of the French Revolution* —

quis *de Feuquieres*. This Motion made very seasonably, obliged the *French* to abandon that Valley, after having blown up some Forts, and having been driven from Post to Post by the *Vaudois*, and the Troops of his Royal Highness. Upon the Advice that Prince received, of the melancholy Condition to which *M. de Feuquieres* was reduced, he did not question his being lost, which induced him to leave his Camp at *Villefranche*, and pass the *Po* over three several Bridges: This Motion gave Rise to the Battle of *Staffarde*, where Prince *Eugene* distinguish'd himself so eminently. *M. de Feuquieres*, maintaining a running Fight from Post to Post, was constantly followed by *M. de Parelle*, until the former had rejoined *M. de Catinat*. The Duke of Savoy decamps from Villefranche

THAT General, being informed of the Duke of *Savoy's* Motions quitted his Camp *des Hoquets*, near *Cabours*, after having provided his Army with Provisions for ten Days, with a Resolution either to force *Saluces*, or to oblige his Royal Highness to come to a Battle; having received Orders from his Court, to endeavour to engage him, before he shou'd be re-inforced with the Troops he expected. *Saluces* was not in a Condition to make any long Resistance; wherefore the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, not doubting but *M. de Catinat* had a Design upon that City, made their Dispositions to relieve it. Is followed by M. de Catinat.

They set forward then on their March, and kept by the Side of the Enemy as much as they cou'd, but maintain'd always the Advantage of the Ground, and concealed from them the Disposition of their Army, which consisted of the Troops and Militia of his Royal Highness, some *Spanish* Regiments, and one Corps commanded by Prince *Eugene*. This Army always march'd in such a Manner, that they kept Rivers and Morasses which cover'd their Right, between them and the *French* Army; the Left being supported by the *Po*, and some Marshes formed by the Overflowing of that River: Insomuch that *M. de Catinat* having been informed of their March, and advancing himself in Person to reconnoitre them, cou'd never compass his Intent the whole Day; so that being uncertain whether all his Royal Highness's Army were on their March, or whether there were only some Detachments to fall upon his Rear, he made some Troops which had march'd foremost repass the *Po*.

IN the mean While, their Highnesses of *Savoy* and the Marquis *de Parelle*, drew up their Army in Battalia, with all the Advantages of the Ground; all the Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, both those of *Savoy*, *Spain*, and Prince *Eugene* form'd the first Line, on the Right of which were the Infantry posted in Cassines; and round about, and on the Left, they lined the Hedges on the Side of a Morass, from whence they defended the Battalions which were in the Morass and the Battalions that were in the Plain. These Infantry had some Pieces of Cannon in their Front, besides a Ditch difficult to be passed, which was half a Gun-shot before them, towards the Enemy. The second Line was stretched out farther, and the Horse were there intermingled with the Foot, and posted in such a Manner as to take the Place of the first Line, if it should be necessary, and if that Line could gain Ground of the *French*. All the Cassines and Hedges were lined with Soldiers, which left not the Enemy the Liberty of advancing upon our Centre, without being exposed between two Fires, which they cou'd not avoid. This Disposition was to supply the Want of Troops, for *M. de Catinat*, whom the Marquis *de Feuquieres* had rejoined, was twice as strong as the *Piedmontese* Army, and had with him a Multitude of General Officers, who were in all Places, where their Presence was wanted, at one and the same Time. The Disposition of the Army of the Allies.

THE March, and Order of Battle of our Army, held *M. de Catinat* in a continual Uneasiness, and he was all the while on Horseback till the Action began. He discover'd, without any Difficulty, the excellent Disposition of his Royal Highness's Army, as soon as he cou'd approach it, which he cou'd not do without making all the Horse and Dragoons of his Right Wing advance. He cou'd not help thinking this Disposition to be apprehended; for where our Infantry were not cover'd with Hedges, they had before them a Rampart of *Chevaux-de-Frise*, after the Manner of the *Germans*, and had he not been sensible he was much the strongest, since he had 18 Battalions, and 43 Squadrons; whereas his Royal Highness had no more than 12 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons, The Battle of Staffarde.

he wou'd never have dared venture to attack him. The Onset began on our Left. Count *Medavi* advanced with two Battallions, which were immediately sustained by two others, to drive away the Infantry, and the Peasants we had in the Morass. They were received with a terrible Fire, which was what they had foreseen; and while these four Battallions kept our Infantry employ'd in the Morass, their Main Body advanced without Fear of being set upon in Flank. The Enemy observ'd the same Conduct towards our Left in the Cassines. The Action there was very hot and obstinate for near two Hours, before they cou'd make themselves Masters of the two foremost Cassines. During this, his Highness Prince *Eugene* was continually seen giving Orders, and making those Battallions advance in Time, that were to support the foremost; in short, he was every where, and was seen in an Instant both on the Right, and on the Left, providing Remedies for all Things. If the Enemy had obstinately persisted any longer in attacking the Left, the Affair wou'd soon have been decided in our Favour; but observing the Mistake they had committed, they immediately retriev'd it, by making the whole second Line advance, with Design to render the Action more general, because their Cannon, posted on the Right, and on the Left, so that their Shot cross'd each other, having very much annoy'd our Cavalry, had oblig'd us to retire to a larger Spot of Ground, possess'd by our Infantry. As the Enemy were the most numerous, fresh Troops continually succeeded the others, and tho' our Fire did not slacken, it was necessary to give Way to the Numbers, who had taken Possession of the Hedges, that border'd upon the Morasses. The Enemy then made their Cannon advance to the very Place where ours had been posted before, and their Battallions succeeding each other, charged with such Fury, after they had no longer any Thing to apprehend on their Flanks, that our Generals cou'd not rally our Infantry; Part of which saved themselves in the Woods on the Left, whilst those on the Right threw themselves into the Morasses near the Abbey of *Staffarde*, and our Cavalry were driven beyond the *Po*. However, the Infantry which had retired to the Woods, assisted Prince *Eugene* in securing the Retreat of the Army. His Highness placed himself at the Head of the Duke of *Savoy's* Guards and *Gendarmes*, with whom he form'd the Rear, with an admirable Courage and Conduct; insomuch that being supported by the Foot in the Woods and Morasses, who made a continual Firing, the Enemies Squadrons durst not pursue, much less attack them. The Enemy being left Masters of the Field of Battle, pass'd the Night there. Nevertheless the Victory cost them dear, since they lost there as many Men as we. It was reckoned we lost about 3000 Men both kill'd and Prisoners. Amongst the first were the Marquis *de Beuil*, and the Son of the Viceroy of *Naples*; amongst the last were the Marquis *de Louvigny*, with Messieurs *de Monasterol* and *de Fouville*. His Royal Highness, who was at the Head of his Army as long as the Action lasted, was very near being taken off by a Cannon-Ball during the Retreat. Prince *Eugene* gather'd together the Remains of the Army at *Moret*, from whence he march'd by *Carignano* to *Carignan*.

The Allies
forced to
give way.

The Loss of
the Battle
follow'd by
that of all
Savoy and
the Marquis-
sate of *Susa*.

THE Loss of this Battle, where nevertheless Prince *Eugene* acquir'd so much Glory, was follow'd by that of *Savoy*, and the Marquisate of *Susa*; however, the Garrison of the Castle of *Susa* oblig'd M. *de Gatinat* to grant them an honourable Capitulation, and the Count *de Loze*, who commanded therein, gain'd some Reputation by it. Whilst he was defending himself there, the Enemy had the Boldness, to send 400 Horse from *Pignerol*, with each of them a Foot Soldier behind him, who advanced to *Rivoli* near *Turin*. The Peasants having inform'd the Duke of *Savoy* of this, Prince *Eugene* put himself at the Head of a Detachment of German Horse, with some *Piedmonteze* Foot, and posted himself in a Place by which the French Detachment were to pass in their Return. He charg'd them with so much Order and Courage, that he oblig'd them to abandon the Booty they had carried off from the Pillage of *Rivoli*, and to betake themselves to Flight through the Woods, after having left above 200 dead upon the Spot, without reckoning the Prisoners and Deserters, insomuch that very few of them got back again to *Pignerol*.

THE Success of the next Campaign (1691) was pretty various: At the Beginning the *French* cou'd not fail of deriving some Advantage from their Success in the former Campaign; but the Scene changed on a Sudden, and after having taken *Suza*, *Voillane*, and *Carmagnole*, and having plunder'd *Rivoli*, they miscarried before *Comi*, by the Address and fine Conduct of his Highness Prince *Eugene*.

M. de Catinat had commanded *M. de Fenquieres*, with a Detachment of 10,000 Men, both Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, to invest *Comi*, a rich trading Town, distant 25 Miles from *Carmagnole*, between the *Sture* and the *Gesso*, a Situation which renders it pretty strong. The Count *de Rouere* commanded a Garrison therein of 500 of the Militia of *Mondovi*, and about 700 *Vauduis*, or *French* Refugees. An Attempt was made, as soon as the *French* General's Design upon that Place was known, to throw some regular Troops into it, but it cou'd not be effected; nevertheless the Governor sustained the Siege with Courage. *M. de Catinat* sent fresh Troops from Time to Time to *M. de Fenquieres*, who batter'd the Town with fourteen Pieces of Cannon, and four Mortar-Pieces, so that he might have had it at an easy Rate, the Garrison being hardly sufficient to man all the Works. For although the Fortification is simple, consisting but of one Wall, a *Fosse*, and a cover'd Way; this Wall is defended by seven Bastions, three Ravelins, and a Horn-Work, without reckoning the Castle which is at the End, and on that Side where the *Sture* and *Gesso* meet. It is easy judging that with but 1200 Men, it is hardly possible to do any more than guard so many Works; nevertheless they husbanded the Garrison so well, that they were able to make some Sallies, wherein *M. de Julien*, at the Head of the *French* Refugees, distinguish'd himself very much. But these Efforts were fruitless enough against the Enemy, who were already Masters of the cover'd Way, where they had rais'd a Battery, from whence they made a large Breach. By good Fortune the Marquis *de Crenan*, happening to discover at that Time, that the Marquis *de Prussati* held a Correspondence with a *German* General, with Intent to deliver up *Casal* to him, had him arrested, and demanded a Re-inforcement of *M. de Catinat*. Hereupon he ordered *M. de Fenquieres* to carry the Marquis *de Crenan* four Battallions, and a Regiment of Dragoons; wherefore that General intrusted *M. de Bulonde* with the Care of the Siege, and he storm'd the Town in Hopes of carrying it by open Force, but was repulsed with the Loss of above 800 Men: However this Advantage wou'd not have prevented the Taking of this important Place, had it not been for a Stratagem, which was thought on by Prince *Eugene*, whom the Duke of *Savoy* had sent with 4000 Men, to throw into the Town a Supply of 100 Mules laden with Ammunition and Provision, and some Troops. The Marquis *de Parelle* was to support Prince *Eugene*. *Catinat* was acquainted with his Serene Highness's Design, at the same Time that the Count *de Rouere* was informed thereof likewise. The *French* General immediately gave Advice of all to *M. de Bulonde*, whom he order'd not to stir out of his Lines, assuring him of Assistance. The Governor of the Place, with Intent to facilitate Prince *Eugene*'s Design, being perswaded that the *French* were fatigued with the Assault, and with the Rains which had fallen afterwards, made three Sallies successively, one in the Morning, the other at Noon, and the third at Night, with more Success than he had hoped for, since he ruin'd Part of the Besiegers Works. It was after this Action that a Peasant, prepared for that Purpose by Prince *Eugene*, was brought to the Marquis *de Bulonde*: He had about him a Letter to the Count *de Rouere*, to whom his Highness sent Word, that in two Days at farthest, he wou'd attack the Enemy with 5000 Horse, and 6000 Foot; he informed him also how he should behave himself during the Action, to fall upon the Rear, whilst he wou'd charge them in Front. The Countryman, well instructed, acquainted the Marquis *de Bulonde*, that the Governor had already received a Message of the same Nature from another, and that he had given Notice of it to Prince *Eugene* by firing a Cannon.

The French miscarry before Comi, thro' the Address of Prince Eugene.

THE Parties *Bulonde* had sent out for Intelligence, bringing him all Word, about the same Time, that Prince *Eugene* was actually on full March; he held a Council of War; and his own Opinion, which was, that it wou'd be better to retire, than to stay till they should be forced to it, was followed; upon

M. de Bulonde egregiously out-witted by the said Prince.

which

Lewis XVI.
affects to
make a Jest
of it to
Louvois.

which he raised the Siege with so much Precipitation and Disorder, that he left behind in his Camp 400 sick and wounded Soldiers, with 50 Officers, (whom the Peasants knock'd on the Head,) some Pieces of Cannon, two Mortars, 300 Bombs, 700 Hand-Grenado's, 1500 Bullets, with some Powder, Tents, Mules, and Waggons. In a Word, this Siege cost the French 4000 Men in ten Days, and Prince Eugene had the Glory of making them raise it, without endangering one single Man: And tho' Louis XIV. laugh'd at Louvois, who was inconsolable for this Disappointment, telling him: "You are mightily dejected for a very small Matter; one may plainly see you have been too much used to good Success; as for me, who remember having seen the Spaniards in Paris, I am not so easily cast down": Nevertheless he caused the Marquis de Bulonde to be arrested, in order to give an Account of this shameful and precipitated Retreat, and never employed him afterwards.

The Army
of the Allies
considerably
reinforced.

PRINCE Eugene then enter'd the Town, who acknowledg'd him for their Deliverer; and after liberally rewarding the Garrison, returned victorious to rejoin the Body of the Army. 'Twas about this Time the Succours arriv'd in Piedmont, which Prince Eugene had been at Vienna to solicit, during the Army's last being in Winter-Quarters, and which the Emperor had promised. They consisted of 15000 Imperial Troops, both Horse and Foot, commanded by General Caraffa, the Counts Taff, and Palfi, and the Princes of Savoy and Commerci, and of 5000 Bavarians led by the Elector of Bavaria, who was to be Commander in Chief. On making a general Review of the whole Army, it was found to amount to 47000 Men, which divided into three Bodies. The first of 20,000 Men, most Part Germans, was commanded by the Elector of Bavaria, Count Caraffa, and Prince Eugene: The second, composed of the Piedmontese and Spanish Troops, with some Swiss and Germans, were under the Conduct of the Duke of Savoy, and the Marquis de Parelle; and the brave Duke of Schomberg led the Vaudois, and the French Refugees.

Catinat
forced to
retire be-
fore them.

ON the first Motion made by this Army, when they left Carignan, where they had been review'd, M. de Catinat, who was apprehensive for Saluces, maintain'd a running Fight, and Prince Eugene, ever active, fell upon his Rear with 500 Imperial Dragoons, who cut in Pieces three Squadrons, so that scarce a Man escaped: He even struck a Terror into the Main Body, who sought their Safety in a precipitated March.

Carmagnola
besieged and
taken.

OUR Army advanced to Ville-Franche; and as M. de Catinat had retired under the Cannon of Saluces two Leagues and a half from thence, where he intrench'd himself to the very Teeth, (if we may use that Expression). We were posted between him and Carmagnole; where, since he had taken it, he had lodg'd his Magazines; after having the Fortifications repaired and augmented, and having built a Sluce upon the Po, to convey the Water round the Town. On its having been proposed by Prince Eugene, it was resolved in a Council of War, held at Ville-Franche, to besiege Carmagnole, the Taking of which wou'd either deliver Turin, and all the Places adjacent, from the troublesome Neighbourhood of that Hostile Garrison, or the Siege give an Opportunity of engaging Catinat in an Action if he should attempt to relieve it. The Prince himself had the Charge of this Expedition, all being persuaded that no Body cou'd execute it better than he who had propos'd it. He took with him but 1500 Cavalry, with which he invested Carmagnole on the 27th of September; and all the Army pass'd the Po to cover the Siege, and post themselves between that Place and Saluces. The Elector of Bavaria, and Duke of Savoy, came then before the Town with the Troops appointed to carry on the Siege, and after having taken a View of it, they began by ruining the Sluce of the Po. On the 31st the Trenches were open'd, and three Attacks form'd; one carry'd on by the Germans, a second by the Piedmontese, and the third by the Spaniards. As soon as the Artillery that was necessary, consisting of 26 Cannon, and 8 Mortar-Pieces, had been received from Turin, the Batteries were erected, and were ready on the 7th of October. On the 6th the Spaniards had carried a Redoubt near the Counterscarp, where they had made a Lodgment. On the 8th the Artillery began to play on all Sides, but much Powder was not spent; for about Noon the Enemy beat a Parley, and sent Hostages in order

der to Capitulate. The rest of the Day pass'd in regulating the Conditions, and the next Morning the Capitulation was signed; by Virtue of which the Garrison, commanded by M. Du Pleffis Belliev, were to go out with Arms and Baggage, and all the Men to be conducted to Pignerol; whither M. de Catinat had retired, abandoning Saluces, Saffano, and Sauffiano, for Fear our Army, after taking Carmagnole, shou'd return to Ville-Francoise, and posting themselves between Pignerol, and Saluces, shou'd entirely cut off his Retreat on that Side. There was found in Carmagnole, which cost but 80 Men kill'd, and 150 wounded, 20 Cannon, some Mortar-Pieces, a great Number of Bombs and Carcasses, 13000 Sacks of Corn, and a prodigious Quantity of Ammunition and Provision. This Conquest facilitated that of Rivoli and Veillane, which return'd to their Subjection to their former Master, so that the Allies were able to take their Winter-Quarters in Piedmont, having thus oblig'd the French to repass the Mountains.

THE Duke of Savoy, weary of seeing his Dominions a Prey to the Enemy, form'd the Design, in order to deliver himself from their troublesome Company, to carry the War into the French Territories. His Royal Highness concert-ed this great Enterprize with Prince Eugene; and engaged his Highness to carry the Plan himself to Vienna, to get the Emperor's Approbation of it, and obtain some additional Succours, with such Orders as might prevent a Misunder-standing like that of the last Campaign; which wou'd have been yet more suc-cessful, if the German, Spanish, and Savoyard Generals had agreed better to-gether.

Duke of Savoy forms a Design to carry the War into France.

IT was not at all difficult for Prince Eugene to get the Emperor's Approbation to a Design of such Importance, and one from whence the common Cause cou'd not fail of deriving a considerable Advantage, by the Diversion it wou'd cause: For it was not be doubted that France wou'd immediately weaken her other Armies, either to reinforce that in Savoy, or to form a new One in Dauphiné, and Provence, which might secure her Frontiers from any Invasion. Neverthe-less this did not happen, because M. de Catinat either did not dive into, or pretended not to have dived into this Design of the Duke of Savoy, and Prince Eugene.

It is Ap-proved of by the Emperor

THE most prudent Measures had been taken on all Sides, for the Campaign 1692. The Army was to be drawn together betimes; the Vaudois were to disco-ver Passages unknown till then; and the Spaniards had promised to send their Fleet upon the Coasts of Provence to diffuse a Terror throughout those Parts.

It was Prince Eugene, General of the Cavalry, who drew the Army toge-ther between Turin, and Pignerol, whither the Germans came first. When the Duke of Savoy's Forces were arrived, the whole Army was divided into two Corps.

The General Count Palfi.
Messieurs de St. Croix, and de Houchin Generals of Battle.

The Infantry.

Regiments	Men.
Of Saxe-Cobourg	1050
Saxe-Mersbourg	1672
Two of Swifs	1600
Of Lombardy	700
Milancze	1000
Neapolitans	300
Germans	400
Savoy	750
Mondovi	750
Swifs	300

The MILITARY HISTORY of

The Cavalry.

Regiments	Men.
Of <i>Caraffa</i> _____	1160
<i>Palp</i> _____	1200
<i>Taff</i> _____	850
<i>Montecuculi</i> _____	850
<i>Commerti</i> _____	1100
<i>Urs, Dragoons</i> _____	200
<i>Wirtemberg</i> _____	500
<i>Piedmonteze Guards</i> _____	200
<i>Novi</i> _____	500
<i>Cavaglia</i> _____	500
	<hr/> 15582

The second Corps under the Command of the Duke of Savoy was likewise divided into two Bodies.

The Duke of Savoy.

Count *Caprara*, Marshal de Camp General; Prince *Eugene*, General of the Horse; Count *de las Torres*, General of Battle; Count *de Bernes*, Lieutenant Marshal de Camp; Count *d'Effay*, General of Battle; Count *de Taxe*, Lieutenant Marshal de Camp.

The Infantry.

Regiments.	Men.
Of <i>Lorrain</i> _____	1710
<i>Stadel</i> _____	1000
<i>Bavarian Guards</i> _____	1700
<i>Slerinall</i> _____	1200
<i>Guards of Savoy</i> _____	850
<i>Chablais</i> _____	750
<i>Fuzileers</i> _____	750
<i>Horse Guards of Savoy</i> _____	60
<i>Dragoons of Baldanur</i> _____	200
	<hr/> 8220
<i>Spanish Troops led by the Marquis de Leganez</i> _____	9000
	<hr/> 17220

Marquis *de-Parelle*, Pr. de Commerci.

Count *Rabutin*, Count *Masel*, Marquis *Voghera*.

The Infantry.

Regiments.	Men.
Of <i>Wirtemberg</i> _____	1720
Drawn out of several Regiments _____	600
<i>Savoy</i> _____	1011
<i>Guards</i> _____	859
<i>Corucan</i> _____	400
<i>Horse. Bareith Dragoons</i> _____	830
<i>Savoy</i> _____	500
<i>His Royal Highnesses</i> _____	500
<i>Genoa</i> _____	500
<i>Piedmont</i> _____	500
	<hr/> 7450

BESIDES these the Duke of Schomberg commanded a separate Body of 4000 *Vaudois* and *French Refugees*; so that the whole Army amounted to about 45,000 Men.

GENERAL

GENERAL *Palfi*, with his *Corps* had Orders to march towards *Pignerol*, as if he design'd to besiege either that Place or *Susa*, which obliged the Marshal *de Catinat* to confine his Attention to those two Towns, and to post his Army, which consisted of no more than between 14 and 16,000 Men, in such a Manner as to be able to relieve which ever of those two should be attacked. This Disposition left the Passes open to enter *Dauphine*.

Catinat over-
reach'd by
General
Palfi's Mo-
tions.

PRINCE *Eugene* commanded the Vanguard of the Army design'd for this Invasion. The first Place that stop't him was *Guillestre*, a large Town upon the *Durance*, guarded by a Gentleman of the Country with 200 *Irish*, and 600 Militia. The Commandant refused at first to Surrender, but upon threatening to give them no Quarter the Garrison yielded themselves Prisoners, and were sent to *Coini*. There was found in the Place above 1000 Sacks of Corn, 6 Pieces of Cannon, and other Stores. They then pass'd the *Durance*, and took the Rout *Ambrun*, which Prince *Eugene* immediately invested; but he could not hinder the Marquis *de Larre*, who commanded a Flying Camp in that Neighbourhood, from throwing himself into the Place with 3000 Men.

Guillestre
surrenders.

This City is situated upon the Platform of a steep Rock, which is part of a Mountain, that commands it entirely, and whose Middle is covered with fine Vineyards. On that Side towards *Gap*, one goes up to it by a pretty steep Rock, so steep that it is very hard to sit on Horseback in going down it; insomuch that the Attack cannot be made that Way without great Difficulty. It is inaccessible on that Side towards the Rock; but the Case is not the Same on the opposite Side; and towards *Guillestre* it is easy to Approach it, there being only an imperceptible Descent which leads quite to the City: It was on that Side Prince *Eugene* made his Attacks: It is surrounded with a single Wall, guarded with Towers, or a sort of Bastions, on all Sides but that towards the *Durance*, where there is neither Wall nor Fosse. The Marquis *de Larre*, when summoned to surrender, having answered haughtily he would defend himself to the Last, it became necessary to besiege it in Form.

Ambrun
makes a
show of
Resistance.

Accordingly the Trenches were opened the 6th of *August* at Night, and it not being possible to get the Batteries ready to fire till the 15th, the Commandant held out till then, and even made some Sallies which cost us some Lives. The Count *de Lagnasco*, Nephew to the Marquis *de Parrelle*, was killed there, as well as the Marquis *de St. Michel*: The General *de las Torres*, and M. *du Quesne* were wounded: Prince *Eugene* received a Wound in his Shoulder, and the Prince *de Commerci* one in his Cheek: The Marquis *de Leganez* was shot through both Legs with a Musket-Ball, and some other Persons of Distinction were wounded there; for his Royal Highness, being hardly ever out of the Trenches, there was not any one but seized the least Opportunity of signalizing himself: and it was to husband the Lives of so many brave Men, that a Capitulation was granted to the Garrison; who were conducted to *Pignerol*, but the City were obliged to ransom themselves from Plunder by paying 40,000 *Livres*. There was found therein 25 Pieces of Cannon, with great Store of all Sorts of Provisions, besides 60,000 *Livres* which belonged to the King.

But surren-
ders as soon
as the Bat-
teries are
ready.

After this Conquest, Prince *Eugene* was detached towards *Gap*, from whence they brought him the Keys, and he laid all the Country under Contribution. It was then deliberated whether to march toward *Briancon*, or *Grenoble*, but two unforeseen Accidents put a stop on a sudden to such a rapid Career. 1. The Marquis *de Leganez*, who had been sent with 6000 Men to guard the Post of *Guillestre*, that at all Events the Army might have it in their power to retreat that way, began to refuse to contribute any more to his Royal Highness's Success, and his Spaniards denied accompanying the Army any longer. 2. The Duke of Savoy was seized on a sudden with a very dangerous Distemper, since it was the Small-Pox; notwithstanding, which, that generous Prince would still attend the Army, though he was forced to be carried in a Litter. The French Army which could not attack that of the Allies, kept by the side of it, and posted themselves in such a manner as to prevent the passage of the heavy Cannon by *Briancon*. This Difficulty, however, did not stop the Allies, for their Army pass'd the *Durance* over a Bridge they had caused to be laid there. Prince *Eugene* advanced two Leagues from thence, to reconnoitre a Body of some Thousand Horse of the Enemies, which retired

Gap sends
their Keys to
Prince
Eugene

The Spaniards refuse to Advance any further, or even to guard the Post at Guillestre.

at the approach of the Van-guard. General *Caprara*, was also detached to take a View of the *French Army* near *Charges*, where they made a shew of opposing our Passage. The Marquis *de Pareille* possessed himself of the Castle of *Pontis*. The Posture of the Enemy in an advantageous Camp, gave grounds to believe they would have come to an Engagement; but we had scarcely got to the rising Grounds of *Charges*, before they decamp'd with so much precipitation, that our Dragoons cou'd not overtake them. Then it was that his Royal Highness was obliged, by the Small-Pox which broke out, to leave the Army and retire to *Ambrun*. Then it was also that the Variance began with the *Spaniards* who both refused to stay with the Army, and to guard the Post of *Guillestre*. Every thing was put in Practice that was thought capable of making them change their Resolution; and as Prince *Eugene* had gain'd the Esteem of all the Troops in general, and was actually very much belov'd by the *Spaniards*, he was desir'd to go to their Camp, to endeavour by his Presence to remedy these Disorders. The Marquis *de Leganez*, who commanded them, shew'd him all the Civility imaginable, and even embraced his Opinion; but the Troops having taken into their Heads to return to their own Country, the Generals were no longer their Masters. In the midst of all these Disputes, General *Caprara* having taken his Post near *St. Bonnet*, drew very considerable Contributions from all the Country round about, in spite of M. *de Catinat's* rigorous Injunctions to the Inhabitants not to pay any Thing. The People, to save themselves from Havock and Plunder, hasten'd on all sides to pay their *Quota*, and laugh'd at M. *de Catinat's* Orders. This Example shows, that if the Allies had penetrated farther into that Country, they would have returned loaden with more Riches, and would have made one of the finest Campaigns, that had been known a long Time.

The whole Country laid waste, and amongst the Rest the fine Castle de Tallard burnt.

Which is severely revenged by the Marshal de Tallard next Year.

Duke of Savoy leaves Prince Eugene Guard an of his Dominions, in Case of his Death, till his Successor should be at Age.

IT having been resolved then in a Council of War to end the Campaign, and retire, all their Thoughts were bent on ruining the Country they were going to abandon. Then nothing was to be seen but Flames and Pillaging on all sides, unless the Contributions demanded were paid without Delay. Above fourscore Castles, Towns, Cities, or Villages, were reduced to Ashes, and nothing was spared, not even the Convents, and the Churches. This Desolation was a very agreeable Sight to the *Imperialists*; they took abundance of Pleasure in making the *French* so suitable a Return, for so many Cruelties as they had committed in the *Palatinate*. The fine Castle *de Tallard*, whence the Marshal *de Tallard* takes his Title, and which we might see upon an Eminence at the End of a vast Plain, when our Army march'd towards *Gap*, underwent the same Fate: That Marshal was so sensibly touch'd therewith, that he gave evident Marks of his Resentment the next Year, after the Battle of *Orbassan*. For imputing all the Displeasure that had been done him to the Duke of *Savoy*, who commanded the Army in Chief, though that Prince was inclined to carry on the War with more Moderation, he caus'd Fire to be set to *La Venerie*, the finest Pleasure-House belonging to his Royal Highness.

I CANNOT here pass over in Silence, an Incident that does great Honour to Prince *Eugene*. The Duke of *Savoy* finding himself in Danger from the Sickness abovementioned, apply'd himself, by the Advice of his Council, to making his Will. He had declared Prince *Philibert de Carignan's* eldest Son his Heir, on Condition he espous'd the Princess his eldest Daughter, afterwards Duchess of *Burgundy*; but with this Reserve, that if her Royal Highness his Consort, who was then with Child, should be deliver'd of a Prince, this last Disposition should not take Place, since that young Prince was then to be look'd upon as his Successor. Nevertheless, to the End that his Dominions might be governd by a wise and prudent Prince, whether a Son should be born to him or not; his Royal Highness cast his Eyes upon his Cousin Prince *Eugene*, (for whom he had a very particular Esteem) and that Prince was to have the Government of his Dominions, till the young Prince *de Carignan*, who was then but seven or eight Years old, should be at Age, or during the Minority of his Son, in Case her Royal Highness should be deliver'd of a Prince. It may easily be judg'd how much the Court of *France* interest'd themselves in his Royal Highness's Sickness, since by that Prince's Death, they wou'd have seen the End of a War, which gave them abundance of Uneasiness. The most *Christian King*, who already reckon'd upon it, was wholly taken up with the Trouble the Affairs of *Italy* gave him: His Ambassadors at the *Italian Courts*, and also his General M. *de Catinat*, had receiv'd the Plan, according to which

which they were to regulate themselves, upon the believed approaching Death of that Prince. Pursuant to the Orders sent them, they were to endeavour to reconcile all Minds to Peace, that it might be concluded immediately after. As the Court of France foresaw, that whether the Duchess of Savoy should be delivered of a Son, or the Succession should fall to the young Prince of Carignan, the Administration would certainly be left in the Hands of Prince Eugene, who was entirely devoted to the House of Austria, they sent Orders to their Ministers to leave nothing undone, to have it thought that the most Christian King had disposed of the Regency in favour of Prince Eugene, with a View of gaining that Prince over to his Interests by good Offices.

The next Campaign promised great Advantages. The King of France stood in need of so many Troops in the Netherlands, and upon the Rhine, for the Execution of his vast Designs, that he could not send any Reinforcements to M. de Catinat, whatever Mind he had to take Revenge for the Ravaging of Dauphine. His Royal Highness, who did not in the least doubt it, had dispatch'd Prince Eugene to the Emperor, to remonstrate to him how necessary it would be to send fresh Succours into Piedmont. His Imperial Majesty began by testifying to Prince Eugene how sensible he was of the Services he had render'd the Common Cause in Italy, & raised him to the Post of Marshal de Camp of his Armies. Besides this, Prince Eugene was successful enough in his Commission, since the Duke of Savoy, at the Opening the Campaign, saw a sufficient Number of Troops arrive to supply with Advantage the Place of those he had lost the Year before.

Prince Eugene Adv. vanced.

The first Exploit was the taking St. George's Castle, which is hardly out of the Reach of the Cannon of Casal, and it may be said it was carried under the Fire of that Fortress, which was in a manner block'd up by the Garrison placed in that Castle, and by two other Forts which the Duke of Savoy had built by the Advice of Prince Eugene. On the 22d of July the Army, which had been drawn up under Carignan, began their March in the following Order.



THE ORDER of BATTLE OF THE ALLIES.

Under the Command of the Duke of SAVOY, when they march'd from *Carignan*.

G E N E R A L I S S I M O.

The Duke of SAVOY. The Left Wing.
Messrs. de Louvigny, M. de Florence, Messrs. de Caprara, de Parettes,
and the Duke of Schomberg. and de la Pierre.

First Line.	
<i>Cavalry.</i>	Squadr.
Life Guards of Savoy	Squadr. 2
Taf	4
Caraffa	4
Montecuculi	4
Palfi	4
Commerci	4
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Squadrons 22	

<i>Infantry.</i>	Bat. and Squadr.
Wirtemberg	Bat. 3
Lorrain	Bat. 3
Saxe-Mersbourg	Bat. 2
Taf	Squadr. 1
Stadel	Bat. 1
Montecuculi	Squadr. 1
Stadel	Bat. 1
Caraffa	Squadr. 1
Schomberg	Bat. 1
Caraffa	Squadr. 1
Loche	Bat. 1
Bareith	Squadr. 1
Carneau	Bat. 1
Bareith	Squadr. 1
Caprara's Germans	Bat. 1
Melli	Bat. 1
Biscay	Bat. 1
Duke de St. Pierre's	Bat. 1
Naples	Bat. 1
Savoy	Bat. 1
Lombardy	Bat. 1
<hr/>	
Batallions 20	
Squadrons 6	

<i>Cavalry.</i>	Squadrons.
Spain	Squadr. 2
Wirtemberg	2
Commerci	2
States of Milan	10
Old German Regiment	3
Bavarian Carabiers	3
Spanish Life-Guards	2
<hr/>	
Squadrons 24	
Total of Batallions 44	
and of Squadrons 81	

Second Line.	
<i>Cavalry.</i>	Squadr.
Royal Piedmont	Squadr. 3
Savoy	2
Mafel	3
Savoy	3
Geneva	3
<hr/>	
Squadrons 15	

<i>Infantry.</i>	Batallions.
Guards of Savoy	Bat. 2
Savoy	1
Saluces	1
Montferrat	1
Chablais	1
The White Cross	1
Mondony	1
Neapolitan	1
St. Douste	1
Besveler Swiss	1
Mejer Swiss	1
Cujesti Italian	1
De Liffa Italian	1
Ulli Italian	1
Stemhaut	2
Bavarian Guards	2
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Batallions 19	

<i>Cavalry.</i>	Squadrons.
Wirtemberg	Squadr. 4
Balthazar	2
Prince Eugene's Dragons	6
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Squadrons 12	

There were besides these 3 Batallions which cover their Left Wing, on the Road from *Turin* to *Pignerol*, a Batallion of Fuzileers at the Artillery, and another Batallion in an Orchard, and before the Left of the Foot of the First Line. The Artillery consisted of 31 pieces of Cannon, whereof 11 were before the Right Wing, 10 in the Centre, 8 on the Left of the Infantry, and 2 on the Right of the Left Wing of the Cavalry.

THE Design was to besiege *Pignerol*, and if there happen'd a favorable Opportunity, to attempt a second Irruption into *France*. The Marshal de *Catinat* who saw into the Design of the Allies, made several Motions which very much delay'd this important Enterprize; and they could not open a Passage to *Pignerol* but by feigning to have a Design upon *Susa*. M. de *Catinat*, deceived by his Royal Highness's Proceedings, drew from several Posts in the Neighbourhood of *Pignerol* the Troops which guarded them, and made them march to the Relief of *Susa*, and on the other Hand, he posted himself so advantageously upon the Rising Grounds of *Fenestrelles*, that it was impossible to attack him there. The Duke of *Savoy* in the mean

mean while, took Advantage of the Marshal's Mistake, laid Hold of his time to possess himself of the Posts he had left unguarded about *Pignerol*, and at the same Instant caused that Place to be invested on the 16th of July.

In order to besiege *Pignerol* it was necessary to make himself Master of the Fort *St. Bridget*, which covered and defended the Citadel, with which it had a Communication by a cover'd Way, so that the Garrison might be relieved when they pleased, which caused the Siege to last 15 Days; and when the Enemy saw the Miner set on, fearing the Allies were going to give a general Assault, they abandoned the Fort, from whence they had withdrawn most of the Cannon, Mortar-pieces, and Ammunition, which had been removed into the Citadel by the Line of Communication.

After the Taking this Fort, the Army was divided into three Bodies, the first of which march'd towards *Susa*, the second towards *Pragelas*, and the third staid before *Pignerol*. The first Corps was destin'd to perplex *Catinat* about the Designs of the Allies, and oblige him to divide his Forces; the second march'd to fight him, before he had received the Reinforcements he expected from *Flanders*, the *Rhine*, and from *Roussillon*; and at the same time to cut off his Communication with the Corps commanded by *M. de Larre*. The third Body which staid before *Pignerol*, bombarded the City, which offered 40000 *Louis d'Or* to save themselves from the Bombardment, and which was refused: They would not even grant any Passes but to the Ladies, and some Regular Priests.

Pignerol
bombarded.

Whilst they were employ'd about the Bombardment, the Corps designed to force *M. de Catinat* to a Battle, found him so well intrench'd, and so covered with Defiles, that it was impossible to attack him; wherefore the Troops rejoyned each other, and his Royal Highness made a dreadful Havock in the Neighbourhood of *Pignerol*, where all the Villages were set on Fire, all the Trees cut down, all the Vines pull'd up, and all the Highways spoiled; in a Word, every Thing was done that is put in Practice to deprive an Enemy of all Means of Subsisting.

During this Interval, *M. de Catinat* received the Reinforcements he expected, and immediately quitted his Intrenchments, and made Preparations for attacking the Allies. Wherefore, the Scene being changed on a sudden, it was judg'd proper to quit the Neighbourhood of *Pignerol*: But first Fort *St. Bridget* was blown up, and the Provision and Stores pillaged from the Parts around that City were sent into the adjacent Towns; this done, the Army decamp'd in good Order, and march'd to incamp at *Marsaille*.

Catinat
marches in
quest of the
Allies.

The Duke of Savoy, hurried away by his martial Temper, would immediately have advanced towards the Enemy, who were on the other side a Rivulet; but all the Generals were not of his Mind, in a Council of War that was held upon that Head, considering the Superiority of the Enemy, whose Army was composed of the Flower of the French Troops. The Duke of *Schomberg* was the first who endeavoured to dissuade his Royal Highness from coming to an Engagement, and the other Imperial Generals seconded the Duke in his Sentiments. Prince *Eugene*, above all, represented to his Royal Highness, that if the Courage and Resolution of the Italians, were as much to be depended upon as that of the Imperial Forces, he not would hesitate upon it a Moment, but that they ought to consider who they were going to have to do with. However, nothing could prevail upon his Royal Highness to change his Opinion, and all they could obtain of him was, that he would wait the Enemy, who were not above three Quarters of a League from him. The *Piedmontese* and *Italian* Troops, nettled that their Courage had been called in Question, were the first who ranged themselves in Battle Array.

The Duke
of Savoy re-
solves to
hazard a
Battle against
the Opinion
of the other
Generals.

It was in a fine Plain, and we had upon the Left a Wood, which went in with an Elbow. Before our Lines were made strong Intrenchments with some Pieces of Cannon, behind which were placed twelve Battalions, supported by a large Line of Cavalry: All the rest were in Battalia in good Order. Abundance of Cavalry were posted in the Wings, and the Flank of the Right was covered by part of the second Line, because the left Wing of the French extended a good Way beyond it. The Marquis de *Leganez* led them on, because the Duke of *Schomberg* had refused to accept of any Command that Day, and had put himself, as Colonel only, at the Head of his Regiment.

The

The Duke of *Savoy* was with Count *Caprara* on the Right, where the Troops of the Emperor and *Savoy* were posted; the *German* and *English* Foot formed the main Body, commanded by Prince *Eugene*, who had under him the Marquis *de Parelle*, and the Count *de las Torres*. The Left was secured by the Battalions which were intrenched there with twelve Pieces of Cannon. The Regiment *de Commerci*, headed by the Prince of the same Name, sustained them with some other Squadrons of Cuirassiers and Dragoons.

The Battle
of Marfaille

The Army, disposed in this Order, was between the rising Grounds of *Orbassan*, and *Piofasco*. The Enemies Army seeing us so far advanced, made as if they would have marched directly to us in order of Battle; but Night coming on, the two Armies moved off from each other, to give their Men some Repose. About Midnight all the Baggage was ordered to move off, and we began, on our side, to put our selves in a Posture to receive the Enemy, because we perceived, by the Ground their Army took up, they were much more numerous than we. At Day-break, the Enemy advanced towards us, putting to the best Use the Advantage they had of the Ground, which was full of Woods and Vineyards. They threw some Dragoons into the Village of *Piofasco*, which is situated upon a rising Ground, in order to cover their left Wing, and began to play all their Artillery upon our right Wing, whereby they did us some Damage: But our Cannon being also perfectly well posted, and well pointed, made an inexpressible Havock among their Horse. About half an Hour after eight they fell upon our left Wing, with near 20,000 Men, without firing a single Shot, but only with their Bayonets at the End of their Muskets, and Sword in Hand; notwithstanding which they were repulsed, and driven back with Vigour. However, they returned to the Attack, and took the *Neapolitan* and *Milanese* Horse both in Front and Flank; they sustained the Impetuosity of the Enemy with Courage, but were obliged to yield to their Numbers, and fell foul of the *German* Cavalry; insomuch that being thereby put into Confusion, and finding themselves charged at the same Time by the little *Gendarmerie*, they were not in a Condition to stand their Ground any longer, but fell foul on the Infantry, who were also put thereby into Disorder: And the second Line being led on to the Battle, to repel the Enemy, whilst the first rallied, the Horse gave Ground to such a Degree, that the second Line not being able to sustain the Efforts of the Enemy, were obliged also to give Way like the other.

Nevertheless, at the very Time that Things went thus on the left Wing, the Enemy were repulsed thrice with very great Loss, both by the main Body, and the right Wing; and we had all along the Advantage of them every Way on that side, until the Enemies Horse, which had driven before them our left Wing, charged our Infantry in the Rear, and in the Flank; and they no longer having any Cavalry on their left Side, because they were engaged with the Enemy, who attacked them with great Vigour. Our Forces resisted them, however, with an extraordinary Courage, made their Cavalry give Ground, by the Means of our Cannon, which was admirably levelled, and repulsed them with a very great Effusion of Blood.

This Resistance, and the Efforts of our Cavalry on the Right Wing, discouraged the Enemy entirely; but as they were stronger than us by full 10,000 Men, and as they received still fresh Reinforcements, they charged our Troops anew; so that finding our selves surrounded by their Cavalry, very much fatigued, and hopeless of being relieved by our own, we were obliged to retreat about four in the Afternoon, leaving the Field of Battle to the Enemy, with ten or twelve Field-Pieces, the others having been saved. Orders were given to the Forces to rally at *Montcalier*, where about the Evening most part of the Foot passed the *Po*; and that Night, and the Day following, Abundance of Soldiers repaired thither, without the Enemy's making the least Shew of pursuing them.

All the Forces behaved admirably well, and the whole Action passed off with Abundance of Gallantry on both Sides. Amongst others, the Troops of his *Britannick* Majesty distinguished themselves very much, and the Duke of *Schomberg*, who used to command them, fought all along at the Head of his Regiment.

The Duke
of Schom-
berg killed.

The Count *de las Torres* begged him, after the third Attack, to take upon him the Command, and to direct the Retreat of the main Body, and the Right Wing, which

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which had not yet received any great Damage; but the Duke answered him, that it was necessary first to have his Royal Highness's Orders for that Purpose, and that till then they must stand the Enemies Fire. *But I see plainly,* continued he, *that Things are gone too far, and that we must either conquer or die.* His Grace's Courage is altogether worthy of Admiration; but, as ill Luck would have it, he was wounded in the Thigh, taken Prisoner, and died soon after of his Wound.

This great General rightly foresaw what came to pass; the *French* redoubled their Efforts against our Infantry, who continually repulsed them; but as they had broke through our Left with Abundance more Troops than we had, and charged our Right in the Rear and in the Flank, at the same Time that they were attacked in Front, they were forced to retire, after being engaged four Hours and a half, and having made such prodigious Efforts as are not to be imagined. We could carry off but eight Pieces of Cannon, five belonging to the *Imperialists*, and three to the King of *Spain*; because most of the Horses of the Train of Artillery were killed. The *Gendarmérie* suffered much; half that *Corps* fell upon the Spot, and, in the Whole, the Enemy had above 6000 Men either killed, wounded, or taken Prisoners. As to our Loss it was not altogether so great. After the Review of all our Troops we found, that the Number of the dead, wounded and Prisoners, did not amount to full six Thousand. The *Spaniards* were those who suffered most; they had 2500 Men either killed, disabled, or taken; the *Imperial* Troops had but 1500, and those of the King of *England*, and Duke of *Savoy* as many.

To enter into the Particulars of the Encomiums due to the Officers, the Duke of *Savoy* exposed himself very much, and had a Horse killed under him, and General *Rabutin* three. Prince *Eugene* was seen but every where, both as a General, as an Officer, and as a Soldier. It was he who directed the Retreat with so much Prudence, and in such good Order, that the *French*, far from pursuing us, durst not venture once to fall upon our Rear. The *Baïon de Vicouje*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Schomberg*, was wounded by the Side of his General, and taken Prisoner. We lost the young Count *Palfi*, the Marquis de *Montbrun*, the Marquis de *Chivaïsa*, the Marquis de *Sellera*; Son to the Viceroy of *Naples*, the Marquis de *Pimentel*, the Marquis *Palavicini*, the Marquis de *Melgard*, and the Counts de *la Souze*, and de *Chalois*.

Prince Eugene again directs the Retreat with admirable Prudence.

Amongst the Prisoners were (besides the Duke of *Schomberg*) the Earl of *Warwick*, M. de *Pimentel*, St. *Thomas* junior, the Marquisses de *Caraille*, de *Florence*, de *Melli*, and de *Gatinerà*, two Colonels, two Lieutenant-Colonels, and fifty five Captains.

On our Side we took Prisoners *Montrevelle*, Quarter-Master-General of the Horse, the Marquis de *Montmorenci*, divers Captains, some Thousands of common Soldiers, with several Colours, Standards, and Kettle-Drums; so that unless it were on the Left, it may be justly said, the Advantage was on our Side to the last: And the Loss was so equal, that after the Battle, the Marshal de *Catinat*, reap'd no other Advantage by it, than to stay eight and forty Hours on the Field of Battle, since our Baggage, and the heavy Artillery used in the Bombardment of *Pignerol*, which had been conducted to *Ville-Franche*, were removed quietly to *Montcallier*, where Prince *Eugene* had drawn the Army together; without the Enemies daring to attempt to carry off any Part of the Convoy.

Catinat gains no other Advantage by the Battle but the Honour of keeping the Field.

It was expected, and that with some Reason, that the next Campaign (1694.) in *Italy*, would have been very glorious; and that the Duke of *Savoy* would have retrieved the Loss at *Marsaille*. Prince *Eugene*, who had been at *Vienna* during the Winter, had obtained a Reinforcement of *Imperial* Troops, and the King of *Great Britain* had sent the Earl of *Galway* to supply the Place of the Duke of *Schomberg*. Prince *Eugene*, without whose Counsel nothing was done, had a great Desire to besiege *Pignerol*, *Suza*, or *Casal*. The Army of the Allies was yet stronger this Year than the last, and that of *France* very much inferior to it, because the King being resolved to carry the Stress of the War into *Catalonia*, was obliged to stand upon the Defensive in *Piedmont*. Nevertheless the Campaign pass'd over in Marches and Countermarches, till the Middle of *August*, when Prince *Eugene* tired out with so shameful a Way of Proceeding, drew the Duke of *Savoy*, as it

were, by Force, towards *Casal*, to examine the Means to 'traiten it: yet more, and oblige it to surrender for want of Relief.

After the Action at *Marsaille*, the *French* had retaken *St. George's Castle*, and other Forts, wherein were some *Piedmontese* Troops; wherefore Prince *Eugene* caused three thousand Men to advance, with some Pieces of heavy Cannon, and soon obliged the Commandant to surrender at Discretion. The Taking of this Castle block'd up *Casal* entirely, since this was the only Passage that was open, by which they received Refreshments from *Montferrat*. This was the principal Expedition on this Campaign wherein our Prince had a great Hand, and by the Success whereof he facilitated the Reduction of that important Fortress the Year after.

Duke of
Savoy treats
under hand
with Catinat.

It was not without Reason, that the Inaction of the foregoing Campaign, was ascribed to a sort of secret Truce, upon which the Duke of *Savoy* had agreed with *M. de Catinat*. If this Complaisance of the *French* Court, whence his Royal Highness derived the Advantage of rendering the Victory at *Marsaille* of no Service to them, had not been attended with the Success that will be seen hereafter, it might have been said that his Royal Highness had outwitted the Marshal *de Catinat*, and that the latter had been the Dupe of the other's Policy. The Winter pass'd over in Negotiations, but managed with such Secrecy as to be impenetrable. The *Allies*, who had taken some Umbrage thereat, were apprehensive of what afterwards came to pass; wherefore, to deprive the Duke of *Savoy* of all manner of Pretence for complaining, and lay the Blame wholly upon him if he betray'd them, they engaged him to renew the Treaty of Alliance, and supplied him with every Thing in general that he required: He was resolved, however, to embrace that Side from whence he might derive the most Advantage. In the mean while, *France* did nothing but cavil, and her Ministers, though the Point in Debate was of the utmost Importance, and could not fail of being a decisive Stroke, haggled, if I may use that Expression, Penny by Penny, with his Royal Highness, insomuch that the Time of opening the Campaign was come before they were agreed: Nevertheless *Lewis XIV.* depended so much upon the Defection of the Duke of *Savoy*, that he had appointed his Troops to act elsewhere. Hereupon his Royal Highness, who turned every Thing to his own Advantage, judg'd it advisable to lay hold on their Absence, to force from them a Town, they made an infinite Difficulty of yielding to him: It was *Casal*.

How *Casal*
came into
the Hands of
the *French*.

This, perhaps, may be the properest Place, to relate how this City the Capital of *Montferrat*, came to be in the Power of the *French*, who were there, in a Manner, left destitute on all Sides, since they were incamp'd round about by Powers at Variance with their King. It is sufficient to premise that this Place belong'd to the Duke of *Mantua*: *Ferdinand Charles de Gonzaga*, gave it up, not to say Sold it, to *France*; and the during above fifty Years that the Dispute lasted between the Dukes of *Savoy*, and *Mantua*, for the Inheritance of *Montferrat*, had found the Secret to keep himself in Possession of that Fortress, from whence She annoy'd the *Milaneze* no less than *Piedmont*. In 1652, the Duke of *Mantua*, *Charles III.* being better inclined to the House of *Austria* than either his Predecessors or his Successor, had taken Advantage of the Troubles wherein *France* was then involv'd, to recover *Casal* from her, which he delivered up to the *Spaniards*. But in 1681, his Son being hard press'd by *France*, gave to the Abbot *Mori* a Blank'd Paper sign'd, whereof Use was made to draw up an Order to the Governor of *Casal*, to deliver it up to whoever should give him that Paper. From that Time *France* had kept that Fortress, which she had render'd almost impregnable, and from whence she had never ceased, in her Quarrels with the Duke of *Savoy*, or the House of *Austria*, to infest *Piedmont* and the *Milaneze*: Thus one may easily judge what were his Royal Highness's Inducements, to wish to have that Place, or at least to see it out of the Hands of the *French*.

The Siege of
Casal resolv'd
on by
the *Allies*.

PRINCE *Eugene*, being return'd from the Court of *Vienna*, where he had open'd himself to the Emperor, about the Suspicion he had of his Royal Highness's Fidelity, was at a Council of War that was held at *Turin*, on Account of the Siege of *Casal*: The Duke of *Savoy*, the Marquis *de Leganez*, and the Earl of *Galway* were present thereat. The Siege was there resolv'd upon, and in the Beginning of *March*, that City, which had been kept block'd up during the whole Winter by General *Geschwind*, was invested in Form by Prince *Eugene*; and all Things were

were ready for Opening the Trenches towards the Beginning of *April*; but when they were going to work at the Attacks, there fell such an excessive Snow, that the Cold became as insupportable as in the midst of Winter: This alone would have been sufficient to have destroy'd all the Troops incamp'd in the Neighbourhood of that Place, where the Snow was between ten and twelve Feet deep, wherefore it was judg'd proper to send them back into their Winter-Quarters.

DURING these Transactions, there arose a Contest between the Generals, whom this Fortrefs should belong to when taken? *Spain* and the *Empire* insisted that it ought to be delivered up to them; and the Duke of *Savoy*, who had no Manner of Title to pretend to it, did not strive to bring those two Powers to an Agreement; having his own Reasons not to wish it fall into the Hands of either of those Potentates; and to return it to the Duke of *Mantua* was to expose himself to other Inconveniences: Wherefore he gave them to understand, that he should have liked better, to have had them laid Siege to *Pignrol*, because he would have been left Master of that without Dispute. The *Venetians* also, and other petty Princes of *Italy*, were no better pleased with the Thoughts of *Casal's* falling either to the *Spaniards* or the *Imperialists*. Mr. de *Carnat*, therefore, to cite the Proverb, fish'd at that time in Troubled Waters; and made Use artfully of this Dispute to avert the Siege, since he was not in a Condition to oppose it with his Forces.

HE saw that the Duke of *Savoy* engaged in it with Reluctance; wherefore he caus'd an Offer to be made him secretly, of a considerable Sum of ready Money, if he would abandon that Design. His Royal Highness having refused it, the Marshal started another Proposal; he proffer'd to give up that Place to the Duke of *Mantua*, but demolish'd. The Duke of *Savoy*, persuaded that the *Imperialists* would retain it as their own Conquest, and not being very willing to have such formidable Enemies in Possession of a Key to his Dominions, accept'd of this Overture with Joy: But as it was necessary to conceal this Secret from the Generals of the Foreign Powers, it was agreed that his Royal Highness should carry on the Siege in Form; and that as soon as they advanced their Works far enough, and had made a Lodgment upon the *Glacis*, the Marquis de *Crenan*, who was Governor, should beat a Parley, and should deliver up the Town on the Conditions stipulated between the Duke and the Marshal.

M. de *Crenan*, mindful of all that pass'd, resolv'd, in the Defence of *Casal*, to maintain the Reputation he had gain'd during the Blockade. He immediately had all the Houses pull'd down that were in the Neighbourhood of that Place; he had also all the Rising Grounds levell'd, all the Hedges cut down, and all the Ditches fill'd up, that no Obstacle might stand between the Fire of his Artillery and the Besiegers.

ALL the Troops appointed for the Siege being in Motion, arriv'd before *Casal* on the 25th of *June*. They form'd two Attacks, one on that Side of the *Bastion* of the Citadel that faces the Town; and the other against the Wall which maintained a Communication between the Citadel and the Town. The *Italians* were to look after the latter, and the other Foreign Troops, with those of his Royal Highness, were commanded for the first Attack. These push'd their Approaches so far the very first Night, that they were not above some few hundred Paces from the Citadel; the Ardour of the Forces inciting them even to carry a Redoubt Sword in Hand. That same Night the *Imperialists*, made a Parallel on both Sides the Redoubt whereof they had possess'd themselves, which was carry'd on two Hundred Paces on the Right, and a Hundred on the Left. The 27th the Regiments of *Savoy*, *Galway*, *Montferrat*, and *Saconai*, mounted the Trenches, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, and the Parallel on the Left was carried on two hundred Paces, and four hundred on the Right, and at the same Time they erected a Battery of twenty Pieces of Cannon. Prince *Eugene* was relieved by Prince *Charles* of *Brandenburgh*, who mounted the Trenches at the Head of the Troops he commanded, carried on the Parallel three hundred Paces on the Right, and finish'd the Works that had been begun. On the 30th the Marquis de *Pareille* mounted the Trenches, with his Royal Highness's Regiment of Guards, and some othe *Piedmontese* Troops, and carried it on so far, that they were not above a hundred and fifty Paces from the Palisades.

THE

THE Trenches against the Town were also opened the same Night by the *Spaniards*, with Success enough, and the 4th of *July* all the Works were finished. A Redoubt was raised at the Head of two Branches of the Trenches, and at the same Time a Barrell Line was made. There was a Redoubt on the other Side the *Po*, over against the Town, which had been twice Storm'd without the Besiegers having been able to make themselves Masters of it. But the Marquis *de Crenan* having considered, that the Troops which defended it were not in a Condition to sustain a third Assault, made them get into Boats, and recall'd them into the Place.

The Town
batter'd suc-
cessfully.

On the 5th, the *Piedmontese* Troops, at his Royal Highness's Attack, batter'd the Town with great Success. They made themselves Masters of a second Redoubt, and proceeded so far that they carry'd a Half-Moon, which had such an Effect that the Besiegers abandoned the Counterscarp, and the Cover'd Way. They afterwards set fire to two Mines, with abundance of Success, and the *French* lost a great many Men there. On the 26th the Works were carry'd on so far on all Sides, that they were but thirty Paces from the *Glacis*. At the same Time the *Spaniards* fir'd upon the City, with ten Mortars; work'd at a Battery of thirty six Pieces of Cannon; and carry'd on their Trenches to the Bastion of the Town which faces the Citadel. All this had pass'd on hitherto without much Loss on the *Allies* Side. On the 8th they posted themselves upon the *Glacis* of the Counterscarp on that Side towards the Citadel, and they erected the Batteries to make a Breach.

It surrenders
upon Condi-
tions.

THEN the Marquis *de Crenan*, seeing himself without Hopes of Assistance, did not think proper to wait the last Extremities, but order'd a Parley to be beat. The Capitulation was Sign'd on the 11th of *July* 1695. The Conditions were; that all the Fortifications of the Town and Citadel should be demolish'd and razed to the Ground, and that it should not be allowable for the future, for any Potentate, on either Side, to repair, or rebuild them; that the Demolitions without the Town should be at the Expence of the *Allies*, and those within at the Charge of the *French* King; that the Garrison should stay within the Place till the whole should be entirely demolish'd; and that the Marquis *de Crenan* should have Liberty to carry off all the Money and Papers belonging to the King: In short, all the Honours and Advantages that a Governor can hope for on such an Occasion, were granted him.

The French
dissembl'd
their Cha-
grin, and
give out it
was restored
out of Gene-
rosity.

THE Loss of *Casal* sensibly affected the Court of *France*, both by Reason of the prodigious Sums they had laid out to put the Fortifications in the State they were then in, and on Account of the considerable Remittances which had been made to the Duke of *Mantua* on that Score, amounting to near three Millions. But this Thought did not give the King so much Uneasiness, as seeing himself deprived of a Key, which gave him at any Time free Entrance into the Territories of all the Princes of *Italy*. However, in Order to alleviate the Vexation it gave the Court of *France*; the *French* affected to give out, that it was not surrender'd to the *Allies*, but that the King, through a principle of Generosity, had thought proper to restore it to its first Master, in such a Condition that it should no longer give any Umbrage to the *Italian* Princes; that the Works of the Fortress having been razed and levell'd, the *Allies* had no Reason to boast of their having taken it, since it would be of no Advantage to them. But every one was convinced of the contrary, because, besides that the demolishing this Place left the Duke of *Savoy* no Room to apprehend any Thing from *France* on that Side, it likewise secured the Tranquillity of all *Italy*.

OF all the Generals who interested themselves in the Welfare of his Royal Highness, Prince *Eugene*, who had commanded the *Imperialists* during this Siege, was overjoy'd they had at last reduced a Fortress which had employ'd the Troops such a considerable Time, by a Blockade of such long Continuance, and the most fatiguing that could be imagined: That Prince also, by his Vigilance, contributed very much to the *Allies* getting quiet Possession of *Casal*, in Spite of all the Pretences, to which the Marquis *de Crenan* had Recourse to deter the Evacuations; for which Reason Word was sent him, that if he any longer made any Difficulty of surrendring it, he ought not to take it ill if they obliged

obliged him to come out by Force. This Compliment not being very agreeable to M. de Crenan, who only endeavoured to amuse the Troops, to the End they might do nothing more during the rest of the Campaign, he at last vouchsafed to march out on the 18th of September, and went to Pignerol with his Garrison, under the Escort of a Body of his Royal Highness's Troops.

THE Artillery found in the Place consisted of 70 Pieces of Cannon that were in the City, 28 others with a Mortar piece in the Castle, besides 120 Cannon, and 9 Mortar-pieces in the Citadel. In the Magazines were 5000 Hand Grenades, 25,000 Barrels of Powder, 50,000 Cannon Balls, 5000 Muskets and other Fire-Arms, 80,000 Weight of Lead, 1800 Bombs, a prodigious Quantity of Match, and other Utensils of War, 8000 Sacks of Corn, 2000 of Meal, 200 of Rice, a vast Profusion of Peas, Beans, Salt Meat, Beer, Brandy and other Provisions. Two thirds of the Artillery fell to the Duke of Savoy's Share; the Rest was allowed the Spaniards; and the Imperialists, whom Prince Eugene had commanded during the Siege, had all the Provisions.

THE only Thing that now remained, to secure Italy in the Enjoyment of a long and perfect Tranquillity, and render the Duke of Savoy Sovereign in his own Dominions, was to wrest Pignerol out of the Hands of the French King; otherwise, as long as that City, as well as Casal, continued in the Power of that Monarch, he could only look upon himself as his Vassal. Prince Eugene had contributed not a little to the Success of that important Enterprize, nevertheless he was not satisfy'd with the Honour he had acquired there, neither could he endure to see the Campaign ended, without giving France another Mortification. The Allies grew weary of a War wherein the Advantages they had over the Enemy were not in the least improved, and it was a great Vexation to Prince Eugene, who ardently desired nothing more than to signalize himself, to see that all their Designs ended in nothing but Marches and Countermarches. The French had but very few Troops, and there wanted only Resolution to force them either Pignerol, or Suza. The Siege of one of these Places was proposed to the Duke of Savoy. There were Forces sufficient both to undertake, and to bring to a good Issue either of these Enterprizes before the End of the Campaign, and His Royal Highness seem'd to consent thereto; but pitching sometimes upon Pignerol, and soon after upon Suza, he shew'd very plainly he had no Design upon either of those Places, but that his Intent was not to do any Thing more. Hereby the French were cured of the Apprehensions they were under, that we should fall upon Pignerol, after the Reduction of Casal; and it was doing them a great Pleasure to leave them in Possession of a Fortrefs, which served them as a Key to enter the Country when they pleased. Thus all our Expeditions terminated in the Taking of Casal only, and nothing more was done during the rest of the Campaign. Prince Eugene, who was at all the Pains imaginable to apply some Remedy to these Disorders, would infallibly have been disgusted, as well as the other Generals of the Foreign Troops, with a War so unprofitable, if he had not had very much at Heart the Interests of the Emperor, and his Royal Highness, to whom he was nearly related. He flatter'd himself that Time would influence that Prince to do, what he had not been able to persuade him to by his Counsel, that is, to act in Concert with the other Generals: But the Campaign being over, his Highness bent all his Thoughts upon his Return to Vienna, where his Presence was necessary; however, before his Departure from Turin, he had divers Conferences with his Royal Highness, and did not set out till towards the Beginning of the Winter.

The Duke of Savoy Chicane with the Allies.

THE Campaign of the next Year, 1696, was the last in which the Allies engaged in Italy. M. de Catinat, during the Winter, had put the finishing Hand to a Negotiation which had been in Agitation above a Year. Louis XIV. being convinced, he should never be able to end this War, but by gaining over some of the Allies, and not finding any one of them who would give Ear to his Proposals, excepting the Duke of Savoy, granted him at last all he demanded; insomuch that his Royal Highness, not satisfy'd with infringing the Treaties he had just renew'd, and abandoning his Allies, of whom he neither had any Reason to complain, nor in Reality did complain (since he alledg'd no other

The Duke of Savoy abandons his Allies, and makes a separate Treaty with France.

Grounds for this Change, but the Advantages he found in the *French* Offers; but he enter'd into Engagements to oblige them to accept of a Neutrality for *Italy*, and even to join his Troops with those of *France*, in order to compel them to it.

THE Conditions of this Separate Treaty were: I. The Restitution of all the Duke had lost; II. The Restitution of *Pignerol*, but demolish'd, with all its Dependencies, and the Vall'y of *Barcelonetta*; III. The Marriage of the Princess of *Piedmont* with the Duke of *Burgundy*, without giving her any Portion; IV. An Indemnification of four Millions of *Livres* for the Damages he had suffered; and V. A Promise to assist him, in case he should be attack'd by any Potentate, in Resentment of this Treaty. There were likewise some secret Articles; one of which regulated the Neutrality of *Italy*; another how they should manage to deliver his Royal Highness from the Forces of his *Allies* wherewith he was surrounded; and lastly, by a third that Prince engaged to join the *French*, in order to prescribe Laws to his *Allies*.

The consummate Policy of the Court of France and Savoy.

THE Duke, the Marshal *de Catinat*, and the *French* Ministry, display'd, in the Execution of this Treaty, all the Address, and Ability imaginable; or rather they shew'd the most consummate Policy. *M. de Catinat* appeared very early in the Field, at the Head of the finest Army *France* had yet had in *Italy*. and that General threatened to lay Siege immediately to *Turin*, or at least to bombard it with the greatest Fury.

Prodigious Diffimulation of the Duke of Savoy.

IT is impossible to carry Diffimulation farther than his Royal Highness did on this Occasion: Scarce had the *French* Army made their Appearance, before that Prince pretended to the Generals of the *Allies* to be in the greatest Consternation. He asked their Advice about what Dispositions he should make for his Defence, and never appeared in his Army without being accompany'd by the Marquis *de Leganez*, or Prince *Eugene*. The latter, who had long suspected, that his Royal Highness would at last suffer himself to be inveigled by the fair Promises of *France*, was himself deceived by this Diffimulation, which made such an Impression upon him, as Time has not been since able to efface. As he had the Interest of that Duke very much at Heart, he sympathized with him in his pretended Concern for being in so melancholy a Situation, and assisted him, with that Prudence, and Activity which are so natural to him, in giving Orders about every Thing. The Army was divided into several Bodies; he threw Part of it into his Fortresses, and made the Horse *Acamp* above *Carignan*; posted seven Battalions upon the *Glacis* of the City of *Turin*; had all the Castles, or Country Houses pull'd down, that were within Reach of the Cannon of the Citadel; had all the Artillery placed upon the Ramparts; order'd fresh Troops into the Citadel; and set Men at Work upon a Line defended by Redoubts: Besides this the Princesses made Preparations for leaving *Turin*; Provision was laid in for two Months; Care was taken to secure the Archives, and most valuable Effects; Workmen were ordered to quench the Fire, unpave the Streets, and give speedy Assistance wherever it should be necessary; and the Army of the *Allies*, having possessed themselves of all the Eminences as far as *Montcalier*, were at Hand to throw Succours into the Place in case of Need. In the mean while his Royal Highness is seen always on Horseback, accompany'd by the Marquis *de Leganez*, to give the necessary Orders every where. In short, there was not any Thing his Royal Highness did not put in Practice, to make the *Allies* believe, the King of *France* had actually sworn his Ruin, either by bombarding his Capital, or by a Siege in Form, although he very well knew the Marshal *de Catinat* had Orders not to attempt any Thing. What was very particular in this Conduct, was, that the Parties of both Armies, not knowing there was a secret Suspension of Arms, especially the common Soldiers, and the Peasants, treated each other with the utmost Inhumanity. Amongst many Examples, I shall relate one which is altogether extraordinary, and which was told Us in our Camp.

Monstrous Cruelty of the Piedmontese Peasants.

THE Peasants, exasperated to Madness at the Insolencies the *French* daily committed in their Country, put to the Sword all the Soldiers they found straggling; and the Marshal *de Catinat* having thereupon hanged one of them on a Tree, the Peasants resolved to revenge themselves after a Manner that perhaps

by R

is unprecedented. Going into the Woods of *Rivalte*, they seiz'd on two French Troopers whom they found by themselves, and conducted them near *Millefleurs*, where they killed one, and having roasted him before his Comrade's Face, they commanded the Survivor to carry one of the Thighs to the Marshal *de Catinat*, with Orders to tell him from them, they were resolved to revenge themselves in that Manner, for all the ill-Usage they should meet with from him, contrary to the Laws of War. Nevertheless the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Marshal, acting in Concert, far from prohibiting the Cruelties that were exercised on both Sides by their Parties, pretended not so much as to know of them.

THIS Disimulation, however did not last long. On the 12th of July a Truce for a Month was proclaimed at the Head of the two hostile Armies; or rather, of the two Armies now become good Friends, if we except the Troops of the *Allies*. This Truce was immediately taken for the Harbinger of Peace. Prince *Eugene*, who had been at all the Pains imaginable, to dissuade his Royal Highness from a Step which would prove fatal to him, was not in the least surprized thereat; he had very well foreseen, by that Prince's Conduct, he would at last be deluded by the flattering Offers of the *French*. Some other Generals also, and some foreign Ministers made the same Remarks; but as it was then a Time which required great Circumspection, they were obliged to keep Silence, lest something worse should happen. This Suspension of Arms having been publish'd, his Royal Highness left no Stone unturned, to induce the *Allies* to accept it likewise; but they absolutely refused it; although, in Effect, they saw themselves obliged thereby not to attempt any Thing, just the same as if it had been in the midst of a profound Peace. However, the Duke of *Savoy*, being desirous of coming off with Honour, got the Truce prolonged till the 15th of September.

THEN it was that a Thing was seen, which would hardly find Credit, had not two numerous Armies been Eye-Witnesses of it. The *Allies* persisting in their Refusal to consent to a Neutrality that was prejudicial to their Interests, the Troops of *Savoy*, those very Troops, whom the Forces of the *Allies* had assisted to take *Casal*, appeared at the Head of the *French* Army, ready to enter, and commit all Sorts of Hostilities, upon the Territories of the *Allies*. Nor is this All; the Duke of *Savoy* in Person appeared at the Head of this Army, as Generalissimo of the *French* Troops in *Italy*, and Prince *Eugene* saw himself reduced to draw his Sword against the Head of his Family, in whose Defence he had fought not three Months before.

BEFORE the End of the Truce the Marshal *de Catinat* pass'd the great *Doire*, without any one's disputing his Passage; in the same Manner he cross'd the *Po*, and re-enter'd *Casal*, and thus went on from Post to Post, till he marched into the *Milaneze* on the very Day the Truce expired. On the Duke of *Savoy's* joining this Army, he caus'd *Valence* to be invested, on the Side of the *Lumeline*. The Garrison of that Place had been reinforced by the *Allies*, and was in a Condition to make a vigorous Resistance. *Don Francisco Colmenero* commanded there; and *M. Goulon*, first Engineer, had the Charge of the Works for its Defence.

DURING this Siege the Negotiations went on; but the general Truce met every Day with more and more Obstacles; wherefore the *French*, to facilitate its Acceptance, gave out openly, that if this Truce should not be accepted in a proper Time, to leave their Troops Room to retire before the Passes were shut up, they resolv'd to provide them Winter Quarters in the *Milaneze*, and also for the Forces of his Royal Highness. This Negotiation proved an infinite Fatigue to Prince *Eugene*, who was then look'd upon as the most zealous Chief of the contrary Party. That Prince had taken all the Pains imaginable to prevent this Turn of Affairs which had just happened. He foresaw the fatal Effects of a Truce, that was insisted on with Sword in Hand; he saw, with a sensible Regret, that his Royal Highness, notwithstanding all the Trouble it had cost him to deter that Prince from accepting the Offers made him by *France*, and all the Advice he had given him, had at last suffered himself to be over-reach'd by the Caresses of that Crown; and that thereby he return'd again into Slavery, and deprived at the same Time the *Allies* of all the Advantages they might have reap'd from the War.

War in *Italy*, with Respect to the General Peace. What a Heart-Breaking was this to this Prince, who being General to the Emperor, saw the Duke of *Savoy*, to whom he was so nearly related, in one and the same Campaign Commander in Chief of two hostile Armies? Prince *Eugene*, therefore, I say, endeavoured by his Vigilance to apply a Remedy to all these Disorders, to which End he took infinite Pains. For the same Purpose he was always in Conference with the Marquis de *Léganetz* Governor of the *Milanese*, Count *Mansfeldt*, and the other Ministers of those Princes who formed the Alliance; and Couriers upon Couriers were dispatch'd to the Courts which interested themselves in the Affairs of *Italy*.

Duke of Savoy has not Power to treat without the Consent of the French General.

IN the mean while the Army of the *Allies* was greatly weakened by the Detachments which had been thrown into the Towns, and thereby they were not in a Condition to oppose that of the Enemy, which was strong and numerous. This obliged the Generals of the *Allies* to publish an Edict, enjoining the Peasants to arm for the Defence of their Country. Count *Mansfeldt*, still flattering himself that the Duke of *Savoy* would come over to more equitable Sentiments, to prolong the Suspension of Arms, had proposed to his Royal Highness a Truce for six Months, not only with Respect to the Neutrality of *Italy*, but also to a General Peace. But that Prince answer'd, it was no longer in his Power, but M. de *Catinat*'s Consent must be had to any Proposal of that Nature: By this Reply, his Royal Highness shew'd, that in changing Sides he had not better'd his Condition. Whilst that Prince was Generalissimo for the *Allies*, he had made, without their Consent, a Treaty with *France*; but when Generalissimo of the Troops of that Crown, he was obliged to have the Consent of the Generals of the same Crown in order to treat with the *Allies*. In the mean while, the *French*, to attain their Ends, published Memorials, whereby they endeavour'd to persuade the Princes of *Italy*, that it was not the most Christian King's Fault, the Peace was not concluded, and that he was very ready to Recall his Army, as soon as the Troops of the *Allies* should be gone.

TO return to the Siege of *Valence*, from which we have digress'd for some Moments, the Besiegers had not carried any Work of Consequence till the 8th of *October*; nevertheless they had batter'd the Place with thirty Cannon, and fifteen Mortar-pieces, and push'd on their Works without Intermission notwithstanding the continual Rains. They lost a considerable Number of Men at the Attack of the second Half-moon, and were repulsed. On the 8th they batter'd in Breach the Bastion of the *Annunciada* with so much Success, that they were preparing the next Night, to Storm the Half-moon, and the Covered-Way. The Governor *Colmenero* having taken a Resolution to defend himself to the last Extremity, expected them with Abundance of Courage; he had Men continually at Work at making Cuts and Intrenchments behind the Breach; wherein the Marquis de *Varennes*, General of the Troops of *Brandenburgh*, and M. *Goulon* were very Serviceable to him. In this Condition was the Siege, when an Order came to give it over, by a Cessation of Arms, on Account of the Treaty of Neutrality, or Truce which had been concluded.

The Emperor and King of Spain resolve at last to accept the Truce.

THE Emperor had caused it to be declared, in the Conferences at *Pavia*, that he consented to accept the Neutrality, but on such Conditions, as were rejected by *France*, insomuch that the Marquis de *St. Thomas* had left the Place without doing any Thing: But this Negotiation having been set on Foot again, the Emperor and the King of *Spain* resolv'd at last to accept it. The Treaty was Sign'd the 8th of *October* in the Evening; and the Day after the Artillery and Ammunition belonging to the Attacks before *Valence* were begun to be removed, and were put on Board some Vessels on the *Po*, in order to be carried to *Pignerol*.

THUS ended both this Campaign and this War in *Italy*. It is not our Business here to examine, whether this separate Peace, and especially the Engagement to take up Arms against his own *Allies* was to the Honour of the Duke of *Savoy*; it is sufficient to observe, that his Royal Highness himself was so far from imagining such a Step glorious, that he did not even think it justifiable: Since he gave Answer to the first Proposal made to him of it by M. de *Catinat*; that he should believe he should entirely forfeit the Esteem of the most Christian King,

King, if ever he should be capable of Marching his Troops into the Milaneze, and turning his Arms against the Catholick King, and the Emperor, from whom he owed himself to have derived his principal Defence in his Misfortunes, and that such an Action would be unworthy of a Prince of his Rank.

HOWEVER that be, Prince Eugene was the more mortify'd thereat, as The French they believed him capable of imitating a Conduct, which his Relation himself King trusts blamed, at the very same Time that he suffered himself to be persuaded to it. to gain over In Effect, the French King, not satisfy'd with having in this Manner gained Prince Eugene over his Royal Highness, made great Promises to Prince Eugene, on Condition of his Interests. he would quit the Emperor's Service; offering him, besides the Staff of a Marshal of France, the Government of Champagne, of which his Father had been possess'd before him, and a Pension of twenty thousand Pistoles per Annum. But nothing was capable of shaking his Fidelity to the Emperor, on the contrary he made all possible Hastē to Vienna, as soon as he had conducted the Imperial Troops to the Quarters that had been appointed them.

HIS Highness was receiv'd by the Emperor after the most gracious Manner, and with real Marks of a sincere Affection, and the most entire Confidence. The War went on all this while in Hungary, where the Prince of Baden, the Elector of Bavaria, and the Elector of Saxony, had successively gained such Advantages, as had driven the Turks by little and little quite out of their Conquests; insomuch that they had been constrained, after the last Campaign, to take up their Winter-Quarters in their own Country. This War would not have lasted so long, had it not been for the Trouble France spirited up against the House of Austria: A Proof of this is, that as soon as the Peace of Ryswick enabled the Emperor to push it on vigorously, it was quickly terminated. The Grand Signior, who was well informed of what passed in Christendom, foresaw very rightly, that the Peace which was there treating about, could not fail of proving fatal to his Interests; wherefore he appeared himself at the Head of his Army, which consequently was very numerous.

Frederick Augustus, Elector of Saxony, had been just advanced to the Throne of Poland, by the Death of the Great Sobieski; wherefore the Emperor was obliged to place a new General at the Head of his Army; and the signal Proofs of his Courage, Fidelity, and Abilities which Prince Eugene had given for some Years, determined the Choice of his Imperial Majesty in his Favour; wherefore he prefer'd him, to this important Post, to many other Generals who had grown Gray in the Service.

AS SOON as his Highness had been named, he set out for Hungary, where the Army was drawn together, in the Neighbourhood of Virismarton: The Turks had their Rendezvous at Belgrade, where the Grand Signior had laid in a Profusion of all Things, that might hasten the Success he hoped for from this Campaign. In Effect, besides his Army's being two Thirds stronger than that of the Imperialists, he rely'd greatly upon the Trouble the Malecontents would give the Emperor's Generals. They took up Arms anew both in Upper and Lower Hungary; where Tokay, Commander for Count Tekeli, had drawn together to the Number of four Thousand Men, with which he committed all Sorts of Outrages; took Tokay, Calo, Potack, with some other Places; and put to the Sword all the Garrisons which attempted to resist him.

PRINCE Eugene judged very rightly that there was no neglecting this Spark, which if dallied with might cause a great Combustion; the more because those Rebels had had the Audaciousness to publish a Declaration inviting their Countrymen to take up Arms, and come and join them; and threatening the Nobility, who would not join them, to ravage their Estates. Hereupon Prince Eugene sent Prince Vaudemont in Pursuit of them, who came up with them just at the Time when a considerable Loss, they had met with a little before, had put them into a very great Confusion. Lieutenant General Ritschan had surprized them near God, where they intended to have gone to have set it on Fire; but he had come to an Engagement with fifteen hundred of Tokay's Infantry, and five hundred Cavalry, of whom he had killed near a Thousand: The rest had retreated in Disorder into Tokay, leaving the Horse to keep the Field. There it was that Prince Vaudemont attack'd them with so much Vigour, that the Place was taken by

The French King trusts to gain over Prince Eugene to his Interests.

Prince Eugene made Commander in Chief of the Imperial Army against the Turks.

The Malecontents take up Arms in Hungary.

Are beaten and put to the Sword by Prince Vaudemont.

by Storm. Most of the Rebels were put to the Sword; the others made their Escape to *Potack*, whither Prince *Vaudemont* followed them, and without giving them Time to recover themselves, fell upon them, carried the Town by Assault, put to the Sword all he found there, and compell'd the rest, in order to have their Lives saved, to lay down their Arms, and deliver up to him their Commander *Tokay*.

Titul taken
and burnt by
the Turks.

WHILST Prince *Vaudemont*, General *Nigrelli*, and Colonel *Paul Diack*, were gathering these Laurels, Preparations were making for Actions of more Importance. The *Turkish* Army decamping from the Neighbourhood of *Belgrade*, and dividing themselves into two Bodies, threatened equally *Peterwaradin* and *Segedin*; and the *Turkish* Fleet, consisting of a hundred and six Sail, that is, sixteen Gallies, thirty Frigates, and threescore Saiques, went up the *Danube*, and passed the *Save*, which left no Room to doubt but their Design was upon *Peterwaradin*. Prince *Eugene* therefore gave Orders for the Preservation of *Titul*, which was a Post of such Importance, that the *Infidels* cou'd not attack the former Place, without being Masters of this. The Lieutenant Veldt Marshal *de Nehm*, to whom his Highness had intrusted the guarding of that Post, defended himself therein as long as he cou'd, but being obliged to give way to Numbers, *Titul* was taken and burnt.

THE Prince was then too weak to face the Enemy; he waited for Count *Rabutin*, who was bringing him a large Reinforcement from *Transylvania*. As soon as he had joined him, he drew again near the *Danube*, and that with so much Success, that the *Grand Signiſr* judging it impossible to besiege *Peterwaradin* in Sight of the *Imperial* Army, retreated, and alter'd his Design. What he fix'd upon was, to make an Irruption into *Transylvania*; wherefore having passed the *Danube*, he kept along the *Treyſſe*, or *Tibiscus*, and Prince *Eugene*, who was still apprehensive for *Segedin*, kept by the Side of the *Turkish* Army, after having sent a large Detachment, to secure that Place from being insulted. His Highness's Apprehensions were so much the better founded, because he had received Information that *Tekeli*, the Author of the Design of penetrating into *Transylvania*, had persuaded the *Sultan*, that the Reduction of *Segedin* was the easiest Thing imaginable, since that City had not any Fortifications that were capable of making any Resistance. But it was the Desire of Taking and Sacking that Place, which was the Occasion of the Loss of the *Ottoman* Army, and of one of the most important Victories that was gain'd over the *Infidels*, during the fifteen Years this War lasted, except the Raising of the Siege of *Vienna*, which is an Action that may justly be called unparallel'd.

A Description of this Battle follows hereafter, with all its Circumstances, wherefore we shall content ourselves with inserting here the Letter written by his Highness to the Emperor, to give him an Account of this signal Victory.

Prince Eugene's Letters to the Emperor after having gained the Battle of *Lenta*.

" PURSUANT to the last I did myself the Honour of writing to your Majesty, wherein I inform'd you, (with all the Respect due to your Dignity) that hearing *September 9*, from several Parties of *Hussars*, and *Rascians*, whom I sent out to get Intelligence, that the Enemy were on their March, and made a shew of advancing towards the Morafs of *Sirek*, with Design, in all Appearance, to penetrate farther, and go to that of *St. Thomas*, I shall now tell your Majesty, that that very Morning, that is, *September* the 9th, at Day-Break, I made the Army decamp, after having provided it with Provisions for eleven Days. This was all I cou'd do then, and was also what, if the Enemy had got before me to *Segedin*, wou'd have been more than sufficient, because besides this, there were eight Hundred Waggon's at *Baye*, laden with Bread, Meal, and Biscuit, ready to set out on the first Orders, as soon as the Roads shou'd be open, and the Enemy's Parties no longer infested the Country. We incamp'd that same Day upon the Morafs of *Sirek*, and we also pass'd it with the whole Army, because that besides its being almost dry every where, the Enemy had left their Bridges there.

" BUT as I was apprehensive of what the Sequel actually shew'd to be true, which is, that the Enemy wou'd burn the Bridge at the Morafs of *St. Thomas*; and it was impossible to get the Foot and Baggage over the River without a Bridge, I went on before them and marched with all the Horse, and above a hundred

“ hundred Waggon, laden with all Sorts of Tools and Implements requisite to
 “ build Bridges, towards *St. Thomas*, where I arrived two or three Hours before
 “ Night. Immediately I set Men at Work about two Bridges, one for the
 “ Foot, and the other for the Artillery and Baggage, insomuch that they were
 “ finished by Break of Day. Nevertheless I stay’d with the Horse on the hither
 “ Side of the Morass, till the Vanguard of the Foot were got thither, after
 “ which I march’d with the Army to the Magazine which is before *Petsche*.

“ ALL those whom I sent out upon the Scout, agreed unanimously in their
 “ Account that the Enemy were marching towards *Segedin*, and that some
 “ Thousands of *Turks*, *Tartars*, or Rebels had already enter’d that Country.
 “ This made me resolve instantly to detach the Count *de Slick*, with two hun-
 “ dred Horse of his own Regiment, and seventeen hundred Foot, which were
 “ already arrived at the Camp, with Orders to demand and take with him what
 “ Money he cou’d, to hasten on the necessary Works, as much, and as speed-
 “ ily as possible, or at least to put that Palanka, and the Magazine, in such
 “ a Condition, that they could not be attack’d by the Enemy’s Parties, for
 “ Fear they shou’d burn them.

“ NEXT Morning I held a Council of War, and having got together all the
 “ Generals, I gave them an Account of all that had been told me: I repre-
 “ sented to them also the real State of the Army, Ammunition, and Provisions,
 “ and desired their Advice upon all these Heads. It was unanimously resolved
 “ there, to march forthwith, and without Loss of Time to the Enemy, since
 “ there was no Question but their Design was upon *Segedin*, and there was not
 “ so much as a single Day to be let Slip. That same Day Captain *Kuli* sent me
 “ Word from *Zenta*, that the *Infidels* were still there about Noon, and had
 “ sent a large Detachment of Cavalry up into the Country, to plunder it, lay
 “ it waste, and destroy all with Fire and Sword. Hereupon, in order to be
 “ better inform’d, both of the State of Things, and the real Place where the
 “ Enemy were, I sent two Lieutenants to reconnoitre them, each at the Head
 “ of thirty Horse, and five Cornets, with as many Quarter-Masters.

“ ON the 8th of *September* I decamp’d before Day, and march’d with the
 “ whole Army in twelve Columns, six of Cavalry, and as many of *Infantry*. The
 “ Artillery, which was between the Foot and the Dragoons, went in the Mid-
 “ dle, and in the Rear of the Army marched all the Cavalry, and the Baggage,
 “ which I commanded some Hundreds of Horse to sustain with Orders to leave
 “ nothing behind them. In this Manner we march’d till nine a Clock, and
 “ were inform’d by the Way by some Troopers, dispatch’d away by the two
 “ Lieutenants, that they had discharged their Pistols at the Enemy’s Vanguard,
 “ and were engaged with them; whereupon I sent away a Party of *Hussars*,
 “ who indeed arrived very seasonably to disengage them, and who also took a
 “ *Turkish Bassa*, who had been sent, like our Men upon the Scout.

“ OUR two Parties return’d both of them, without having lost a single
 “ Man, and as we march’d on I had the *Bassa* examin’d, with Threats to have
 “ him cut in Pieces upon the Spot, if he did not confess the whole Truth to
 “ me. He own’d then, that it was true, the *Sultan* had resolved to march to
 “ *Segedin*, and try if he cou’d not take that Palanka by Storm, and destroy it,
 “ since *Tekeli*, and all the *Malecontents*, had assured him nothing was more
 “ easy, provided he made Haste; and that he would be Master of it before I
 “ cou’d approach it, because there were hardly any Fortifications: But that
 “ when he heard I had left *Peterwardin*, and was assured the Garrison of *Sege-*
 “ *din* was very strong, he had continued incamp’d at *Zenta*, and had laid a
 “ Bridge over the *Theysse*; having to that End, had every Thing necessary,
 “ for that Purpose carry’d along with him, upon Waggon made after a Man-
 “ ner entirely new; for during the whole Winter, a *French Engineer*, very
 “ expert in framing such Machines, had been employed about this Work.

“ THAT the *Grand Signior*’s Intention then was to march towards *Upper*
 “ *Hungary*, and *Transylvania*; and that to that End, he had already pass’d the
 “ *Theysse* himself with a thousand Horse; that last Night, when he was command-
 “ ed out, the heavy Artillery, and the Baggage were to follow; but that the
 “ rest of the Army, and above a hundred Pieces of Cannon, remained then on

“ the

“ the hither Side the River, tho’ he did not know whether they had pass’d it since: That in the mean while the Army were strongly intrench’d, and that Detachments of *Tartars*, *Turks*, and *Malecontents* had been sent out to ravage and lay waste the open Country; tho’, by what the *Bassa* said, these Disorders are committed against the *Sultan’s* express Command to the contrary, but I did not give much Credit to this last Circumstance.

“ HEREUPON I continued my March, and was inform’d by the Way, by several Scouts, that the *Infidels* still continued Retreating in a great Hurry, and without Intermision to the other Side of the River: But the other Generals and myself cou’d never be brought to believe, that all the *Turkish* Infantry remained still on the hither Side, as the *Bassa* had assured us. Wherefore I advanced with the Cavalry and the Cannon within a League of *Zenta*, where I waited the coming up of the Foot, and drew up the Army in Order of Battle, in such a Manner, that the Right reach’d to the River, and the Left stretch’d out into the Plain, as far as the small Number of our Troops wou’d permit. We had yet three Hours and a half Day-light, when I had drawp the Army up in Battallia, and set forward on my March.

“ WHEN we were arrived within Sight of *Zenta*, we found there only some Thousands of the Enemies Horse, who made Head against us; and I was informed by those I had sent out upon the Scout, that the Enemy were still passing the River with Disorder enough. Immediately I drew out a Detachment of Cavalry and Dragoons from the two Wings of the Army, and having joined thereto some Artillery, I made them march on before, with Design to charge the Enemy’s Rear, since they were retiring with so much Precipitation, whilst all the Army follow’d after to sustain me.

“ IN proportion as I drew nearer, I observed that their Cavalry retired more and more; and we saw with our own Eyes that their Army was in as much Disorder as had been represented to us, tho’ great Part of their Baggage still remained behind.

“ I HAD scarce got within Cannon-shot of the Enemy, when they began to fire, which obliged me to do the same; but nevertheless I made the Cavalry that was with me retire a little back, but in good Order; till the whole Army was come up. After this I approach’d within half a Cannon-shot of the first Intrenchments of their Camp. The Day began then to be pretty far advanced, and there was, at most, not above two Hours fit to engage in. I closed the Left Wing, on that Side towards the River, with a Detachment of Cavalry from the Flank, at the Place where the Enemy might have attacked our Left along the River with their Horse. But I had some pieces of Cannon pointed on that Side, which I gave Orders to play continually upon the Bridge; and I drew up my Right in the same Manner, after which I had the Enemy attack’d on all Sides at once.

“ BUT as I perceiv’d the Enemy’s Horse design’d to charge my Left, at a Place that was between the River, and an Arm of the same River, between forty and fifty Paces wide, I ordered some Cannon to be carried thither with all Speed, and at the same Time caused the Foot of the Left Flank, and Left Wing to advance on that Side, who had begun to attack a little before the main Body, and the Foot of the Right Wing. And tho’ the Enemy made a terrible Firing with their Cannon charged with Cartridges, our Undertaking succeeded so happily, that notwithstanding their vigorous Resistance, the Infantry of our Right Wing forced their Passage to them, and immediately the whole Army, both Horse and Foot charged the *Infidels* briskly, who finding themselves attacked behind, were broken by little and little, and began to fall into Confusion.

“ I CAN hardly conceive how your Imperial Majesty’s Infantry cou’d so easily get over, and make themselves Masters of, the *Turkish* Intrenchments; for they were of a prodigious Height, and fortify’d in such a Manner as to have nothing in all Appearance to fear. The Cavalry did, on this Occasion what I never in my Life saw before; for they sustained and accompanied the Foot to the very *Fosse* of the Intrenchments, where they stood all the Enemy’s Fire, and fired again upon them in the same Manner as the Foot.

“ BUT as soon as my Right Wing had made an Opening in the Manner, I have just said, all your Imperial Majesty's Troops rush'd on that Side, and in Spite of all Opposition broke through the Ranks of the Infidels, without its being possible to restrain them, or make them retire: Wherefore the Cavalry were obliged to dismount, to make themselves a Passage with their Hands, by filling up the Trenches with the dead Bodies of the Enemy.

“ THE Intrenchments being forced by this Means, which was not done without a great deal of Bloodshed, our Left Wing and Flank got between the Enemy and the Bridge, for which Reason in this Place, and at the Barricade the *Turks* had made of their Waggon, there was such a cruel Slaughter, and the Soldiers were so furiously incens'd, that they spared not a Soul; but put all to the Sword who fell into their Hands, notwithstanding the vast Sums the *Bassa's* and Head-Officers of the *Turks* offered them to save their Lives. It is for this Reason we have so few Prisoners; having only those who were found alive amongst the Dead, or who were drawn from under the Pontons. All the Prisoners have unanimously assured Us, that the whole *Turkish* Infantry were on the hither Side the River, and that only some few Thousands were on the other Side to guard the *Sultan*; by which we may judge of the great Loss of the Infidels, since hardly one Thousand were able to make their Escape to the other Side.

“ THIS great and signal Victory, and this so considerable Battle ended with the Day; one would have sworn the Sun had delayed setting, only to give Light to the Arms of Your Imperial Majesty, and see them triumph.

“ IT is impossible for me, *Sire*, to give Your Majesty a lively Description of the wonderful Bravery, Courage, and Conduct of all the Generals of Your Army; my Pen is not capable of drawing the least Sketch thereof, and much less am I able to ascribe to them the Glory they have so well deserved. I beg Your Imperial Majesty to have the Goodness to believe, that the Testimony I here give of their Valour is no Compliment; and that Your Majesty will do them but Justice in crediting it; and that notwithstanding I have the Honour of being the unworthy Head of so brave an Army, I cannot forbear ascribing to them the Praise and Glory of this illustrious Day. Yes, *Sire*, there is not one of them but deserves to have Your Majesty remember him; and the whole Army justly expect to have the Money sent them, which has been so long promised. Every one stands in Need of it, the Officers as well as the common Soldiers; and 'tis also a Thing very necessary to encourage every one, to do yet greater Wonders for Your Majesty's Service. It is true, and I cannot say to the contrary, there are some who have had more Opportunities than others of giving evident Proofs of the Greatness of their Courage. But nevertheless I can assure Your Imperial Majesty, there is not a single one of them, who has not discharged his Duty perfectly well, and even beyond what could have been required of him. The Auxiliary Troops of *Brandenburgh* and *Saxony* may justly be reckoned in this Number, for they have not had the least Share in the Glory of this Action.

“ AT Two in the Morning I made all the Troops retire from the Intrenchments, and did all that was in my Power to oblige them to be quiet, but it was impossible for me, during the whole Night, to make all the Foot Soldiers and Troops return to their Colours, and Standards. Nevertheless I placed a good Guard at both Ends of the Enemy's Bridge, and we saw there that our Artillery had made great Havock amongst the Rest of the Enemy's Forces, who had been there during the Engagement.

“ ON the twelfth of *September*, I had the Camp mark'd out at the Head of the Army. and then found that the Enemy's Loss was much more considerable than I had imagined it the Day before; for the Number of the Slain, the prodigious Quantity of Spoil, in Cannon, Bombs, Carcasses, Grenadoes, Ammunition, Baggage, Waggon, and Cattle, both great and small, was incredible.

“ AT Day-Break we perceived also the Enemy's Camp, about half a League beyond the River, and were informed by Deserters that the *Turks* had

“ had abandoned it; that the *Grand Signior* had retired that very Night to
 “ *Temeswaar* in the greatest Consternation imaginable; and that all his Caval-
 “ ry had followed with the same Precipitation; undoubtedly for Fear Your
 “ Imperial Majesty's Army should pass the Bridge, and cut off their Passage
 “ to *Temeswaar*.

“ ALL the Tents of the *Turkish* Army were on the other Side the *Theyffe*,
 “ and even those of the *Grand Signior*. There was also such a vast Number
 “ of Camels, Buffalos, Oxen, and other Cattle, so great a Quantity of Can-
 “ non, Bombs, and other warlike Stores and Provision, as is not to be ex-
 “ pressed; insomuch that on this, and the other Side of the River there
 “ were at least six Thousand Waggons. I detach'd some Soldiers from every
 “ Regiment in the Army, to pass the Bridge, and possess themselves of so
 “ considerable a Booty, of which they had render'd themselves altogether
 “ deserving; but, notwithstanding all the Care that could be taken, the war-
 “ like Stores caught Fire the Night before, and it continuing to burn all the
 “ next Day caused Abundance of Damage.

“ I do not question but Prince *Vaudemont*, whom I have dispatched to
 “ your Imperial Majesty, will tell you by Word of Mouth several Particulars
 “ of this Engagement; but, however that be, I dare assure your Majesty,
 “ that the more we view that Place, the more we are sensible of the Great-
 “ ness of the Enemy's Loss, and the considerable Advantage your victorious
 “ Army has obtained. In Effect, at the Place where the Bridge is, the dead
 “ Bodies are in such Numbers, and heap'd so high one above another, that
 “ the Soldiers walk upon them as upon an Island; and we are every Day
 “ confirmed in the Opinion that at least ten Thousand *Turks* were killed
 “ upon the Spot.

“ A Commissary of *Transylvania*, who came hither with General *Rabutin*,
 “ has brought me, the *Grand Signior's* Seal, which makes Us believe the
 “ *Grand Vizier* was killed; because by the Report of Defenders and Prison-
 “ ers, that General is dead, and besides it is a Thing certain, that a *Grand*
 “ *Vizier* is obliged to have this Seal hanging about his Neck, wherever he
 “ goes. I reserve for myself the Honour of delivering it in Person into your
 “ Imperial Majesty's Hands, as soon as ever I am order'd to Court to give you
 “ an Account of the Expeditions of this Campaign.

“ PART of the Standards we have taken are those that are the most con-
 “ siderable in the *Turkish* Army; amongst others, we have the great Standard
 “ of the *Janizaries*; they assure Us likewise that their *Aga* is dead.

“ THE *Infantry*, and the Rest of the Cavalry, are in Pursuit of the Ene-
 “ my, and they bring back with them fresh Spoils, which they get between
 “ four and five Leagues from this Place. They make also Abundance of
 “ Prisoners, and meet every where a Number of dead Bodies, and several
 “ Pieces of Cannon, which they have abandoned in their Flight. This has
 “ obliged me to detach Colonel *Glockensberg* that Way with six Hundred
 “ Horse, to charge the Enemy in the Rear, and gain, if it is possible, yet
 “ more Booty, and more Prisoners.

“ COUNT *Diedrichstein*, a Colonel of Dragoons, brings your Imperial Ma-
 “ jesty, with this Testimony of my profound Respect, the Enemy's Colours,
 “ and the Horse-Tails. He will likewise acquaint your Majesty with the
 “ present State of Affairs, and give you a more circumstantial Account of
 “ the whole Action.

“ As for the Rest, I think, and do not at all doubt, but the Enemy's
 “ Army will be so much dispersed, that as it is impossible but they must
 “ want Abundance of Things, and besides the Season is very much advan-
 “ ced, I trust we may at least make ourselves Masters of the Palanka of *Te-*
 “ *meswaar*, and burn the Magazines.

“ BUT supposing the Weather will not permit us to besiege that Place,
 “ we may however bombard the Castle, and manage so by that Means that
 “ next Spring we may reduce it the sooner. At least I shall not fail to have
 “ this Point deliberated upon with the Commissaries, and to inform your Im-
 “ perial Majesty immediately of the Result. But if that is not possible, as I
 “ have

“ have some Apprehensions it may not, I will however post myself in those
“ Places where the Army may best subsist. This is what I beg your Impe-
“ rial Majesty to be assured of, as also to give Orders for their setting about
“ the Distribution of Winter-Quarters.”

IN the Description of this Battle that follows by M. Dumont, it may be seen what Booty was gained by the *Imperialists*: We shall only add, that the *Grand Signier* who had tamely been an Eye-witness to the Defeat of his Army, was one of the first who fled to *Temeswaar*; and he did not think himself safe even there, insomuch that, without stopping at all, he went on to *Belgrade*, but left a strong Garrison in *Temeswaar*, so that it was impossible for Prince *Eugene* to make any Attempt upon that Place.

The Sultan one of the first who fled.

NOR to have derived some Advantage from so compleat a Victory would have been giving Room to doubt whether the Prince had triumph'd, or no; wherefore he cast his Eyes on every Side, to see if there was no Part whither he might turn his Arms, so as to make the *Turk* thoroughly sensible he had been beaten. It is true that haughty Enemy was driven beyond the *Theysse*, but it is no less true, that the *Imperialists* were not in a Condition to pass that River, wherefore it was necessary to turn his Arms elsewhere.

• *B O S N I A* is an antient Kingdom, distinct from that of *Hungary*, and which was governed by Kings of her own, till the Year 1461, when *Mahomet II.* took *Stephen Miesez* the last Monarch of that Country; of which that cruel Emperor made himself Master, after having caused that unfortunate Prince to be beheaded. *Matthias Corvinus* recover'd it from *Bajazet II.* Successor to *Mahomet*, but the *Turks* again subduing it soon after, put it under the Government of a *Beglerbeg*, and it has remained so ever since till this Day. It was into this Country Prince *Eugene* determined to make an Irruption. He communicated his Design to the other Generals who applauded it, especially the Princes *Vaudemont*, and *Commercy*, who resolved to accompany him in that Expedition, overjoyed to embrace the first Opportunity of acquiring fresh Glory.

The *Imperialists* penetrate into *Bosnia*, and lay it waste, &c.

ONE need only consult the Map to judge what Sort of a March the Troops must make, in a mountainous and hostile Country, through Defiles, and that too in the Middle of Autumn, especially for an Enterprize, whose Success depending upon surprizing the Enemy, required the greatest Diligence: But of what is not a Hero like ours capable. The Body of Troops he commanded, arrived after infinite Trouble and Fatigues within Sight of *Seraglio*, the Capital of *Bosnia*. This City, situated pretty near the *Bosnia*, is large, tolerably strong, defended by a good Castle, and considerable for a great Trade which is carried on there; they reckon therein above six Thousand Houses, and a Hundred and fifty Mosques: Nevertheless the Prince coming upon it by Surprise, made himself Master of it without much Trouble; and as he had a Mind to keep it, he forbid the setting Fire to it on Pain of Death. But this Prohibition was to no Purpose, for in the Night a House at the End of the Town taking Fire, it was impossible to extinguish it; and in the Disorder caused by the Conflagration, the Soldiers plunder'd on every Side; wherefore the City being destroyed, it was no longer possible to stay for the Reduction of the Castle, for which Reason it was resolved to retire: But first Parties and Detachments were sent out on every Side to lay all Waste, and in their Return they ruined the Fortresses of *Dobay*, *Maglay*, and *Bronduck*, after which the *Imperial* Troops directed their March towards the Quarters that were assigned them for the Winter.

Seraglio surprized, pillaged and burnt.

PRINCE *Eugene* set out immediately for *Vienna*, to render the Emperor an Account of the State of Affairs, and receive his August Orders. It is not necessary to relate here what Sort of a Reception his Imperial Majesty gave a Hero, who had just gained him a Victory which had not its Equal in History. His Serene Highness, leaving to Fame the Care of rendering an Account of his own Conduct, took extraordinary Pains to inform the Emperor, of the remarkable Actions of those Officers, who had fought under him, on that

that important Day, and went so far as to celebrate the Praises of every One in particular; which gained him the Confidence and Affection of the whole Army.

The Emperor resolves to prescribe the Conditions of Peace to the Turk.

THE Peace concluded at *Ryswick*, and even concluded to the Advantage of the Allies, enabled the Emperor to employ all his Forces upon the *Danube*. The Defeat at *Zenta* had given the *Ottomans* a mortal Wound, insomuch that their whole Desire was Peace: But the Emperor would not consent to it but on Terms that should be advantageous to himself, wherefore he resolved to put himself in a Posture to prescribe the Conditions to his Enemy; thus the Campaign of 1698 gave Prince *Eugene* Hopes of a fresh Crop of Laurels.

The Turks dare not stir out of their Intrenchments.

TROOPS filed off from the *Rhine* and *Italy* towards the *Danube*; and the Rendezvous having been appointed at *Salankemen*, between *Peterwaradin*, and *Belgrade*, Prince *Eugene* went thither betimes, to take Advantage of the first Opportunity, and the Slowness with which the different Bodies of the *Ottoman* Forces usually meet. Their Army, however, were got together, and were covered by a strong Intrenchment under the Cannon of *Belgrade*; insomuch that on the Right they were cover'd by the *Sava*, on the Left by the *Danube*, in the Front by their Intrenchments, and behind them was *Belgrade*, where they had their Magazines.

PRINCE *Eugene*, however, resolved to endeavour to draw them on to a Battle, before they were re-inforced by a large Body of *Tartars*, which were daily expected: Wherefore having passed the *Danube* at *Peterwaradin*, he advanced towards the *Theisse*, which he likewise crossed without Opposition, and pitch'd his Camp at *Petckreck*, between the Morasses of *Kustos* and *Beki*. From thence he march'd forwards to make a Shew of repassing the *Danube*, in Order to draw the *Turks* out of their Intrenchments; but it was in vain. The Defeat at *Zenta* was too fresh in their Memories, for them to engage rashly with a General who had mauled them so terribly. Wherefore contenting themselves with playing their Cannon, with which their Intrenchments were well lined, they would not stir out, which obliged the Prince to return to his Camp, to consult all the Means not to spend the Campaign in doing Nothing. His Highness had a great Mind to make himself Master of *Temeswar*; this Place being once taken from the *Turks*, they would have been pent up within *Walachia*, and not in a Condition so easily to assist the Malecontents of *Transylvania*, and *Upper Hungary*. But they had taken Care to provide it so well with all Things, that this Siege would have cost infinite Time, and a great deal of Money, and in all Appearance, yet more Men.

It was true, on the other Hand, that this was the Way to draw the Enemy's Army out of their Intrenchments, and even to make them pass the *Danube*, and consequently to engage them in a Battle. But then it could not have been without a great Disadvantage on the Side of the *Imperialists*, since their Forces which when united, were vastly inferior in Number to the *Ottomans*, would be divided, and their Enemies would be reinforced, not only by the Arrival of between thirty and forty Thousand *Tartars*, but also by the Troops of their Garrisons of *Belgrade*, *Semendria*, *Widin*, and other Places adjacent, whence they might draw their Forces without Fear, whilst the *Imperialists* would be sufficiently employed not to attempt any Thing on the other Side the *Danube*.

Prince Eugene attempts to intercept a great Convoy, but is betray'd by a *Hussar*.

THE Prince was taken up with these Considerations, when he was informed that a great Convoy of Ammunition was preparing for *Temeswar*, and was to be escorted by a considerable Detachment. His Highness being apprized what Rout this Convoy was to take, made the necessary Dispositions to intercept, and carry it off. He intrusted not the Execution of the Design to any one, but march'd himself at the Head of the Cavalry, after having made General *Heister* advance before with the Infantry. Nothing could be better concerted than this Enterprize, which nevertheless miscarried by the Treachery of a *Hussar*, who deserted, and gave Advice to the Enemy of what passed. Immediately they halted, and secured the Convoy in such a Manner that

THE *Turks* only kept themselves so close within their Camp, because they soon expected the Success of a Negociation, set on Foot at *Carlowitz*, under the Mediation of *William III.* King of *Great Britain*, and the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, whose Ministers the Lord *Paget*, and Count *Collier*, had at last obtained of the *Grand Signior* that *Uti Possidetis* should be made the Basis of the Treaty. Insomuch that the *Grand Vizier* judging it would be doing great Things to prevent the *Imperialists* gaining any new Conquests, the Campaign pass'd over in Inaction; and the Peace having been sign'd at *Carlowitz* between the *Emperor* and the *Porte* and also between *Russia*, *Poland*, the Republick of *Venice*, and the *Sultan* upon the same Foot, the War was entirely ended on that Side, as it had been ended in the *West* by the Peace of *Ryswick*. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* had the Glory, by the Battle of *Zenta*, is to have terminated this War, which had lasted almost eighteen Years, and which at the Beginning had terribly alarmed the greatest Part of *Christendom*. It was to his Prudence and Valour that all those advantageous Conditions were due, which were obtained at *Carlowitz*, not only by the Plenipotentiaries of the *Emperor*, but also those of *Poland*, *Russia*, and *Venice*; insomuch that this Peace was, as it were, a Monument erected to the immortal Honour of this Hero.

The peace sign'd at *Carlowitz* puts an End to the War.

HAPPY Presages of the Future from which that valiant Prince did not derogate, as will be seen in the Sequel of this Work; where the Reader may follow him from Victories to Victories, and from Conquests to Conquests, which he ended as he begun, by giving a deadly Wound to the formidable Power of the *Ottomans*.

He will be seen upon the *Rhine*, the *Moselle*, the *Sambre*, and the *Scheld*, every-where victorious, and ever consulted by the greatest Heroes of his Age, the *Auverquerques*, the *Marlboroughs*, the *Tillys*, the *Anhalts*, the *Hesse Cassels*, the *Lottums*, the *Sébylembourgs*, the *Bulaws*, the *Fagels*, the *Wirtembergs*, the *Nassaus*, the *Albenarles*, the *Hompescbs*, the *Dbonas*, the *Murrays*, the *Argyles*, the *Cadogans*, and many others, who have always thought it an Honour and their Duty, to follow his Advice, or rather his Orders.

Thus far is *M. Rousser's* what follows to the End of the first Part or Volume is *M. Dumont's*.

The BATTLE of ZENTA,

Fought SEPTEMBER 11. 1697.

ZENTA is a little Town on the Western Side of the *Theysse*, below *Segedin*. Heretofore it was but little known by Geographers; at present it is known by all the World. It is one of those that is ofteneft look'd for in the Map, and which is thought most worthy of having a Place there. As long as there are any *Turks* living, they will remember having been defeated near that Town by a Prince *Eugene*, who after having stopp'd them in the Midst of their proud Career, and obliged them to retreat, pursued and forced them in their Intrenchments, cover'd the Earth with their Dead, and entirely broke all their Measures.

The Situation of *Zenta*.

At the Beginning of the Campaign, every Thing seem'd to promise them some signal Success. The War which yet lasted upon the *Rhine*, and in *Italy*, kept great Part of the *Emperor's* Forces employed there; those of the *Poles* seem'd turn'd against themselves, a double Election had divided them. Count *Tekeli*, during the Winter, had form'd a dangerous Correspondence in Upper *Hungary*, and it had broken out just before, by the Surprise of *Tokay*, *Calo*, and *Potak*.

An Insurrection in *Hungary*.

SUCH was the Situation of *Hungary* in *June* and *July* 1697. The *Sultan*, who was no Stranger to it, made Preparations to take Advantage thereof; he imagined a plentiful Harvest of Laurels awaited his Acceptance, and being willing to gather them himself, he set out for *Belgrade*, where he arrived the Sixth of *August*.

It is soon
quell'd.

By good Fortune the *Hungarian* Insurrection was already almost dispersed. The Prince had not allow'd it Time to gather Strength. He had given his Orders so seasonably, and they had been executed so successfully, that in less than five Weeks the Rebels had been thrice beaten, and driven entirely from their Posts. Those yet remaining of them were reduced to scour the Country, and live by Plunder. It even fell out that a little after, finding themselves too hard pressed on, they laid down their Arms, and deliver'd up to the *Imperialists* the Ringleader of their Rebellion, named *Tokay*, a Creature of Count *Tekeli's*. It was the young Prince *de Vaudemont* who commanded in this Expedition.

The *Turks*
resolve upon
a Siege.

NEVERTHELESS the *Turks* alter'd none of their former Measures. They had resolved upon a Siege, and they continued to prepare every Thing for that Purpose in the Neighbourhood of *Belgrade*. Their Fleet upon the *Danube* consisted of sixteen Gallies, thirty Frigates, and threescore Saiques. The least of their Gallies carried a Hundred and fifty Men, and ten Pieces of Cannon.

At first they pass'd the *Save*, as if they would have gone to *Peterwaradin*, but being informed, that before they form'd the Siege of that Place, it would be necessary to destroy *Titul*, which might prejudice their Communication with *Temeswaar*, and serve as a Magazine for the *Imperialists*, they turn'd on a sudden to the Right to pass the *Danube*.

Titul almost
defenceless.

TITUL was not in a Condition to make any great Resistance, and the *Imperial* Army, which was inferior to that of the *Turks* by three Fourths, could do nothing for its Defence. The Count *de Rabutin* was expected from *Transylvania*, with a considerable Reinforcement; but the Danger was present, and this Reinforcement at a great Distance. It was to be fear'd also, that the *Turks* without stopping at *Titul*, would march directly into *Transylvania*, and in their Way would over-bear the Count *de Rabutin* with his Forces.

AMONGST the many eminent Qualities, which concur to render Prince *Eugene* the Hero he is, he has that of foreseeing at the first Glance, in Cases of imminent Danger, all that is to be feared, and all that is to be done. This Motion of the *Turks* did not in the least put him to a Stand, for the very next Morning he made the Army march to meet the Count *de Rabutin*.

Pr. *Eugene*
provides, as
much as pos-
sible, for its
Defence.

THIS was on the Twenty-second of *August*. The Army arriv'd that Night at *Salic-Kabara*. And whilst they were on their March thither, his Most Serene Highness went to visit *Titul*, accompanied by the Prince *de Commerci*, and Count *Guy de Staremberg*. He left there the Veldt Marshal *de Nebm*, with some Regiments, to have an Eye to the Safety of that Place, but nevertheless without engaging himself to an impossible Defence. Two other Regiments had Orders at the same Time, to observe the Motions of the *Infidels* along the *Theysse*, to give M. *de Nebm* Notice thereof, and to rejoin him whenever it should be necessary.

THE Army encamp'd on the 25th at *Chitskar*, and on the 26th within a little League of *Zenta*. On the 27th, *Nebm* sent Word, that all the Naval Forces of the *Turks* were advanced near *Titul*, and *Salankemen*, that two Hours before their Van-guard had pass'd the *Danube*, and that it was not doubted but the Body of the Army would follow. On the 28th, the foregoing Advice was confirmed with Abundance of Circumstances; amongst others, that Part of their Frigates and the Saiques had sail'd again up the *Danube*, towards *Peterwaradin*, sustained by a Detachment of three or four Thousand Horse. News was brought likewise that the Count *de Rabutin* arriv'd the 27th at Night near *Arath*.

HEREUPON the Prince called a Council of War, and three Things were resolved on therein: The one, to make the Count *de Rabutin's* Troops advance with all Expedition; the other, to prepare a Bridge near little *Canischa*; and

and the third, to march directly to the Relief of *Titul*. The Prince himself set forward first the next Night, with seven Squadrons, which were follow'd on the Morning by fifteen Batallions, and were to be rejoin'd the Day after by the Rest of the Army. But *Nehm* had not been able to keep his Post, and after having been engaged a whole Day in the Defence of it, had retired two Leagues from thence. As for the Rest, the *Turks* did not keep *Titul*, but abandon'd it after having burnt it.

It is taken and burnt by the *Turks*.

THE Loss of this Place was vexatious; for supposing the *Turks* should attack *Peterwaradin*, it might facilitate the Taking that Town: Wherefore the Prince sent Orders to General *Nehm* to march with all Expedition on that Side, and throw himself into the Place with his Cavalry, which was executed on the thirtieth. The Engineer General *Goulon* threw himself into the Town also, with two other Engineers. In the mean while the fifteen Batallions which had follow'd the Prince return'd to the Camp near *Zenta*.

ON the Morrow, being the 31st, the Army was joined by the Body of Troops brought by the Count *de Rabutin* from *Transylvania*; nevertheless even then it was inferior in Number to that of the Enemies by above two thirds: But as it was impossible to draw together any more Forces, it was resolved to advance towards them without Delay.

Count *Rabutin* joins *Pr. Eugene*.

THEY made no longer Stay then at *Zenta*, then was requisite for certain necessary Dispositions; one of which was to send back some Regiments into *Transylvania* to guard the Passes, and another to provide as much as possible for the Necessities of *Segedin*: This done, they march'd back with all Expedition towards *Peterwaradin*. The Enemy, quiet in their Camp, did not expect so quick a Return; and indeed all possible Care was taken to prevent their having any Knowledge of it.

THE 7th of September in the Afternoon, the *Turks* perceived the Imperial Army at the Head of their Camp. They knew not what to think of it, and in their Uncertainty durst neither resolve upon Charging them or Retreating: Perhaps they thought the *Imperialists* were coming to attack them: The Prince, however, had no such Design; he intended only to secure *Peterwaradin*, and in order to that it was necessary to get Possession of the Post between them and the Bridge of the Town.

THIS March lasted five Hours, all the while within Musket-shot of the Enemy, and leaving their Flank all the while open to them; but it was a Flank which in the Twinkling of an Eye might have been chang'd into a Front, and a March, which at the first Signal might have been directed towards the Enemy: In this Manner the Prince gained the Post where he desired to be without the Loss of one single Man.

THAT very Evening, the *Turks* saw plainly, they must no longer think of the Siege of *Peterwaradin*. They began then to intrench themselves, and not daring to attempt to pass the *Theysse* in the Prince's Sight, they determin'd next Morning, to march back again up the River, keeping close by its Side.

The *Turks* give over the thoughts of a Siege.

THEY propos'd to themselves to pass over into *Transylvania* with greatest Part of their Forces; whilst Count *Tekely*, with some Thousand Horse should ravage Upper *Hungary*. They flatter'd themselves also with the Hopes of taking *Segedin* by Storm *en passant*, and burning it as they had done *Titul*, before any Troops could come to its Relief. The same *Tekely* had put them upon both these Designs, and had assured them nothing could be more easy, provided they made a little Haste. In Effect, *Segedin* was almost without Fortifications, and the Garrison was weak; nevertheless the *Imperialists* had need of this *Palanka* for their Communication and it was necessary not to lose it.

They propose to march into *Transylvania*.

THE Prince immediately saw into the *Turks* Designs, and the same Vigilance which had brought him to meet them, carried him back without Loss of Time, in Pursuit of them. He was forced, however, to stop on the 18th, on the Banks of the *Danube*, to provide himself with Bread. He took enough with him for eleven Days, besides which he gave Orders for eight Hundred Waggons which were at *Baye*, laden with Meal and Biscuit, to keep themselves in Readiness to set out. With this Precaution, which is more necessary in that Country than

Pr. Eugene follows them

than in any other Part of *Hungary*, because it is very desert, his Serene Highness set forward again on his March on the 9th in the Morning, and incamp'd near *Sirek*. Two large Morasses lay in his Way. The first which was the Morass of *Sirek*, was easily got over, because it was almost dry; but the other, call'd the Morass of *St. Thomas*, must have stopp'd the whole Army, if the Prince had not provided against it. The Enemy having burnt the Bridge, over which it was usual to pass it, his Serene Highness had two others laid over it, a little higher, in the Night-Time; thus the March was not delay'd in the least.

The Turks
ravage the
Country.

THE Army arrived on the tenth at *Petsche*, where they heard that the *Turks* were at *Zenta*; that they had there laid a Bridge over the *Theyffe*, and had sent out their *Tatars* in Parties to burn and sack all the Villages round about. This confirm'd what was before known of their Design to go into *Transylvania*, and obliged the Prince to hasten his March, in order to try to surprize them before they had quite pass'd the *Theyffe*.

A Turkish
Bassa taken
Prisoner,
who discovers the
Designs of the
Infidels,

THIS Resolution was approv'd of in a Council of War, and on the 11th in the Morning, two Hours before Day, all the Army began to march in twelve Columns, six of Horse, and six of Foot, with the Artillery in the Middle. Several Parties were sent out upon the Scout, and one of them brought back a *Bassa*, who, being threatned with Death if he did not tell the Truth, declared: "That the *Grand Signior* had indeed at first propos'd to himself to march to *Segedin*, not questioning but he could easily make himself Master of it by Storm before the *Imperialists* could follow him; but having been informed of that Prince's Expeditious March, he had stop't at *Zenta*, and had had a Bridge laid over there; in which they had found no Difficulty, because they had carry'd one with them from *Belgrade*, which was the Invention of a *Frenchman*, and very convenient; that at present the *Grand Signior* design'd to March into *Transylvania*; that with this View he had already pass'd the *Theyffe* in Person, with ten thousand Horse, that the Artillery, and heavy Baggage, had also begun to pass that River the Night before, but that the Rest of the Army was still on the hither Side, and were intrenching themselves there very carefully."

The Turks
strongly in-
trench'd,

ALL that the *Turk* had said was found true. The Army hasten'd their March, and they heard by the way, that the *Grand Signior's* Cavalry were continuing to pass the River; that the Infantry were still on the hither Side, and that they had fortify'd themselves there with a second Intrenchment, within the first, at the Head of the Bridge.

UPON this Report Prince *Eugene* advanced with all Expedition within a League of *Zenta*, from whence his Highness went in Person to reconnoitre the Enemy. In the mean while the Foot advanced likewise, and as fast as they came up, the Regiments took their Places, and halted a little to rest themselves.

By half an Hour after four the whole Army was ranged in Order of Battle, and march'd directly towards the Enemy, the Right being commanded by Count *Guy de Staremburg*, the Left by the Count *de Rabutin*, and the Main Body by the Prince himself. He had several Parties upon the Scout, and as they came every moment to tell him that the *Turks* continued passing the River, he set out from the Army himself, with six Regiments of Dragoons, and some Pieces of Cannon, to engage them in a Fight beforehand. He found Things just as they had been represented to him; two Intrenchments, one within the other, the outermost of a very large Extent, the inmost small enough, and design'd, as it seem'd, to favour a Retreat over the Bridge. Besides this, a Barricade of Waggons, without all, which made a third Inclosure. Seventy Pieces of Cannon ranged all round them, Abundance of Foot under Arms, but few Horse, because they were still actually passing the River. His Highness himself perceived the Confusion that reigned upon the Bridge. Two Thousand Cavalry appear'd without the Intrenchments, but they durst not attempt any Thing, and retired as fast as the Prince approached.

The Engagement began by a Discharge of their Artillery, which the *Turks* made from their Intrenchments, upon the Prince's Detachment, as soon as they

they saw it within Reach. They were answered by the same. In the mean while the whole Army arrived. They marched in a display'd Front, the Right to the River, and the Left towards the open Country, as far as they cou'd extend themselves; but the Disposition of the Enemy's Intrenchments, obliged them as they approach'd to form themselves also into a Semi-Circle, that they might be able to encompass them. The Artillery was brought up, and ranged in its proper Place. These Motions took up more Time than could have been wished. At last about six in the Evening, every Thing was ready, and the first Attacks were made on the Left. The *Turks* themselves were the Occasion of it, by attempting a Sally along the River, on that Side, with their Cavalry, in Hopes of putting the *Imperialists*, into Disorder, and making themselves Masters of a Battery of Cannon they saw there. But the Prince had that Place closed up by two Detachments, one of Horse, and the other of Foot, and had some Cannon brought thither, with which they began to batter the Bridge. At the same Time the Right wing, and Main Body advanced, in Spite of the continual Fire of the small Arms, and the Cannon charg'd with Cartridges, and the Attack became general. The first Business was to break the Barricade of Waggon, then it was necessary to climb the Intrenchments, and force them. Accordingly the Infantry threw themselves into the Trenches, with their Bayonets fix'd at the End of their Muskets, and an amazing Courage, whilst the Cavalry advanced to the very Side of the *Fosse* to sustain them. Some of them even dismounted, and in order to open themselves a Way into the Enemy's Camp, made Use of the dead Bodies of the Slaughter'd Infidels, as if they had been Fascines, and quite fill'd up the Trench with them. The *Turks* could not stand against such impetuous Onsets. They gave way first on their Right, then in their Front, and at last every where. They endeavour'd to save themselves in their inner Intrenchment, but were pursued thither, and when once the *Imperialists* had penetrated thither, the Slaughter was very great. For the Bridge being two Rows for an Army entirely routed, was soon covered, and as it were, stop't up, by the Number of those who did their utmost to escape thither. They who thought they could save themselves by getting over the River, plunged therein, and were for the most part drowned. This is what generally happens on such Occasions; the Men and the Horses mutually hinder each other, and the weakest fastening upon the strongest, without being to be made to let go their Hold, drag them with them to the Bottom of the Water. But what contributed most to the Destruction of the *Turks*, was the obstinate Eagerness of the Soldiers for Slaughter, which would not let them give Quarter to any one, not even to several *Bassas* who offer'd vast Ransoms for their Lives.

Notwithstanding which *Fr. Eugene* resolves to attack them.

The *Turks* are broken, and entirely defeated.

The *Imperialists* scarce give any Quarter.

THE Night ended the Battle. One would have sworn that the Sun, contented with having given Light to so glorious a Victory, had nothing more to do upon the Horizon, and that in setting, he meant to invite the Conquerors to take some Rest.

ABOUT Two in the Morning the Prince made his Troops come out of the Intrenchments, leaving only a Party to guard the Bridge, and posting another along the River. Every one then retired, being very sensible how well they had fought, and that the Victory was considerable, but not how far the Slaughter had extended. It was not rightly known till the next Day. Then it was they beheld with Astonishment the prodigious Numbers of the Slain with which the Earth was covered. Above twenty Thousand lay dead upon the Spot, and above ten Thousand more had perished in the Water. The Rest had betaken themselves to Flight towards *Temeswaar*, after the *Sultan*, who had run away the first, with a Detachment of two Thousand Horse. The Loss was so great amongst them, we mean even amongst those who had continued on the other Side the River, and had never engaged, that they neither took Baggage nor any Thing else in the World with them. They found, next Day, their Tents still standing, without excepting even that of the *Grand Signior*. Twenty seven *Bassas* lost their Lives in this Battle: The *Aga* of the *Janizaries*, and the *Grand Vizier* were also kill'd therein: And they brought to his Serene Highness the *Grand Signior's* Seal, which that Minister,

The Slaughter exceeding great.

The *Sultan* himself the first to run away.

according to the Custom of the *Grand Viziers*, carry'd in his Bosom, and cou'd not Surrender but with his Life.

The Booty almost incredible.

THE Royal Booty consisted of 72 Pieces of Cannon, 25,400 Bullets, 553 Bombs, 505 Barrels of Gun-powder, 48 Pair of Kettle-drums, 500 Drums, 86 Colours, which were carried to the Emperour, 490 small Standards, or *Turkish* Streamers, 7 Horse-Tails, 6000 Waggon's laden with Ammunition and Provision, 9000 Horses, 6000 Camels, and 12000 Oxen or Buffalo's. The Rest was given up to the Soldiers to plunder, and they found Abundance of Riches, chiefly on the other Side of the River.

THIS so compleat and glorious Victory, scarce cost the *Imperialists* above a Thousand Men, even including those who died of their Wounds. The Account sent by the Prince to the Emperour, from which this is partly taken, gives a glorious Testimony of the Valour and Conduct shown by the General Officers on this Occasion. He mentions them in Terms full of the highest Esteem imaginable; and he does the same Justice to the other Officers, and the Soldiers, every one in his Rank. This is an Article wherein the Prince's generous and magnanimous Soul display'd itself so much to the Life, that it would be impossible not to know him by it.

THE Armies of the Emperour, at the Time I am speaking of, were seldom provided of all that could be desired there. In this there was nothing that was necessary for a Siege; besides the Season was too far Advanced.

Pr. Eugene penetrates into Bosnia.

NEVERTHELESS the Fruits of this Victory, were not confin'd merely to the Honour and Advantage of having overcome the Enemy. They gave him yet some more Mortifications, that were scarce less grievous to him than his Defeat. They enter'd *Bosnia*, and as he did not expect any Thing like it, they found the Country unguarded and defenceless. His serene Highness had had the Precaution for three Weeks, to seem intent only upon separating the Army, and sending the Troops into Winter Quarters. He even proceeded so far as to put it in Execution. The Army dispersed; and the Troops marched. In the mean while four thousand Horse were commanded for the designed Expedition, with two thousand five Hundred Fuziliers or Grenadiers, twelve little Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars. His Highness himself resolv'd to be the Leader of this Party and he was accompany'd by Count *Guy de Staremberg*, the Prince *de Commerci*, the Prince *de Vaudemont*, and General *Gronsfeldt*. It took up but eighteen Days: The Detachment having passed the *Sava* the 12th of October, and having crossed it in their Return the 29th and 30th. Nevertheless they penetrated even to the Heart of the Country, and laid it entirely waste. The Castles of *Dubay*, *Maglay*, *Schebze*, and *Bronduck*, were taken and destroy'd; and the City of *Seraglio*, which was rich, a Place of great Trade, and had above thirty thousand Inhabitants, was pillaged, burnt, and laid in Ashes. A terrible Expedition it must be confessed; but necessary and just, against an Enemy so savage, and cruel as the *Turk* when Fortune favours him. The Prince lost but forty Men therein, and on his arriving at *Esseck* had the Satisfaction to hear that the Count *de Rabutin* had carried *Vipalanka* Sword in Hand. This was a *Palanka* situated between *Belgrade* and *Temeswaar*, fortify'd with three Palissades, and some other Works, and guarded by five Hundred *Janizaries*, with as many other Soldiers. In three Hours the Place was forced, and the *Turks* therein almost all kill'd. They took but threescore Prisoners, besides the Women and Children, which were eighty two in Number.

Where he takes and destroys divers Fortresses, and pillages and lays waste the whole Country.

The BATTLE of CHIARI,

Fought SEPTEMBER 1. 1701.

IT is not always by the Multitude of the dead and wounded, nor by the Richness of the Spoil that one must judge of the Glory of an Action. There are other Circumstances which may add to its Lustre. In this the Prince whose immortal Labours I describe, was to engage an Army superiour in Number, provided to their wish with all Things necessary, and already Masters of the fortify'd Towns, and the whole Country. He was to cope with Troops inured to good Success, and commanded by Chiefs of a great Reputation. Besides this he was to get the better of an unaccountable Ascendant, which had been in Force near a Century, and which was so much the more to be feared, because *France* which had been used to fight against half *Europe* allied together, was seen here seconded by *Spain*, and *Savoy*, against the House of *Austria* alone, and that reduced only to the *German* Branch. Wherefore in marching against her, there was a Necessity of resolving to combat at the same Time her Forces, her Fortune, and her new Allies. But, in human Affairs there is no Ascendant eternal. That of *France* will have an End. It was to suffer a considerable Interruption in our Days, and it was for Prince *Eugene* that Heaven had reserved that Glory.

The great Difficulties Pr. Eugene had to surmount.

It is also for this Reason, as well as on Account of the fine Order, and admirable Disposition of the Troops, that the Action at *Chiari* will be ever memorable, beyond divers others where more Blood has been Spilt. For unless People choose rather to pitch upon that at *Carpi*, which will also be mentioned immediately, it is from that Day, without Dispute, that we must date the Eclipse of the *French* Sun.

PRINCE *Eugene* had hardly made his Appearance in *Italy*, at the Head of the Imperial Army, but the Generals of the opposite Party seem'd confounded at it: They were nevertheless two Captains of long Experience. Then *M. de Catinat* commanded the *French* Army, and the Prince de *Vaudemont* the Forces of *Spain*.

The French and Spanish Generals confounded at Prince Eugene's appearing at Head of the Imperial Army.

THESE two Generals, instead of opposing the Prince's Marches, contented themselves with observing them from one Side of the *Adige* to the other, regulating their Motions by his. Uncertain of the Place where he would cross, they distributed their Troops along the River, and endeavour'd to be every where at one and the same Time.

NEVERTHELESS he actually does pass it without their either opposing it, or ever knowing it, although it was done, in a manner, in their Sight; the Place was below *Legnago*, and the Time the Night between the 15th and 16th of *June*. Next Day he saw himself peaceable possessor of *Villabuona*, a little Island bounded on the North by the *Adige*, on the South by the *Tartaro*, on the East by the Canal of *Malopera*, and on the West by the Canal *Bianco*,

The Prince crosses the Adige without Opposition,

FROM thence, his Most Serene Highness sent his Detachments into the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, and even beyond the *Po*, to amuse the Enemy, and oblige them to separate their Forces anew. These Motions were seconded by others, made with the same Design, and as it proved not in vain.

THEY are the *French* and *Spaniards* quite at a Nonplus. They are apprehensive that the Dutchy of *Milan* may revolt; that the Duke of *Savoy* may be stagger'd; that their Communication with *France* may be cut off; and by a sudden Change that their Army may find themselves between two Fires, without Assistance and without Retreat,

The French and Spaniards puzzled by Prince Eugene's motions.

HEREUPON the Prince de *Vaudemont* leaves the Army, and runs to *Milan*, to require an Oath of Fidelity from the Councils, Cities, and Corporations. The Enemies

Enemies Forces were then divided into three Bodies, The one posted along the Canal *Bianco*, and commanded by *Catinat* himself, the other at *San Pietro de Legnago*, under the Count *de Thesse*; and the third at *Ostiglia* under another Lieutenant General. This third Corps had been placed there, without the Thought that Prince *Eugene* would march strait to *Revero*. Perhaps he might indeed have some such Design; for he had more Views than one, and frequently preferr'd the one to the other, only because the Enemy themselves furnish'd him with a Reason for so doing. Having found then that they were mightily prepossessed with this Thought, he did every Thing that was necessary to confirm them in it. At last the Marshal *de Catinat*, being fully persuaded that *Ostiglia* must necessarily be the Place of Action, bent all his Thoughts upon providing for its Security. He sent some Troops thither, and on the 8th of *July* in the Morning went thither in Person, with a considerable Detachment, and some Artillery.

Catinat outwitted by
Pr. *Eugene*.

His Design undoubtedly was, to return immediately to his first and principal Post, but the Prince did not allow him Time for it. That very Night he march'd directly to the Enemy, incamped along the Canal *Bianco*, and next Morning he attacked them. *St. Fremont*, a Lieutenant General, defended the Post of *Castagnaro* to the utmost of his Power, and had the Misfortune to see it forced. This made him resolve upon abandoning the others, and retiring to *Carpi*, where *Thesse* might come and join him with the Corps at *Legnago*. Accordingly he did join him, with his Son, but without Troops. The Prince had prevented their March by the Rapidity of his own; and notwithstanding the Obstacles he had met in his Way, as Marshes, thick Coverts, deep Ditches, and other such like Impediments, he arriv'd before Night within Sight of the Enemy. No sooner were they seen but they were attack'd, no sooner attack'd than they were defeated. The Engagement lasted but an Hour. The Enemy, driven from *Carpi*, retired next Day to *Villa Bartholomea*, where the Corps that was at *Legnago* joined them, and from whence they march'd afterwards farther, not daring to wait a second Action.

The French
defeated at
Carpi.

PART of their Baggage was left in the Hands of the *Imperialists*, with a Hundred Prisoners, and two Hundred Horses. They had besides eight Hundred Men kill'd or wounded, amongst others one General, two Colonels, and forty inferior Officers.

The French
Army considerably re-
inforced.

Upon this News the King of *France* made forty Battalions of those which lay nearest the Frontiers march into *Italy*, with five Regiments of Horse, and two of Dragoons; which with the Troops he had there already, and those of *Spain*, and *Savoy*, were to make ninety-six compleat Battalions, and one Hundred and fifty Squadrons. This done, little satisfy'd with the Marshal *de Catinat*, whom he thought not sufficiently vigilant, and too circumspect, he sent him the Marshal *de Villeroy* for his Colleague. Four Lieutenant Generals, and four Marshals *de Camp* were also named to serve under their Command. And to the End that this Army might no longer want any Thing, which might contribute to the finding therein Subordination, Vigour, and good Counsel, the Duke of *Savoy* was declared Generalissimo.

Villeroy sent
to assist *Catinat*.

The Duke
of *Savoy* de-
clared Gene-
ralissimo.

His Royal Highness came thither in Person the 26th of *July*, and was received there with all the Respect due to him. This afforded Prince *Eugene* an Opportunity of shewing, that when it is necessary he knows how to reconcile the most opposite Duties, even such as are most likely to create jealous Suspicions. As Prince of *Savoy*, he sent to compliment his Royal Highness by an Officer of Distinction, and presented him with six *Turkish* Horses of most exquisite Beauty. And as General in Chief of the Emperor's Army, he made Preparations for offering him Battle, not doubting but so warlike a Prince would be overjoy'd to meet with such an Opportunity at his Arrival. Both these Things were done at one and the same Time.

THE Enemy had now retired some Days behind the *Mincio*, a River which runs through the Dutchy of *Mantua* from North to South, and whose Channel seems to be made on Purpose, to cover the *Cremonese*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, &c. on that Side. The *Secchia* does the same on the Side of *Reggio*,

verts,

Reggio, Parma, and Placentia. In a word, it was a very advantageous Line; and so much the easier to guard, because *Mantua*, which was situated in the Middle, secured its Defence and Communication.

It was thought then that the Enemy would defend the Passage, and on the *Imperialists* side every one expected an Action. The Prince, as I have already observed, made all the necessary Dispositions for it. He visited the Posts along the *Mincio*, he gave his Orders for the Passage, and the 27th, at eleven at Night, the whole Army began to March. The 28th, at Break of Day, they arrived at the Banks of the River, they laid Bridges over, and that very Day they passed it without Opposition. The Enemy were encamped two Leagues from thence. No Body cou'd account for their Inaction, unless it were that they would not hazard a Battle before the Arrival of the Reinforcement which was coming from *France*.

Pr. Eugene passes the *Mincio* without Opposition.

In Effect, instead of standing their Ground the following Days, they still retreated, so that on the first of *August* the *Imperial* Army was got to the Banks of the *Chiese*. *Castiglione* being invested by the Prince's Order surrender'd on the 5th. *Castel-Guisfre* open'd its Gates, and submitted voluntarily to the Emperor, some Places in the *Mantuan* did the same. The Enemy pass'd the *Oglio*, not thinking themselves safe behind the *Chiese*, and after having divided their Forces they rejoined each other again between *Soncino* and *Ponte Oglio*, there they received the Troops of the Re-inforcement they expected. The Marshal *de Villeroy* joined them likewise. At his Arrival a general Review was made, and the united Forces were found to consist of 69 Battalions, and 88 Squadrons, without including the Garrisons of *Mantua, Mirandola, Cremona, Pizzighitone, Lodi, Cassano* and others. A Council of War was called; the Marshal declares there the Orders of the King his Master; and all agree they must March to meet Prince *Eugene*, make Head against him, and fight him. At the same Time they received Advice that General *Vaubonne* had carry'd off a whole Convoy, with some Persons of Quality, upon the Road to *Cremona*; and that petty Misfortune, which was look'd up as an Affront, incited them to act upon the Offensive.

Castiglione surrenders, and *Castel-Guisfre* submits voluntarily.

General *Vaubonne* carries off a whole Convoy.

THE 29th the whole Confederate Army put themselves in Motion, and by the Help of a Feint, on the side of *Palazuolo*, where the *Imperialists* had a Bridge, they repass'd the *Oglio*, over against *Rudiano*.

THE 31st Prince *Eugene* possesses himself of *Chiari*, a Post but inconsiderable in itself, but at this Juncture of great Importance. It is situated between three or four little Rivers, or Brooks, which forbid Access to it on the Right, the Left, and behind. The *Venetians* had put a small Garrison therein, and at first refused the Troops Entrance, on pretence of standing Neuters. But the Prince gave them to understand, that *Chiari* not being a Place of Defence, they ought not to pretend to keep it as such, nor to shut the Gates against an *Imperial* Army of the Strength of his; that as a proof of what he said, it lay wholly in his Breast whether he wou'd enter it or not by Force that Moment, but that he begg'd them not to oblige him to make Use of that Way, assuring them that if they did Things with a good Grace, he would give such Orders for all Things, that no body should have any Reason to complain. This Speech had the desired Effect. The *Venetians* open'd their Gates, only they demanded an Acknowledgment in Writing of the Difficulty they had made, which the Prince granted them willingly.

Chiari opens its Gates to Pr. Eugene.

HIS Serene Highness then made the General Count *de Guttenstein*, with two Battalions of his own Regiment, and some Pieces of Cannon, take Possession of the Place. The same was done by two Mills, and three or four Cassines, which were on both Sides and before the Town. They put in these as many Soldiers as they cou'd well contain, and for the greater Security they posted between the Fosse of the Town, and those Cassines, and in the Road on the Left, the third and fourth Battalion of the same Regiment, with two more of that of *Mansfeldt*, sustained and cover'd by a thousand chosen Horse, and a Regiment of Dragoons.

THE Rest of the Army were ranged in Battle-Array, on the Right and Left of *Chiari*, from one River to the other: The Infantry before in two Lines,

Pr. Eugene disposes his Army in such a Manner as to make Amends for what it wanted in Number.

and the Cavalry behind in another Line. The Right of the whole supported by the Rivers of *Trenzana*, and *Bajona*, facing the Enemy; and the Left having *Chiari* behind, and on all sides the Rivulet called *la Ceriola di Chiari*. Something farther also in the Rear of the Right, were posted some Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, which faced the *Trenzana*, and the *Bajona*, so that the Army had a Front three Ways. *Chiari* lay in the Centre, fortify'd by a Ditch full of Water, possess'd by two Battalions, and cover'd, as I have already observed, by Mills and Castles well guarded, and by four Battalions well intrench'd. The Cannon was distributed the Length of the first Line in the Intervals of the Foot; and in the Front of the whole Right an Intrenchment was cast up, and strengthen'd with a Parapet. This Intrenchment began at *Chiari*, and reached to the *Trenzana*, where turning back, according to the Current of the Water, it came and covered the Flank likewise.

THE Excellency of these Dispositions supply'd the Want of Forces. One cannot judge otherwise, for the *Imperial* Troops were not so numerous by two Thirds as those of the Enemy. The Prince was even obliged to detach the Regiments of Foot of *Geschwindt*, and *Lorrain*, towards *Palazuolo*, along the Mountains, to guard the Passages, insomuch that they were not at the Engagement. *Vaubonne* also was absent, with the same Corps which had carried off the *French* Convoy, near *Cremona*, and did not rejoin the Army till the next Day.

THE first of *September*, at Day-break, the Alarm was heard beat in the Enemies Camp, and in a very short Time afterwards, it was known by the Return of Parties, and by Deserters, that they were advancing in Order of Battle. About ten a Clock the General Officers appeared in the Plain, accompanied by a large *Escorte*. They came to reconnoitre the *Imperial* Army, and to this End they approached pretty near; but a Cannon Ball, which took off one of the Troopers of the *Escorte*, oblig'd them to retire. In the mean while a Dispute arose between the two Generals of the *French* Army.

A Dispute arises between the two *French* Generals.

THE Marshal *de Villeroy*, deceived by false Intelligence, had imbib'd a strong Opinion that Prince *Eugene* was no longer there, but was return'd back into the *Mantuan*, and had only left some few Troops at *Chiari* to cover his Retreat. His Colleague judg'd otherwise: By the View he had taken of the Camp of the *Imperialists*, of its Intrenchments, of its Extent, and of what else came within the Reach of his Sight, he concluded they were all still there, and that it would be Rashness to attempt forcing them. He told his Mind upon the Spot, to the Marshal *de Villeroy*, but he was not of the same Opinion. He even ask'd him with Heat enough, "Why he thought it was not proper to attack them. Because, answered he, that all you see there is cramm'd with Men. So many Houses, so many Redoubts, the whole Army is there. Prince *Eugene* has known how to make Use of all his Advantages. There is no good to be got there by us. Let us wait a more favourable Opportunity. That is to say, cry'd the Marshal *de Villeroy*, interrupting him, that we must End the Campaign as it has been begun, and for Fear of being beaten, must not attempt to beat. But, Sir, that is not the King's Intention. He has not sent so many brave Men hither only to take a View of the Enemy with Telescopes. He will have them Act. If Prince *Eugene* has known how to make the best Use of his Advantages, let us improve ours. We have more Troops than he. They are as good as his. They are all chosen Men, well disposed, well commanded, and the best inclined in the World. We must not discourage them by a Conduct which may make them suspect we fear the Enemy.

THESE Reasons, coming from the Mouth of a Man sent on purpose to redress Affairs, and the Bearer of the King's Orders, compell'd the Marshal *de Calinat* to Silence. I know not what was the Duke of *Savoy's* Advice. He was indeed Generalissimo, and had the usual Honours paid him as such, but the real Authority was not in his Hands. However it was, no Alteration was made in the foregoing Resolutions, and by two in the Afternoon the Armies were in Sight of each other.

AT half an Hour past two the Fight began. The Brigades of *Normandy* and *Auvergne*, attack'd the Mills and Cassines which defended the Avenues to *Chiari*. They met with a long and vigorous Resistance, but at last they made themselves Masters of them, they did not however keep them long: They were attack'd a second Time, and retaken, in less than half an Hour, by the Battalions of *Guttenstein* and *Mansfeldt*, with some Companies of Grenadiers, under the Conduct of the Colonel Count *de Daun*, Major *de Kirchbaum*, and Lieutenant Colonel *de Mansfeldt*. The Enemy lost a considerable Number of Men in these two Attacks, but chiefly in the last, from whence they retired in great Confusion. Four of their Colours were left behind with the *Imperialists*, and a fifth was thrown into the Water by a Grenadier who had taken it, and could not find it again afterwards.

The French attack the *Imperialists*, and are repulsed.

THE Troops on the Right of the *Imperialists*, were also attacked almost at the same Time as those in the Cassines. But the Battalions of *Nigrelli*, *Herbststein*, and *Kirchbaum*, which were posted there, having let the Enemy approach very near them, before they fired, made a Discharge of their small Arms upon them so seasonably, that almost all those who happen'd to be foremost were killed upon the Spot. The Case was the same wherever the Enemy charged, and never did Action show better, of what Benefit a well judg'd and advantageous Disposition is on a Day of Battle. For the *Imperialists* fought there almost without Danger, and without Loss. The Combat was, in a Manner, but Play on their Side, whereas the Enemy could not advance towards any Place, without being almost sure of meeting Death there.

THE Battle lasted two Hours; at the End of which the Marshal *de Villeroy* having had Leisure, to see the Mistake of his former Notion, call'd off his Troops, and drew them again together in a Body. The *Imperialists* kept within their Posts, and passed the Night under Arms, whilst the Allies retired a Mile and a half from thence, and marched on next Day to *Urago* which is a little farther. Their Loss amounted to 2000 Men, some say 3000, and among those above 200 inferiour Officers. The Count *D'Estaire*, and the Marquis *de Dreux*, Son-in-law to Mr. *Chamillard* were both wounded there, and the Brigadier *Chassaigne* was kill'd, as well as the Colonels *Chantclus* and *Bonde*, with *Roussel*, Senior Officer of the Artillery.

They are forced to retreat after a considerable Loss.

ON the *Imperialists* Side the Loss was so small that it is hardly credible: By Computation there were but 36 killed and 81 wounded, the most considerable of which were five Lieutenants, and one Captain of the Artillery.

THE End of this Campaign was no less glorious to the Prince than all we have already seen. I have observed that the Allies, after the Battle, went and posted themselves at *Urago*. They placed their Left upon the *Oglio*, and their Right at *Castrezato*. The *Imperialists* made but one Motion, they placed their Left at *Chiari*, and their Right at *Palazuolo*. Thus the two Armies faced, and were almost within Sight of, each other.

THE Question was to know which of them should decamp first, which could not be done without Disadvantage, for Reasons known by every Body. Naturally it was not to be the Enemy, for they were not any Thing near so much incumbered with Cavalry as Prince *Eugene*, and they had at their Command, the Cities of the *Milaneze*, and the *Mantuan*, whence they might derive vast Advantages. Nevertheless, in spite of all the Difficulties of the Place, and of getting Provision, the Prince found the Means to hold it out to the last. The French grew weary of combating Hunger, Thirst, the Rain, Wind, and Cold; and the Difficulty of Convoys and Forage increasing among them every Day, they at last took the Resolution to decamp silently in the Night, between the 12th and 13th of November. They used so much Precaution therein, that the Prince could get no Information of it till the next Morning, when their Out-Guards were Marching off. Immediately he had some Pieces of Cannon brought down against them to the Banks of the *Oglio*, posted there a good Number of Grenadiers, and made some Foot pass the River to charge them in the Rear; in short he gave all the Orders that can be given on such an Occasion, to annoy an Enemy who retreats. On the 14th the Army encamped at *Ticengo*, and on the 15th they separated entirely.

Pr. Eugene in Spite of great Disadvantages he labour'd under keeps the Field to the last, and Forces the French to decamp silently by Night.

As for the Prince, he kept his Post yet some Days longer, after which he went and took his Winter Quarters in the *Mantuan*, where he made himself Master of *Caneto*, *Rodelesco*, *Marcaria*, *Castellucio*, *Piobega*, *Torre d'Oglio*, *Marmirola*, *Borgoforte*, *Rovero*, *St. Nicola*, *Governolo*, *Ostiglia*, *Ponte Malino*, *Cortadonna*, *Corfene*, *Asteillo*, *Guastalla*, *Luzzara*, and *Gonzaga*, in a Word, of all the Country except *Mantua*, and *Goito*.

The BATTLE of LUZZARA,

Fought AUGUST 15. 1702.

THE Battle of *Chiari* had left Prince *Eugene* Master of all the Dutchy of *Mantua*, except the Capital and *Goito*. The Duke of *Modena* had put himself under the Emperor's Protection, and had deliver'd up *Bersello* into his Hands. *Mirandola* had submitted, and the French who had retreated behind the *Oglio*, bent their Thoughts less upon disturbing his Serene Highness in the Possession of his Quarters, then upon preserving their own.

THESE Advantages were considerable; and another General, perhaps would have been very glad to have enjoyed them, and taken some Rest, after so laborious a Campaign. But Rest was never made for Heroes: They know none but in Time of Peace; and as long as the War lasts, one Exploit happily achiev'd, is with them no more than a Means to compass an other, yet more difficult and more glorious.

BESIDES, there are certain Junctures when in Reality Repose would not be seasonable. There are favourable Opportunities of which Advantage must be taken, imminent Dangers which must be averted, and in short Urgent Occasions which will admit of no Delay.

The Situation of Affairs in the Beginning of 1702.

THE seeming Languor of the French Arms in *Italy*, during the Winter 1701, was fallacious. It was known that the most Christian King, stung to the Quick at the ill Success of the former Campaign, and the continual Mortifications he had received there, had resolved to send thither so many Troops, and so much Money, that Fortune at last should be forced to return to his Ensigns.

IN the mean while Prince *Eugene* cou'd not reckon upon the Emperor's making any such redoubled Efforts on his Side. The Disposition of Affairs in general would not admit of it; and he had all the Reason imaginable to fear, that at the Return of Summer, he should find himself so much inferior to the Enemy, as not to be able to make Head against them.

It was then from his own Courage, from his inexhaustible Fund of Expedients, from his long Experience, and the surprizing Superiority of his Genius, he was to draw the extraordinary Assistance of which he stood in Need.

MAN TUA, and *Cremona*, situated almost in the Middle of his Quarters, excited his Attention to a very great Degree. These two Places may be look'd upon, on that Side, as the Keys of *Italy*, and chiefly of the *Milaneze*. In the Enemies Hands they were a perpetual Obstacle to almost any Designs he could form. In his own they would have establish'd him a double Communication with the *Austrian* Dominions, on One Side by the *Trentine*, on the other by the *Adriatick Gulph*. They would likewise have contributed very much, towards fixing the wavering Inclinations of the *Venetians*. But if he knew the Importance of those two Places, the Enemy themselves were as well acquainted with it. One of the chief Cares of the Court of *France* was to guard them well. There was a Garrison of 8000 Men in *Mantua*, and almost as many in *Cremona*.

NEVERTHELESS

NEVERTHELESS the Prince form'd the Design of making himself Master of them both during the Winter, by the Help of the Disposition of his Quarters, which reached from the one to the other, and even to the *Parmesan*. A strict and close Blockade seem'd to him proper to reduce *Mantua*, by the Want of Necessaries for the Subsistence of the Inhabitants; and a Stratagem, very like that of the *Trojan Horse*, but infinitely better concerted, was the Means he resolv'd to Use to surprize *Cremona*.

Pr. Eugene forms a Design upon both *Mantua* and *Cremona*.

HIS serene Highness had Correspondents he could depend upon in that Town, as he usually has in all Places where the Enemy are. It is a Maxim in War which it costs him something to put in Practice, but he knows the Usefulness of it, and does not grudge the Expence. He was informed then by his trusty Friends, that through a certain old Aqueduct, which had long been neglected, and was situated in a very bye Part of the Town, a good Number of Soldiers be introduced secretly into it. The Place having been view'd, and found to be as it was represented, the Prince fix'd on the first of *February* 1702 for the Execution of his Enterprize.

To make the less Noise and Clutter, he contented himself with employing in this Design but 6000 Men, both Infantry and Cavalry; 3000 drawn from the Quarters in the *Mantuan*, and 3000 from those in the *Parmesan*. The first under the Conduct of the Prince *de Commerci*; and Count *Staremberg*, repair about three in the Morning to *St. Margaret's* Gate, and the others under the Command of the young Prince *Vaudemont*, advance towards the *Po* Gate, ready to rush in, as soon as those within had forced, and opened it.

I SHOULD digress too much from my chief Design, should I enter here into the Particulars of this memorable Action. 'Tis enough to say that all Things were executed in the same Order as they had been concerted. Not the least Noise, nor the least Confusion. They approach in Silence the *Canetta*, which serves as a *Fosse* to the Tower; they lay a Bridge over it, without being discover'd; they arrive at the Aqueduct; a Thousand Men, and upwards, convey themselves through it, and enter the Town, the Enemy neither seeing, nor hearing them. In less then an Hour *St. Margaret's* Gate is forced, the *Corps de Garde* put to the Sword, and divers Posts in the City possess'd by the *Imperialists*. In the mean while the Cavalry enter without Opposition, and ride full Speed towards the Posts that had been assign'd them. The Prince enters with them, and directs the whole Action. Then the Enemy began to be sensible it was not Time to sleep. They sally out from all Parts; they rally; they fortify themselves; the Prince has them charged; in some Places they are forced, in others they defend themselves with the Courage of a Lyon. The Marshal *de Villeroy* was taken Prisoner at the very Beginning of the Action, and with him the Marquis *de Crenan*, a Lieutenant General, the last mortally wounded. They possess themselves of the Town-House, the Great Square, and the Great Church. If they could likewise have made themselves Masters of the *Po* Gate, and opened it to Prince *Vaudemont*, the Business had been over, the Town taken, and the Garrison made Prisoners of War. But two *Irish* Regiments, which had intrench'd themselves there, defended it with so much Resolution, that it was impossible to force them. They did not neglect to seize on all the Boats that could be found upon the *Po*, which they sent to Prince *Vaudemont*, that he might pass over his Infantry in some other Place, but he had not a sufficient Number, and the Trouble of this Way of transporting them took up too much Time. Wherefore Night being come, and the Fight having already lasted eleven Hours, the Prince ordered his Troops to retreat, which they did slowly, and in excellent Order; and the *French*, overjoy'd at seeing themselves delivered from such dangerous Guests, and not knowing what new Trouble they might fall into without the City, were very far from pursuing them.

Cremona surprized by Pr. Eugene.

M. Villeroy taken Prisoner there, with several Officers.

The Prince however is forced to retreat without being able to keep possession of the Town.

THE Number of Soldiers made Prisoners in this Day's Action was almost equal on both Sides; but that of the Dead and wounded was much greater on the Side of the *French*, than on that of the *Imperialists*, because they kill'd Abundance before they could rally. Besides this they took 90 Officers, who were conducted to *Inspruck* with the Marshal *de Villeroy*.

M. Villeroy
severely
lampoon'd
about the
Surprize of
Cremona.

THAT General had the Mortification, whilst he was detain'd Prisoner, to hear that at *Paris*, and in the Army, they laid upon him all the Blame of the Surprize of *Cremona*, without ascribing to him any of the Merit of having contributed to its Deliverance. Nevertheless he was the first on Horseback, and when he was taken he was in the Great Square, employed in drawing together his Men, and in giving them Orders: But he was neither beloved by the People, nor the Soldiers. In vain did the King his Master declare publickly, that he was satisfy'd with his Conduct; in vain he even wrote him a very obliging Letter; Satyrs and *Lampoons* were made not a jot the less against him, without observing any Bounds. Wherefore, all things Consider'd, it was a Happiness for him that he was taken Prisoner. If he had remain'd amongst his own Men, he would have been expos'd to a thousand Vexations, whereas, in his Confinement, he met with nothing but good Usage and Civility.

THE Marquis *de Crenan* was left at *Cremona* a Prisoner upon his Parole, but he died there of his Wounds. *Don Diego Conchia*, Governor of the City, was kill'd there fighting, as also Colonel *Presle*. The Marquises *de Montandre*, and *D'Entragues* were wounded there, and the Marquis *de Mongon*, Marshal *de Camp*, was of the Number of the Prisoners. On the Side of the *Imperialists*, they lost the Count *de Linange*, who had quitted the Service of the Duke of *Anjou* at the Beginning of the Campaign, and the Baron *de Freiberg*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Taff*, a Gentleman of extraordinary Valour. The General Count *de Diedrichstein*, had a Foot shot off by a Cannon Ball, the Counts *de Kufstein*, and *de Merci* were also wounded there. After an Account had been taken, by the Prince's Orders, of the Dead, the Wounded, and the Prisoners, they were found to amount in all to 801. The *French* owned indeed but a thousand on their Side, but the Measures they took the very next Morning shew'd sufficiently their Loss was much greater then they would own. For, to reinforce the Garrison of *Cremona*, they abandoned all their Posts upon the *Oglio*, except *Bozzolo*; and the Prince made the General Count *de Herberstein* take possession of them.

The Blockade of *Mantua* continued, even in sight of the *French Army*.

IN the mean while the Blockade of *Mantua* was continued with the utmost Vigour, and lasted near eight Months. The Account of it wou'd be tedious. The Enemy themselves have made a whole Volume of it, where Things are related after their own Manner. The Truth is, the Place was block'd up so close, the Scarcity of all Necessaries there was so great, and the Attacks of the *Imperialists* were both so frequent, and so brisk, that a formal Siege wou'd neither have caused more Want, nor have put them to more Inconveniences.

The Duke of *Vendome* succeeds *Villeroy* in his Command in *Italy*.

WHAT saved *Mantua* was the extraordinary Expedition with which *France* had the Address to send all her Reinforcements into *Italy*. By the Beginning of *March*, 25000 Men landed there at *Genoa*, *Final*, and on all Sides. The Duke of *Vendome* was also sent thither in the Room of the Marshal *de Villeroy*, and as he was highly esteemed for his Knowledge in the Art of War, it was not doubted in *France* but his Arrival would soon be followed by some great Change. However he contented himself at first with throwing some Provisions into the Place, and durst not attempt to relieve it effectually, till after he had spent two whole Months in making Preparations for it.

At last he enters *Mantua* the 24th of *May*, with a large Convoy of all sorts of Provision and Ammunition. Forty thousand Men were employ'd in this Expedition. They made themselves besides Masters of *Castelguisfre*, and *Castiglione della Stivere*, this was all. *Mantua* was not delivered, Prince *Eugene* abandon'd none of his principal Posts. He had taken, four Days before, a Post call'd *Cerez*, which is one of the Inlets to *Mantua*. He maintained himself therein, and after having destroy'd it, caused other Works to be made there for the Lodgment and Safety of his Troops.

THE Body of his Army was then encamp'd between the Canal call'd *Fossa Maestra*, and the *Mincio*, with its Front towards *Mantua*, and its Rear towards the *Po*. On the 3d of *June*, the Duke of *Vendome* came and posted himself, with his Forces, within Cannon shot of the *Imperialists*, placing his Right at the Confluence of the *Oze* and the *Fossa Maestra*, and his Left at *Santa Maria delle Grazie*.

IN this situation, Prince Eugene, having the French Army consisting of 50,000 effective Men by his Side, goes on with the Blockade of Mantua, and presses it with all the Vigour of a formal Siege. By his Orders, the young Count de Daun, at the Head of five or six Hundred Men, possesses himself of a new Post, at the Gate *Pradella*; he makes a Lodgment thereon, notwithstanding all the Fire from the Ramparts, and maintains himself therein. Those within Sally out, and are driven back. They cease not each Day to cannonade each other on both Sides. The small Arms keep firing from Morning to Night, and the Fire was so brisk on the *Imperialists* Side, that the Garrison durst no longer shew their Heads upon the Walls. At last they find themselves obliged to reinforce it, and the Duke of Vendome, a quiet Spectator of all these Things, attempts nothing farther to remedy them. Nevertheless the Prince of Savoy's Army was not so strong as his by near twenty Thousand Men.

The D. of Vendome reinforces the Garrison of Mantua.

BUT let us do this General Justice, his Hands were ty'd from offering the Prince Battle. Philip, Duke of Anjou, and Detainer of the Crowns of Spain, being persuaded, that with so great a Superiority of Forces, they could not fight without Conquering, had reserved for himself the Glory both of the one and the other, and had forbid the Duke's coming to any decisive Action: *I am afraid*, said he in his Letter of May 9. *of your defeating the Enemy before my Arrival. I allow you to relieve Mantua, but stop there, and wait my Coming for the Rest. Nothing can better manifest my good Opinion of you, than my fearing you will do so much in my Absence.*

Is hindered coming to a Battle by the Orders of the D. of Anjou.

THIS Prince, who seems to have come into Italy, only to make a Shew there of his Pomp and Magnificence, and to give an Opportunity for Visits, Homages, Embassys, and Nuncio's, was no less prompted by a Desire, of Signalizing his Voyage, by some Warlike Action which might do him Honour. He made Haste to leave his delicious Residence at Naples, and to set out for Lombardy, where he did not doubt but Victory was waiting to crown his Temples with an immortal Laurel. The eleventh of June he lands at Final. The 18th he makes his publick Entry into Milan, all the Streets being adorned with Tapestry and Pictures; and on July 3, he arrives at Cremona, where the Dukes of Parma, and Mantua, come to pay their Respects to him. Three Thousand Men of his Troops, which he had brought from Naples, joined the Army about the same Time; this was a new Reinforcement with which he had thought proper to strengthen the Certainty of his Hopes.

D. of Anjou arrives in the Milanese.

ON the Sixth the Duke of Vendome, and old Prince Vaudemont had a Conference, wherein they examined the State of the Army. It consisted of 92 Battalions, and 150 Squadrons; viz. 6 Battalions and 28 Squadrons of Spain; 6 Battalions and 12 Squadrons of Savoy; and 80 Battalions, and 110 Squadrons of France, without including the Garrisons which amounted to above 20,000 Men. With all this they did not think proper to attack Prince Eugene in his Camp. They judg'd it would be better to turn their Arms against the Posts and Places he had in his Rear, and whence he drew part of his Subsistence. They concluded also it would be necessary to enter the Dutchy of Modena, and subdue it, in case the Duke should positively refuse to put himself under the Protection of the two Crowns.

THIS Counsel was approved of by the Duke of Anjou; and put in Execution. Prince Vaudemont was left at Rivalta with 20,000 Men strongly intrench'd, to have an Eye on the Blockade, and the Rest of the Army march'd towards Cremona.

The French enter the Modeneze.

THE many different Motions made by the Enemy in July, gave them an Opportunity of surprizing and defeating three Regiments of Imperial Cavalry at *Sancta Vittoria*. They lost there a good Number of Men on their Side, for the *Imperialists*, as much surprized as they were, fought very bravely, and the Combat lasted a long Time; but at last they were routed, and the Duke of Anjou had the pleasure of being at the End of this little Action.

This happen'd on the 26th of July; and immediately after, the Duke of Modena, being frightened at seeing so powerful an Army in the Heart of his Dominions, retired to Bologna with the Princes his Sons, and all his Family. His

The D. of Modena retires to Bologna.

Cities

Cities of *Modena*, and *Reggio*, submitted soon after, either by his Order, or thro' Fear. *Carpi* did not stay to be summoned; the other Places followed their Example, and all this with so much Precipitation, that in less than five Days, the Enemy saw themselves in peaceable Possession of the whole Country, except *Bersello*, where there was an *Imperial* Garrison.

Pr. Eugene
obliged to
give over
the Blockade
of Mantua.

It was to be feared that after this all the Places the *Imperialists* held along the *Po*, would surrender one after another. The only Means to prevent it was to give Battle, and in order to do this it was absolutely necessary to abandon the Blockade of *Mantua*. A Motion both very dangerous and very difficult. For old Prince *Vaudemont*, posted, as I have observed, at *Rivalta*, kept the *Imperial* Army, in a manner, in Sight. It was effected nevertheless, and that without Loss. Silence, and the Night, faithful Depositories of the Secret, conceal'd their March so well, that Prince *Vaudemont* had not the least Intimation of it.

THE same Day, which was the first of *August*, the *Imperial* Army passed the *Po*, and went to incamp at *Soileto*, all but twelve Battalions which the Prince left before *Borgoforte* to secure that Place. There was besides above 4000 Men in *Bersello*, 1000 in *Ostiglia*, 1500 in *Guastalla*, 500 in *Luzzara*, and as many in *Mirandola*, so that the Prince himself had not above 25000 Men.

THE Duke of *Anjou* alone had 35000; Wherefore one would have thought nothing hindered him from satisfying, that extreme Desire of fighting, he had expressed at the Beginning of the Campaign. But knowing what General he had to cope with, he chose rather to wait his being join'd by old Prince *Vaudemont*, then to venture a Battle without him.

He did not join him, however; for that General having halted before *Borgoforte*, in Hopes of forcing the twelve Battalions intrench'd there, and not having been able to succeed therein, it was resolved to leave him there, with the greatest Part of the Troops he commanded, and to draw from thence only about a thousand Men, which they thought would be necessary for the Reinforcement of the Main Army.

HAVING taken these Precautions, the Duke of *Anjou*, whose Camp was at *Testa*, decamped the 14th of *August* at Night, without beating the General, or sounding to Horse, and march'd towards *Luzzara*, of which he was desirous of making himself sure beforehand. He arrived there about eight in the Morning, and immediately ordered the Commandant to be summoned, but in vain. That Officer answered only by a Discharge of the Cannon and small Arms, by one of which the Count *de Sezanne* was wounded in the Arm.

Pr. Eugene
tho' greatly
inferiour in
Number
marches in
pursuit of
the D. of
Anjou.

IN the mean while Prince *Eugene*, having Information of the Enemy's Motions, march'd after them, insomuch that by three in the Afternoon, the Armies were in view of each other. The Enemy's Forces had had Time to take their Advantages. They had placed *Luzzara* behind them, and extended themselves from the *Po*, which bounded their Left Wing, to certain fortify'd Cassines which supported their Right. The Dike of the *Po* divided the Army in Two, but in a manner the most favourable imaginable for the Defensive, because it was an Intrenchment which was of Service equally to both the Wings, and the Duke of *Vendome* had placed there a Battery of Cannon which commanded all the Plain on both Sides. Besides this the Left was cover'd by a Curtain, and a little Wood, the Avenues to which were incumbered with Trees cut down, and the Right by a great number of Ditches which happen'd to be there by Chance. The Enemy made but one Line of all their Troops, and supply'd this Defect by two Bodies of Infantry and Cavalry which they posted as *Corps de Reserve* to sustain their Right and Left Wings.

THIS Order of Battle, and Disposition of the Ground, obliged Prince *Eugene* to alter all his Measures. His first and second Line became his Right and Left Wings, each of them separated, like those of the Enemy by the Dike of the *Po*, upon which also was placed a Counter Battery of four Pieces of Cannon. A Cassine which happened to be before the Left Wing, and near the Dike, was fortify'd, and as it was perceived the Enemy had reinforced their Left Wing by Abundance of Infantry posted along the *Po*, they opposed to them those of the Prince *de Commerci*, strengthened by part of the Foot of the first

first Line, and sustained by *Taff's* whole Regiment of Horse, and two Squadrons of *Corbelli*, which form'd before the Right an advanced Body, at the Head of which the Prince *de Commerci* placed himself.

As to the Strength of both Armies, the Enemy's consisted of 53 Battalions, and 101 Squadrons, whilst the Emperour's amounted but to 34 Battalions, and 75 Squadrons. The Duke of *Anjou* was present at the Battle on the Enemy's Side, but it was the Duke of *Vendome* who issued out all the Orders. On the *Imperialists* Side, the Prince *de Commerci*, and young Prince *Vaudemont* led the Right Wing, and the Counts *Staremberg* and *Trautmansdorf* the left Wing. Prince *Eugene*, who was at the Head of all, was also every where where his presence was necessary, and where the Danger was greatest.

ABOUT five in the Afternoon his Serene Highness ordered the Signal of Battle to be given, by firing two Cannon, which were immediately followed by a general Discharge of all the Artillery. The Enemy answered it with all theirs, and during an Hour they cannonaded each other very warmly. But as, notwithstanding the Superiority of their Number, the Enemy did not stir out of their Intrenchments, his Highness saw plainly he must resolve to fight them there.

The Prince attacks the French in their Intrenchments

THE Right Wing then advanced against them, and attack'd them in their Posts, not without meeting with a great many Difficulties. The Ground was so disposed, that the *Imperialists*, as they advanced, laid their flank open to the Regiment of *Piedmont*, and the *Brigade des Vaisseaux*, which made a continual firing upon them. The Rest waited them within half a Gun-shot, and when all these Obstacles were surmounted, they had still such Barricades to get over, as would have perplexed even common Travellers very much, in an ordinary Road. This first Attack cost the Prince *de Commerci* his Life, and put the Troops a little to the Stagger, because he was killed at their Head, and was vastly beloved and esteem'd by them.

THE first Attack was followed by a second, then by a third, and after that by a fourth. 'Twas then the Victory began to declare itself. The *Irish* could not hold out against such obstinate Efforts. They gave Ground, and with them the Regiments *du Saut*, and *de Perche*. The *Imperialists* gain'd their Posts, and maintained themselves therein, and in some Places the Enemy were driven back a Mile.

THE Case was much the same on the Left. At first the Enemy's Fire stoppt the *Imperialists*, and put them in some Confusion. The Prince *de Lichtenstein* received there five Wounds, and the Count *de Trautmarsdorf*, General of the Horse, a Contusion in the Foot, which obliged him to be carried off. Some other brave Officers were either kill'd or wounded there, and in one of the Charges the Enemy broke through the *Imperialists* Line, and penetrated as far as young Prince *Vaudemont*, who commanded a *Corps de Reserve*, of twelve or fifteen Squadrons in the Rear. But they were received in such a manner, as cured them of the Desire of returning thither a second Time.

And defeated the m.

THE Battle of *Luzzara* cannot be reckon'd amongst the most memorable Actions of this War. But I don't know whether the unshaken Courage of the *Imperial* Troops, and their admirable Discipline in an Engagement, ever appear'd with more Lustre in any other. The Enemy were posted to the best Advantage; one part of their Troops flank'd the other; there was no getting at them but over Ditches, and Barricades; and the Superiority of their Number, gave them a Superiority of Fire, against which it was difficult to stand, much more to advance, and gain Ground. Not only so, but besides the Strength and Assurance which the greatest Number always carries along with it, the Enemy were animated by the Presence of the Duke of *Anjou*, and encouraged by that of the Duke of *Vendome*, in whom they repos'd infinitely more Confidence than they did in the Marshal *de Villeroy*, in whose Place he was come. 'Twas of him it was said *Alius Dux, aliud Sidus*.

THE End of this Action was, that the Night parted the Combatants; that on the Side of the *Po*, the Enemy lost almost a Mile of their Ground, with all the Wounded, Ammunition, Tents, and Instruments for intrenching that were there;

The *Imperialists* are left Masters of the Field of Battle.

there; that they were obliged to retreat also on their Right, and that thus the Field of Battle was abandoned entirely to the *Imperialists*.

THIS gave them such an Opinion of their being Victors, as was not lessened by the Computation made two Days after what it had cost them to obtain it. For their Loss was found to amount but to 791 kill'd, and 1904 Wounded. That of the Enemies was never rightly known. In their own Relations they made it but 2500 killed and wounded; but by all Accounts from elsewhere it was found to be at least four or five Thousand, among which were a great many Officers of Distinction. Among the Rest the Marquis *de Crequi*, a Lieutenant General; the Marquis *de Montandre* Colonel of the Regiment *des Vaisseaux*; the Count *de Renel*; and the Colonels *Vaudrevil*, and *D'Arenes* who were killed. The D. *de Lesdiguiers*, the Count *de Thesse*, the Marquisses *de Mongon*, *de Grancey*, *de Monperoux*, and *de Lignerac*, Wounded. Seven Standards also or Colours were taken from them by the *Imperialists*, who lost but one.

Notwithstanding which the French sing *Te Deum*, for this Battle, as for a Victory.

FOR all this, however, they reckon'd this Battle as a Victory in *France*, and had *Te Deum* Sung for it with great Solemnity. I don't know whence it was the same Demonstrations of Joy were not seen at *Mudrid*; and why the Duke of *Anjou*, who a little before had hugg'd himself so much about the petty Action at *Santa Vittoria* observed so profound a Silence about this. 'Tis to be believed he had his Reasons not to triumph for it: Neither was any Thing seen to appear under the Name of the Duke *de Vendome*.

As for the Consequences of this Battle, they were the same as if they had never fought. The two Armies kept in their Posts, and continued there till the End of the Campaign, without losing or gaining an Inch of Ground of each other. Sometimes indeed they cannonaded each other vigorously, especially the next Day after the Fight, and it was thought more than once, they would have come to a fresh Action. But the Prince's Army was too weak, and that of the Duke of *Anjou* was apprehensive of the Success. The French therefore chose rather to make sure of certain Advantages which they could not miss. *Luzzara*, which they surrounded on all Sides, surrendered at Discretion the 17th at four in the Morning; and *Guastalla* which was but a paltry Town without Outworks or Palisades, defended itself eleven Days after the opening the Trenches, and obtained an honourable Capitulation. 'Twas Count *Solari* who commanded there.

The *Imperialists* make Incursions to the Gates of *Milan*.

THE *Imperialists* made an Incursion with 900 Horse to the Gates of *Milan*, and even entered the City. They repulsed at *Borgoforte* all the Cannonadings, Bombardments, and other Attacks of the D. *de Vendome*, and Prince *Vaudemont* who each of them, both on their own Side, and jointly, used their utmost Efforts to make themselves Masters of it. They secured themselves also a free Communication on the Side of *Verona*, by the Help of a Bridge Prince *Eugene* had laid over the *Po*, between *Ostiglia* and *Rovero*; and by the same Means they remained sole Masters of the Navigation of that River quite to the Sea.

Pr. Eugene keeps the Field to the last, and forces the French to decamp by Night, in a Fog.

AT last, after the French Army had spent near three Months in looking upon the Emperour's Forces without daring to attempt any Thing against them which might tend to a second Battle, they were forced one more to yield them the Honour and Advantage of Decamping; that is to say, they retired first, but in so dark a Night, and so thick a Fog, that their March could not be discovered: It was the 4th of November. The 9th they passed the *Parmagiana*; the Troops of *Savoy* marched towards their Country; others were sent into the *Cremonese*, but most Part of them were placed in the Dutchy of *Modena*.

ON the seventh Prince *Eugene* decamp'd also, after having withdrawn all his Troops from *Borgoforte*, which was no longer of any Service to him, except 250 Men, which he left there to amuse Prince *Vaudemont*; and pursuing his March he went and took up his Quarters on the other Side the *Secchia*, along the *Po*.

The BATTLE of HOCHSTET,

Fought AUGUST 13. 1704.

IN Order to form within ourselves a just Idea of the Battle of *Hochstet*, and the Importance of the Victory gained there by the Emperor, and his *Allies*; it is not enough to fancy we see a vast Field of Battle, quite covered over with the Bodies of dead and wounded Enemies; with several thousands of Runaways and Prisoners; and whole Squadrons driven headlong into the *Danube*; in a Word, so great a Defeat that the like had not been known within the Memory of Man; but we must also consider the Situation wherein the Affairs of the Empire then were, and consequently those of all the Powers in Alliance with her.

NEVER before had the King of *France* appeared more powerful; never before had he been more formidable. The Elector of *Bavaria*, openly in Arms for his Interest, had introduced his Troops even into the Heart of *Germany*. They had already overspread there the principal Banks of the *Rhine*, the *Neckar*, and the *Danube*; and were there in possession of the Cities, Towns, and Strong Holds. The War was no longer carried on upon the Frontiers; but the Circles of *Suabia*, *Bavaria*, and *Austria* were now become the Scene where hostile Armies exercised their Fury. The Country of *Tirol* had been subdued and recovered again; and the Elector of *Bavaria* was actually Master of the *Upper Palatinate*, *Passau*, *Augsburgh*, and *Ratisbon*, where he kept the General Diet of the Empire, in a Manner, Prisoners of War.

The Situation of the Affairs of Europe before the Battle of *Hochstet*.

AFFAIRS without the Empire were not in a better Posture than those within. *Hungary* in open Rebellion; the *Poles* divided among themselves; the Duke of *Modena* dispossest'd of his Dominions; the Duke of *Savoy* within an Ace of being in the same Condition; and the *Venetians* prostrate at the King of *France's* Feet to Appease his Resentment, were so many fatal Circumstances which threaten'd *Christendom* with utter Ruin. The King of *France* having once gained firm Footing in *Suabia*, *Franconia*, and *Bavaria*, nothing could any longer have prevented his supporting the *Hungarian* Rebels, the Confederate *Poles*, and even the *Turks* themselves; in short, all those circumjacent Powers, who, from any Motive whatsoever, might have found their own Account, in exciting new Troubles, and in having an Understanding with him.

ENGLAND and *Holland* were very sensible of the Greatness of the Danger, and the Necessity of having Recourse with all Expedition to the only Remedy that could prevent it. Wherefore the Duke of *Marlborough*, Generalissimo of Great Britain, set out in May from the Army in the *Low Countries*, with a Body of forty thousand Men, of which ten Thousand were *Dutch*, or in the Pay of the *States*, under the separate Command of Lieutenant General *Goor*: These Troops having march'd in Divisions, for their greater Convenience, rejoined each other in June, on the Banks of the *Neckar*, and incamp'd together near *Heilbron*, at the Great *Heppach*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* took up his Quarters.

The D. of *Marlborough* marches into *Germany*.

IMMEDIATELY after, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, Lieutenant General to the Emperor and Empire, and Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, *Veldt-Marshal* to his Imperial Majesty, came thither to meet him; and Conferences were held there for the Regulation of the Operations of the Campaign, at which the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and General *Goor* were invited to assist. The Result and Consequences thereof will be seen in the Sequel; but before we proceed to that, the Thread of our Story requires our giving an Account of the Situation, and Strength of the Armies on both Sides.

THE Enemy had two Head-Armies in *Germany*; One beyond the *Rhine*, between *Weyssenburgh*, and *Lauterburgh*; the other upon the Banks of the *Danube*, between

The Situation and Strength of the Armies on both sides.

between *Elchingen* and *Langenau*. The first, consisting of forty thousand Men, was commanded by the Marshals *Villeroy*, and *Tallard*, and was composed of two Sorts of Troops; that is, of twenty Thousand Men which had been there with *Tallard* from the Beginning of the Campaign, and of twenty Thousand more which *Villeroy* had led thither from the *Low-Countries*, to counterpoise the Duke of *Marlborough's* large Detachment. The other Army was commanded by the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Marshal *de Marfin*. At first it consisted but of forty Thousand Men; but a Reinforcement of ten Thousand Men which had join'd it, *May 7.* near *Villingen*, had made it, amount to fifty Thousand. Besides this the Count *D'Arco* commanded a separate Body of between eight and ten Thousand Men, near *Donawert*, and some Regiments were posted before *Augsburgh* for the Security of that Place: Thus the Enemy's Forces in the Field amounted actually to above a Hundred Thousand fighting Men. Those of the Emperor and Empire, exclusive of the Garrisons, consisted but of sixty Thousand Men; fifty Thousand of which were with the Body of the Army, under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and ten Thousand in the Lines at *Offenburgh*, under General *Thungen*. The Prince of *Baden* was incamp'd in *Blantthal*, near *Ulm*.

The Result of the Conferences at *Heppach*.

HAVING taken all these Things into Consideration, it was resolved in the Conferences at *Heppach*; That the English and Dutch Forces should join the Imperialists, and that all together they should make but one Army; which should be commanded in Chief alternatively, every other Day, by the Prince of *Baden*, and by the Duke of *Marlborough*; that nevertheless a second Army should be formed upon the *Rhine*, to make Head against that of the Marshals *Villeroy*, and *Tallard*, which should be commanded in Chief by Prince *Eugene*.

Pr. Eugene repairs to the *Rhine*, to watch *Tallard's* Motions.

THIS last Resolution was very necessary; for from the Moment the Duke of *Marlborough* arrived upon the *Neckar*, the Enemy had formed the Design of a third Junction of Troops, by the Means of which the Elector might be enabled to cope with the two united Armies. Prince *Eugene* did not in the least defer repairing in Person to the Place where he might best prevent this, but he was obliged to wait a whole Month for the Troops which were to form the Body of his Army, and Marshal *Tallard* took Advantage of a Delay so commodious for the Execution of his Designs. He passed the *Black Forest*, therefore, at the Head of sixty Squadrons, and forty Battalions. He even thought he might, by the Way, make himself Master of *Villingen*, and *Rotweil*, two Towns considerable on Account of their Situation, but whose whole Strength consisted only in an ordinary Wall. Nevertheless *Villingen* held out a Week, during which Prince *Eugene's* Army began at last to come together. The Troops of the King of *Prussia* which were incamped near *Tieffenbrun* arrived on the 20th of *July* at *Harbuberg*, and on the 21st at *Bebring*, where they found five Regiments of the Circle of *Suabia*, and of *Westerwaldt*, which had been detached from guarding the Lines. Six other Regiments, that were sent from the main Army, under the Command of Prince *Maximilian* of *Hanover*, arrived there in like Manner; and almost at the same Time came Nine Battalions of *Danes* in the common Pay of *England* and *Holland*. The whole together amounted but to twenty eight Battalions, and threescore Squadrons, but they were stronger those of the Enemy.

M. Tallard miscarries in his Design upon *Villingen*.

THE Marshal *de Tallard* did not think proper to run the Hazard of a particular Engagement with this little Army; he chose rather to raise the Siege of *Villingen*, where he had already lost six Hundred Men, and take Advantage of two Marches he had before the Prince, to put in Execution the Junction that had been agreed on: All therefore his Highness could do, was to follow him, and observe his Motions as narrowly as possible.

The Battle of *Schellenberg* where the Elector of *Bavaria* is defeated.

IN the mean while, the two Armies of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* had joined each other on the twenty-third of *June* at *Lutzhausen*, which had obliged the Elector of *Bavaria* to take up his Quarters between *Lawingen*, and *Dillingen*, in a Post very strong by Nature, and very well fortified. The Battle of *Donawert*, or *Schellenberg* had followed soon after, viz. on the second of *July*, and that with so much Success, that the Elector of *Bavaria* had lost almost half the Troops he had there, which then

then amounted to about Fourteen Thousand Men, upon which he had abandoned his Camp, and had retired under the Cannon of *Augsburgh*, with the *Marſhal de Marſin*. This Victory had been followed with ſeveral other Advantages. The Caſtle of *Dillingen* had ſurrendered the fourteenth, and the Town of *Rhain* on the ſeventeenth. *Aichbach* had been taken Sword in Hand the eighteenth, and the Enemy had themſelves abandoned *Friedberg*, and *Lechbaufen*. The *Allies* had alſo ſent out Parties, on all Sides, to plunder and ravage the Country; imagining this would be a powerful Incentive to determine the Elector to come to an Accommodation. We paſs over theſe Points cursorily, becauſe they have but a remote Relation to the Battle we intend to deſcribe; Wherefore we ſhall only ſay; that notwithstanding all the Superiority the *Allies* then had over the Elector, they ſtill offered him great Advantages, and even preſſ'd him to accept them; that the Electreſs join'd her Intreaties to the Advantageous Offers of the *Allies*; and that the Negotiation went on ſo far, that it was believed he was ready to ſign a Treaty; but hearing that *Marſhal Tallard* was bringing him a conſiderable Reinforcement, and had already got beyond all the Paſſes of the *Black-Foreſt*, he declared he would continue inviolably attached to the Interests of *France*.

The Advantages that accrued to the *Allies* from this Victory.

HEREUPON a Council of War was held, to conſult whether it were adviſable to attack the Elector before *Augsburgh*, or whether they ſhould undertake any other Enterprize. The Enemy's Camp was, in a manner inacceſſible; both by Reaſon of the Intrenchments with which it was fortify'd, a Morafs which covered Part of it, and the City itſelf, under whoſe Cannon it was ſituated. Wherefore it was reſolved to retire, and to March with one Part of the Army and beſiege *Ingolſtadt*, whiſt the other ſhould narrowly watch the Enemy's Motions, and endeavour to derive ſome Advantages from thence.

A Council of War called, where the Siege of *Ingolſtadt* is reſolved on.

THIS Council was held on the 3d of *Auguſt*; the next Morning the Army returned to *Aichbach*, and on the fifth they incamped between *Schrobenhaufen*, and *Kloſterberg*. Next Day the Elector march'd alſo, and paſſed the Night between *Biberbach*, and *Kloſterbolts*, on the other Side the *Lech*: The Deſign of this Motion was to join *Marſhal Tallard*, who had reach'd *Ulm* on the 30th of *July*, and advanced alſo on his Side to meet the Elector.

IN Effect they joined Forces on the 7th of *Auguſt*, and immediately afterwards march'd directly to *Lawingen*, in their Way towards the *Danube*. Their Intent in ſo doing was to fall upon Prince *Eugene*, who, after having followed *Marſhal Tallard* as far as *Ulm*, had left him there, and taking his Rout on the other ſide the River, had march'd on ſtrait to *Dillingen*, and then to *Munſter* near *Donawert*, where he actually was at that Time. It was reſolved then that without making any Alteration in the Diſpoſitions for the Siege of *Ingolſtadt*, the Direction of which Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* had taken upon himſelf, and for which ſeveral Meaſures had already been concerted, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſhould march forthwith to Prince *Eugene* with his *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Troops.

The Elector of *Bavaria* and *Marſhal Tallard* join Forces.

PURSUANT to this Agreement, the two Chieftains parted on the 8th, and took different Routs. Prince *Lewis* march'd towards *Nieuburgh*, and from thence to *Ingolſtadt*, with the whole *Imperial* Army; excepting twenty eight Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, which he left with the Duke of *Marlborough* under the Command of the Duke Regent of *Wirtemberg*, General of the Cavalry: In the mean while the Duke of *Marlborough* advanced towards *Exbeym*, where he poſted his Left Wing, his Right extending to *Villingen*.

Pr. Lewis of *Baden* ſits down before *Ingolſtadt*.

ON the 9th he march'd on ſtill farther, and incamped near *Rhain*, his Right being at *Middleſtadt*, and his Left at *Pluckingien*. He was there ſo poſted as to be able to paſs either the *Lech*, or the *Danube*, or even both of them, if it ſhould be neceſſary; but that he might not leave Prince *Eugene* too much expoſed, he ſent him the Duke of *Wirtemberg* with his twenty eight Squadrons, and General *Churchill* with twenty Battallions of *Engliſh* Troops. Theſe two Bodies paſſed the *Danube* early in the Morning on the tenth, over a Bridge which was at *Merxen*.

IN the mean while the Enemy had alſo croſſed the *Danube* at *Lawingen*, where they had taken up their Poſt, their Right being at *Stein*. Upon this Prince *Eugene* retired from *Munſter*, and poſted himſelf on the other Side the

River *Wernitz*, near *Donawert*, having behind him the Wood of *Schellenberg*. At the same Time his serene Highness sent Notice how Things stood to the Duke of *Marlborough*, who immediately gave Orders for the joining their Forces. General *Churchill*, who had already passed the *Danube*, with his twenty Battalions set forward on his March on the tenth about Midnight, and on the 11th about three in the Morning, all the *English* and *Dutch* began to march likewise. The first Line passed the *Lech* at *Rhain*, and the *Danube* at *Donawert*, and the second followed General *Churchill's* Rout.

Pr. Eugene
and the D.
of Marlbo-
rough join
Forces.

THEY continued their March that whole Day, and Prince *Eugene* having advanced to meet them, the two Armies joined that Night at *Munster*, where all the united Forces incamped, having their Left supported by the *Danube*, and their Right extending beyond *Appershoven* so as to border upon the Wood.

Description
of the Field
where the
Battle of
Hochstet was
fought.

ON the twelfth, at five in the Morning, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Maalborough*, advanced at the Head of forty Squadrons to take a View of the Ground. It was a Plain which might be about two Leagues in Length, but which was very unequal in its Breadth. For at the Entrance into it a Cannon wou'd more then carry from side to side; and a little after it opened so wide, as to be above a League over; as for the Rest, it was bounded on one Side by *Schellenberg* Wood, and wash'd on the other by the *Danube*: It was likewise divided by three or four *Rivulets*, that run over it from Side to Side, clogg'd with divers Marshes, and cover'd with Villages and Hamlets to the Number of above twenty.

THE Village of *Hochstet*, which has given Name to the Battle, was situated at the farther End of this Plain, upon the *Danube*, and at the Mouth of a little River which comes from the Villiage of *Oberwemingen*. It was there Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* were desirous of pitching their Camp, but the Enemy were already in Possession of it. They even took up all the Ground between *Blenheim*, and *Lutzingen*, and their Out-Guards extended as far as to the other Side of the *Rivulet*. Hereupon it was resolv'd to penetrate at least as far as to between *Greinheim*, and *Sweinebeck*, and to make that the Field of Battle. And as it was difficult to advance towards *Tiffingen*, because of a deep Brook which runs a cross the Way the Troops were to pass, Pioneers were sent thither with Orders to lay Bridges over it.

THIS Work was not carried on without Molestation; the Enemy's Out-Guards and *Hussars* interrupted them in it, and it was necessary to send thither two Brigades of Foot, who lodg'd themselves at *Tiffingen*, under the Command of Major General *Wills*. At last the Bridges were finished, the Ways levell'd, the Baggage sent back to *Donawert*, and Orders given for the Battle.

ON the 13th at Day-Break the whole Army began to March in eight Columns; the *Imperialists* on the Right, and the *English* and *Dutch* on the Left. A ninth Column was formed soon after of the two Brigades which had been posted at *Tiffingen*, and fifteen detach'd Squadrons who took the Left of the whole.

THEY continued to march in this Order till they had advanced beyond the Villiage of *Sweiningen*, where they halted, and where Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* sent for the inferiour Generals to give them the Necessary Instructions. It was then six in the Morning, and it did not appear that the Enemy expected an Engagement; for at the Sight of the *Allies* they fired two Cannon to call back their Foragers, beat the *General*, then the *Call*, and ran to Arms.

WHILST they were drawing up in Battle Array, at the Head of their Camp, the Army of the *Allies* advanced into the Plain, leaving behind them the Villages of *Wolperstette*, *Schweinebach*, and *Achberg*, supporting their Left by the Morass near *Greinheim*, and extending their Right to the other side of the Plain, as far as they could stretch themselves.

The Dispo-
sition and
Number of
the Confe-
derate
Army.

THIS Right was only composed of *Imperial* Troops, either properly so call'd or Auxiliaries; having Prince *Eugene* at their Head, and under him, as Generals of the Horse, Prince *Maximilian* of *Hanover*, the Count de la *Tour*, and the Duke of *Wirtemberg*; and, for General of the Foot, the Prince of *Anhalt Dessau*. The *English* and *Dutch* form'd the left Wing, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*, who had for Generals under him the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse*, and General *Churchill*. There was also a little Body of Cavalry

Cavalry in Reserve, and the whole amounted but to 67 Battalions, and 181 Squadrons.

THE Enemy also drew themselves up in two Lines along the River, or Brook, which separated them from the *Allies*; their Right Wing being commanded by Marshal *Tallard*, and their Left by the Elector of *Bavaria*, and Marshal *Marfin*: They were 84 Battalions, and 150 Squadrons strong; which, according to the Calculation of General Count *Homspeck*, gave them a Superiority of 4220 Men. They would not have had so great an Advantage over the *Allies* if all their Army had been together, but Part of it was before *Ingolstadt*, under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*. It is likewise true that the Enemy had not all their Forces there. The Army upon the *Rhine* commanded by Marshal *Villeroy* was above sixteen Thousand Strong, ten Thousand under his own Command at *Dutlingen*, and six Thousand by the Lines under the Count de *Coigny*: Besides Eight Thousand Men had been sent back to the *Low-Countries*, under the Command of the Marquis d' *Alegre*.

The Order and Strength of the Enemy's Army.

ABOUT Eight in the Morning, the two Armies were drawn up in Order of Battle, facing, and within Cannon-shot of, each other but separated by the Brook before mentioned. The People of that Country call it *Hazelaersbroock*: It is deep, and muddy, and its Banks are very steep. Besides this, the Enemy were there possessed of four Villages, well intrench'd, and well fortify'd; *Blenheim*, situated at the End of their Right Wing upon the *Danube*; *Lutzingen*, at the End of their Left towards the Wood; *Oberklaauw* in the Centre of their whole Army; and *Onderklaauw* which lay forward on the other side of the Brook, almost at an equal distance from the two first. Two Mills, built upon the same Brook defended the Passage likewise on that side, and served as Redoubts to the Village of *Blenheim*.

The two Armies come in view of each other.

THE first Thing that was done to remove these Obstacles, was to work at laying Bridges over the Brook. The *English* built five there, and repaired a sixth, notwithstanding the Enemy's Cannon, which kept playing continually to prevent them. They fired with the same Fury from their Left, and the *Imperialists* suffer'd very much thereby, especially from ten a Clock, when their Fire seemed to redouble, till twelve, when the Order was given for the general Onset.

The Order given for the general Onset.

AT One the whole Army advanced towards the Enemy, and the Attack began on the Side where the *English* were posted, by the two Mills upon the Brook. It was General *Wills*, that was sent again thither, with his two Brigades, supported by twenty Battalions under the Command of the Lord *Cuts*. They were soon carried, the Enemy not contending obstinately for the keeping them; they even abandoned the Village *Onderklaauw*, after having set it on Fire and the *English* having soon extinguish'd it, lodged themselves there.

The *English* first pass the Brook, and make a Lodgment in *Onderklaauw*.

THESE Advantages favour'd the Passage over the Brook, on the Left, but did not entirely exempt it from Difficulties. It was necessary to sustain there a very long, and very hot Fire. The *Danes* in the *English* Pay, and the *Hanoverians*, who were posted on the Right of the Left Wing, having passed the Brook at *Onderklaauw*, were briskly charged there, and forced to repass it. They returned to the Attack supported by a good Body of Foot, and were again obliged to retreat. At the third Onset they kept their Ground, and the Prince of *Holstein-Beck* advanced to the Village of *Oberklaauw*, to drive the Enemy from thence: But his Courage met not with the Success it deserved. Eight or Nine Battalions surrounded him, and put to the Sword three or four *Dutch* Regiments which he led on, amongst others Lieutenant General *Goor's* Regiment, of which but threescore Men escaped. He received several Wounds there himself, and was taken Prisoner, but was afterwards left behind, because they could not carry him off.

The *Danes* and *Hanoverians* twice beat back in passing the Brook, but made good their Passage the third Time.

THE *Imperialists* met with no fewer Difficulties on their Right, than the *English* and *Dutch*, on their Left. The Ground on that Side was all covered with Briars, and Hedges, and very uneven; so that they could only March there by Columns. They advanced however in that Manner towards the Brook, and passed it, the Infantry on the Right, and the Cavalry on the Left, the Enemy not making any Motion to oppose it. They were drawn up in Order of Battle along

along the Hill upon which *Lutzingen* is situated; they were even in Possession of that Village, and had placed there a large Battery of Cannon, which absolutely commanding all the Parts adjacent, could hardly fail of doing Execution wherever it was pointed. There was a Necessity then of attacking them in this advantageous Post.

THE Infantry, consisting of seven *Danish*, and eleven *Prussian* Battalions, marched on to the Attack with the best Grace in the World. The Cavalry also charged with Abundance of Vigour, but without Success. They were repulsed, and the *Prussian* Battalions being left thereby open, the Enemy took them in the Flank, and put into Disorder the two Battalions that stood the most exposed. This, however, was not till after a very long Resistance; but at last they were broken; and this obliged the others to retreat, in the best Manner they could, towards the Wood from whence they had come, and where they at first ranged themselves in Order of Battle.

THE Cavalry, nevertheless, having rallied, marched on again to the Onset, and in their Turn made the Enemies Horse give Way; insomuch that if the Foot had then been in a Condition to charge, the Victory could no longer have defer'd declaring itself; but they were in a Confusion, and it was a full Hour before it was possible to bring them again into Order. Wherefore the Cavalry were repulsed anew, and the Advantage appeared wholly on the Enemy's side. This was owing, in a great Measure, to the presence of the Elector of *Bavaria*, for his All depended upon his gaining this Battle, and if he lost it, he had Reason to apprehend, at the same Time, the Loss of his Dignity, his Dominions, and whatever he had in the World. But the principal Cause of the Enemy's having the Superiority on this Occasion, was their being more in Number: They had thirty Battalions on their Left, and the *Allies* had but eighteen on their Right; their Cavalry also were more numerous, and their Post very advantageous.

The vast Importance of gaining this Battle to the Elector of *Bavaria*.

Several Circumstances extremely favourable to the Enemy.

BESIDES all this, the Situation of the Village *Oberklauw* favoured them extremely; being placed, as has been observed, in the Centre of their whole Army, it equally flank'd their Right and Left Wings. If the *French* or *Bavarian* Squadrons happen'd to be driven back, they found there, in a Moment, a commodious and safe Shelter; and if the same ill Fortune happened to the *Imperialists*, or the *English*, they were there received with a Volley of Musket-Shot, which was so much the more terrible, because the Infantry, posted there, had nothing to do but to lye in Wait for them, as it were in Ambush.

Notwithstanding which they are at last forced to give Way.

It was then of vast Importance to drive the Enemy from this Post. We have seen that the *English* and *Dutch* had already attempted it in vain. A second Attack, wherein they were sustained by the *Imperial* Cavalry of the *Corps de Reserve*, met with better Success. They did not indeed gain the Post, but they kept it, in a manner besieged; this enabled them to march on, and act with more Liberty against the Enemy's Cavalry; whom they push'd with so much Vigour, and to such a Distance, notwithstanding a second Brook, named the *Mulweyer*, that the Enemy's Communication with *Blenheim* Village was soon absolutely cut off: Hereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* had it invested, and attack'd, on one side, by General *Churchill*, and on the other by the Lord *Cuts*, and Major General *Wills*.

IN the mean while, Prince *Eugene* made a third, more weighty, and more vigorous Attack than the two former, notwithstanding which the Horse were again repulsed, but the Foot met with less Resistance. The *Bavarians* gave Way, and losing Ground by little and little, though they still continued fighting, they lost their Cannon also, and saw themselves almost surrounded in the Village of *Lutzingen*.

THEN the Elector, being Apprehensive of something worse, caused that Village and *Oberklauw* to be set on Fire, and resolved of his own Accord to retreat. His Infantry threw themselves into the Wood, and his Cavalry retired by *Mönchelingen*, behind a third muddy Brook that runs that way, and disembogues itself into the *Danube*, a little above *Hochstet*. The *Imperialists* having rallied, drove them still before them, and killed great Numbers but yet without being able to break them. By this means the Elector preserved his

Left

Left Wing from the terrible Disorder with which they were threaten'd, and wherein he already saw the Right.

IT is here we ought to admire what a prodigious Effect a Panick Fear and Consternation may have upon Troops when once they are seized therewith. The latter, we mean the *French* Troops of the Right Wing, not only take themselves to Flight, but they absolutely lose the Use of all their Senses. They no longer know either what it is to command, or to obey, what they do, nor which way they fly. They think themselves lost, and suffer the *English* to drive them before them like a Flock of Sheep. One entire Body of their Horse, even of those who were before in the greatest Esteem for their Courage, force away with them in their Flight the Marshal *de Tallard*, and without considering either what they do, or why, throw themselves by whole Squadrons into the *Danube*, Men and Horses, Officers and Soldiers. Some indeed make a shift to get over it, but almost all that were there were drowned; and the Marshal unable to prevent so desperate a Resolution, was obliged to yield himself Prisoner, with some other Generals who were along with him.

The unaccountable Effects of a Panick Fright.

THE other Troops on the Right were broken in the same Manner, and routed by the *English*, and *Dutch*; but they rally'd behind the Brook *Moncheningen*, and drew up there with the *Bavarians*. Those who could fly nimbly enough escaped; but the Rest were cut in Pieces, amongst others two Brigades, consisting of eight Battalions who had staid behind. They had engaged relying upon the Cavalry on their Flanks, but that Cavalry abandoned them, and they afterwards making an Effort to join the Troops in *Blenheim* Village, were attack'd on the Way, and all put to the Sword, not one escaping but those who were taken Prisoners.

Victory declares for the Allies.

THIS put an End to the Battle; for the Troops who were in *Blenheim* Village, finding themselves hemm'd in on all Sides, without Provision, and hopes of any Assistance, surrendered in the Evening at Discretion, and laid down their Arms. They amounted to Twenty-seven Battalions of Foot, and Twelve Squadrons of Dragoons.

As it was already Eight o'Clock, they did not pursue the Enemy beyond the Brook where they were posted: It might have been done next Morning, but they retreated during the Night to *Lawingen*, and from thence towards *Ulm*, where having joined Marshal *Villeroy*, they crossed the *Rhine*, and went on towards *Landau*. In the mean while, the Elector of *Bavaria* returned to the *Netherlands*, and entered *Brussels* on the first of *October*, with the Elector of *Cologne* his Brother.

The Electors of *Bavaria*, and *Cologne* retire to the *Low Countries*.

THIS Battle, the most bloody of any that was fought during the whole Course of the War, cost the *Allies* by Computation, 11000 Men either killed or wounded; viz. 7258 on the Part of the *English*, and *Dutch*, and about 4000 on the Part of the *Imperialists*. The Loss on the Enemy's Side was incomparably greater; they owned 12000 killed and wounded in their own Relations, and it was supposed there were above 15000. As for the Prisoners, they amounted to Fourteen Thousand, of which Three Thousand, or within a few of that Number, insisted with the Allies, and Eleven Thousand One Hundred ninety-two were divided between Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, according to the List hereunto annex'd. They lost also Ninety Colours; Forty-five Standards; and Thirty-five Pieces of Cannon; with Abundance of Tents, Powder, Ball, Waggons, and other military Implements, as also above Six thousand Horses, either taken, killed, or drowned.

The Number of the kill'd and wounded on both Sides.

THE Fruits of this Battle were, the Abandoning of *Augsburg*; the Siege and Taking of *Ulm* by General *Thungen*; the Investing and Reduction of *Landau* by the King of the *Romans*; the Treaty of *Ilbersheim*; the Evacuation of *Straubingen*, and *Passau*; and, in short, of all *Bavaria*, and all the Places whereof the Enemy were there possess'd.

The Fruits of the Battle of *Hochstet*.

The MILITARY HISTORY of

A List of the Officers, Common Soldiers, Troopers, and Dragoons, which were taken Prisoners by the ALLIES at the Battle of HOCKSTET.

FOR Prince Eugene of Savoy.

Battalions.	Capt.	Lieut.	Under Lieut.	Sergeants.	Soldiers.
<i>Navarre</i> 1	32	34	37	40	1029
<i>Senneckerre</i> 2	20	16	18	33	570
<i>Aunix</i> 2	17	15	10	36	441
<i>Zurlobe</i> 2	24	34	8	38	360
<i>Monperoux</i> 1	8	8	6	20	297
<i>Aginois</i> 1	12	10	11	21	240
<i>Kasse</i> 1	11	7	3	18	200
<i>Blefois</i> 1	6	6	8	19	292
<i>Greder</i> 2	29	33	0	28	216
13	153	163	91	253	3665

Gunners	88
Two Commissaries of the Artillery	23
Cavalry	155

Dragoons.	Squadrons.	Officers.	
<i>Maitre de Camp</i>	3	38	300
<i>Vasse</i>	3	38	289

Remains of the Regiments.		
<i>Royal Artillery</i>	1	110
<i>Nice</i>	1	146
		4776

TOTAL.	
Captains	231
Lieutenants	163
Under Lieutenants	91
Sergeants	253
Soldiers, Troopers, and Drag.	4776
	5514

A List of the Division of the Officers, Common Soldiers, Troopers, and Dragoons, which were taken Prisoners by the ALLIES at the Battle of HOCKSTET.

For the Duke of Marlborough.

Battalions.	Capt.	Lieut.	Under Lieut.	Sergeants.	Soldiers.	
Royal	3	32	29	22	42	980
Provence	1	6	5	3	19	316
Bolonois	1	12	9	10	20	308
St Second	1	11	13	0	18	213
Languedoc	2	11	20	15	32	586
Artois	2	20	20	16	33	660
Robec	1	1	6	2	16	175
Chabillant	1	4	0	0	17	70
Montfort	2	15	17	15	29	419
<hr/>						
	14	115	119	83	226	3727

Officers wounded.

At Dillingen	60				
Of the Horse.	35	—	—	—	145

Dragoons.	Squadrons.	Officers.	
The Queen's	3	50	181
Rohan	3	40	290

Remains of the Regiments.

Albret	1	148
Bandevilles	1	120
Auxerrois	1	239
		4950

TOTAL.

Captains	—	—	300
Lieutenants	—	—	119
Under Lieutenants	—	—	83
Soldiers, Troopers, and Dragoons	—	—	4950
			5678

The Names of some of the principal Officers who were taken Prisoners at the Battle of Hockstet.

COUNT Tallard, Marshal of France; the Marquis de Montperoux, Camp Master and General of the Horse; M. de Hautefeuille, Camp Master, and General of the Dragoons; the Marquis de Marivaux, Lieutenant-General; the Marquis de Blasac, Marshal de Camp of the Foot. M. de Val-seme, Marshal de Camp; the Marquis de la Valiere, Brigadier of Horse; M. Desnonville, Brigadier of Foot, the Chevalier de Croiss, Brigadier of Foot; the Marquis de Septville, Brigadier of the Gendarmerie; M. de St Second Brigadier of Foot; Marshal de la Masseliere, Brigadier of the Gendarmerie; the Marquis de Silli, Brigadier of Horse; M. Joli, Brigadier of Dragoons; M.

Names of the Chief Prisoners taken at the Battle of Hockstet.

Marshal *de St Signey* Brigadier of Foot; the Marquis *de Nonan*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Provence*; the Marquis *de Saffenage*, *Aide de Camp*, and Son-in-law to Marshal *Tallard*, M. *de Montfort*, Brigadier of Foot; the Count *de Tavannes*, Colonel of Foot; the Count *de Schach* Colonel of Foot; M. *de Barincourt*, Colonel of Infantry; M. *de Saubeuf*, Colonel of Infantry; the Count *de Leone*, Colonel of Infantry; the Marquis *de St Pouange*, Colonel of Horse; the Chevalier *de Ligonady*, Colonel of Horse; the Marquis *de Vasse*, Colonel of Dragoons; the Marquis *de Lasse*, Colonel of Foot; the Marquis *d'Orival* Colonel of Dragoons; the Prince *Maubecq de Lorraone*, Captain of Horse; the Marquis *d'Auve*, Captain of the *Gendarmes*; the Baron *d'Elfen*, Colonel of Foot; M. *de Carman* Under-Lieutenant of the *Gendarmes*, and Colonel; M. *d'Ovillars*, Cornet of the *Gendarmes*, and M. *Juiffac*, Guidon of the same.

The BATTLE of CASSANO,

Fought AUGUST 16. 1705.

THE Affairs of the Empire having been happily and gloriously retrieved, in 1704, by the Success of the Battle of *Hochstet*, and the Siege of *Landau*, nothing was more necessary than to concert Measures also for the Re-establishing those in *Italy*: which were in such a Condition that they threatned utter and speedy Ruin, especially in *Savoy*, and in *Piedmont*.

The Situation of Affairs in *Italy* in 1705.

It was not that the Succours stipulated by Alliances had not been sent thither. The Veldt Marshal Count *Guy* of *Staremburg* had led thither himself, or sent beforehand, fifteen Thousand Men, of the best Troops in the Emperor's Service, and soon afterwards had put his Royal Highness in Possession of *Montferrat*. But, as it had been impossible to support the Operations in those Quarters, by a sufficient Diversion in *Lombardy*, the Enemy had almost done whatever they pleased there.

At first they had made themselves Masters of *Chambery*, and all *Savoy*, excepting *Montmelian*: then they had possessed themselves of the Valley of *Aost*, of *Asti*, and the *Astesani*, where they had blown up seventeen Castles. *Verceil*, *Ivree*, *Susa*, and *Verue* also had yielded to their Arms: insomuch that of all his Places in *Piedmont*, his Royal Highness had only *Turin*, *Chivas*, and *Coni* left; the Rest without Strength, and without Defence, could not be counted as any Thing.

THE Destiny of the *Imperialists* in *Lombardy* had not been a lot more favourable. Reduced to less than eight Thousand Men, they had lost, one after another, all the Posts they had been possessed of along the *Po*, and the *Adige*; and had retired into the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, as hoping it might have served them as a Place of Refuge, but the Pope wou'd not suffer them to continue there. They had been forced then to come out from thence, and after having abandoned *Ortiglia*, *Serravalle*, and *Ponte-Molino*, they had posted themselves in the *Brescian*, in order to preserve at least their Communication open with the *Trentin*.

THIS Situation of Affairs call'd loudly for a speedy Redress; for had they delay'd ever so little applying some Remedy to these Disorders, the Duke of *Savoy* would have seen himself driven out of all his Dominions, and the Enemy would have regain'd with Interest, in *Italy*, all the Advantages they had just lost in *Germany*.

His Serene Highness, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, having been pitch'd upon for this great and important Commission, excused himself a long Time from taking

taking it upon him. He remember'd too well how he had been left there destitute of every Thing necessary in 1703, and was afraid of seeing himself again in the same Perplexity. At last, however, he suffer'd himself to be over-persuaded, on being promised an Army of twenty-eight Thousand Men, well provided with every Thing, and well paid; besides which he was intrusted with the Power of disposing of these Troops as he should think proper, either for the immediate Assistance which the Duke of *Savoy* demanded with the utmost Earnestness, or for the Advancement of the particular Interests of the August House of *Austria*.

Pr. Eugene
pitch'd upon
to redress
Affairs in
Italy.

UPON these Assurances he set out from *Vienna*, on the seventeenth of *April* 1705, and arrived on the twenty-second at *Roveredo*. He found there Part of the Troops which had been promised him, amongst others eight Thousand *Prussians*, under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt-Dessau*, the Rest were to follow without Delay.

He sets out
for *Italy*, and
arrives there.

THE first Thing to be done then was to relieve *Mirandola*, the only Place remaining in the Hands of the *Imperialists* towards the lower *Po*, and which was of great Importance to them, by Reason of its Situation. The Enemy had kept it straitly block'd up for above six Months, after which, upon Advice of Prince *Eugene's* being just upon Coming, they had besieged it in Form. The few Troops the Prince had with him at *Roveredo*, not being sufficient for this Expedition, he endeavour'd to join those in the *Brescian*, but this could not be put in Execution soon enough, because the Duke of *Vendome* had beforehand taken all imaginable Precautions to prevent it. He had set out from *Piedmont* on the fourteenth, and having touch'd at *Milan*, *Lodi*, *Cremona*, and *Mantua*, had given Orders every where for the marching of as many Troops as could possibly be got together. He headed them himself in Person, and posted himself at *Calcinato*, from whence he sent a strong Detachment to the sides of the *Mincio*, between the Lake de *Garda*, and *Monzambano*, under the Command of the Generals *Murfey*, and *St Pater*. Nevertheless the Prince advanced on the eleventh of *May* as far as *St Leonce*, to see what could possibly be done, and the Baron de *Bibra*, General of the Horse, who then commanded the Troops in the *Brescian*, advanced in the same manner almost as far as *Calcinato*; but the Place besieged had surrendered the same Day, and the Prince having advice of it took other Measures.

But has not
Troops e-
nough to at-
tempt the
Relief of
Mirandola.

Which is for-
ced to sur-
render.

THAT same Day likewise he received the melancholy News, of the Death of the great and good Emperor *Leopold*. He was as much concern'd thereat as he ought to have been, but this occasioned no manner of Delay in Affairs. The Emperor *Joseph* had written him a Letter with his own Hand, wherein were so many Expressions of Favour and Confidence, and such an ample Confirmation of his Power, that he was neither oblig'd to wait new Instructions, nor new Orders.

HIS Serene Highness design'd to cross the Lake de *Garda*, and to this End sent Orders to General *Bibra* to possess himself of *Bardalino*, *Lafiza*, and some other Places situated on the opposite Side, not far from *Salo*, of which he was already Master. This done, all that remained was to procure Boats. A Number of these were got together, and the Infantry having embarked therein, under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt*, were carry'd over to *Salo*, without any Difficulty. The Enemy did not even so much as know of their Passage over the first Time. At the Second they attempted to appear upon the River-side, but a Battery of Cannon, which the Prince had caus'd to be erected on an Eminence, at *St Vilio*, oblig'd them to retire. The Passage of these Troops began on the fifteenth, and they were not all entirely got over till the nineteenth. The Horse were forced to go round the Lake, by *Riva*, under the Command of the Count de *Linange*, and could not rejoin the Foot till the twenty-seventh.

Pr. Eugene
passes his
Foot over
the Lake
de *Garda*,
almost with-
out Opposi-
tion.

THIS was a favourable Opportunity for the Enemy, and they did not neglect laying Hold on it. Their Army, reinforced by all the Troops which had served at the Siege of *Mirandola*, and by all those which had lined the Banks of the *Mincio*, was grown very numerous. They had removed their Camp to between *Dezenzano*, and the *Chiesa*; and the Prince had advanced his as far as

The Enemy advance to Attack the *Imperialists* Foot, in the Absence of their Horse, who are forced to march round the Lake.

Gavardo, the Right being towards *Brescia*. On the twenty-second of *May*, a great Noise of Drums was heard in their Camp, and on the twenty-third in the Morning they were seen advancing to the *Imperial* Camp, in such a manner as to give Reason to judge they were coming to attack it. They possess'd themselves of the adjacent Hills, the Defiles, and the Posts. They had a Mind also to have made themselves Masters of that at *Gavardo*, and to this End they had detached all their Grenadiers, who might be seen marching into the Plain with redoubled Speed, followed by their Cavalry. But the Prince had provided against it. In less then half an Hour that whole Eminence was covered with the *Imperial*, and *Prussian* Infantry. Some Batteries also were erected there, and the few Cavalry they had were posted at the most advantageous Places. The whole consisted but of two hundred Horse of the Regiment of *Visconti*, with one Regiment of Dragoons.

But on seeing how they are posted, dare not make any Attempt upon them.

ON seeing this, however, the Enemies Grenadiers made a Halt, after which they marched back again the same way they came, and the Rest of the Day they only cannonaded each other, without doing much hurt on either Side. At Night the Enemy retired to a Camp they had mark'd out within a Quarter of a League of that Place, leaving only some Troops upon the Hills whereof they were possess'd. The *Imperialists* did the same on their Side: The Camp at *Gavardo* had not been broken up; they returned thither, and only left upon the Rising-Grounds as many Troops as were necessary to guard them. They expected to be attack'd there the next Morning, but the Duke of *Vendome* having observed the Prince's Dispositions durst not undertake any Thing. He contented himself therefore with Cannonading the *Imperialists* for three Days, which was returned by them with equal Fury.

The *Imperialists* are rejoined by their Horse, and reinforced by the arrival of other Troops, upon which the D. of *Vendome* returns to *Piedmont*, without doing any Thing.

ON the twenty-seventh the Count *de Linange* rejoined the Emperor's Army with the Cavalry: The *Palatins* also arrived, and with them divers Recruits for the Regiments who stood in need of them: Upon this the Duke of *Vendome* resolved to return to *Piedmont*; where the State of Affairs promised him Laurels less dubious, and more easy to be gathered. The Orders he left, at parting with the *Grand Prior* his Brother, were not to run any Hazard, but to do even Impossibilities to preserve the Advantage of the Marches over Prince *Eugene*, and to throw himself always in his way, whatever Rout he should think proper to take.

A Cassine very obstinately disputed on both Sides.

To begin putting these Orders in Execution, the *Grand Prior* caused some Companies of Grenadiers, to possess themselves on the 30th, of a Strong Cassine, which was Situated upon the *Naviglio*, and was but five Hundred paces from the Out-Guards of the *Imperial* Camp. The Prince judged it necessary to recover it, and sent thither Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*, who made himself Master thereof on the thirty-first at Night, but it was neither without Difficulty, nor without Loss. Those within made an extraordinary Resistance. they were obliged to force them from Chamber to Chamber; and after they had either killed, or taken all Prisoners, Lieutenant General *St Fremont* arrived with a Reinforcement of four Hundred Dragoons, and six Hundred Grenadiers, whom they were again obliged to engage and to overcome. The End of all was, that the *Imperialists* remained in Possession of the Cassine, and made it the Head of a Line of Communication, which reaching from one River to the other, freed the Passage from all Difficulties, and shut the Enemy out from all the Avenues to the Camp. The Prince had likewise had the Precaution to secure *Salò* by a Strong Detachment, and to make himself Master of *Offeto*, a Post adjacent to his Camp, whose Garrison, consisting of two Hundred and thirty Men, had been made Prisoners of War.

But at last gained by the *Imperialists*.

THE two Armies remained in this Situation till pretty late in the Month of *June*; in the mean while Parties were continually sent out on both Sides, and generally to the Advantage of the *Imperialists*; but this was not what Prince *Eugene* wanted: He was come to relieve the Duke of *Savoy*, either by making a Diversion, or by joining him; and the Diversion not succeeding, he resolved to attempt to join him.

HAVING therefore taken all the Measures necessary for that purpose, the Army had Orders, on the twenty-first of *June*, to hold themselves in Readiness

to march, and the Troops which were at *Salo* and *Moderno* were withdrawn from thence. They which were on the other Side the Lake were recalled also, but with Orders to pass by *Riva*, and by *Torbole*, and to stop there, in order to keep the Communication open with the *Trentin*; as also to wait the arrival of the Troops which were coming from *Bavaria*.

Pr. Eugene breaks up his Camp, in order to attempt joining the Duke of Savoy.

IN the Night the whole Army decamped, and marched with such prodigious Order and Silence, that it was two Hours after Day-break before the Enemy perceived it. They incamped that Night at *Rencadello*, with their Right to *Torbole*, and their Left to *Brescia*. The Enemy marched also after them, and the two Armies kept by the Side of each other on the twenty-third and twenty-fourth without coming to an Engagement.

ON the twenty-fifth his Serene Highness had Advice during his March, that Part of the Enemy's Army had pass'd the *Mela*, and that the other was still at *Menerbia*. Hereupon he directed his March that Way, and advanced towards them with so much Expedition, notwithstanding the Canals and bad Roads that lay between, that at five in the Evening he got within Sight of them. But they were so advantageously posted, that it was not practicable to attack them. However a Council of War was call'd, to consult what ought to be done, and all were of Opinion that it was advisable to retire: Wherefore they marched away and incamped a League from thence.

THIS Motion, tho' it proved of no Service, did not make the Prince lose any of the Advantage he had gained in having the Start of the *Grand Prior*. He pursued his March on the twenty-sixth, and arriv'd the twenty-seventh in the Morning at *Urago* upon the *Oglio*, with Design to pass that River: But he found the News of his March had got thither before him; that the Enemy had taken Possession of all the small Posts on the other Side; that they had intrench'd themselves there, and had distributed Guards of Cavalry between their Intrenchments and the *Oglio*.

HAVING been used to Obstacles of this Nature, these did not put him in the least to a Stand. As soon as his Artillery was come up, he had thirty Pieces of Cannon carry'd to an Eminence, from whence he absolutely commanded all the Posts that were guarded in the Neighbourhood. In a short space of Time there was as much of the River left open, as was requisite for their Passage. But another Difficulty arose. The Rains of the foregoing Days had swelled the Waters of the *Oglio*, and they were grown very rapid. The Cavalry were obliged to cross at a Place that was not entirely fordable. They were forced to swim Part of the Way, in doing which they lost Count *Serini*, Lieutenant Veldt Marshal, who being surprized with a Giddiness in his Head fell into the River and was drowned. In the mean while, they work'd hard at laying a Bridge over, and the Infantry pass'd the twenty-eighth in the Morning, with the Rest of the Cavalry, all the Artillery, and all the Baggage.

Pr. Eugene passes the *Oglio* without Opposition.

THIS Passage so prudently directed, and so happily executed, struck a Terror into the Troops, that were possess'd of the Castles and Fortresses of that Country. The Army encamped that Night at *Calzo*, and a Hundred *Spaniards* who were in the Castle surrendered themselves Prisoners of War. The Garrison of *Palazuolo*, fearing the same Fate, tho' six Battalions strong, retired towards *Bergamo*, after having thrown into the Water six Thousand Sacks of Meal, which they knew not how to carry off, and leaving in the Castle a few Troops to amuse those of the Emperor: Prince *Eugene* caused them to be pursued by a Detachment of Horse, conducted by General *Visconti*, and by the *Prussian* Grenadiers, under the particular Command of Colonel *Wilstorff*. The Cavalry first overtook these Battalions, within half a League of *Bergamo*, after which the Grenadiers also came up with them, and in a little Time they were broken. Nine hundred of them were taken Prisoners, with General *Toralba*, who headed them, one Colonel, and nineteen other Officers: A great Number were killed; the Rest saved themselves in the Mountains, with the Count *de Lowigny*.

His Passage strikes a Terror into the Enemy's Garrisons.

THE next Day, being the second of *July*, the *Spanish* Garrison of *Ponte-Oglio*, 200 Men strong, under the Command of a Lieutenant Colonel, and five Captains, were made Prisoners of War.

ON the third a Detachment of the *Imperial* Army entered the City of *Palazuolo*, and having set on the Miner to the Castle, the Garrison within surrend'ed themselves Prisoners, to the Number of Two Hundred and Twenty Men, including the Officers.

The *Grand Prior* follows the Prince but dares not attempt any Thing.

IN the mean while the *Grand Prior* still kept following with his Army. He had pass'd the *Oglio* at *Pontevico*, on the 28th of *June*, and had taken up his Post near *Crema*, his Right to *Soncino*, and his Left to *Sanevolta*; but without daring to undertake any Thing which might engage him in a Battle. The Second of *July* at Night he came to *Ambriano*, between *Crema* and *Lodi*.

ON the Eighth, fifty *French*, who had retired into a *Cassine*, were made Prisoners. The same Day a Placaert was published in his Serene Highness's Name, to encourage the People of the Country and advise them to submit, according to their Duty, to the lawful and supreme Authority of the Emperour, and Empire, without withdrawing themselves, or removing elsewhere their Cattle, or Effects, promising them upon that Condition to assist and protect them.

Prince *Eugene* takes *Soncino* in two Days.

On the ninth Prince *Eugene* advanced as far as *Ijenge* with the Main Body of his Army, making as if he would have pass'd the *Ada*, but all on a Sudden he turned towards *Soncino*, which was not above two Leagues from thence. He attack'd that Place, in a manner, in a Form; and made himself Master of it the Twelfth, without any other Capitulation than that their Lives should be saved. The Garrison consisting of six Hundred Men, were made Prisoners of War, with Colonel *Pontagio*, a *Spaniard*, who commanded them; and there was found in the Place five small pieces of Cannon, six Thousand weight of Powder, five Thousand Sacks of Meal, Abundance of Bacon, a great Number of Tools, and a Bake-house.

ON the fourteenth his serene Highness received his heavy Artillery, with the Rest of the Troops he expected from *Germany*, and on the Fifteenth he pitch'd his Camp at *Soncino* and *Romanengo*.

The Duke of *Vendome* joins the *Grand Prior's* Army.

IN the mean while the Duke of *Vendome* joined the *Grand Prior* at *Ambriano*. The Siege of *Chivaz* had found him Employment from the Fifteenth or Twentieth of *June*, to the tenth of *July*. He had not indeed taken that Place, but its Reduction was, in a manner, certain, and the Siege of *Turin* was to follow immediately after. It was a Thing resolved on: *Lewis XIV* would have it so; and the Duke of *Vendome*, in particular, flattered himself agreeably with the Hopes of this Conquest. He had already made all the necessary Dispositions for it, but upon Advice of Prince *Eugene's* having pass'd the *Oglio*, and the Rapidity of his March, he changed his Mind.

HAVING left therefore, the Command of the Army before *Chivaz* with the Duke de la *Feuillade*, he had set out from thence the eleventh of *July*, with ten Battalions, and as many Squadrons, the Leading of which he had intrusted with Count *Albargotti*, and was come in Haste to join the *Grand Prior's* Army. The Detachment also arriv'd the eighteenth at *Fiesco*, having been reinforced by several Troops, they had pick'd up by the Way, and the ninth the whole Army decamp'd and came to *Cassal Morano*, and *Sorlezina*.

The *French* Army vastly superior to *Pr. Eugene*.

By this Junction the Superiority became so great on the *French* Side, that the *Imperial* Army seem'd neither able to advance any farther, nor to retreat. The Prince himself hesitated upon it. Every Motion was dangerous in the Situation wherein he then was; and not to make any Motion would have been still worse. At first he propos'd to himself to get possession of *Ussiano*, *Caneto*, and *Marcaria*, three Posts situated upon the *Oglio*, which might have begun to open him a Communication with the *Lake de Garda*. The Thing was even put in Execution, with abundance of good Fortune, and Expedition, by General *Wetzel*. In three Days he made himself Master of all these Posts; but the keeping them was impracticable. The Duke of *Vendome*, on one Side, and the *Grand Prior* on the other, were advancing with large Detachments to retake them. The *Imperialists* were in no Condition to resist them, wherefore, that they might not lose the Troops they had put therein, they were oblig'd to recall them.

THIS all pass'd between the eighteenth and nineteenth of *July*, and from that Time the Prince resolv'd to pursue his March towards *Piedmont*; advancing

ing in such a manner, that he might always be in a Condition to give the Enemy a warm Reception, whenever they should think proper to attack him. The Sick not being able to follow, Care was taken to have them transported to the Territories of *Tyrol*. At the same Time Orders were issued out for putting aboard Boats, the Pontoons, Tools, and Instruments proper for laying Bridges over the River; and on the ninth they made them file off towards *Fontanella*, with four Pieces of Cannon they had taken from *Soncino*.

ON the tenth an Exchange of Prisoners was made, wherein the Enemy remained Debtors for 1306 Soldiers; and at Night the whole Army march'd without the least Noise, directing their Rout towards the Upper *Ada*, by the *Cremosan*. Two hard strain'd Marches conducted them, without any Obstacle, to a Place above *Cassano*, where it had been proposed to pass the River; but when they were arrived there they found it impracticable. The Prince immediately sent to take a View of another some Miles higher, and it was found just such as they desired it should be. Hereupon the Waggons laden with Pontoons, were sent thither, with the other Materials that were to serve for the Building the Bridge. Major General *Stille* was also detached away with all the Grenadiers, a Thousand Fusiliers, and two Regiments of Dragoons, to march and Post themselves there. *Stille* marched the whole Night, and at Break of Day arrived at the Place appointed.

An Exchange of Prisoners made.

THE Enemy had a Line there, but very ill-guarded; and something farther a Cassine, call'd *Paradiso*, where there was one Battalion with some Cavalry. So far every Thing went well; the Enemy were yet a great Way behind; the *Imperialists* had the Advantage of a good long March before them and if the Pontoons had got thither by the Time when they ought to have been there, the Army would have passed the *Ada*, as they had before done the *Oglio*, without any Hinderance. But some Waggons broke down by the Way, it was necessary to set them to Rights again, the Time slipt away, and they could not reach the Place appointed till Noon. To add to these Difficulties, the River happened to be very rapid in that Place, and the Boats very slight. They had a great Deal of Trouble to fix and join them together. Even at five in the Evening there was not three of them fasten'd to each other. These little unlucky Accidents, which in themselves would have been nothing, caused the Prince's Army to miss their Passage; so true it is, that the Success of the greatest, and best concerted Enterprizes, depends sometimes upon the most trifling Circumstances.

Pr. Eugene disappointed of his Passage over the *Ada* merely by ill Fortune.

ALL this happened on the fourteenth, and in the Evening, before Night, the *Imperialists* discover'd the Enemy's Vanguard. They had decamped from *Sorezina*, as soon as they had been able to perceive the *Imperialists* Motion; and instead of marching together, had divided into two Bodies. The *Grand Prior*, with twenty Battalions, and thirty Squadrons, had marched along the *Ada*, without crossing it, and had halted over against *Cassano*. The Duke of *Vendome* with fifteen Battalions, and as many Squadrons had pass'd the River, and had march'd up it again with the utmost Expedition.

THEY were very much surprized to see the Prince there; for they had never thought that so rapid as the *Ada* is near *Cassano*, a Bridge of Boats could have been laid over it there, sufficient to bear the Passing over of the Cavalry, and Cannon. It was necessary, however, to give over that Design wherefore, the next Morning, being the fifteenth, the Prince made the Army return to *Pembrato*, where they had incamped the Night before. In the mean while, to amuse the Enemy, he had the Bridge finished, and left Major General *Stille* there, with his Detachment of Grenadiers, and Fusiliers; but with Orders to break every Thing the Night following, and rejoin the Army.

IN the midst of this Retreat, the Vanguard commanded by the Baron de *Raedt*, Colonel and Quarter-Master General, fell in with the *Grand Prior's* Foragers, and took some Prisoners. Information was given by them, that he was still on the hither side the *Ada*, but very advantageously posted; having *Cassano* behind him, and before him a Canal named the *Ritorta*, which served him as a Line, or Intrenchment. The Prince enquired exactly into every Thing.

Thing, and judging the Opportunity favourable on account of the Enemy's Forces being divided, resolved to attack them.

Pr. Eugene Attempts to surprize and attack the Grand Prior alone, but finds the Enemy joined.

HE march'd therefore the fifteenth all Night, and all the next Morning, till Noon, when he came within sight of the Enemy. He still believed that the *Grand Prior* was there alone. The prodigious Expedition he had used left him no Room to think otherwise. Nevertheless he was mistaken; the Way the Duke of *Vendome* was to come to join his Brother, was half as short again as the Route the Prince had been forced to take; and as soon as that General had perceived the Bridge broken, he had rightly judged what would happen. Wherefore, without losing a Moment, he had caused his Troops to set out, and had got himself in very good Time to the Camp at *Cassano*. In short he had concerted his Measures so well, that when the Battle began all the Troops were there, excepting three Battalions, which, nevertheless, got thither during the Battle, and were engaged therein.

The Disposition of both Armies.

THE first Attacks were made by the Right of the *Imperialists*, upon the Left of the Enemy, and within half a Quarter of an Hour after the whole Army were engaged. But before we enter into the Particulars how, and with what Success, it is proper to give an Account in what Order both Armies were drawn up. The Enemy's Infantry, thirty-five Battalions strong, lined the *Ritorta*. They were disposed in two Lines, the second not so strong as the first, and intermingled with some Squadrons of Horse. The Rest of their Cavalry formed a third Line. They had, as I have observed before, the *Ada* behind them, and behind the *Ada* the City of *Cassano*, with which they had a Communication by a Bridge that was fortify'd. Besides this, *Cassano* was well provided with Troops, and with a large Train of Artillery, which covered their whole Camp. The Ground was neither of too large, nor too small Extent. They could easily defend the whole with their Infantry, and on their Right it was cross'd by two deep Canals, which served them likewise as Intrenchments. Besides the Canal of the *Ritorta* covered them from one End to the Other; there was no getting at them without passing that Canal, and in Order to so doing, it was necessary to plunge into the Water up to the Neck: there was no other Way, but on their Left, where there was a Bridge, of which they were Masters.

The general Onset given.

THE *Imperialists* were drawn up on the other Side the Canal, in an Order of Battle not very different from theirs; but nevertheless it was distributed into three Attacks, one on the Right, another on the Left, and the third at the Centre. The Fire of the Small Arms was every where very hot across the Canal; and the Enemy's Left were first disordered thereby. The *Imperialists* got over to them by the Bridge, and put them into some Confusion; but they rallied again, and vigorously repulsed those, by whom they had themselves before been broken. Then the Fire of the small Arms began again as before, within half a Pistol-shot, the Canal being between the two Armies: It lasted a full half Hour; at first with Equality on both Sides, then with Disadvantage on that of the *French*, who seemed to slacken in their Fire. This served, as it were, as a Signal to the *Imperialists*, who immediately thereupon passed the Canal a second Time, and falling upon the Enemy, with their Bayonets fix'd at the End of their Muskets, broke them entirely. The *French* are for the most Part very much addicted to bathing; this makes them not afraid of the Water; wherefore being hard press'd upon by their Enemies, and seeing behind them a River which was not large, they thought they might easily get over it, plunged in headlong, without considering its Rapidity, and were almost all drowned. Some Dragoons, being better advised, quitted their Horses, and retired within the Head of the Bridge of *Cassano*.

The Left Wing of the French is broken and routed.

The Right Wing of the French is broken also.

THE Left Wing of the *Imperialists* fought with no less Success, than their Right. After having fired some Time across the Canal, they leapt into the Water by whole Battalions, and drew up in Order on the other Side. Two Canals still remained to get over; nevertheless that did not in the least discourage them. They undertook to pass them likewise, and actually did get over one, in Spite of all the Enemy's Resistance; upon which some Battalions, being terrify'd, beat a Parley. But perceiving that almost all the *Imperialists* Powder

Powder was wet, and that the third Canal was too deep to be easily crossed, they began again their firing, which they had left off a little, and continued it pretty briskly.

THE Place where the *Imperialists* fought with the least Success was in the Centre: Nevertheless they penetrated thither in two Places, but were repulsed. They had not Time given them to return to the Charge; the Prince ordered the Troops to halt on all Sides. The Battle had already lasted four Hours; the Soldiers were in want of Powder, and it was not easy to send it them on the other Side the Canal. Besides this, the Enemy were posted on their Right in such a manner, that they could not be broken, and the Troops in the Centre were supported behind by a continual Fire of the Cannon of *Cassano*. All these Considerations induced the Prince to put an End to the Engagement. He did not, however, withdraw his Men immediately; they staid yet a considerable Time upon the Field of Battle; but at Night he called them Home. They made their Retreat without any Loss, except that they were obliged to leave on the other Side the Canal, three Pieces of Cannon, which they had taken from the Enemy, and could not carry off for want of Horses.

Notwithstanding which the *Imperialists* are forced to give over the Battle, because they want Powder.

ALL who were in this Battle agree, that a bolder, or better ordered Action was never seen. If we only consider the Enemy's Post, the attacking them was rash; for it was in a manner inaccessible: And it is still incomprehensible how thirty-five Battalions, and forty-five Squadrons, well armed, and well commanded, and who were not in want of any Thing, could suffer themselves to be defeated there, by an Army inferior to them in Number. But the Moment we give ourselves Time to reflect on the Necessity there was for the Prince to act offensively, or to leave the Duke of *Savoy* to be ruined, and that he had undoubted Reason to suppose the Duke of *Vendome* absent, tho' it proved otherwise, We cannot but applaud the Prudence of the Resolution, as well as the Bravery with which it was put in Execution. The Prince had been mistaken indeed, as to the Number of the Enemy's Forces, but he was not at all mistaken as to the manner how they were to be attack'd and fought; not a wrong Motion was made; not an Order ill given; not any wrong Measures taken. But indeed he did not rely upon any one; he was present every where; and his Presence was of such great Virtue, that it seemed to inspire Strength and Courage into all who had need of them. He was wounded there with a small Shot behind the Ear; notwithstanding which he continued acting all the Rest of the Day, with the same Briskness as before.

The vast Advantages the *French* had over the *Imperialists*, by Reason of the Strength of their Post.

THE Army encamp'd that Night at *Treviglio*, and remained there for some Time. An exact Enquiry was there made, by Regiments, and Companies, what their Loss might amount to, and it was found to come to two Thousand and twenty-three killed, and two Hundred and forty-two wounded. The Enemy did not publish any List of the Number of their killed and wounded; but it is well known that when the Duke of *Vendome* had the Bodies buried which were left upon the Field of Battle, they were found to amount between the one and the other to seven Thousand. Nevertheless all their Dead were not there; some Hundreds were drowned in the River, which could not be reckoned.

WHAT made the Loss of the *Imperialists* considerable, was the Loss of some of their Generals. The Count *de Linange*, General of the Horse was killed there, and Prince *Joseph* of *Lorraine* died nine Days after of the Wounds he had received, both of them equally lamented: The first as a General very useful in the Emperor's Service, and the other as a Prince of an illustrious Birth, whose Dawn gave Hopes of great Things for the Future. The Lieutenant Veldt Marshal Count *Reventlau* was of the Number of the wounded, and likewise Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*. The Wound of the latter was very dangerous; He had exposed himself during the whole Action, not like a common Soldier, that would be saying too little, but like an ordinary Gentleman, who having Abundance of Courage, and a very small Fortune, fought all Opportunities of Signalizing himself.

THE Enemy were in this Respect more fortunate than the *Imperialists*. Not one of their Generals was killed. They ascribed to themselves the Honour of the Day no Doubt by Reason they had not been beaten from their Post, and the *Imperialists*

lists had retired some Distance from thence. However *Te Deum* was sung on both Sides, and it was not immediately known in foreign Courts which Party was to be believed; but the Sequel of the Campaign soon cleared up this Ambiguity.

The Duke of Vendome shuns a second Engagement.

I HAVE observed that Prince *Eugene* march'd to *Treviglio*, the very Night after the Engagement. It was to avoid the Infection of the Field of Battle, but yet without losing sight of the Enemy. The same Reason brought the Duke of *Vendome* four Days afterwards to *Rivalta*, a little Place but two Miles from *Treviglio*. So near a Neighbourhood might easily have given Rise to a second Engagement; but it was plainly seen that it was not what the Duke of *Vendome* wanted, for on his Arrival there he intrench'd himself. On the contrary, Prince *Eugene* left his Camp entirely open, and even had all the Avenues to it levell'd on every side: Upon which the Duke of *Vendome*, being apprehensive of being attack'd in good Earnest, set his Men at Work afresh upon his Intrenchments. He had already written to the Duke *de la Feuillade* for a Reinforcement of Troops; but had received no other Answer but Excuses; *M. de la Feuillade* alledging the Orders of the King, who was absolutely resolved upon having them besiege *Turin*, which it would be impossible to do, should he send *M. de Vendome* the Troops he demanded. This put that General in a Perplexity, and not finding himself in a Condition to sustain a second Engagement if it should offer, he dispatched away an Express to the Duke *de la Feuillade*, with positive Orders to send him the Troops he desired. *It is in vain*, said he in his Letter, *to think of the Siege of Turin, whilst Things are not in Safety here. It would be exposing ourselves to an inevitable Disgrace. I am every Day upon the Point of being attack'd; and if the Army on this Side should happen to be defeated that in Piedmont will immediately be reduced to that very Inability which you object. People may have formed great Enterprizes, and they must be given over; that is what is least to be feared. I cannot consent to a Thing so contrary to the King's Glory and Service. Send me the Reinforcement I demand. I will take it upon myself to answer it.* The Reinforcement then was sent, and set out the 28th of *August*: It consisted of sixty Boats full of Foot, and two Regiments of Horse. Hereby the Duke of *Vendome* was secured from his Fears, but then the Siege of *Turin*, which the King of *France* had so much at Heart, was laid aside; and the Army of *Piedmont* incorporated by little and little with that of *Lombardy*, was reduced by the End of the Campaign to about eighteen Thousand Men.

The BATTLE of TURIN,

Fought SEPTEMBER 7. 1706.

• He came, he saw, he came.

VENIT, VIDIT, VICIT: * These three Words contain, in Substance the whole History of the March of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, of his Arrival in *Piedmont*, of the Condition wherein he found Affairs, and of the Glorious Victory he there gained. *Julius Caesar* chose them formerly, to explain to the People of *Rome*, in one of his Triumphs, the Success and Glory of his Arms, against *Pharnaces* King of *Pontus*. But let any one read what follows, and he will find they suit Prince *Eugene*, as well, or better, than they did that first Emperour of Old *Rome*. To COME in itself is no very glorious Thing. Every Man who enjoys his Liberty and his Health may do as much. But to COME through a large Tract of Land, entirely in the Possession of the Enemy; to pass twenty Rivers and Capals even in their Sight; to force Post and Intrenchments; to besiege and take Towns; to break through all Passes;

Passes; to surmount all Obstacles; and to open himself a way every where with his Sword, is to COME like a Hero and to acquire immortal Glory. To SEE also is a Thing pretty common to all Men. But to SEE a famous City reduced to the last Extremity by the Rigour of a long Siege; to SEE a Great Prince who is both an Ally, Friend, and Relation, sinking under the redoubled Efforts of a hostile Power, and on seeing this, to be strongly incited to assist, and deliver him, is to SEE like a Magnanimous Prince, or rather like a Guardian Angel.

HIS Serene Highness could not get to the Imperial Army in Italy, till the nineteenth of April; and he found it in all the Disorder, which an unfortunate Battle, fought and lost that very Day, could produce. This was a Thing not to be remedied; wherefore the Prince having called for the Lists of every Regiment, and Company, and finding three Thousand Men wanting; and that, in all, his Forces amounted but to eleven Thousand, which were too few to make Head against the Duke of Vendome who had twenty Thousand on that Side; and having maturely weigh'd every Thing, resolved to abandon the Brescia, and to march to rejoin his other Troops in the Veronese, where they were possess'd of divers Posts, along the Adige, even to the Territories of Padua.

The State of Affairs in Italy, before the Battle of Turin.

THIS Retreat was made without Loss; it even happened that the Enemy having detached a Party, under the Command of Count Albergotti, to fall upon the Rear, they were repulsed in such a Manner; as to give them Reason to repent their having undertaken it. They left behind them two Pieces of Cannon, and a great Number of Dead, amongst Bellegarde, Marshal de Camp, and several other Officers.

THE Prince having march'd round the Lake de Garda, by Riva, and by Castione, pitch'd his Camp on the other Side at Alla. His Intent was to have there waited the Auxiliary Troops of England, Holland, and Hesse-Cassel, who were on the Road to join him. But finding they too long deferr'd coming, he advanced on the seventeenth of May to St. Martin's, near Verona, from whence he could better observe every Thing, and take proper Measures for the Execution of his Designs.

PERHAPS also the hasty Motions of the Enemy in Piedmont, for the Siege of Turin, contributed something to this. Their preparations for that Purpose were very extraordinary. They reckoned up there one Hundred and sixty Pieces of Cannon; Eighty Mortars; one Hundred Thousand Bullets; eleven hundred Thousand weight of Powder; three hundred Thousand weight of Lead; Eighty Thousand Hand-Grenades; eight Hundred Gunners; two hundred and fifty Bombardiers; three hundred Miners; sixty-four Battalions, and Eighty Squadrons. All these were before Turin by the 13th of May, and the next Day the Enemy began to work at their Lines of Circumvallation, and Countervallation. The carrying on the Siegewas left to the Duke de la Feuillade, and the Duke of Vendome, Generalissimo over all, was to observe Prince Eugene, as he had done the Year before, and prevent his penetrating into Piedmont.

The French make prodigious Preparations, for the Siege of Turin.

THE Measures he took for that Purpose were the same, or at least they differed little from those of the Year 1701. Being already Master of Abundance of Posts, of which he had taken Care to possess himself along the Adige, from Verona to Rovigo, he came and posted himself at Revoli, a Place situated between the Adige and the Lake de Garda, and but little distant either from Alla or St. Martin's. In all Appearance he had no Reason to fear being attack'd there. His Army was then stronger than that of Prince Eugene. Nevertheless he thought proper to intrench himself, and for his greater Security, armed his Intrinchments with Forty-two Pieces of Cannon.

THIS lasted all the Month of May and June. That Time was requisite for the Arrival of the Troops of the Palatinate and Saxe Gotha. At last they came, and amounted, as was said to about 10,000 Men. Those of Hesse-Cassel, to the Number of seven Thousand, and commanded by the hereditary Prince, were still so far off, and the Necessity of flying to the Relief of his Royal Highness of Savoy was so great, that it was requisite to resolve to March without them.

Pr. Eugene receives a good Reinforcement.

ON the fourth of July at Night the Prince decamp'd from St Martin's with half the Army, and advanced to *Castelbaldo*, leaving the Rest at St Michael's under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt*. The Enemy had divers considerable Posts in the Neighbourhood of *Castelbaldo*, amongst others *Masi*, and *Abadia*, both of them well fortify'd, and well provided with Troops.

As soon as the Prince arrived thither, he posted the Troops of the *Palatinate*, and *Saxe-Gotha*, with the Regiment of *Bagni* before *Masi*. Those within imagined He designed to attack them, and made a Sally with twelve Hundred Men. They likewise caused some Troops to come from *Abadia*, and seemed to put themselves in a Posture of Defence. Upon which, to keep them in that good Humour, the Prince caused a little Battery of Cannon to be erected against them, but this was all but a Feint. At the same Time they were amuling the Enemy at *Masi*, Colonel *Batte* actually pass'd the *Adige* at *Rotanuova*, first with five hundred Men, then with a greater Number, and at last with an entire Body of Cavalry and Infantry. The five Hundred Men passed in Boats on the fifth at Night, and the Rest over a Bridge which *Batte* had built there on the sixth and seventh, the whole very peaceably, and without any manner of Opposition. The Enemy even abandoned *Abadia*, and *Masi*, and retired farther to *Canetta*. This Piece of Conduct could not be accounted for, there being no Reason to oblige them to it. They might very well have defended themselves some Days in these two Posts, and that would so long have delay'd the March of the *Imperialists*: Besides, when they left them, they kept others in the Neighbourhood that were not so good, and which were of no Service to them.

The Commandant of *Abadia* refuses the *Imperialists* Admittance.

M A S I was immediately taken Possession of, and the Prince gave Orders also for securing *Abadia*. He went thither himself, and found that Colonel *Hofman*, and Count *Jerger* were already before the Gates, the first with a Battalion of the Regiment of *Bagni*, and the other with a Detachment of Two Hundred Horse, but they could not get into the Town. The Commandant, a *Venetian*, had taken it in his Head, not to give the *Imperialists* Admittance. After many Remonstrances about the Partiality he shewed in so doing, it was necessary to have Recourse to violent Means. The Prince protested to him against the Consequences that might ensue from his Resistance, and ordered Colonel *Hofman* to advance: In a Moment the Gates were broken open, and the Troops in Possession of the Town.

A Body of the French Horse seized with an unaccountable Panick Fear.

ON the Ninth, the Enemy abandoned *Malopera*, and retired to *Castagnaro*. In the mean while, the necessary Dispositions were made for the Passage of the Army, which was put in Execution on the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth. Prince *Eugene's* Body cross'd the River the twelfth, below *Masi*, and the Prince of *Anhalt's* Corps passed it the fourteenth, at *Brua*. Colonel *Batte*, being commanded with Two Thousand Five Hundred Men, to drive the Enemy from some Intrenchments they still possess'd on the other Side the Canal *Bianco*, hardly met with any Resistance. Only some few Volleys were fired for Form's Sake; after which the Enemy turned their Backs, and left the *Imperialists* both all their Tents, and all their Baggage. Two Battalions posted just by these in a Cassine did the same, and a little Body of Horse, who were to have sustained them, followed their Example. The latter were in so great a Terror, that they did not allow themselves Time to saddle and bridle their Horses. They fled away on their Horses bare Backs, and half naked.

ON the thirteenth and fourteenth the Enemy abandoned all the Posts they had remaining on that Side. At the same Time a Convoy of twenty Boats, guarded by two Hundred Men, and laden with four Hundred Sick, was taken from them on the *Tartaro*. The *Imperialists* pass that River, and advance towards *Massa*.

ON the fifteenth and sixteenth a large Detachment, commanded by Colonel *Batte*, crossed the Great *Po*, and possess'd themselves of the Passage at *Polkel-la*. On the seventeenth a Bridge was laid over it, and on the eighteenth the whole Army got over, Artillery, Baggage, and all.

IN the mean while, the French Army kept close behind the *Mincio*, and the Duke of *Vendome* took Leave of *Italy*. The most *Christian* King had recalled him. Not that he was in the least dissatisfy'd with his Person, or Services; on the Contrary, he had conceived a very great Esteem for him; but because it was then the Fashion in *France*, to change their Generals frequently, they fancy'd that in the End this would produce some Alteration in their Fortune. The Duke of *Vendome* then was sent into *Flanders*, to command there in the Room of Marshal *Villeroy*, and the Duke of *Orleans* was dispatch'd to *Italy*, to succeed the Duke of *Vendome*. They had an Interview at *Milan*, on the twelfth and thirteenth, and on the fourteenth they parted. The Duke of *Vendome* took the Road to *Paris*, and the Duke of *Orleans* that to the Army, accompanied by Marshal *Marfin*, who had been sent with him to assist him with his Counsel.

The Duke of *Vendome* leaves *Italy*, and is succeeded there by the Duke of *Orleans*.

HE found the Army in a great Discouragement. The first News that was brought him was, that the whole *Imperial* Army had passed the *Adige*; that they had forced the Intrenchments and Posts every where; and that the Troops being terrify'd could not stand before them. A little after he heard that Prince *Eugene* had also passed the *Po*, and was incamped at *Santa Bianca*, from whence he had sent out his Detachments on all Sides, as far as *Mezola*, whereof he had recovered Possession, without so much as firing a Pistol Shot.

The French Army prodigiously discouraged.

THE Duke of *Orleans* is a Prince who has very noble Sentiments. An ardent Love of Glory had made him embrace with Joy the Opportunity of commanding the Army in *Italy*; but when he found Things in such a Condition he, very much repented his having come. His Remedy was to write to the Duke de la *Feuillade*, and desire of him a Reinforcement of twenty Battalions, with Cavalry in Proportion; on Failure of which he would not be answerable for any Thing, but would lay the Blame of the Ill Success of the Campaign, upon whoever it shou'd be owing to: Upon this the Duke de la *Feuillade* sent them, but at the same Time complained heavily of its putting a Stop to the Course of his Progress.

INDEED if we examine into the Particulars of his Success it was considerable. For he had made himself Master of *Quiers*, *Montcauter*, *Castiglione*, and *Mon-dovi*, where he had found the Prince of *Carignan*, the Princess his Consort, and his whole Family: But all this did not take *Turin*, and that was the Point in Agitation.

THE main Business then was always to oppose Prince *Eugene*: At least that was thought to be the principal Thing to be minded; and upon that Supposition the Duke of *Orleans* was in the Right to demand a Reinforcement. For with the Succours he desired he might hope to stop the *Imperialists* some where, and even to beat them, they being no longer so strong as when they had passed the *Adige*. They had been obliged to put Troops in the Posts of which they had possess'd themselves; and besides this the Prince had been forced to leave five or six Thousand Men at *St Martin's*, to wait the Arrival of the Forces of *Hesse-Cassel*, which otherwise when they came, would not have been able to have kept the Field. This little Body that was left behind, had been intrusted to the Care of General *Wetzel*.

THE first Use his Royal Highness of *Orleans* made of the Reinforcement he had received, was to leave seventeen Battalions, and twelve Squadrons with Count *Medavi*, to make Head against the Troops of *Wetzel*, and *Hesse-Cassel*, when they should arrive. With the Rest, consisting of forty Battalions, and fifty-seven Squadrons, he advanced the twenty-second of *July*, to *Corregio-la*, over against *St. Benedetto*. From thence he might observe Prince *Eugene*, who was still encamp'd at *Santa Bianca*, but wholly taken up with the Design of marching on towards *Turin*.

ON the twenty-fourth the *Imperialists* passed the *Panaro*. The Prince had beforehand taken Care to make sure of *Final* and *Bondeno*, two Posts situated on that little River, seven Miles from each other.

ON the twenty-eighth they came to *Campo Santo*, and the Night following they passed the *Secchia* near *St Martin's*; the Infantry by means of a Bridge that

Prince *Eugene* pursues his March towards *Turin*.

was laid over it with all Expedition, while the Cavalry forded it over in several Places, where the Water happened to be shallow.

The Duke of Orleans dares not once interrupt Prince Eugene in his March.

ON the thirty-first the Army advanced to the Canal of *Ledo* near *Carpi*, and on the first of *August* they cross'd it in eight Columns. Then having drawn up in Battalia in the Plain, they march'd directly to the Enemy, who were posted behind the *Parmegiana*. The Prince's Design was to have attack'd them there. One good Battle would have saved him Abundance of Pains; and it was more advantageous for him to engage the Enemy separately, then to wait for their being joined before *Turin*, after which they would be twice as strong as he: But then he could not trifle away Time in following them, or seeking them out; The Moments were precious, and there was not one to be lost. The Rule of Contraries, which is always true, when rightly understood, tells us, that indeed his Royal Highness was not to venture a Battle unless in a Case of Necessity; but at the same Time that it was absolutely requisite for him to advance in such a manner, that the Prince should not be able to move a Step, without meeting him in his Way; and so to stop him from Post to Post, and from River to River, so often, and so long, that *Turin* might be taken, before he cou'd arrive in *Piedmont*. This, however, was not done. The Duke contented himself with keeping by the Prince's Side, and during the whole March, which was both long and laborous, he was never once seen to put himself in a Posture, to dispute one single Passage with him. For that they give this Reason; that the Prince having once got the Advantage over him in his Marches, it was not possible for the Duke of *Orleans* to recover it again from him. But this is saying just nothing. Their meeting at the *Parmegiana* shews the Contrary; and besides, the Necessity the Prince was in afterwards to stop frequently by the way, either to make sure of Towns, to wait till the Bridges were finished, or to give his Troops some Rest, left the Duke of *Orleans* all the Time imaginable, to advance, and to take all his Advantages. Accordingly he had made such a good Use of them on this Occasion, that notwithstanding the Prince's having a strong Desire to attack him, he was obliged to desist from it. Having had the River viewed, and having even taken a View of it himself, he found the Bottom was too muddy, and the Sides too steep, to venture passing it under the Fire of a hostile Army, drawn up on the other Side in order of Battle, and well provided with Artillery. Neither did the Enemy attempt any Thing; they saw, and observed each other, and that was all.

The Prince takes *Carpi*, and *Corregio* opens its Gates.

THE Camp that Day was near the Canal of *Ledo*, whither the Prince returned that very Night with the Army. That very Night also his Highness commanded General *Zumjungen*, with a large Detachment, to go and attack *Carpi*, and two Days after had *Corregio* invested by the Count *de Rocavion*. *Carpi* only defended itself long enough to do Honour to the Prince's Arms. Being attack'd the second, with open Trenches, it surrender'd the fifth, and the Garrison were made Prisoners of War. *Corregio* opened its Gates voluntarily to save itself from Pillage. The Prince left some Troops there as well as at *Carpi*, and on the ninth the Army came to *St. Posper* near *Regio*.

THERE they had Advice that the Enemy, in order to reinforce their Army upon the *Mincio*, had quitted the River *Salò*, the Valley of *Sabia*, and all the Posts they were there possess'd of; and that at the same Time they had burnt all the armed Barks they had upon the Lake *de Garda*, with all the Venetian Vessels of which they had been able to make themselves Masters.

ON the tenth the *Imperialists* held a Council of War; wherein it was resolv'd to take *Regio* before they proceeded any farther; and that very Night some Troops commanded for that Purpose posted themselves there, and opened the Trenches before the Citadel.

ON the eleventh General *Kriechbaum* formed a second Attack against the Town, and General Count *Sinzendorff* passed the *Croftolo* with some Cavalry, to prevent any Relief's being convey'd into the Place on that Side. Just then they received very agreeable News. *Wetzel* was advanced near *Valeggio*, upon the *Mincio*, with the Troops the Prince had left under his Command. Part of those of *Hesse-Cassel* had joined him, and the hereditary Prince was to follow without Delay with the Rest. He was already got near *Verona*. This News caused

caused so great a Joy in the Army, and inspired such fresh Courage into those who attack'd *Regio*, that next Day they were got within twenty Paces of the *Fosse*: Hereupon the Besieged desired to capitulate, but as they would not surrender the Castle, they were deny'd a Hearing: Upon this the Night following, they abandoned the Town, and retired into the Castle. This was a Delay but two Days, for on the fourteenth the Governor yielded himself Prisoner of War, with his whole Garrison, consisting of four Hundred Men. They found in *Regio* twenty-six Pieces, with Abundance of Arms and Ammunition; and they were again obliged to leave some Troops in this Place.

Regio besieged and taken by the Imperialists.

ON the fifteenth they passed the *Lenza*, and advanced within two Miles of *Parma*.

ON the sixteenth the Army still continued in the same Place; both on Account of the Excessive Heats, and to wait the coming up of the Troops that were behind. At the same Time the Baron *de Charee* arrived from *Piedmont*, being dispatch'd by his Royal Highness of *Savoy*, to acquaint the Prince with the Situation of his Affairs, and to conjure him to advance with the utmost Expedition. His coming was very agreeable, and he was sent back next Day, with the best Assurances he could desire.

The D. of *Savoy* sends to the Prince to conjure him to hasten his March.

THE Prince had not neglected, before this, to inform his Royal Highness exactly of the Progress of his Marches, and the Strength of the Succours he was bringing him. He had written to him from *St Martin's*, from *Castelbaldo*, from *Labadia*, after having passed the *Adige*, and from *Santa Bianca*, after having passed the *Po*. But in so imminent a Danger, good Assurances can never come too often. Besides it was of Importance to the two Princes to hear frequently from each other, and not to be ignorant of the Alterations that might happen in their Situation. The Prince had taken the same Care with Respect to Count *Thaun*, Governor of *Turin*, he had written to him twice, and now sent him a third Letter by the Baron *de Charee*, assuring him that the greatest Obstacles are surmounted; that he no longer fears any Thing from the Enemy; and that he reckons to be at *Nizza de la Paille* by the twenty-ninth or thirtieth at farthest. At the same Time he wrote him Word that the Emperor had made him General of the Artillery, and that he should himself bring him the Patent.

ON the seventeenth the Army encamped near *Labadia*, where they found Water in Abundance. This was a Consolation that proved very necessary for the Troops. The Enemy did not incommode them in the least. They saw very plainly that they had nothing to fear on that Side. But Thirst, and the Heats made a continual War upon them. There was a scorching Sun against which there was neither Relief, nor Shelter; and a thick Cloud of Dust, with which they were perpetually covered and surrounded. It was impossible to breathe without drawing in with the Breath as much Earth as Air. This Inconvenience was common both to Man and Beast. The Horses hardly suffer'd less than the Soldiers. They met indeed with Rivers enough, but when they were come to them, instead of any agreeable Refreshment, they found only muddy and stinking Water; very fit to clog and delay their March, absolutely unfit to quench their Thirst. For this Reason, the Infantry were often obliged to incamp, not where they could have wish'd, but where they were able; and the Men did not always make such quick Progress in their March, as the Prince could have desired.

The prodigious Difficulties the Imperialists had to struggle with in their March.

ON the eighteenth the *Imperialists* came to *Chiaravalle*, and on the nineteenth to *Cade*, the left of the Army being within five Miles of *Placenza*. The Prince going to take a View of the *Po*, discovered on the other Side a Camp of the Enemy's. It was a Detachment from the Army of the Duke of *Orleans*, who, by an anticipated March had advanced thither. Expedition was necessary on both Sides; the Sight of this Body incited the Prince to redouble his March. They might make themselves Masters of *Stradella*, a Post necessary for the Passage of the Troops; they even designed to have done so, and the *Imperialists* had some Intimation of it. To prevent them Prince Eugene made General *Kriechbaum* march all the Night, with eight Battalions, three Regiments of Cavalry, and six Field-Pieces. The Rest of the Army were ob-

The Imperialists pursue their March, without any Interruption from the Enemy.

bliged to stay where they were, by Reason of the great Heats, the Want of Water, and of having brought a sufficient Quantity of Bread.

ON the twentieth at Night they march'd again by Moon Light, and next Day the Cavalry got to *Castel St Giovanni*, but the Infantry, being over-fatigued, staid six Miles behind. They were comforted for this Delay, by the News they received at Night from General *Kriechbaum*, that he had arrived at *Stradella*; that he had posted himself there without Opposition, and that *St Amour* had advanced as far as *Voghera*.

The Allies pursue their March without Interruption.

ON the twenty-second the Army pursued their March, and the Cavalry joined General *Kriechbaum's* Corps. The Infantry halted between *Stradella* and *Ponco*. News was brought that the Enemy were marching with all possible Speed, and that not being able to make their Foot advance fast enough, they had put them into Waggon. Intelligence was also given, that the Duke of *Orleans* had sent back into *Piedmont*, a Detachment of thirty-six Squadrons, and two Regiments of Infantry, who had set out from thence on the first of *August* to join him. A certain Sign that his Royal Highness had no manner of Intent to pass the *Po*, and that the *Imperialists* would not meet him till they arrived in *Piedmont*. Nevertheless, no Alteration was made in the usual Dispositions; and that very Night the Baron *de Kriechbaum* was again detach'd with his Troops, to march on before during the Night.

ON the twenty-third the Infantry joined the Cavalry. This was all they could do the whole Army being very much harassed.

ON the twenty-fourth they halted at *Voghera*, to provide themselves with Bread, and give the Horses a little Rest; they wanted it as much as the Men.

ON the twenty-fifth the Army reached *Castelnovo di Scrivia*, and Baron *Riedt*, who commanded the Vanguard, sent Word he had pass'd the *Orba* at *Bosco*, but that the Waters being high there, he had been obliged to lay a Bridge over it.

ON the twentieth they pursued their March. The Vanguard advanced to *Masi* upon the *Tanaro*. The whole Army are inspired with fresh Strength and Courage. In proportion as they approach the Enemy, they believe themselves at the End of their Toils.

ON the twenty-seventh the Troops were allowed to rest. On the the twenty-eighth the whole Army passed the *Tanaro* at *Isola*, above *Asti*, over a Bridge the Duke of *Savoy* had caused to be there built. They make a Halt there, but two whole Corps are detach'd to advance before, the one under General *Kriechbaum*, as far as *Villa-Franca*, the other under the Prince of *Anhalt Dessau*, as far as *Baldi Chieri*.

Pr. Eugene has an Interview with the Duke of *Savoy* near *Carmagnola*.

At last behold the Prince got to the Place where he had so long wish'd himself. Immediately he sets out to have an Interview with the Duke of *Savoy* at *Carmagnola*; and his Royal Highness, being apprized of his Coming, sets out likewise to meet him. He conducted him to *la Motte*, where the Head-Quarters were, and there they had their first Conferences. The Prince dispatches an Express to the Emperor, to inform that all Things are in good Order, and that by the Grace of God, he hoped soon to acquaint him with the Deliverance of *Turin*. He wrote in the same Terms to Count *Tbaun*, and begg'd him to compliment the Officers of the Garrison in his Name, upon the handsome Defence they had made during the whole Siege, and more particularly upon a great Action that had happened the twenty-sixth, at the Attack of the Half-Moon, and the two Counter-Guards of the *Blessed Amedeus*, and *St Maurice*, where the Enemy had been repulsed with an extraordinary Loss.

The Duke of *Savoy* joins the *Imperialists* with his Cavalry.

IN the mean while the two Princes having thought proper to make the *Imperial* Troops alter their March, for the Convenience of Water, they arrived the thirtieth at *Ville-Stellon*, and on the first of *September* his Royal Highness joined them with his Cavalry. He was surprized to find the *Imperialists* in such good Order, after so long, and so fatiguing a March, during the greatest Heats of the Summer. A Triple Discharge of all the Artillery was made for Joy of so happy a Junction; and by his Royal Highness's Order, Men began to work upon two Bridges of Boats over the *Po*.

THE Cavalry of *Savoy* were good, but they were not numerous; if they amounted to four Thousand Men that was the most. His Royal Highness had likewise got together a great Number of Militia. There were eight Regiments of them, which together with those of the *White-Cross*, and *St Julia*, a Battalion of six Hundred *Vaudois*, and a Hundred of *Cavalier's* Regiment, might very well make a Body of about nine Thousand Men. These Troops were put under the particular Command of the Count *de Santena*, Governour of *Mondovi*, and destined to introduce a Convoy of Powder, and other warlike Stores into the Town, by the Way of the Mountain, in Case the Enemy should with-draw the Troops they had there, in order to strengthen themselves the more on the Day of Battle.

ON the fourth the whole *Allied* Army cross'd the *Po*, between *Carignan* and *Montcalier*, and advanced towards *Quiers*.

ON the fifth they march'd again, and as it happened, very seasonably, for this Motion was the Occasion of their carrying a Convoy of eight Hundred Mules, or Pack-horses, which were coming from *Suza* to the Enemy's Army, laden with Powder, Meal, Arms, and other Ammunition, under an *Escorte* of five Hundred Cavalry. The Head of this Convoy were already got to *Pianezza*, when the Princes first received Intelligence thereof; and immediately they order'd out two Detachments of Horse to attack them. The one, drawn from the first Line of the Left Wing, under the Command of the Marquis *Visconti*, pass'd the River at the Ford of *Alpignan*; the other, drawn from the second Line of the same Wing, and commanded by the Marquis *de Langalerie*, pass'd below *Pianezza*, thus the Convoy found themselves between two Fires. Part of them, however, entered *Pianezza*. But the Prince of *Anhalt*, followed by his *Prussian* Grenadiers, immediately caus'd the Castle to be invested. His Royal Highness and Prince *Eugene* also came thither, and take a View of the Place. The Attack is resolv'd on; two Bridges are laid over the River, and some Pieces of Cannon are carried thither; but no Use was made of them, because that very Night those within surrendered at Discretion. There was found therein, the Standards of the Regiment of *Chatillon*; a great Number of Officers, Commissaries, and their Clerks; with Powder, Meal, and Provision in Abundance: Of all this Convoy there escap'd only two hundred Mules, who happening to be at the Head of the whole, and going at a prodigious Rate, got to the Camp, covered by some Horse.

The Allies intercept a large Convoy.

BUT what is it the Enemy do all this while? Are they in an absolute State of Inaction? Do not they also take some Measures? It is but reasonable to answer these Questions. The Enemy's Dispositions ought not to be pass'd over in Silence.

IT has been already seen that the Duke of *Orleans* had hasten'd his Marches in Proportion to those of Prince *Eugene*. He arriv'd in *Piedmont* the very same Day as the Prince, and immediately after made his Army take their Posts within the Lines, with the Rest of the Troops of *France*. The Duke *de la Feuillade*, going to meet him as far as *Crescentino*, had inform'd him of every Thing. Afterwards a great Council of War was held in the Army, where the main Affair was taken into Consideration. Here several Difficulties arose. The Soldiers were discourag'd. It was not yet well known what Prince *Eugene's* Design was. Some imagin'd he would content himself with trying to throw a large Supply into the City. Others expected he would attempt something more. At last, it was provisionally resolv'd to push on the Siege with the same Vigour as before; and that to shew the Besieg'd they were not in the least afraid of the Army which was come to their Assistance, they would, without Delay, make a new Effort, to render themselves Masters of the same two Counter-Guards, and Half-Moon, where they had already lost so many Men.

What Measures the Enemy take in the mean Time.

They hold a great Council of War, where it is resolv'd to carry on the Siege of *Turin* with the same Vigour as before, notwithstanding Pr. Eugene's Arrival.

THE thirtieth was the Day appointed for this Attempt; and they flatter'd themselves with the Hopes of a Success so much the more certain, as they believ'd themselves safe from any Danger from Mines. Those the Besieg'd had sprung during the Attack on the twenty-sixth had been so terrible, that the *French* could not imagine they could have any still left on that Side. Nevertheless they were mistaken. There yet remained two behind, well fill'd, and in Readiness

The French
dreadfully
mauled by
the spring-
ing of a
Mine.

Readiness to be play'd off. The Action was gallant and noble. The Enemy made themselves Masters a second Time of the Half-Moon, and two Counter-Guards, and were a second Time driven Back. They were not disheartned, being reinforced by a considerable Number of fresh Troops they were again seen returning to the Assault. But they had hardly drawn up in Order upon the Cover'd Way, and the Place of Arms, before the Mine Sprung. At one and the same Clap, it buried two pieces of battering Cannon, threw a third into the *Fosse*, and blew up into the Air 300 Grenadiers who had just posted themselves there. The others thunder-struck with so horrible a Sight, betake themselves to Flight, it is no longer possible to with-hold them. Every one fancies he sees Hell open under his Feet. The Besieged pursue them close Sword in Hand, even to within the Branches of their Trenches, and made a great Slaughter of them, after which being returned to the Lodgments, and the Batteries, they overthrow all, hack in pieces and break the Carriages, and set Fire to the Fascines and Instruments. They even carried off a thirty two Pounder, and brought it, as it were in Triumph, to Count *Thaur*.

THIS Advantage gained within Sight of the Army come to their Relief, was a sort of happy Omen of the signal Victory that was soon to follow. Nevertheless the usual Operations of the Siege were not interrupted. That very Night the Enemy returned to their ruined Posts, and went to Work at making a Lodgment there. They did not amuse themselves about digging up their Cannon, they found the shortest Way for them to bring others, and to erect new Batteries. After this, they made an impetuous Fire upon the Citadel, and the City, into the first of which they threw a prodigious Quantity of Stones, and into the other a vast Number of Bombs. The Besieged answered them, on their Side, with a Vigour that did not shew any want of Powder or Resolution.

A second
Mine going
off puts
them to
Flight again.

ON the fourth of *September* about ten in the Morning, the Enemy, return to the Assault of the Half-Moon and the Counter-Guards, supported by a brisk Fire of Bombs, and crying *God save the King*. By good Fortune for the Besieged, one of the two Mines, which they would have sprung during the Assault on the Thirtieth, had not taken Fire. They played it off therefore; two Pieces of Cannon were overthrown, and the whole Battery put into Disorder. The Soldiers terrify'd give Ground; the Officers might be heard endeavouring to encourage them, by reminding them of their Honour, and by Threats, but all in vain. They return to their Trenches, and no longer dare undertake any Thing.

ON the fifth the Enemy finding they had four new Battering Cannon ready to play on the Right of the Half-Moon, begin their firing again, and play briskly upon the Bastion of *St. Maurice*, where there was already a large Breach. Their whole Army were perceived to be in an extraordinary Motion. Their Cavalry which were at *Notre Dame de Campagne* advance as far as *Millesieur*, and *Canoret*. The Guard in their Trenches is reinforced. Upon the Mountain are all under Arms. They are keeping a watchful Eye upon the Supply the Count *de Santena* would have thrown into the Town. In the mean while the Affair at *Pianezza* happens. They see their Convoy carried off; They see the Castle forced; and dare not undertake any Thing to oppose it. All this puts their Soldiers into a great Consternation.

The D. of
Orleans and
M. Marfin
disagree be-
tween them-
selves.

A Division arises also between the Generals. Perhaps it would be necessary to look back to find the Rise of it; but it did not break out till the fifth of *September*, and that in a Council of War, where the Point in Debate was what Course remained to be taken. The Duke of *Orleans* was for marching directly to the Enemy, and giving them Battle rather, said he, *then to suffer ourselves to starve within our Lines*. He alledged as his Reasons for this, *that if they got the Victory, the Reduction of the Place would follow immediately; and that, if they should not gain it, they would be in a better Condition to make a Retreat*.

THE Marshal *de Marfin* was of a contrary Opinion. He said, *that Things were not yet at such a Pass, as to require their taking so desperate a Resolution; that it was necessary to go on with the Siege; That it would not be impossible to make themselves Masters of Turin, even in Sight of the Duke of Savoy, and Prince Eugene,*

gence, and that it would not be the first Place which had been taken in that manner. He added, that those Princes could not prevent this but by giving Battle; and that it was evident they might engage with much greater Advantage, behind good Lines, well fortify'd, than in the open Field; that as to Provision they had still Plenty, as well as of Ammunition, and that it would not be a jot more difficult to receive a fresh Supply within the Lines, than out of the Lines.

THE Duke of Orleans reply'd to this; That the three Assaults, made without Success, upon the Half-Moon, and Counter-Guards, had sufficiently shown the little probability there was of carrying the City very soon; That they must necessarily proceed therein by Sap, which is a tedious Way; and that in the mean While the Duke of Savoy would meet with but too many Opportunities of throwing in a Supply; That the Lines were of too large an Extent to be exactly guarded; That whilst they had an Eye upon one Part, the Enemy would pass them at another; That one Place being forced all wou'd be forced, and that then it would be to no Purpose to have Recourse to Remedies, the Mischief being already done. Most Part of the General Officers were of the same Opinion with the Duke of Orleans; and a Resolution was just upon the Point of being taken accordingly; when the Marshal de Marfin, finding he was no longer regarded, drew out of his Pocket a secret Order from the King of France, whose Purport was; that in Case of an Engagement, the Duke of Orleans should be obliged to conform himself to his Sentiments. That Prince was so surprized, and so affected therewith, that in his first Emotions, he said; *Since I am no more here than a mere Cypher, I have nothing to do but to return from whence I came, and the sooner the better: Let a Post-Chaise be got ready for me.*

M. de Marfin produces a private Order from the King, injoining the Duke of Orleans in Case of Battle, to conform to his Advice.

HE recovered himself, however, and contenting himself with sending an Express to the King, to give him an Account what had passed, he bent all his Thoughts upon keeping within the Lines, and putting them in the best Posture of Defence he could: That is by lining them with Cannon, for nothing else whatever was wanting. They were deep and broad, and provided with a good Parapet. Besides this from Distance to Distance they had made Redoubts; and in some Places the Intrenchment was double, whilst in others it was strengthened by the Cutting down of Trees. Nothing made them weak but their Extent, which was indeed prodigious; for they were five or six Leagues in Circumference. If the Princes had had an Intent to have had Recourse to Wiles; if they had had no other Design then to throw Supplies into the Place, undoubtedly it wou'd have been very difficult to have prevented them. But their Views were more exalted; they were resolved to give Battle. They knew indeed very well, that the French Army since their Forces were joined, were ninety-seven Battalions and one hundred and twenty Squadrons strong; and that they were provided to their Wish with Artillery and Gunners. But they were assured likewise that all these would not be in the Engagement; and Prince Eugene, in particular, had been already so much used to fight, and to overcome, with unequal Forces, that unless the Disproportion was extraordinary indeed, the Superiority of their Numbers alone was not sufficient to deter him from it.

The Duke of Orleans is greatly incensed at it; but yet submits to it.

NEGLECTING therefore, for this Time, all manner of Stratagems, warlike Wiles, Irruptions, or Surprizes, these two great Commanders resolved upon attacking the Enemy with open Force. They were encamp'd on the fifth near the Doire, and from thence they had intercepted the Convoy of Suza. The next Day, being the sixth, they passed over from the other Side, in View of the Enemy, Drums beating, and Trumpets sounding, and advanced and posted themselves over against their very strongest Intrenchments: Their Right being supported by the Doire, before Pianessa, and the Left by the Stura before La Venerie. The Rest of the Day was spent in making the necessary Dispositions for the Battle, which were committed to Writing, to the End every one might know what was to be done, when it came to be put in Execution.

The Duke of Savoy, and Pr. Eugene, resolve to attack the Enemy openly in their Trenches, though they are superior in Number.

WITHIN the City, all prepared, in the like manner, to second, as much as was in their Power, the generous Efforts of the Army that were come to their Assistance. His Royal Highness had found means to get his Orders convey'd thither; and Count Tbaun had commanded into them; at all Events, twelve Bat-

The Besieged prepare to second the Efforts of the Allied Army.

talions, four hundred Grenadiers, and five hundred Horse, with six Pieces of Cannon. These Troops had been constantly under Arms, ever since the second, and eight Battalions of the City *Militia*, were to guard their Posts in the mean While.

The French greatly afraid, of being attack'd.

THE Enemy pass'd the Night between the sixth and seventh in a great Agitation. They caus'd as many Troops to post themselves between the *Doire* and the *Stura*, as they could possibly draw from the Rest of their Intrenchments. They brought thither forty Pieces of Cannon, and although their Lines were already very strong, apply'd themselves anew to fortify them. By their great Diligence in covering themselves, it was easy to judge they were in no small Fright. On the seventh in the Morning they might still be seen employ'd in the same Manner. But this is no longer the Matter in Question. The great decisive Day is come; they must now fight.

The Order of Battle of the Allies.

SCARCE had the first Beams of the Sun dispersed the Darkness of the Night; when the *Imperialists* were seen in the Plain. Behold them advance towards the Intrenchments. His Royal Highness of *Savoy*, and the Serene Prince *Eugene* lead them on. What Fierceness in their March! What Order throughout the whole! What Silence! The Right is headed by the Prince of *Saxe-Gottha*, with the Counts *Konigseg*, *Harrach*, and *Bonneval*, as Generals of Battle. The Left by Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*, with the Generals of Battle *Stillen*, and *Hagen*. The Prince of *Anhalt-Dessau*, at the End of this Wing, commands and leads on his *Prussians*. The Center is committed to the Care of the Lieutenant Veldt Marshal *Rhebinder*. The Prince of *Darmstadt*, the Marquis *Visconti*, the Count *de Rocavion*, and Baron *Kirechbaum* commanded the Horse; and the *Corps de Reserve* is left to the Conduct of the Marquis *de Langalerie*. These all advance by Columns. There are eight of Foot, four of the first Line, and four of the second. The Horse follow in the same Order. All the Grenadiers of the Army, drawn out from their respective Regiments, form together six particular Companies. It was they were to begin the Attack. They marched before the two Lines, those of the first being commanded by a Colonel, and those of the second by a Lieutenant Colonel. The Artillery advances between the Columns of the Foot, with every Thing that was necessary to see it well served.

As soon as they are come a-breast of the Village of *Alteffan*, the Lines begin to form themselves, the Cavalry likewise draw up in their Ranks: A sufficient Space is left them, between the Battalions, to advance when they are wanted to attack. The Grenadiers keep at the same Distance as before, at the Head of the whole, and they continue to march in this manner, till within half Cannon-shot of the Enemy's Intrenchments. There they halt a little. The Lines draw up in Order. The Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene* ride along them from one End to the other, and observe the Enemy's Camp.

The Battle begins.

Two Hours slipt away before all was perfectly in the Posture the desired, and during that whole Time the Enemy never ceased firing impetuously with their Artillery. The *Allies* answer'd them in the same manner; first from fifteen Pieces on their Left, and then with all they had.

The Besieged make a Sally to assist the Allies.

At this Signal Count *Tbaun* knew the Action was begun, and made his twelve Battalions sally out by the Palace-Gate, The Inhabitants run to the Ramparts, and the highest Places. Some mount upon the Tops of Houses, others upon the Church-Steeple. Every one endeavours to get a Sight of the Field of Battle, and to discern what is there doing. But it is so far from thence to the Camp, and the Smoke grows so thick there, that it is impossible to distinguish perfectly any Objects.

As long as the Cannonading continued, the *Imperialists* suffered greatly. Most of their Shot reach'd but to the Parapet, without doing the least hurt to any one: Whereas those of the Enemy, not finding any Thing to obstruct them, fired full into the Lines, and whether the Shot flew directly, or first made a Rebound, were sure to do some Execution. This caus'd the Soldiers impatiently to wish to come to a close Engagement, and was the Reason why they were permitted so to do, a little sooner then was otherwise intended.

THE Attack began by the Left, where the Prince of *Anhalt* was posted with the *Prussian* Infantry. The manner of their Marching on at first was gallant, and herce. They advanced resolutely, and without flinching, to the very Intrenchments; but when they were got thither they were a little stagger'd. The excessive Fire that was made upon them both in the Front, and Flank, put them into some Disorder. The Reason of this was, that the Right being hindered from advancing by the Unevenness of the Ground, had not been able to charge as soon as the Left, who were thereby exposed alone to the whole Resistance of the Enemy.

The Left are a little stagger'd at the first Onset.

THE Brigade of *Wirtemberg*, who were posted on the Right of the Left Wing, and consisted of five *Imperial* Regiments, were then order'd to advance in all Haste; after them the *Palatines*, who made the Centre, under General *Rhebinder*; and lastly the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, who was on the Right of the whole, with his own Troops, in the Pay of the *Dutch*, and some *Austrians*. then the Fire became general the whole Length of the Line. It grew also very hot, both on the Side of the Enemy, and the *Imperialists*; and this lasted a good half Hour, during which one would have thought, a Partition of Sulphur and Fire, had stop't the Combatants, and not permitted them to advance nearer each other. This would have been a fine Sight for indifferent Spectators, but the just Ardor of the *Imperialists* was not to be satisfy'd therewith. It was a Trifle to them not to have been overcome; There was a Necessity for them to be Conquerors; there was a Necessity for their breaking through the Enemy; and setting *Turin* at Liberty.

The Battle becomes general, and very hot on both Sides.

FULL of these generous Sentiments, his Serene Highness, Prince *Eugene*, beholds, with Pain, the Victory so long undecided; and fully resolved to put an End to the Uncertainty, spurs his Horse to that Part where the *Prussians* were posted. He puts himself at their Head, with the Serene Prince of *Anhalt*, and leads them on again to the Intrenchments. They all follow him, proud of so honourable a Preference. In vain, do the Enemy oppose them with impetuous showers of Musket Shot, and Hand Grenades. They get over the Fosse, mount the Intrenchment, and post themselves there. Prince *Eugene* himself, engaged in the same Fire, as the meanest Soldiers, is exposed like them to all its Violence. One of his Pages, and another of his Domesticks are killed behind him. Himself is thrown to the Ground by the Fall of his Horse. At that Sight the Soldiers begin to be in a Confusion; but he dispels every Body's Fears, by getting up again, and making Signs that he is not wounded; after which calling for another Horse, he continues to act as before.

Pr. Eugene himself leads his Men on to a desperate Attack, where his Horse falls under him.

IN the mean While, the Prince of *Wirtemberg* advances also, with the five *Imperial* Regiments of his Brigade; he forces the Intrenchment that was before him, and immediately has it levell'd to make an Opening for the Cavalry.

THE first Disposition was to have halted there, and formed themselves till the Troops of the Centre, and the Right, had also forced the Intrenchments. But in the Heat of Action, the Soldiers gave no Ear to Orders, and engaged themselves in Pursuit of the Enemy farther than they ought to have done. By this means the Intrenchments became in a manner forsaken; which General *Isselbach*, who was in the second Line, behind the Brigade of *Wirtemberg*, having observed, he detach'd from his Line, the Regiment of *Staremburg*, under the Conduct of Colonel *Haindi*, and made him post himself within the Intrenchment, with Orders to possess himself of the Cannon forsaken by the Enemy, and to turn it against themselves. Never was Order given more judiciously, nor more seasonably put in Execution. For the Enemy, driven by the *Prussians*, having wheeled about, by the Help of some of their Troops that came to their Assistance, repulsed them in their Turn, and would perhaps have forced them again over their Intrenchments, had not the Regiment of *Staremburg* happened to have been there to stop them.

General Isselbach gives a very judicious and seasonable Order.

BUT let us now turn our Eyes to the Centre, where General *Rhebinder* is engaged with the Enemy. His *Palatines* use their utmost Efforts to mount the Intrenchments, they, on the other Hand, spare no Endeavours to oppose them. The Slaughter is great on both Sides; at last they carry them; they get

get over to the other Side; his Royal Highness of *Savoy*, goes over with them; they level the Intrenchments, and take their Post there.

An obstinate Engagement on the Right, notwithstanding which the *Imperialists* at last get the better.

THE Right only, of the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, has not been able as yet, to surmount the Enemy's Resistance; and indeed it is vastly greater on that Side, then in any other Part. The Enemy are there in Possession of the Castle of *Lucenga*, from whence they make, in Safety, a terrible Fire, upon all that appear before them. 'Tis impossible to drive them from thence, as from an Intrenchment. This lasts a good Hour and a half, and during that Time, their Cavalry, taking Advantage of one of the Levellings of their Lines, penetrate into the *Imperial* Camp, and march to attack the *Saxon* Infantry in the Flank. They are repulsed by other Cavalry who advance to charge them, and in flying they carry Terror and Confusion among those of their own Party: It is Baron *Kriechbaum*, and Count *Harrach* who perform this Exploit. Then the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* forces the Intrenchment, in Spite of all the Fire of the Castle of *Lucenga*; he does yet more, he makes himself Master of a Cassine, of which the Enemy were in Possession at the Head of one of their Bridges, over the *Doire*, and a whole Battalion are there taken Prisoners.

Victory begins to declare for the *Allies*.

ALREADY the Victory begins to declare itself. The Intrenchments are forced from one End to the other; and the *Imperial* Cavalry Post themselves there. Nevertheless the Enemy rally on their Right, and form themselves into a Line, having none to oppose them but some Cavalry, and before them a large and spacious Spot of Ground. It was necessary to stay till the Infantry of the second Line were come up with the Cannon, and till then they contented themselves with observing them. The Consequence of this is a new Engagement, and, in a manner, a new Victory. The Enemy are soon broken and divided. Part of them turn to the Left, on that Side towards the *Old Park*; Part to the Right to gain the Bridges of the *Doire*, and a third, more numerous than the two former endeavour to get behind the *Po*, by the Bridge of

The *French* at last break themselves absolutely to Flight.

Notre Dame du Pilon. A second Intrenchment, almost as strong as the first, seemed to offer them a secure Retreat on that Side. It was their Line of Circumvallation, fortify'd with Redoubts, and supported, from Space to Space, by Cassines which were likewise fortify'd. But nothing is of Service to Troops, that are possessed with Fear, and already in Confusion. The *Imperialists* drove these before them almost to the Bridge, where as an Addition to their Misfortune, they met a Troop of Horse, detach'd from the Garrison who took some of them Prisoners, amongst others the Marquis *de Sennetere*, Marshal de Camp of the *French* Army.

THOSE who had gained the *Old Park*, had to do with his Royal Highness of *Savoy*, who with a *Corps* of Dragoons, and some Cannon, soon made them quit those Posts; and dispersed them in such a manner, that without looking for the Bridge of *Notre Dame du Pilon*, they almost all leapt into the *Po*, hoping to save themselves by Swimming.

THE others, who had directed their Flight towards the *Doire*, pass'd there over a Bridge, and halted sometime upon the high Bank of *Valdoc*, from whence they turned their Cannon against the *Imperialists*. A River parted them, and they were in a manner supported in their Rear by the Troops of the Approaches. The Castle of *Lucenga* flank'd them also, insomuch that though they were beaten, they still made some Defence.

ORDERS had been given during the Engagement, not to be obstinately bent upon forcing *Lucenga*. They had no need of it, and it was not prudent to lose Men about it without any Necessity. The Affair being decided, those within set Fire to it themselves, and passed the *Doire*. The *Imperialists* pursued them, forced the Bridges, and also the Cassines, and all who were found on the other Side were either routed, or made Prisoners of War.

It is remarkable that, during the whole Engagement, the Enemy never ceased battering the Ramparts in Breach; Their Bombs also fell without Intermission within the Citadel, and upon the City. At last, when they saw all was lost, and that if they were to stay ever so little longer in the Approaches they should be made Prisoners there, they took all on a sudden the Resolution, to abandon them, and retired with the utmost Precipitation, some by *Canoret*, and