

The MILITARY HISTORY of the

" me is, to pray for your fortunate Success, and assure your of my Readiness to give you farther Marks of my Gratitude upon all Occasions.

Given in my City of Vienna,
August 28. 1704.

HAVING thus given our Readers the Copy of several Letters on the Side of the *Confederates*, which serve to illustrate this unparalell'd Victory, and set it in a true Light, we shall, for impartiality sake, subjoin three of the Enemy's, and shall begin with a very remarkable one, from the famous Marshal *de Villars* to the *Abbe de St Pierre*, where we shall see that great General's Opinion, of the *tame Surrender*, of so large a Body of his Countrymen, in the Village of *Blenheim*.

A remarkable Letter from the M. de Villars, to the Abbe de St. Pierre.

" I understand, by your last Letters, that some People out of Compassion for unfortunate Men, excuse the 27 Battalions of Infantry, and four Regiments of Dragoons, who chose to surrender Prisoners of War, whilst our Left Wing remained almost entire. These Sentiments are very little like those of the ancient *Romans*, who after the Battle of *Cannæ*, and even when *Hannibal* was at their very Gates, were so far from excusing their Prisoners, that they would not suffer their Soldiers, who had made their Escape from that Fight, to come into their City. *Curio*, *Caesar's* Lieutenant, thought very differently from these Gentlemen; he would not retire with his Cavalry: *How should I be able* (said he) *to appear before Caesar, after having lost his Legions?* What cou'd they do better (say some silly People) than to save the King a great Number of Troops and Officers? It is upon such Occasions as these, one must answer with old *Horatius*, (Father to the three *Roman* Champions, in our *Corneille*,) when he heard that his Son was run away.

Qu' il mourut,
Ou qu' un beau Desespoir alors le secourut!

(Let him have died on the Spot, or have been relieved by a glorious Despair)

" THUS the *Spanish* Infantry at *Rocroy*, commanded by the old Count *de Fontaines*, chose rather to perish, than to beg Quarter. Ought not both the Officers and Soldiers to have try'd to force their Way, with the Bayonet at the Muzzle of their Guns, and to have preferr'd a glorious Death, to the Ignominy of perishing, with Hunger and Misery in their Prisons? I blush for our Nation, when I reflect on so base a Surrender; and I see, with a Grief beyond Expression, how short we come of the ancient *Romans*, and even the *French* whom I have known. Signed

The Marshal de VILLARS.

THE Marshal *de Villars* is not the only one, who has blamed that *tame* and almost *unprecedented Surrender* of so large a Body of Troops which has been highly reflected upon on all Sides; let us now see what those say, which would justify the Conduct of Marshal *de Tallard* upon that Day.

A Letter from a French General, to M. de Chamillard, Minister of State, at the Court of France.

S I R,
Strasburgh, Aug. 30. 1704.
A Letter from a French General to M. de Chamillard.
" The Army march'd, the 12th from *Dillengen* to *Lawingen*, in order to incamp at *Blenheim*, along a Rivulet, that covered the Front of our Camp, and was said to be moorish, but was not so; our Right reaching to the Danube, and our Left to a Hill, cover'd by a Wood which was not very thick of Trees. The *Electo*r having press'd to march forward; upon a Belief that the Enemy were not joined, M. de *Tallard* consented to it, and rely'd upon People who had served a Year and a half in that Country, to post himself as I have told you. The Camp was hardly marking out, when Information was brought the Marshal, that the Enemy appeared " on

“ on the other Side the *Rivulet*, that ran along the Front of the Camp. He
 “ went that Way immediately, and having caused some Troops to go over it,
 “ the Enemy retired to their Camp.

“ SEVERAL Persons prefs'd the *Electör* to march up to them, assuring him
 “ they were not joined: The Marshal dissuaded him from it, representing to
 “ him, that, before they advanced, they ought to be thoroughly inform-
 “ ed. In order hereunto, a large Detachment was made to approach them
 “ nearer, and we took some Prisoners, who assured Us, that they were
 “ joined; whereupon we returned back, and had no other Thoughts but to
 “ incamp. About five o'Clock, in the Morning, the Enemy march'd in their
 “ Turn, to view Us, with the great *Piquet*, with whom they advanced as
 “ far as *Schweiningen*, and then retired.

“ THE next Day, at two in the Morning, the Enemy beat the *General*
 “ and march'd in Order to attack Us. At six, we were still ignorant of their
 “ Design; but seeing them advance towards Us, in four large Columns, we
 “ began to believe they had such an Intent. We then beat the *General* in our
 “ Camp, and soon after sounded to *Horſe*: And in that Interval, the Resolu-
 “ tion was taken how to poſt ourſelves. To make you comprehend it with-
 “ out a Plan, and at this Diſtance, I muſt reſume the Situation of our Camp.
 “ Our *Right* reached to the *Danube*, having the Village of *Blenheim*, in our
 “ Front, where was M. de *Tallard's* Quarters; and the Village of *Lutzingen*
 “ to our *Left*, where was the *Electör's* Quarters. All the firſt Line of the
 “ Foot, of M. de *Tallard* had its Right to the *Danube*, that it might be at
 “ Hand, to be poſted in the Village of *Blenheim*, which was before it. That
 “ firſt Line conſiſted of nineteen Battalions, on the *Left* of which we had
 “ poſted all our firſt Line of Horſe, ſo that they joined the Cavalry of M. de
 “ *Marſin*. Next to this was the Reſt of his Army which reached as far as
 “ the Hill, and of which I ſhall not give you the Particulars, becauſe I was
 “ not there, having had Employment enough on our *Right*.

“ THE ſecond Line was drawn up as uſual, that is, the Infantry in the *Gen-
 tre* the two Armies having Communication one with another, and making
 “ together 80 Battalions, and 140 Squadrons. In the *Centre* of both Armies
 “ was a Hill which commanded all the *Plain*, and whoſe gentle Declivity
 “ reach'd as far as the *Rivulet*, which ran along the Front of our Camp.
 “ Over-againſt that Hill, was a Village called *Unterklau*, which we cauſed to
 “ be ſet on Fire, as well as two Mills, that were on the *Rivulet*, in the Way
 “ down to *Blenheim*; ſo that it was reſolv'd to defend only the Paſſage of the
 “ *Rivulet*, and the Morafs, the Generals being order'd, to attack the Enemy
 “ as they paſs'd, and to take Care not to let too many of them paſs.

“ THIS Reſolution being taken, we poſted 9 Battalions of our firſt Line,
 “ and 7 of our ſecond in the Village of *Blenheim*. We, likewise, placed
 “ there our four Regiments of Dragoons, on Foot to the *Right*, along the
 “ *Danube*; and from the Village of *Blenheim* to that of *Oberklau*, we poſted,
 “ on two Lines, 48 Squadrons, of M. de *Tallard's* Army, and 32 of M. de
 “ *Marſin's*, with 9 Battalions in the *Centre*; and the Brigades of *Champagne*,
 “ and *Bourbonnois*, to the *Right* of M. de *Marſin's* Village, that they might
 “ be at Hand, either to ſuſtain his Village, or the *Right* of his Cavalry.
 “ We placed Batteries all along the whole Front, and both Armies cannonad-
 “ ed one another, till ten or eleven in the Morning, when the Attack firſt
 “ began. During this Cannonading, Advice was brought M. de *Tallard*, that the
 “ Enemy march'd a great number of Infantry, to the *Right*; but that their
 “ real Deſign was to attack the *Left* of M. de *Marſin*, as being the weak-
 “ eſt Side, by Reaſon the Wood to which it reach'd was not thick of Trees.
 “ However M. de *Tallard* went with Speed to the *Right*, which the Enemy
 “ did actually intend to attack, being advanced to paſs the *Rivulet*, in
 “ the whole Front of the Hill. I have mentioned before where all their
 “ Horſe were poſted, over-againſt the *Right* of the Marshal de *Marſin*.

“ M. de *Silly*, and one of his Friends, † were upon that Line, and ſeeing † The Wri-
 “ that our Men were drawing off our Battery, went thither and ſtopt them. ter of this
 “ Upon obſerving, alſo, that the *Engliſh* were preparing to attack the Vil- Letter.
 lage

“lage of *Blenheim*, they resolved to cause the first and second Line of the
 “Horse to march, as if the Marshal *de Tallard* had been there present. He
 “rode then up to them, full Gallop, and made them indeed, advance;
 “but, unfortunately, the Brigades only of the two *Rights* marched, and the
 “*Gendarmerie* never moved. This gave the Enemy Time to form several Lines of
 “Horse, without any Disturbance, in all that Space of Ground, whether the
 “Troops did not march, ’till above three Quarters of an Hour, after the first
 “Charge. All the Men the Enemy had at the Bottom of the Valley were re-
 “pulsed, as well as those who happened to be in the Way of the *Gendarmerie*, who
 “march’d at last, intoxicated with Conceit, at that small Advantage. We
 “then prepared ourselves to receive the Enemy a second Time, and neglect-
 “ed the large double Lines, which were forming, at the Foot of that fatal
 “Hill. *M. de Silly* had his Horse kill’d under him, and was just thinking
 “how to get another, when his Friend seeing *M. de Tallard*, joined him
 “and gave him an Account of the Attack of the Village. Hereupon *M. de*
 “*Tallard* resolved to go thither, and by that Means the Hill was neglected,
 “the Marshal not being able to perceive what passed at the Foot thereof.

“THUS they entered the Village, and *M. de Tallard* redoubled his Care
 “to secure that Post. At length, he went out of the Village, and returned
 “to the Cavalry. As he came to the *Right*, the Enemy began a fresh Onset.
 “They advanc’d to the Village of *Blenheim*, to the very Muzzles of our
 “Muskets, but were again repulsed. But the *Gendarmerie*, who, with Sword
 “in Hand, thought to have driven back the Enemy who were before them, were
 “exposed to the Fire of some Infantry, well posted, and were charged by
 “some *English* Squadrons, which made them give Way, and pushed them
 “beyond a Rivulet they had behind them. In this Charge, *Messieurs de*
 “*Surlauben*, and *d’Imecourt* had their Horses killed under them, and the first
 “received six or seven Wounds; But the Brigade of *Silly*, through the In-
 “tervals of which, the *Gendarmerie* pass’d to rally themselves, chased the
 “*English*, and made them repass the Rivulet, with Precipitation.

“DURING this brisk Onset, the Generals of our *Left*, and of *M. de Mar-*
 “*sin’s Right*; awaked out of their fatal Drowsiness, and caused some Bri-
 “gades to advance to the Enemy, whom they saw had got almost to the Top
 “of the Hill. All our Brigades then charged briskly, and made every Squa-
 “dron they attack’d give Way; but these Squadrons being sustained by sever-
 “al Lines of Horse and Foot, our Men were forced to shrink back, and
 “throw themselves on our second Line, which being at some Distance gave
 “the Enemy Time to gain Ground, which they maintained by their *slow*
 “and close March. We rallied indeed the Squadrons of our first Line, and
 “they charged again with the same Success; but they were still overpower-
 “ed, as were also the said Brigades, and, at last, the second Line.

“*M. de Tallard* then interlaced our Battalions with our Cavalry, with De-
 “sign to make one last Effort to break the double Lines of the Enemy: And
 “our Men, indeed, march’d up to them gallantly, so that the Enemy’s first
 “Line threw themselves on their second. We gained some Ground, and
 “advanced to charge the second Line; but this being sustained by a
 “third, and a fourth, Our Troopers fled, and our poor Battalions were cut in
 “Pieces. We rallied again the third Time the Cavalry that was broken; but
 “it was so reduced, by the several Charges which had been made, that it
 “now formed but one Line.

“THINGS being in this Condition, *M. de Tallard* considered, that it
 “was high time to draw off the Dragoons, and Infantry, out of the Village
 “of *Blenheim*, and exhorting his Cavalry to stand their Ground, he took
 “that Resolution. He sent therefore a trusty Person to *M. de Mar-*
 “*sin*, to desire him to face the Enemy, with some Troops, on the Right of his Village,
 “to keep them in Play, and favour the Retreat of our Infantry. But he repre-
 “sented to the Messenger, that he had too much on his Hands, in the Front of
 “his own Village, and the rest of the Line, to think of sparing any Troops,
 “he being so far from being victorious, that he could but just maintain his
 “Ground. During this Discourse, our Horse had faced the Enemy, but, on
 “a sud-

“ a sudden, they were ordered to wheel about, which, you may imagine, was done with great Disorder. In short, this was so precipitate a Flight, that many cast themselves into the *Danube*, and the Enemy let loose three Regiments of Dragoons after them. Monsieur de Tallard was surrounded by the Fugitives, and taken in that Rout. Messieurs de Montperoux, de la Valiere, de Silly, de Seppeville, de la Massiliere, de St. Pouange, and de Ligonday, with several others, were also made Prisoners.

“ The Taking of Monsieur de Tallard is a great Misfortune to the King; for it is certain, that he might have made a very honourable Retreat with his Infantry; whereas that Infantry is now the *Laughing-Stock of Nations*, and quite useless to the King, for a long Time, in a War so violent as this. In short, to give you an Account of all that happened on that *fatal Day*, Part of our Cavalry, and all the *Gendarmerie*, having thrown themselves into a narrow Nook, towards the *Danube*, which formed a Peninsula, they found themselves entirely cut off from the rest of the Army; which forced many brave Men to throw themselves into the *Danube*, to save themselves.

“ THE News hereof being brought to Grignan's Brigade, who were retired more to the *Left*, to pass the Morais at *Hochstet*, they rallied, and marched to the Enemy, and made them abandon the Defile, of which they had possessed themselves; whereby they disengaged all those who were not either killed, or taken. They then formed themselves on the Height of *Hochstet*, and marching on, faced the Enemy, which gave us time to draw off the Wounded from that Place. This was the sad Fate of a brisk and good Cavalry, which might have been used to a better Purpose; but which we give over lamenting, as soon as we begin to consider, the wretched Destiny of our Regiments of Foot.

“ MESSIEURS de Clerambaut, and de Blanzac, were the Officers who commanded the Dragoons and the Infantry in the Village of *Blenheim*; and all that we can learn from some Officers, who were made Prisoners, and are come to our Camp, is; that Monsieur de Clerambaut, without taking a Resolution worthy of his Name, with a powerful Body, which was yet entire, as soon as he saw the Rout of the Cavalry, caused his Postilion to sound the *Danube*, and throwing himself into it, was there drowned. The Enemy having surrounded the Village of *Blenheim*, by several Lines, advanced to streighten it close on the *Left Flank*, where the *Right* of our Horse were before posted. Our Men were soon alarmed, and the Colonel of the *Royal Regiment* bethought himself of saving his Life, and those of his Soldiers, by causing them to lay down their Arms, whilst himself surrendered the Colours. The Soldiers of *Surlauben*, who were, likewise, in the *Left Flank*, put themselves into Disorder, and entered the Centre of the Village of Confusion. Monsieur de Siviere being informed of this Disorder, called the Regiments of *Provence*, and *Artois*, with all that were resolute, to him, and with Sword in Hand, drove the Enemy to the very Head of their Cavalry, after which they returned to the Village leisurely. M. de Siviere had his Wrist broken. The Duke of Marlborough judging rightly, that there were old Troops in that Place, the overcoming of which would cost him dear, made use of M. Desnonville, his Prisoner, to exhort them to accept their Lives. M. de Blanzac agreed to it, and did his best to get the Consent of *Navarre*, who buried his Colours. All yielded. M. de Blanzac signed the Articles; but Siviere, and Jourry, refused to set their Hands to them. They were all disarmed, and had their Colours taken from them. Grief will not suffer me to carry the Recital any farther. You may well imagine what a sad Spectacle it was, to see twenty-six Battalions of Foot, and four Regiments of Dragoons Prisoners. I leave that black Idea, and return to the Village of *Oberklau*, the Quarters of Monsieur de Marfn.

“ WHEN he saw the Horse of his *Right*, and ours, routed, he bethought himself of retreating, with his *Left*; which, through the Care of the Count de Bourg, had always repulsed the Enemy, having still charg-

“ ed them as they were half passed. He drew off then, all his Infantry,
 “ and marched leisurely, as far as the Morass of *Hochstet*, which he repassed
 “ in good Order, and came to *Dillingen*, where the Resolution was taken to
 “ send all the Horse to *Ulm*, by *Goldenfingen*, and to cause all the Baggage
 “ to pass the *Danube*, during the Night. In the Morning we drew up all
 “ the Infantry, and came to encamp at *Lipent*, leaving a thousand Men at *Law-*
 “ *ingen*, with Orders to retreat as soon as the Enemy should approach, and
 “ to burn the Bridge. This was, accordingly, done, and marching since,
 “ with Precipitation, we bring to the King, *the poor Remains of an Army,*
 “ *grieved to Death*, and which is no otherwise guilty, *than through the Non-*
 “ *performance of the positive Order*, which had been given, *not to let the*
 “ *Enemy pass the Rivulet*, but to charge them as they passed, *all together,*
 “ *and not by Brigades, as we did,* against a Body formed, and formidable,
 “ which, at last, penetrated into our Centre, and surrounded the Infan-
 “ try, &c.

IN Answer to the Reflections, contained in this Letter, upon the *Gendarmerie*, the Adjutant of that Body wrote the following to the same Minister, wherein he endeavours to clear them from those Aspersions.

MY LORD,

A Letter
 from the
 Adjutant of
 the Gendar-
 merie, to
 Monsieur de
 Chamillard.

“ IN Obedience to your Command, in your Letter of the Fifteenth, to
 “ inform you of all that happened among the *Gendarmerie*, at the Battle of
 “ *Hochstet*, I shall begin, in the Absence of the Major, with acquainting you
 “ with the Despair of all the Officers, upon the News they receive from *Pa-*
 “ *ris*, that M. de *Silly* spreads injurious and malicious Reports of them. Is
 “ it possible, my Lord, that the Reputation of a Body of Men, so well
 “ established every-where, by so many different Actions, can depend on the
 “ *Caprice and Malice of a Man, without Experience*. And is it just to be-
 “ lieve him, if he has a Mind to disgrace so many brave Soldiers, who, in
 “ the Sight of both Friends, and Enemies, have done all that could be ex-
 “ pected from Men of Courage? In that *unfortunate Day*, they did not fear
 “ to expose themselves to Death, for the Glory of the Nation, and for the
 “ King's Service; nevertheless, it is but too true, that he has made People
 “ believe whatever he had a Mind to say against us; so prevalent are the
 “ first Impressions! And, we are told, he has dared to assert, that the Flight
 “ of the *Gendarmerie*, occasioned that of the Rest of the Cavalry. All the
 “ Army know, that we had charged twice, before the Cavalry had ap-
 “ proached the Enemy; that we faced them 'till Six a Clock in the Evening,
 “ and that it was in the *Centre*, which was thin and weak, where the Enemy
 “ pierced through. This is a Matter of Fact, which, I will maintain, no
 “ Body will dare to contradict. Wherefore, my Lord, do not deny us, on
 “ this Occasion, so very nice for us, and of so great Consequence for all, the
 “ same Privilege, which is allowed most Criminals; that is, not to pass
 “ Judgment upon us, on the Report of a single Man, especially one so ex-
 “ ceptionable; but be pleased to judge of us, on the Testimony of several un-
 “ exceptionable Witnesses, who can see clearly what passes on Days of Ac-
 “ tion, and whom *Truth alone, and not, Envy, will cause to speak*.

“ You know, my Lord, we are very much envied, witness the Battle of
 “ *Spireback*, in which the *Gendarmerie* broke through the Enemy with so
 “ much Rapidity, that they thereby gave Time to our Infantry to come up:
 “ Nevertheless, some had the Confidence to speak ill of them, and to re-
 “ present their Valour as Temerity, and their Conduct as Over-Cautiousness:
 “ But you were quickly informed of the Truth, and did us the Justice which
 “ which was due to us, as soon as you knew, we marched by Order of the
 “ Generals only, and that we had discharged every Part of our Duty. Do
 “ us the Favour, my Lord, to search into the Bottom of this last Affair;
 “ wherein our Body, as they were posted, could do no more, than sacrifice
 “ themselves, as they did, without being able to succeed in their Charges;
 “ being continually exposed to the Fire of a close Body of Infantry, sustained
 “ by

“ by several Ranks ; and above all, placed in a hollow Way, with *Pallisades*
 “ before it. 'Tis true the *Pallisades* were not seen, especially by those, who
 “ speak so rashly ; but they were seen by those, who approached the Enemy,
 “ so near as we did. I must also make bold to tell you, my Lord, we have
 “ taken Notice, more than once, that the *Marthal de Tallard* has no Kindness
 “ for us ; tho' since he has been a Prisoner, he has honoured us with several
 “ Compliments, upon the Valour of our Officers, regretting so many gallant
 “ Men, who were either killed or wounded. The Respect we have for him,
 “ will not suffer us nicely to enquire into our Misfortune in not being in his
 “ Favour : However, out of a certain Confidence, which Truth suggests,
 “ we cannot imagine, that he will openly say any ill against us ; nor that he
 “ could charge M. de Silly, to lay on us the Mistakes of that *unfortunate*
 “ Day, which, out of *Discretion*, we will not impute to any Body.

“ THE *Marthal de Tallard* did not see the two first Charges we made, not
 “ being returned to us, 'till after those two Actions. He was gone to the
 “ Left of M. de *Marfin's* Army ; and he might have seen, at his Return,
 “ that the Enemy had but too much Time, to form four Lines, before us, one
 “ upon the other, which baffled our Efforts, and disappointed our good In-
 “ tentions. We overthrew indeed their first Line, more then once ; but it
 “ was still supported, and animated again, by three others. Had we been
 “ Men who would have run away, how could we have had fifty-one Officers
 “ killed, or wounded, tho' there were three and twenty absent ? And most
 “ of the Rest had their Horses killed under them, as well as the great Num-
 “ ber of the *Gens d'Arms*, of whom I have already had the Honour to in-
 “ form you.

“ MESSIEURS de *Lainon, de Hautefort, de Magnac*, and several others,
 “ may acquaint you that we remained with them, 'till Ten at Night, abreast
 “ of *Hochstet* ; that we drew out of the Castle, M. de *Surlauben*, and the
 “ Marquis de *la Baulme*, and that we brought up the Rear of all, as
 “ far as *Ulm*. After all this, may we not hope, my Lord, that you will be
 “ pleased to inform the King, of the Truths I have the Honour to write to
 “ you, which are most certain ? And that you will, thereby, give some
 “ Comfort to Officers, who are *grieved to Death*, and driven to Despair, at
 “ having their Lives left them, after they have had their Honour taken from
 “ them.”

UPON comparing the two last Letters together, and by all the Accounts
 that have been published on both Sides, it is evident that the *French* were guilty
 of great Mistakes, on that *glorious Day*, which contributed very much to the ren-
 dering the Victory so compleat as it was, but it is not easy to determine on whom
 to fix the Blame ; and none were willing to take it upon themselves. Some im-
 pute it to the Rashness and Presumption of the *Marthal de Tallard*, in suffer-
 ing the *Confederates* to pass the *Rivulet*, without Opposition ; to his Oversight
 in throwing so large a Body of Men into *Blenheim* ; others to the Neglect of
 the *Gens d'Armes*, in not performing their Duty ; in our Opinion there were
 Faults on all Sides ; and the most reasonable Way is, to impute them to an In-
 fatuation sent amongst the Enemy, by Divine Providence, who had determined
 to chastise them severely that Day, in order to humble the Pride of their
 Haughty Monarch.

It was the natural Consequence of so glorious a Victory, to excite the E-
 mulation of the Poets, who should best transmit it to Posterity, in Lays suita-
 ble to so copious and fine a Subject. Accordingly, many were the Productions
 of the Muses on this Occasion ; but none of them could any ways come in
 Competition, with that inimitable Poem of Mr. *Addison's*, before cited on
 Account of the Victory of *Schellenberg*, and call'd the *Campaign* to which
 we refer our Readers ; only we shall beg Leave to transcribe twenty Lines
 from thence, which we dare say will be highly acceptable to all who never
 saw them, and can never fail of being agreeable to all good Judges, tho'
 they should happen to have perused them never so often.

Remarks
 upon the two
 last Letters.

Part of Mr.
Addison's
Campaign.

But O, my Muse, what Numbers wilt thou find,
To sing the furious Troops in Battle join'd!
Methinks I hear the Drums tumultuous sound,
The Victor's Shouts, and dying Groans confound;
The dreadful Burst of Cannon rend the Skies,
And all the Thunder of the Battle rise.
'Twas then Great *Marlborough's* mighty Soul was prov'd,
That in the Shocks of charging Hosts unmov'd,
Amidst *Confusion, Horror, and Despair,*
Examin'd all the dreadful Scenes of War;
In peaceful Thought, the Field of Death survey'd,
To fainting Squadrons sent the timely Aid,
Inspir'd repuls'd Battalions to engage,
And taught the doubtful Battle where to rage.
So when an Angel by Divine Command,
With rising Tempests shakes a guilty Land,
Such as of late o'er pale BRITANNIA pass'd,
Calm and Serene he drives the furious Blast;
And pleas'd th' ALMIGHTY's Orders to perform,
Rides in the Whirlwind, and directs the Storm.

An Obser-
vation of the
Tatler's upon
the whole.

ALL these Lines are inimitable; but the *Simile* contained in the six last Verses, is certainly the finest extant in any Language, or Poem; and the Image it conveys to the Mind the sublimest that ever enter'd the Heart of Man, as was justly observed by the Author of the *Tatler*; it is at the same Time the greatest Compliment imaginable both to the Duke, and the Queen. In short the whole Poem as the same Author remarks, is so exquisitely noble and poetical, that it is an Honour both to our Nation and Language. Such a Performance (continues he) is a Chronicle as well as a Poem, and will preserve the Memory of our *Hero*, when all the Edifices and Statues erected to his Honour are blended with common Dust. In Effect, both the *Hero* and the *Bard* will live therein as long as the *English* Tongue remains in Use.

SEVERAL Medals were likewise struck on this Occasion; in London we had this which follows.

ON the Face the Queen's *Busto*, with her Title, as usual. On the Reverse, *Britannia* with her Spear, in her Right Hand, and *Victory*, with her Attributes in her Left: Near her a Captive pinion'd on Trophies; with this Inscription; *De Gall. et Bav. Ad Blenheim.* That is *De Gallis, et Bavaris, ad Blenheim: Of the French and Bavarians, at Blenheim.* In the Exergue *Capt. et Cæs. xxx M. Sign. Relat. CLXIII. MDCCIV.* That is, *Capta et cæsi triginta millibus, Signis Relatis Centum Sexaginta tribus. 1704. Thirty thousand Men taken and killed, and a hundred sixty three Standards carried off, 1704.*

IN Holland the two following Medals appeared, on the same Occasion.

1. A large Medallion, on the Face of which the *Busto's* of Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* are represented facing each other, with these Inscriptions over them.

Eugenius, Princeps Sabaudia. Johannes Dux Marlborough. Eugene Prince of Savoy. John Duke of Marlborough. Under them, in the Exergue is the following Distich.

*Hic pollux, Hic Castor Adeſt; Quos Gloria Fratres,
Hocſtet que Facit, Tu quoque, Galle, vides.*

HERE is Pollux and Castor, whom Glory and Hocſtet have made Brethren; of which thou, O France, art also a Witness.

ON the Reverse is represented the Battle of *Hocſtet*, with our two Heroes, on Horseback, encouraging, and giving a good Example to their Forces. The Field of Battle is covered with the Enemy's Dead; and in the Front is seen a Troop of them laying down their Arms, and amongst them, the Marshal *de Tallard* delivering his Sword to our Victorious General. In the Air, is *Fame* sounding

foundling forth the Glory of this memorable Day from two Trumpets; with the following Words. *Heroum Concordia Vixitrix. The Victory is owing to the Unanimity of these two Heroes.* And in the *Exergue* the following Distich.

*Quæ conjuncta simul nunc fulgent Sidera, Amicis,
Hæstæ triumphato, Prospera Cuncta ferunt.*

THESE two Constellations which now shine together, having triumph'd over the Enemy, carry all manner of Prosperity to their Friends.

2. A large Medal, representing, on the Face, Prince Eugene, and the Duke of Marlborough, each of them in the Habit of a Roman Warriour, on their Knees, imploring the Divine Assistance, in the following Words. *Ut sese tertius addat Dux Deus. That the Almighty would join with them as the third Leader.*

AND on the Reverse, a Representation of the Battle of Hochstet, with the following Inscription round it.

——— *Socium Comitantibus Armis,
Teutonia tantis se tollit Gloria Rebus.
Ad Hochstet, 13 Augusti, 1704.*

SUCH Glory has accru'd to Germany, by the Junction of the Troops of her Allies at Hochstet. Aug. 13. 1704.

HAVING given as particular an Account, as we are able, of the famous Battle of Hochstet or Blenheim, we now proceed to what follow'd during the Rest of the Campaign.

The Elector of Bavaria, and the Marshal de Marsin, having drawn together the shatter'd Remains of their Army, behind the Morass of Hochstet, rested there some Hours, and that very Night, caused their Baggage to pass the Danube, and sent their Horse towards Ulm, by Goldenfingen. The next Morning, before Break of Day, they drew off the Infantry, and pass'd the Danube, at Lawingen, where they left one thousand Men, with Orders to retreat as soon as the Enemy should approach, and to burn the Bridge, which was done accordingly. The Elector sent Orders, at the same Time, to his Troops in Augsburgh, and other Places, to quit them, and come to join him at Ulm, whither he march'd with the greatest Precipitation. The Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, would have followed him with equal Speed; but the great Numbers of their Prisoners was an Incumbrance which retarded their Progress, for four or five Days.

THE Night after the Battle, the Confederate Army drew up, and lay on their Arms, near the Morass of Hochstet, their Left extending itself towards the Village of Sonderen, and the Right towards Morselingen. The next Day they made a small Motion, and came with the Right to Wittisling, and the Left to Steinheim, opposite to Lawingen and Dillingen, where the Duke of Marlborough thought fit to stay till the nineteenth, that his wearied Troops might refresh themselves, and those who were slightly hurt recover of their Wounds.

It may here very reasonably be ask'd, after so compleat a Victory, and the great Consternation, and Confusion, the Enemy's Army were in, why the Confederate Generals, did not cut off their Retreat towards the Rhine? and why upon the Enemy's abandoning the Places they had seized, the Allies did not surround them in a Country, where Victory had now rendered them vastly their Masters and Superiors? To this, it may be answered; that the Confederate Troops were not only very much fatigued, but in Want of several Sorts of Provision; that they were very much embarrassed with the great Number of their Prisoners; and that they could not know what Reinforcements the Enemy might meet with in their

The Elector of Bavaria retreats to Ulm.

Motions of the Confederate Army.

Reasons why the Confederates suffered the Enemy to retreat.

March; wherein, at least, they wou'd be joined by the Marshal *de Villeroy*, with his little Army.

PRINCE *Eugene*, therefore, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, prudently considering, that the Face of Affairs was wholly changed in that Country, they communicated their Sentiments to Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, that to amuse themselves at the Siege of *Ingolstadt*, would be but losing Time; and that they believed it would be more advantageous for the common Cause, to join their Forces, streighten the Enemy more and more, and oblige the *French* to quit *Germany*, and repass the *Rhine*; for then not only *Ingolstadt*, but all *Bavaria* must fall of course.

NOR was it long before this Opinion was verif'd, by the Example of the City of *Augsburgh*, which the *French* in Garrison there, quitted, the sixteenth of *August*, carrying with them four Hostages, as a Security for two thousand sick and wounded whom they left in the Place. Upon this the Magistrates immediately assembled, and sent four Deputies to wait on the Duke of *Marlborough*, and desire his Protection. His Grace gave them a very favourable Reception, and told them; *They had nothing to fear from the Troops of her Britannick Majesty, and the States General, who were only sent against the Enemies of the Empire and their Allies*: And, thereupon his Grace sent a Detachment to take Possession of the City. Nothing cou'd be a greater Argument of the Enemy's Weakness, and Consternation, than the abandoning of that important Place, situated upon a considerable River, and covering *Bavaria*; the Elector having been in a Condition, before this Disaster, to maintain himself there, without the Assistance of the Marshal *de Tallard*.

The Prisoners of Distinction sent towards Frankfort.

THE next Day, the whole *Confederate* Army returned their solemn Thanks to ALMIGHTY GOD, the Giver of all Victory, and made a triple Discharge of all their Cannon, and Small-Arms, as a Rejoicing for their late *Glorious Success*. On the Eighteenth, the Marshal *de Tallard*, with most of the other Prisoners of Distinction, were sent from *Hochstet*, towards *Hanau*, and *Frankfort*, under a Guard of forty *English* Horse. At the same Time, the Division of the rest of the Prisoners being made, the Duke of *Marlborough's* Share amounted to five thousand six hundred and seventy-eight Men, and that of Prince *Eugene* to five thousand five hundred and fourteen, in all Eleven thousand one hundred and ninety-two; besides three thousand *Germans*, of the Regiments of *Greder* and *Surlauben*, who listed voluntarily into the Service of the *Allies*.

Memmingen desires the Duke of Marlborough's Protection.

THE Nineteenth, the Army marched from *Steinheim*, and encamped with the Right at *Puntz*, and the Left at *Goldensingen*, from whence they advanced the Twentieth to *Languenau*, and *Öber-Elchingen*, and the next Day arrived at *Sefelingen*, within a little more than an *English* Mile of *Ulm*; where the Elector of *Bavaria* not thinking himself safe, had left a Garrison of four *French*, and five *Bavarian* Battalions, and was retired up the *Danube*, towards the *Iier*. The same Morning the Duke came to *Sefelingen*, a Deputy from *Memmingen*, (a free Imperial City of *Suabia*, which had been seized by the Elector of *Bavaria*) waited on his Grace, to desire his Protection, and brought Advice; that the Electress of *Bavaria* was gone through that Place, with five of her Children, under a Guard of fourteen Squadrons, with Design to endeavour to join the Elector, who was then about *Dutlingen*.

THE Elector of *Bavaria's* Communication with his own Country being intirely cut off, a Trumpeter came the Twenty-third at Night, to the *Confederate* Camp, with a Letter from his Electoral Highness, desiring the Duke would give Conveyance, to one inclosed, to the Electress; accordingly his Grace forwarded it, by a Trumpeter of his own, to *Munich*, whither the Electress was gone with her three Children. The next Day, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* came to *Sefelingen*, to confer with the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*; having left his Army encamped at *Lawingen*.

A Conference between the Duke of Pr. Lewis, & Pr. Eugene, with the Result thereof.

THE Twenty-fifth, those three Generals had a long Conference, wherein they concerted the farther Operations of the Campaign; and it was resolved therein: That, since the Enemy were returning towards the *Rhine*, all the

Confede-

Confederate Forces should march that Way; except twenty three Battalions, and some Squadrons, which should be left under the Command of General *Thungen*, to carry on the Siege of *Ulm*; and that Count *Wratislau* should continue in the Camp before that Place, to manage the Negotiation with the *Electress*; who had made some Overtures, to deliver up, not only *Ulm*, but the *Electorate* of *Bavaria*, upon certain Conditions.

THIS Resolution being taken, the *Confederate* Troops removed, the next Day, from the Neighbourhood of *Ulm* towards the *Rhine*, by different Routs, for the Ease of the Country of *Wirtemberg*. The *Dutch* and *Hessians* marched together one Way; the *Hanoverians* and *Lunenburghers* another; and the *English*, and *Danes*, under the Command of General *Churchill*, advanced from *Seselingen* to *Launsheim*. The Twenty-seventh, the latter continued their March to *Gross-Seissen*, and the Twenty-eighth to *Eberspach*, where they rested the Twenty-ninth. The Thirtieth, they came to *Great-Heppach*, and the Thirty-first to *Mundelsheim*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* joined them, the same Evening, from the Camp before *Ulm*.

THE First of *September*, the *English* and *Danish* Troops halted at *Mundelsheim*; and the Duke of *Marlborough* having received an Invitation from the Duke Regent of *Wirtemberg*, by his Great Marshal, to his Residence at *Stuttgart*, went thither, that Morning, accompanied by several General-Officers, and after a very magnificent Entertainment, returned in the Evening to the Army, which passed the *Neckar*, next Day, at *Lauffen*, and advanced to *Great Gardach*. The Third, they left *Great Gardach*, and advanced to *Eppingen*; and the Fourth, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the *English* and *Danish* Horse, marched to *Steffelt*, whilst the Foot moved the same Day to *Odenheim*.

THE Enemy having repassed the *Black-Forest*, and being since retired over the *Rhine*, Prince *Eugene* did not go to *Rotweil*, as he intended, but went directly to *Rastat*, to draw the Troops together, and march with them towards *Philipsburgh*, where he arrived the Second of *September*. The Fifth, early in the Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough* went from *Steffelt* to *Philipsburg*, where he was received with all imaginable Respect, under a general Discharge of the Cannon of that Place; and from thence he made a Visit to Prince *Eugene*, at his Quarters at *Waghaus*. After Dinner, the Prince and Duke went together, attended by Count *Nassau Weilburg*, and other General-Officers of the *Palatine* Troops, and passing the *Rhine*, viewed the Camp of *Spirebach*. In the Evening, the Duke returned to *Steffelt*, where the *English* and *Danish* Foot being arrived, that Day, his Grace advanced the Sixth, with the Army to *Kirloch*.

HERE he had Advice, that several of the Enemy's Squadrons, appeared on the rising Ground, over-against *Philipsburgh*; upon which he ordered the *English*, and *Danish* Horse to pass the *Rhine*, with all Expedition, to join the *Palatine* Troops, which Prince *Eugene* had sent over that Morning. These Troops advanced, immediately, towards the Enemy, upon which the latter retired over the River *Queich*, to *Gemersheim*, and our Army encamped on the hither Side.

The *English* and *Danish* Horse pass the *Rhine*.

ON the Seventh, the *English*, and *Danish* Foot, with the *Dutch* Troops, and those of *Lunenburgh*, and *Hesse*, likewise, passed that River, and together with those that were before on that Side, encamped on the *Spirebach*. The Eighth, in the Morning, they were joined by the *Imperial* Horse, and Prince *Lewis* arrived, at the same Time, from *Aschaffenburg*. They had then, Advice, that the Marshal *de Villeroy*, and *de Marsin*, with Monsieur *de Coigny*, and the Forces under his Command, were advanced to the River *Queich*, and had possessed themselves of all the Passes, to prevent the *Confederates* going over that River, in order to invest *Landau*. Hereupon, the Ninth, at Break of Day, the Army marched from *Spirebach*; with Intent to encamp as near the River *Queich*, as the Ground would allow, near *Rehheim* Pass, in View of either bringing the Enemy to a second Battle, or obliging them to quit that Pass.

BUT

BUT the Generals having Advice, that the Enemy had quitted their Camp, on the other Side that River, and were retired, in great Confusion, towards the *Lauter*, notwithstanding, they had been, for some Days, fortifying all the Fords, and Passes, Orders were immediately given for the Army to advance, and pass over it, which they did, that Afternoon; the Foot marching over, on several Bridges, which the Enemy had broke down, but were soon repaired, and the Horse fording it over in various Places. They encamped, with their *Right* at *Offenbach*, near *Landau*, and their *Left* at *Rellen*; being the very Ground from whence the Enemy had retired that Morning; having left Plenty of Fruits, and other Refreshments behind them.

THE same Day, a Party of the *Imperial* Horse, having met some Squadrons of the Enemy, commanded by the Duke *de Montfort*, a Major-General, who had been conducting four Battalions, and a Sum of Money into *Landau*, fell upon them with great Vigour, and put them to the Rout; killing upwards of one hundred upon the Spot, taking several Prisoners, and desperately wounding their Commander, who died within a few Days after. The Tenth in the Morning, the *Allies* advanced again towards the Enemy, who lay that Night on their Arms, and as soon as they had Advice, that the *Confederates* intended to march, retired, in great Confusion, towards the River *Lauter*, whilst the *Confederates* encamped, with their *Right* at *Barckroth*; and their *Left* at *Langneccandel*, where they halted all the next Day.

IN the mean Time, the Enemy passed the *Lauter*, and marched to *Haguenau*; and having thus quitted all the Posts, from whence they might have obstructed the Attack of *Landau*, Prince *Lewis* marched thither the 12th, with the Troops which were to besiege that Place, in order to invest it: And the Duke of *Marlborough*, with Prince *Eugene*, came to the Camp of *Crone-Weiffemburg*, on the little River *Lauter*, to cover the Siege.

The Duke, then, put a Garrison into *Lauterburg*; and gave Directions, for one of the Bridges, which the *Confederates* had at *Philipsburgh*, to be brought from thence, and laid over the *Rhine*, near that Town; to preserve a Communication with the other Side of the River, for the better Subsistence of the Army. Brigadier *Ferguson* marched the same Day, with five Battalions of *English* Foot, viz. one of the *Royal* Regiment, one of General *Churchill's*, one of the Lord *North* and *Gray's*, one of Brigadier *Row's*, and one of Brigadier *Meredith's*, for *Mentz*, where they were to embark with the *French* Prisoners, and conduct them to *Holland*.

The French
Prisoners
sent to Hol-
land.

THE same Night, likewise, the Duke of *Marlborough* received an Express from General *Thungen*, with Advice; "That having formed the Siege of *Ulm*, and received his heavy Artillery, the Eighth of September, the Garrison beat a Parley, the Tenth, and surrendered the Place the Eleventh, upon honourable Terms; which he was inclined to grant, that no Time might be lost, for the Execution of the farther Operations of the Campaign." The *Imperialists* found in *Ulm*, two hundred and twenty two Pieces of Brass Cannon; twelve Iron Guns; twenty-five Brass Mortars and twelve hundred Barrels of Powder, with other Stores, and Provisions in great Abundance: A seasonable Supply, for the carrying on the Siege of *Landau*.

WE shall just leave the Duke of *Marlborough* for a while, making the necessary Preparations for that Siege, and take a Step to *England*, to see what is doing there.

THE Twentieth of *August*, O. S. Monsieur *Vryberge*, Envoy Extraordinary from the *States General*, delivered to her Majesty, at *Windfor*, a Letter from their *High Mightinesses*, and by an express Order from his Masters, congratulated her Majesty upon the late Victory, obtained by the Army of the *Allies*, under the valiant and prudent Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

THE joyful News of this great Victory, gained by the united Forces of her Majesty, and the *Allies*, had been brought over to *England*, some Days before, first by Colonel *Pack*, and soon after by the Lord *Tunbridge*, who both

arlboro

both attended the Duke of *Marlborough*, as his *Aids de Camp*, on that great Day. Hereupon her Majesty, being sensibly affected with this great and general Blessing, and most devoutly acknowledging the Goodness of ALMIGHTY GOD, who had afforded her his Protection and Assistance, in the first War, in which she was engaged, appointed the Seventh of *September*, to be observed throughout the Kingdom, as a Day of *publick Thanksgiving*.

As this Victory was, in all its Circumstances, the most glorious and considerable that had been obtained for many Ages, the Rejoicings in *London* and *Westminster*, were suitable to the great Occasion; and her Majesty's Subjects, gave all the Demonstrations imaginable, of their Affection to her sacred Person, and Zeal for her Government. This Festival was also observed in all the other Parts of her Majesty's Dominions, if not with the same Solemnity, yet with as great Affection and Loyalty; and both before that Day, and many Months after, her Court was thronged by Deputies, from all the Corporations, and publick Societies in the three Kingdoms, and even in the remotest Plantations; who waited on her Majesty with congratulatory Addresses, for the glorious Success of her Arms, under the prudent Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

RETURN we now to his Grace, whom we left with Prince *Eugene*, at the Camp of *Crone-Weissburg*, covering the Siege of *Landau*, before which Place, the Trenches were opened the Sixteenth of *September*, N. S. The Day before, his Grace went to the Camp before that Place, and, upon his Return, was seized with a Fit of an Ague; of which, however, he happily recovered, in a short Time.

WHILE the Duke of *Marlborough* lay covering the Siege, the Marshal *de Villeroy* came and looked on him; but as the *Confederates* on one Hand, were very much exalted with their Success, so were the *French*, on the other, too much dispirited with their Losses, to make any Attack, or put any Thing to the Hazard, in order to raise the Siege. They retired, therefore, and went into Quarters, trusting to the bad State of the *Imperial Army*, who were ill provided, and as ill supplied. Prince *Lewis of Baden* had neither Engineers, nor Ammunition, nor Money to procure them; so that if the Duke of *Marlborough* had not furnished him therewith, he must have been forced to give over the Siege. The wretched State of the Imperial Army.

THE Twenty-first, the King of the *Romans*, afterwards the Emperor *Joseph*, arrived before *Landau*; and the Duke of *Marlborough*, who, by this Time, was perfectly recovered of his Indisposition, waited on his Majesty, the next Day, accompanied by Prince *Eugene*, and several other General-Officers. His Grace was received by that *Imperial Prince*, with such Demonstrations of Joy, and Affection, as sufficiently expressed the high Esteem he had of his Grace's personal Merit, and of the great Services he had done his Majesty's Family, and the whole *Empire*. The K. of the Romans comes before Landau, and is visited by the Duke of Marlborough

THE Duke staid two Days before *Landau*, and having viewed the Approaches, which he found in a pretty good Forwardness, he returned to his own Camp, at *Crone-Weissburg*, whither Prince *Eugene* followed his Grace the next Day, and upon his Arrival, four Regiments were sent to re-inforce the Siege. The Twenty-eighth in the Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough* again waited on the King of the *Romans*, attended by the principal Officers of his Court, and Army, went from his Camp before *Landau*, to *Crone-Weissburg*, to make the Duke of *Marlborough* a Visit, and see his Victorious Troops. His Grace, having had notice of his coming, drew up his Forces in two Lines, and receiving his Majesty at the Left Wing of his Army, waited on him all along the Line, and saluted him with a triple Discharge, of all the Artillery, and Small-Arms. The King being extreamly well satisfied, at the good Condition in which he found the Troops, and pleased with the Entertainment, his Majesty, and his whole Court, had received from his Grace, returned in the Evening to his Quarters near *Landau*. The Seventh, the Duke of *Marlborough* paid another Visit to the King of the *Romans*, and Prince *Lewis of Baden*, with whom he had a long Conference; after which he viewed the Approaches, and returned on the Tenth, to his

Camp at *Crone-Weissenburg*. The next Day, Monsieur *Wachtelberg*, Envoy from the King of *Poland*, and the Marquis *de Prie*, Envoy from the Duke of *Savoy*, waited on his Grace, with Commissions from their respective Masters.

The Duke of Marlborough grows uneasy at the Length of the Siege.

THE Length of the Siege of *Landau*, began now to make the Duke very uneasy at *Crone-Weissenburg*; his Grace being afraid, he should not have Time to execute his Designs, on the *Moselle*, which were no less important than the Reduction of *Landau*. Ever watchful, for the Good of the Common Cause, his Grace had formed a Design, to take Winter-Quarters on the *Moselle*, where *France* lay open; and he hoped, the next Summer, to have penetrated into the Heart of that Kingdom: But this Project proved abortive, thro' the ill Conduct of the *Germans*, as we shall see below. It is unanimously agreed, by all the Officers of the Army, that his Grace spared no Cost, in procuring good Intelligence; and therefore his Uneasiness increased, upon Advice, that the *French* intended to send a Reinforcement towards *Triers*, from the *Netherlands*, and *Haguenau*: Which made him resolve to prevent the Enemy, and to march thither in Person, with Part of his Forces, whilst he left the Rest under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, at *Crone-Weissenburg*.

His Grace goes on an Expedition to the *Moselle*.

THIS Resolution being taken, his Grace, on the Thirteenth of *October*, N. S. sent some Battalions of Foot, and a Detachment of Dragoons, to possess themselves of *Homburg*, with Orders to fortify that Post. This Detachment was followed by another, commanded by Colonel *Blood*, and on the Twenty-second, the Rest of the Forces, designed for that Expedition, marched to *Homburg*, where the Duke joined them, the Twenty-fourth. His Grace hastened his March, as much as possible, through a mountainous Country, which is, in a Manner, Desert, and on the Twenty-eighth arrived at *Hermerskel*, within six Leagues of *Triers*; where three Deputies from that City waited on him, and informed his Grace; *That as the French had still three hundred Men, in the Fort of St. Martin, they were apprehensive of some ill Usage, if he did not prevent it.* Hereupon, the Duke marched, the Twenty-ninth, before Break of Day, with all the Horse, and four Battalions of Foot; and about Eleven a Clock, his Vanguard appearing in Sight of *Triers*, the *French* abandoned the Fort, having thrown their Ammunition, and some Corn, into the *Moselle*: The Duke's Dragoons pursued them to the Banks of that River, and took Part of their Baggage, with some Prisoners. But no sooner had the Enemy got to the other Side, than they burnt the Bridges, and, in all Probability, would have done more Mischief, if his Grace had not come suddenly to dislodge them.

He secures the City of *Triers*.

THE extraordinary Expedition and Vigilance, which the Duke of *Marlborough* shewed, on every other Occasion, was, in a particular Manner, visible at this Juncture; when he readily exposed his own Person, to the Fatigues, and Inconveniencies of so difficult a March; rather than intrust a Matter of so great Importance, as the securing proper Winter-Quarters, for the Troops under his Care, to the Conduct of an inferior Officer. The City of *Triers*, which his Grace had, in this Manner, secured, is pretty large, and is reckoned the most ancient in all *Germany*.

THE Duke being thus possessed of this important Post, he summoned a great Number of Pioneers to work on the Fortifications of *Triers*. He went, the next Day, to view the Ground about the *Saar*, and caused a Camp to be marked out at *Consaarbruck*, on that River, for the Horse to cover those, who worked on the Fortifications of *Triers*; whither the Cavalry marched accordingly, the First of *November*, N. S. The same Day, his Grace made the Division of the Winter-Quarters, to the several Generals under him, and, in the Afternoon, went towards *Traerbach*, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, and other Generals.

THEY lay that Night at *Fels*, the next Day at *Nimmeguen*, and came to *Bern-Cassel* the Third of *November*, about Noon. The Duke went immediately to view the rising Grounds near *Traerbach*, took a narrow View of that Place, and reviewed the *Dutch*, which were lately come into that Neighbourhood,

bourhood from the *Maese*: Then, having given the necessary Directions for the Siege of *Traerbach*, the Care of which was committed to the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, his Grace set out the next Day, early in the Morning, on his Return to the Camp at *Crone-Weissenburg*.

THE Duke got that Night to *Kern*, the next Day to *Kayserlauteren*, and the Sixth, at Night, to the Camp near *Landau*; where he found the Besiegers Masters of the Counterscarp, on which they had raised some Batteries: And more being perfected the next Day, they had about sixty Pieces of Cannon firing, in order to make a Breach. On the Eighth of *November*, his Grace returned to *Crone-Weissenburg*, somewhat displeased with the Slowness with which the Siege of *Landau* was carried on: And, considering that the *French*, had sent all the Horse of their *Household*, from their Camp at *Haguenau*, to put them into Winter-Quarters, he ordered the *English* Cavalry to march from *Crone-Weissenburg* towards *Holland*.

ON the Tenth of *November*, the Treaty of Accommodation between the Emperor, and the Electress of *Bavaria*, was concluded, by the King of the Romans, and the Deputies of her Electoral Highness; who was to surrender all the Places in her Possession, to his Imperial Majesty, to continue at *Munich* with a Guard of four hundred Men, and to have a yearly Pension allowed her, but of the Revenues of that Electorate, for the Support of her Court, and Family: This was one of the Consequences of the ever-memorable Victory at *Blenheim*. A Treaty concluded with the Electress of Bavaria.

ABOUT the Middle of *November*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, being sensible, that the Siege of *Landau* could not last much longer, took his Leave of the King of the Romans, and the other Generals, and ordered the *English* Foot to decamp, and march towards the *Rhine*, to the End they might be embarked for *Holland*: Then having given the necessary Directions for the Winter-Quarters of the rest of the Forces, under his Command, resolved to crown his glorious Campaign, by an important Negotiation with the King of *Prussia*, in Favour of the Duke of *Savoy*. In order to this, his Grace, set out from *Crone-Weissenburg*, on the Fifteenth of *November*, and pursued his Journey with all imaginable Expedition to *Berlin*.

THE Twenty-third, the Garrison of *Landau* beat a Parley, and Hostages being exchanged, the King of the Romans granted the Garrison very honourable Terms, in Consideration of their noble Defence, and the Valour of their Governor, *M. de Laubanie*, who had held out above ten Weeks, although he had been struck Blind on the Eleventh of *October*, by a Bomb, which burst near him, and quite covered him with Earth and Stones. Pursuant to the Capitulation, the Garrison delivered up one of the Gates the Twenty-fifth, and marched out of the Place the Twenty-sixth, to the Number of three thousand four hundred Men, which were all left of seven thousand, of which they consisted at the Beginning of the Siege. The Loss of the Besiegers was less in Proportion; for they had not above two thousand Men killed, and about twice as many wounded.

TO return to the Duke of *Marlborough*, he arrived at *Berlin*, the Twenty-second of *November*, in the Evening; having been received in all the Towns through which he passed, (lying mostly in the Territories of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, the Duke of *Wolfenbuttle*, the Elector of *Hanover*, and the King of *Prussia*) with extraordinary Marks of Respect and Distinction. The Duke of Marlborough arrives at Berlin.

UPON his Arrival at *Berlin*, his Grace was met without the Town, by the King's Great Chamberlain, the Field-Marshal, the Lord *Raby*, (afterwards Earl of *Strafford*) Envoy Extraordinary to the Court from that Queen of *Great Britain*, and several other Persons of Note; who accompanied him to the House appointed for the Entertainment of Embassadors, where his Grace lodged with his Retinue, and was entertained during his stay in that City. His Grace had Audience, that very Evening of the King and Queen, and was received with great Marks of Affection, and Esteem. On the Twenty-fourth the Prince Royal (now King of *Prussia*) entertained him at Dinner; at which their Majesties, with the Foreign Ministers, and several Persons of

of Quality were present. At Night, also, his Royal Highness gave a Supper, and afterwards a fine Ball for his Grace's Entertainment. On the twenty-fifth the King gave the Duke the Diversion of a Combat of wild Beasts, in his Amphitheatre; and at a Supper, which the Lord *Raby* made for his Grace, his Majesty with the *Margrave* his Brother, honoured him with his Company.

ALL the Ministers of that Court, which was then very splendid, with the Foreign Ministers residing there, and other Persons of Distinction, who were then in that City, strove, in a particular Manner, how they should express their Sense, of his Grace's Personal Merit, and of the Signal Advantages the *Empire* had received from his Courage and Conduct. On the twenty-sixth the Prince Royal of *Prussia* set out for *Hanover*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* likewise, left that Court, and proceeded towards the same Place; being extremely well satisfy'd with his Reception, and the Success of his Negotiation. The King made his Grace, at his Departure, a Present of a Hat, with a Diamond Button and Loop, and a Hat-band of the same, valued at between twenty, and thirty thousand Crowns; besides two fine Saddle Horses, with rich Furniture and other noble Presents. His Majesty likewise gave rich Gifts to Mr. *Cardonnel*, his Grace's Secretary, and the other principal Persons of his Retinue.

The Duke's
Dexterity &
Expedition,
in transact-
ing Affairs
of the great-
est Import-
tance.

AMONGST other Articles of the Negotiation, in which the Duke succeeded, he prevailed to have eight Thousand *Prussians* March into *Italy*, to the Relief of the Duke of *Savoy*, in order to serve there under Prince *Eugene*; who having been an Eye-witness of their Behaviour, at the Battle of *Blenheim*, could never sufficiently extol their Bravery and Resolution, and was, therefore, the more desirous of having them in his Army. Here we must not omit taking Notice of the Expedition, with which his Grace always transacted whatever he undertook: Of this we have a memorable Instance now before Us; for, notwithstanding all the Diversions of which he was obliged to partake, he had dispatch'd his Business in less than four Days Time. And he not only succeeded in this Negotiation, by which he kept the Duke of *Savoy* firm to the *Allies*, but also laid down such Schemes, at the Court of *Berlin*, as suspended their Disputes with the *Dutch*, about the Estate of the late King *William*; for which wise Conduct, and important Service, his Grace had the unanimous Acknowledgment of the whole *Confederacy*, who owned; *That he had done the greatest Services to the Common Cause, that could be done at that Juncture.*

THE Prince Royal of *Prussia*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, arrived at *Hanover* the first of *December*; where his Grace was received with all imaginable Demonstrations of Kindness and Esteem, by that *Electer*, afterwards (his late Majesty King *George I.*) the Princess *Sophia* and all the Rest of that Court, where he constantly eat with their *Electoral* Highnesses. On the fourth the Prince Royal of *Prussia* left *Hanover*, and pursued his Journey to *Holland*; but the Duke of *Marlborough* who intended to have set forward, at the same Time, was prevailed upon, by the *Electer* to stay one Day longer; however, he took his Audience of Leave that Night, and next Day set out on his Journey to *Holland*.

ON the ninth his Grace arrived at *Naerden*, where he was met by one of the Secretaries of the City of *Amsterdam*, who had been sent by the Magistrates, with two Yachts, to invite, and attend him thither. Next Morning his Grace viewed the Fortifications, and Magazines at *Naerden*, after which he proceeded by Water to *Amsterdam*. He got thither about Noon, and was received at the Limits of that City, by the *Burgomaster Witsen*, and the *Penfionary*, who complimented his Grace in the Name of the whole Magistracy, and congratulated him upon his Return from his Glorious Campaign, as also upon his Victories at *Schellenberg*, and *Hochstet*. On the twelfth in the Morning, the Duke, having receiv'd all possible Marks of Honour at *Amsterdam*, set out for the *Hague*, being saluted with a triple Discharge of all the Cannon, as he had been at his Arrival, and the Acclamations of all the People.

IN the mean Time, the Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, was carrying on the Siege of *Traerbach*, a strong tho' small Fortress, where the *Allies* met with as vigorous a Resistance in Proportion to the Bigness of the Place, and the Number of the Garrison, as they had found at *Landau*. The Castle, a very strong Piece of Fortification, on the *Moselle*, was invested, by the Duke of *Marlborough's* Orders, about the Beginning of *November*, N. S. and the Batteries began to play the eighteenth of that Month. The Badness of the Weather, and the Loss of the Baron *de Trogne*, chief Engineer to the *States*, who was shot by the Prince of *Hesse's* Side, whilst giving the necessary Orders to pursue the Siege, were great Discouragements to his Highness. Nevertheless, that Prince caused the Attacks to be carried on with the utmost Vigour, and, at last, obliged the Garrison to surrender, the twentieth of *December* N. S. but on honourable Conditions. Besides, the Governour, who died of his Wounds, the *French* lost three hundred and fifty Men, out of six hundred, of which the Garrison consisted before the Siege. As for the *Allies*, they had about one thousand Men, either killed or wounded.

DURING the Sieges of *Landau* or *Traerbach*, Prince *Eugene*, who could neither be satisfy'd, with being idle, or useles, at *Crone-Weissenburg*, laid a Scheme for the Surprizal both of *Old* and *New Brisac*. He concerted several Measures with M. *de Winklauffen*, Governour of *Friburg*, for the executing this Design with Success; none being in the Secret but Monsieur *Birlieth*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Osnaburg*, the Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Bareith*, and the Major of the same. The Governour of *Friburg*, having got ready every Thing necessary, set out from that Place in the Night, between the ninth and tenth of *November*, at nine o'Clock, with four thousand Men, drawn out of the two Battalions of *Osnaburg*, two of *Heirclens*, two of *Bareith*, and two of *Suiss*, together with one hundred Horse; with Design to get *Brisac* before eight in the Morning. He carried with him fifty Waggon's laden with Arms and Ammunition, and cover'd with Hay, by the Means of Props, in most of which there were Men concealed. Two hundred chosen Officers led the Van of all, disguised either as Peasants, or as Waggoners, and march'd in small Platoons. They had Orders to seize upon the Gate, after having killed the Guard of the Half-Moon, and were to possess themselves of the *Corps de Garde*, after they were relieved at the Gate by two hundred Grenadiers, which were to be followed by six hundred Men, who had Orders to scour the Ramparts; whilst a like Number were to possess themselves of the Bastion of *Richelieu*. M. *de Wicklauffen*, was to seize upon that of *Sainte Croix*, at the Head of his Infantry.

He had made Use of a *Valet-de-Chambre*, who upon the Credit of a Pass, he had obtained from M. *Raouffet*, who commanded in *Old Brisac*, went freely in and out, on Pretence of buying *Champagne*, *Butgundy*, *Ratafia*, and *Lemons*; and gave him an Account of the State of the Garrison. He had come out from thence that same Day, as soon as the Gate was open; and met his Master within about a Quarter of a League of the Place, where he made a Halt to drink some *Ratafia*, and gave Orders to each Company what they were to do. M. *de Raouffet* had had the Precaution, the Day before to have the Gate *du Coffre* fastened up, because his Garrison was very weak; which obliged him to set a Guard of 30 Grenadiers, and a Captain at the same Gate, and 15 at the Anti-Port, commanded by a Lieutenant. By Chance the Gate was not opened this Morning, till three Quarters after seven, to the End they might have Time to place in the *Fossez*, 1200 Peasants of *Brisgaw*, who were to work at the Fortifications of the Town. M. *Raouffet* had taken Care to give Orders, that the Barrier should be always kept down; and that all the Hay-Waggon's which came in for the Magazines, should be examin'd by running Swords into them.

THE *Imperialists*, in the Order beforementioned, approach'd the *New-Gate* of *Brisac*, by the Help of so thick a Fog, that one cou'd not see the Length of twenty Paces. They began by getting Entrance for three Hay-

Waggons, which advanced upon the Bridge, and wherein were Arms, Hand-Grenades, Fire-works, and Men concealed underneath, in such a Manner, that they had Room to fetch their Breath. Notwithstanding these Waggons had been founded with the Sword, they were suffered to enter, without any Difficulty, because they seemed laden with Contribution Hay, of which some came in every Day from the Country. But as they wanted to enter promiscuously, the Centry who shut the Barrier, was kill'd with the stroke of an Ax; and the Chain of the Bridge of the Half-Moon, was also cut, by an Officer disguised like a Peasant.

An unlucky
Accident.

JUST at the same Moment, the *Sieur de Biernen*, employ'd as Overseer of the Works, who had Orders to count, and interrogate the, Peasants who came to work, before he suffered them to enter, observed near the Anti-Port itself, about thirty Men, disguised like Peasants. Beginning then to have some Mistrust of them, because of their Good Mien, he examined one; and as he gave him no Answer, but seem'd confounded, he laid him on with his Cane. The Officer, who happened to be the Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Bareith*, had not Patience enough to bear it; but leaping to a Waggon, which was near him, he drew away a Truss of Hay, that closed the Hind Part, took out a Gun, and fired on him, upon which all who were with him did the same. The Overseer, amazed, jump'd into the cover'd Way, and into the Ditch, where he hid himself amongst some Reeds, after having stood forty Musket-Shot, without being hurt, which gave the first Alarm. The Officer who commanded at the Anti-Port, had not Time to draw up his Bridge, but was immediately attack'd by a great Number of Officers in Disguise. He did Wonders in his own Person, tho' abandoned by his Men, who were almost all killed, and fell wounded with five Thrusts of a Bayonet. These Officers, to the Number of a Hundred, went afterwards over the Bridge, and passed on to the Gate. Some of them were even got in, with two Waggons laden with Arms, when Mr. *Raouffet* arrived upon the Spot.

HE found thirteen Men already driven from their Post, and firing; the Rest of the Guard were with M. *de Bonneval*, Captain of the Grenadiers of the Regiment of *Guitaut*, over the Gate, firing upon the Bridge, and the Half-Moon, whither the *Imperialists* crowded in Throngs, and drew up in Battalia. M. *de Raouffet* led those thirteen Men again up to the Gate; where he made them continue their firing, which increased as fast as the Soldiers of the Garrison came to his Assistance. The *Imperialists* would have forced the Gate, but as M. *de Raouffet* had taken Care when he first got thither, to have the Horses of the Waggon which was under the Arch killed, the Space that remained for Entrance was very narrow; and as it was defended from Hand, to Hand, the six Officers who came first were killed, nevertheless the Rest stood their Ground.

Great Pre-
sence of
Mind, in the
French Go-
vernor.

M. *de Raouffet*, however, taking Advantage thereof, directed his Discourse to his Garrison, as if they had been all there present with him; telling each Regiment where they should post themselves, and giving out Orders which the *Imperialists* could not but hear, being only separated from him by the Length of the Waggon. Then addressing himself to the *Imperialists*; he told them, *they were very welcome; that it was he who commanded there, and they were at Liberty to enter, he would make them Way*, which he did accordingly; but keeping his Eye still fix'd upon them, he found they were in Suspence what to do, which determined him to bid M. *de Bonneval*, whom he had called from the Ramparts, and M. *de Pierrefit* Adjutant of the Regiment of *Franquieres*, who had just joined him with a few Men to follow him. At the same Time, he charged the *Imperialists* Sword in Hand, with fifty Men, and drove before him all that were under the Arch, and upon the Bridge; killing great Numbers of them, and obliging the Rest to make their Escape to the Main Body of their Troops, which was in the Half-Moon. He then made a Halt at the End of the first Draw Bridge; and after having had it clear'd of the Dead-Bodies, he had it drawn up, and afterwards shut the two Folding-Gates.

BEFORE he attack'd this Gate, he had given Orders, for the Banks of the Bastions of *Richlieu*, and *Sainte-Croix* to be lined with the Soldiers, of the Regiment of *Franquieres*, which he had sent for with all Expedition, as well as the Rest of the Regiment of *Guitaut*, at the Head of whom were Messieurs de *Pertuis* and *D'Urban*; insomuch that the great Fire they made from the two Bastions, obliged the *Imperialists* to abandon the Half-Moon, and Cover'd Way; wherein they found afterwards three Officers of the *Imperialists* wounded, and thirty Men killed, with five Hundred small Arms, and several Axes, which the Wounded had been obliged to leave behind them. At the Attack of the City Gate, three Officers of Distinction were kill'd, with a great Number of other Officers and Soldiers; insomuch that the *Imperialists* had above three Hundred Men killed or wounded, of which Number were sixty Officers, among others, the Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Bareith* (whose Impatience, in not bearing a Blow or two, which could not have affected his Honour, was the Chief Cause of the Miscarriage of the Design) and the Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Osnaburg*, who were killed. M. de *Raouffet*, had but twenty Men killed and wounded, amongst which was M. *D'Origni*, the Lieutenant who commanded the Anti-Port, who received five Wounds with a Bayonet, as we before observed, and M. de *Bonneval*. Above three hundred Townsmen took up Arms, and came to the Assistance of the Garrison.

THE Governour of *Friburg* intended to have afterwards surprized *New Brisac*; to which End he had caused seven Boats, laden with Soldiers, Hand Grenades, and Ladders, to wait near at Hand, with Orders, when they should be Masters of *Old Brisac*, to land on the other Side, and go to *New Brisac*; but seeing that Design prove abortive, they sunk the Boats, after having taken out what was in them. The Lieutenant Colonel, of the Regiment of *Osnaburg*, to whom the Conduct of this Expedition was committed, and to whom the Government of the Place had been promised, said before he dy'd that what had broken all his Measures, was his Cavalry's losing their Way, and not coming soon enough, to ride full Gallop into the City, whilst the Bridges were incumber'd with the Waggon; otherwise the Design had been so well concerted, that Prince *Eugene* would have had the Glory of succeeding, and reducing a Place so important, almost without striking a Stroke.

BEGGING this Lieutenant Colonel's Pardon, however, we cannot help being of Opinion, and so are the Generality of Mankind, that it was chiefly, if not wholly, owing to the Impatience of the Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Bareith*, that the Enterprize miscarry'd; and that otherwise it would have taken Effect, even tho' the Cavalry had not come up in Time: Nay, even after that, in all Probability, had not M. *Raouffet* got thither just as he did, and by his Presence of Mind, in killing the Horses of the Waggon, under the Gate, stopt up the Way, and prevented the Entrance of the *Imperialists*, who were by that Time ready to throng in in Numbers, the Town would still have been surprized, and the Attempt successful. This shews how admirably Prince *Eugene* had concerted all his Measures.

THE Campaign in *Flanders* produced very little this Year. Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, indeed, bombarded *Namur*, in order to destroy the Enemy's Magazines there, but without Effect; and Baron *Spar* bombarded *Bruges* on the Side of proper *Flanders* and took Fort *Isabella* near *Sluys*; which was all that happened worth Notice.

IN *Italy*, the Duke of *Savoy* had a Melancholy Campaign, losing Place after Place: *Susa*, *Vercelli*, *Yvrea*, in a Word, almost all *Piedmont* had fallen into the Hands of the Enemy; the two last, however, of these Places, gave the Duke of *Vendome* the Trouble of tedious Sieges, and held out as long as possible; but the Duke of *Savoy's* Army was not strong enough to raise the Sieges, so they fell at last, and the *French* demolished the Fortifications of both. After they had succeeded so far, they sat down before *Verrue*, at the End of *October*, which they did not take, however, till after a Siege of very near six Months, as we, shall see hereafter. In the mean While, his Royal Highness

The State of
Affairs in *Italy*.

The heroick Constancy & Bravery of the Duke of Savoy. nefs bore all his Misfortunes, with a heroick Constancy; heading his Troops, on all Occasions, with an unparallel'd Intrepidity, and Resolution; comforting himself with the Hopes, that, the Victory at *Hochstet* having re-establish'd the Affairs of the *Empire*, he shou'd see Prince *Eugene* come next Campaign, at the Head of a powerful Army, to his Assistance; as he accordingly did, tho' not before it was high Time.

The D. of Marlborough returns to England with his chief Prisoners, and the Trophies of his Victory. To return to the Duke of *Marlborough*, we left his Grace, the Twelfth of *December*, just arrived at the *Hague*. He was immediately complimented by the Deputies of the *States General*, at his Palace, where they gave him the Thanks of that Illustrious Assembly, for his admirable Conduct both in the Cabinet and the Camp; and had likewise a long Conference with him. All the Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, likewise, waited on the Duke, and congratulated him on his safe Return, after the Labours and Fatigues of his glorious Campaign, and many private Persons made Illuminations, and other Rejoycings on that Occasion. His Grace having staid a few Days at the *Hague*, to concert Measures with the Deputies of the *States*, for the Operations of next Campaign; embark'd in the *Maese* the eleventh of *December*, O. S. at Night, on Board one of her Majesty's Yachts, under the Convoy of several Men of War; bringing over with him the Marshal *de Tallard*, with twenty-six other *French* Prisoners of Note, and the Standards and Colours taken at *Blenheim*, as Trophies of his Victory. The fourteenth the Yachts and Men of War entered the River of *Thames*; and the Duke went privately the same Afternoon to *St. James's*, where he was receiv'd with all the Marks of Grace and Favour, that could be shewn to the most deserving of her Subjects, by the Queen, and his Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*.

THE next Day, his Grace went to the *House of Peers*, where the Lord Keeper, Sir *Nathan Wright*, address'd him as follows, by the Order of that most Honourable House.

My Lord Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

The Lord Keeper's Compliment to his Grace, by Order of the House of Lords.

" The happy Success that hath attended her Majesty's Arms, under your Grace's Command in *Germany*, the last Campaign, is so truly great, and so truly glorious, in all its Circumstances, that few Instances, in the History of former Ages, can equal, much less eclipse the Lustre of it.

" YOUR Grace has not overthrown young unskilful Generals, or raw and undisciplined Troops; but your Grace has conquer'd the *French* and *Bavarian* Armies; Armies that were fully instructed in all the Arts of War; select veteran Troops, flush'd with former Victories, and commanded by Generals of great Experience and Bravery.

" THE glorious Victories your Grace has obtained at *Schellenburg*, and *Hochstet*, are very great, very illustrious in themselves; but they are greater still in their Consequences, to her Majesty, and her *Allies*.

" The *Emperor* is thereby relieved; the *Empire* itself freed from a very dangerous Enemy in the very Bowels of it; the exorbitant Power of *France* is check'd, and I hope a happy Step made towards reducing that Monarch, within his due Bounds, and securing the Liberties of *Europe*.

" The Honour of these *Glorious Victories*, great as they are, (under the immediate Blessing of ALMIGHTY GOD) is chiefly, if not alone, owing to your Grace's Conduct and Valour.

" THIS is the unanimous Voice of *England*, and all her Majesty's *Allies*.

My Lord,

" THIS most honourable House is highly sensible, of the great and signal Services, your Grace has done her Majesty, this Campaign, and of the immortal Honour you have gained the *English* Nation; and have commanded me to give you their Thanks for the same.

" And I do accordingly give your Grace the Thanks of this House, for the great Honour your Grace has done the Nation, and for the great and

“ and Signal Services you have done her Majesty, and this Kingdom, the
“ last Campaign.

To which the Duke of *Marlborough* answer'd :

My Lords,

“ I am extremely sensible of the great Honour your Lordships are pleased
“ to do me ; I must beg on this Occasion, to do Right to all the Officers
“ and Soldiers I had the Honour of having under my Command ; next to the
“ Blessing of GOD, the good Success of this Campaign, is owing to their
“ extraordinary Courage.

“ I am very sure, it will be a great Satisfaction, as well as Encouragement
“ to the whole Army, to find their Services so favourably accepted”.

The same Day a Committee of the *House of Commons* waited upon his Grace, The D. receives the Thanks of the House of Commons. to give him the Thanks of that *House* ; both for the eminent Services he had done her Majesty, and the Kingdom, in the glorious Victories which had been obtained under his Command, and for his prudent Negotiations with several Princes and States ; as also to congratulate him on his safe Arrival. The Duke's Answer to this was : *It is a great Satisfaction to me, to find that my faithful Endeavours, in discharging my Duty to the Queen, and to the Publick, are so favourably accepted. I beg Leave to take this Opportunity of doing Justice, to a great Body of Officers, and Soldiers, who accompanied me in this Expedition, and all who behaved themselves with the greatest Bravery imaginable. And, I am sure, the Honour done Us by the House of Commons, in taking so much Notice of it, will give a general Satisfaction, and Encouragement to the whole Army.*

ON the sixteenth of *December* the Marshal *de Tallard*, with the Rest of the *French* Prisoners, were landed at *Blackwall*, where they were magnificently entertained at Dinner by Mr. *Johnson* ; and in the Afternoon, they set out for *Barnet*, in their Way to *Nottingham* and *Litchfield*, where her Majesty thought fit they should reside. They were accompany'd by General *Churchill*, and attended by a Detachment of the Duke of *Northumberland's* Royal Regiment of Horse, who were also order'd to guard them at large, at *Nottingham* and *Litchfield*.

THE Beginning of this Year, the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, were Eye-Witnesses to a triumphant Memorial of the Battle and Victory at *Hochstet*. 1705. The Standards, and Colours taken at Hochstet, put up in Westminster-hall. Her Majesty having been pleased to order, the Standards and Colours taken in that famous Battle, which had been lately brought from beyond Sea, and lodg'd in the *Tower*, to be put up in *Westminster-Hall* ; a Detachment of Horse-Guards, and Horse Grenadiers, with a Battalion drawn out of both Regiments of the Foot-Guards, march'd the third of *January*, early in the Morning, to the *Tower*, to receive them, at which Time the great Guns fired. From the *Tower*, they proceeded in the following Manner. First the Troop of Horse-Grenadiers ; then the Detachment of the three Troops of Horse-Guards, with thirtyfour of the private Gentlemen in the Centre, carrying each of them a Standard taken from the Enemy. The Battalion of Foot-Guards closed the March ; the Pikemen, to the Number of one Hundred 28, who had for that Reason, left their Pikes at the *Tower*, carrying each one of the Enemy's Colours advanced. In this Manner they proceeded, through the City, the *Strand*, and *Pall-mall*, and passed before her Majesty's Palace at *St. James's Meuse*, into the *Park*, where her Majesty was pleased to see them pass, from the Lord *Fitzharding's* Lodgings ; forty Guns in the *Park*, being twice fired, at the same Time. Thence they march'd through the Horse-Guards, *King street*, and *New-Palace-Yard*, to *Westminster-Hall*, where the said Standards and Colours were put up, to remain there as Trophies of that Signal Victory.

THE sixth of the same Month, the Duke of *Marlborough* having been invited by the Lord Mayor, and the Court of Aldermen, to accept of a Dinner in the City, his Grace went there about Noon, accompany'd by the Lord Treasurer, the Prince of *Hesse*, and the Duke of *Somerfet*, in one of her

her Majesty's Coaches; and was followed by a great Train of other Coaches, in which were the Foreign Ministers, with several Persons of Quality, and the Generals, and other Officers of the Army, who were sumptuously entertained at *Go'dsmiths-Hall*.

A Vote of
the House of
Commons in
Favour of
his Grace.

THE eleventh of the same Month, being the Day appointed by the Commons, for taking into Consideration the great Services that had been performed by the Duke of *Marlborough* the last Summer, and to consult of some Means to perpetuate the Memory thereof, they came to this unanimous Resolution, to his Grace's immortal Honour: "That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, expressing the Sense this House has, of the "Glorious Victories obtained by the Forces of her Majesty, and her *Al-lies*, under the Command of his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*; and "humbly desiring her Majesty, that she would be graciously pleased to "consider of some proper Means, to perpetuate the Memory of the great "Services performed by the said Duke".

This Address being presented to her Majesty, by the whole House, she was pleased to give this gracious Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I am very well pleased with your Address, and will take it into Consideration as you desire, and send you my Thoughts upon it in a very little Time:

THE seventeenth, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the House, that he had a Message signed by her Majesty; and he deliver'd it the Speaker, who read the same to the House, and it was as follows.

ANNE R.

Her Majesty's
Message to the
H. of Commons
on that Account

Her Majesty having taken into Consideration, the Address of the House, relating to the great Services performed by the Duke of Marlborough, does incline to grant the Interest of the Crown, in the Honour and Manor of Woodstock, and Hundred of Wootton, to him, and his Heirs; and desires the Assistance of this House, upon this extraordinary Occasion.

The Lieutenancy and Rangerhips of the Parks, with the Rents and Profits of the Manor, and Hundreds, being granted for two Lives, her Majesty thinks it proper that Incumbrance should be cleared.

HEREUPON, the House resolved, that a Bill be brought in to enable her Majesty to grant the Honour, and Manor of *Woodstock*, and Hundred of *Wootton*, to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and his Heirs.

AND it was farther resolved, that an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she would be graciously pleased to advance that Money for clearing the present Incumbrance, upon the Lieutenancy, and Rangerhips of the Parks, Rents, and Profits of the Honour and Manor of *Woodstock*, and Hundred of *Wootton*, in order to the present Settlement thereof, upon the Duke of *Marlborough*, and his Heirs.

An Act of
Parliament
passed in his
Grace's Fa-
vour.

THE said Bill passed *both Houses*, and received the Royal Assent, on the Fourteenth of *March*. The Preamble to the Act, reciting, at length, all the eminent Services performed by the Duke, with the most grateful Acknowledgment thereof, in such a Manner as will transmit the Memory of them down to the latest Posterity: By the said Act, the Honour and Manor of *Woodstock*, with the Hundred of *Wootton*, were vested in his Grace, and his Heirs, *rendering to the Queen, her Heirs, and Successors, on the Second Day of August, in every Year, for ever, in the Castle of Windsor, one Standard, or Colours, with three Flowers-de-Luce painted thereon, for all Manner of Rent, Services, &c.*

THIS Act, passed in his Grace's Favour, is the more remarkable, because the Parliament, towards the Close of the Year 1702, had refused to comply with a Message from the Queen, desiring them to settle on him, a Pension of five thousand Pounds *per Annum* out of the Post-Office; through their Apprehensions of making a Precedent, for Alienations of the Revenues of the Crown; and they expressly say in the Close of the Preamble to
this

this Act, *They believe the Settlement of the said Honour, Manor, and Hundred, upon the Duke and his Heirs, can make no Precedent for Cases, where there is, or shall be, less Merit*: A glorious Testimony of his Grace's uncommon Desert; and a signal Proof, that this Act was, in a Manner, extorted from them, by the Consideration of his prodigious Merit, and that it would have been a sort of Ingratitude, not to have gone a little out of the Road to reward it.

ABOUT this Time her Majesty likewise appointed his Grace Colonel of her first Regiment of Foot-Guards.

WE come now to the Opening of the Campaign; the Duke of Marlborough, having delivered the *Empire*, the Summer before, by the ever-memorable Victory of *Hoechstet*, had a long Time considered how to improve that Success, this Campaign; and having communicated his several Schemes to the *Cabinet-Council*, none seemed so judiciously laid, as the making an Impression on the Frontiers of *France*. The Design, therefore, was, that the *Moselle* should be the Scene of Action; and Care had been taken to lay up Magazines of all Sorts, in *Triers*, for that Purpose: But two Things were absolutely necessary for the Execution of this Scheme; *first*, the Concurrence of the *cautious Dutch*, who seemed unwilling to let their Troops go so far from their Frontiers; lest they should lose, in one Campaign, the Barrier they had been two or three in acquiring; and *secondly*, the infusing Alacrity and Diligence into the heavy *Germans*, without whose joint Assistance, the Duke could not act there, with any Probability of Success. As for the *States*, however, they consented, that his Grace should carry the greatest Part of their Army to the *Moselle*, and resolved to stand on the defensive upon their own Frontiers; for they reckoned, that let the *Electors* of *Bavaria's* Army be never so strong at that Time, yet when *France* found herself pressed, with so great a Force, as they reckoned would be on the *Moselle*, he would be ordered to send such Detachments thither, that his Army would soon be lessened, and so he would not long have the Superiority.

Scheme for
the Opening
the Cam-
paign.

As Expedition was of the greatest Importance, the Duke set out from *St. James's* the Twenty-sixth of *March*, towards *Harwich*; where he embarked the Thirtieth, on board one of her Majesty's Packets; and set sail for *Holland*, together with several other Yachts and Transport-Ships, under the Convoy of a Squadron of Men of War, commanded by the Marquis of *Caermarthen*, Vice-Admiral of the *Red*. They were put back, the next Day, by contrary Winds; but as a favourable Gale sprung up, the First of *April*, in the Morning, his Grace then put to Sea again, and landed safely in *Holland*, on the Morrow in the Afternoon.

UPON the Duke's Arrival at the *Hague*, his Grace had several Conferences with the *Pensionary*, and other Members of the Assembly of the *States-General*, in which he laid before them the great Advantages, that would accrue to the *Confederacy*, from the vigorous Prosecution of his Design; which would deprive *France* of the Means, either of enlarging her Conquests in *Piedmont*, or of supporting *Spain*, by putting her upon the Necessity of defending herself at Home.

THE Duke, however, had another Motive, which concurred to put him upon these Measures. The Marshal *de Villars*, lately made a Duke, was said to be the Right-Hand, and almost sole Dependence of *Lewis XIV*; his Grace, therefore, prudently judged, that to triumph over, and ruin the Reputation of that celebrated General, by a signal Defeat, would be a greater Service to the Common Cause, than any other: The Consequence of such a Defeat, must have been the Submission of the three Bishopricks, of *Toul*, *Verdun*, and *Metz*; after which nothing could have prevented his making himself Master of *Thionville*, and even of *Luxembourg* itself.

THE *Dutch*, as we have observed above, were soon made sensible of the Reasonableness of the Duke's Design; but the greatest Difficulty was still behind. In order to remove which, his Grace resolved to have a Conference with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and sent Brigadier-General *Cadogan* to his Highness, to concert an Interview with him.

THIS

THIS done, the Duke set out from the *Hague*, the Fourth of *May*, N. S. and arrived, on the Eighth, at *Maestricht*, where Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* had been come some Days before. His Grace, staid there, 'till all the Troops, which were to compose the Army on that Side, and the *English* Forces, which were to march towards the *Moselle*, were come up. On the Twelfth, Brigadier *Cadogan*, whom the Duke had dispatched from the *Hague*, to confer with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, arrived at *Maestricht*; with Advice, that he had agreed on an Interview between his Grace and the Prince, at *Creutznach*, on the Twentieth of the same Month. The Fourteenth, the Duke reviewed the *English* Troops encamped near *Viset*. The Fifteenth, they passed the *Maesc*, and continued their March towards the *Moselle*, under the Command of General *Churchill*; and his Grace set out from *Maestricht*, towards *Coblentz*: His Design was, that the Campaign, on that Side, should be opened with the Siege of *Saar-Louis*, or some other of the Enemy's Frontier-Towns.

THE Duke arrived at *Coblentz*, the Seventeenth; and on the Eighteenth, Baron *Forstner*, Councillor to Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, came to *Coblentz*, from *Rastadt*; being sent Express to his Grace, to acquaint him that his Highness was very much indisposed, and could not possibly meet him at *Creutznach*, as had been agreed on. The Prince seemed, likewise, by this Message, to decline concurring with the Duke, in the Designs he had laid; excusing himself, not only on his Want of Health, but because the Forces he had with him were not considerable, nor were those he expected likely to come to him so soon as might have been wished for.

The Duke goes to confer with the Pr. of *Baden*

The Result of their Conference.

HEREUPON, his Grace, who had set his Heart on Opening the Campaign, on that Side, and had great Hopes of Success, would not let this prevent him; wherefore, he resolved to push the Matter as far as he could: And as the Prince's ill State of Health seemed only a Pretence, resolved to go and confer with his Highness at *Rastadt*. Accordingly, the Duke began his Journey from *Coblentz*, the Nineteenth, and came that Night to *Schlangenbade*, where he found the Landgrave of *Hesse*, with his whole Court, by whom he was very honourably received. The Duke set out from thence, early next Morning, arrived at *Heidelberg* in the Afternoon, and the next Day at *Rastadt*. He was received by Prince *Lewis* with all the outward Marks of Friendship and Esteem; but it was observed by several in the Duke's Retinue, that his Highness was not so much indisposed, as not to have been able to have met his Grace at *Creutznach*. The two Generals had then a private Conference together, wherein it was resolved; "To leave a sufficient Number of *Germans*, for the Security of the Lines of *Lauterburg*, "and *Stolhoffen*, under the Command of General *Thungen*; and that Prince "Lewis of *Baden* should march, with a great Detachment towards the "Saar, in order to act in Concert with the Duke."

THE Twenty-second, his Grace went to view the Lines of *Biehl*, and *Stolhoffen*, and came to *Manheim*, the next Day, in his Way to *Triers*, where he arrived the Twenty-sixth; and having assembled all the Troops in the Neighbourhood of that Place, the *English* and *Dutch* Forces, which were encamped near *Igel*, on the other Side the *Moselle*, passed that River the Third of *June*, over several Bridges: From thence they marched to those prepared for them over the *Saar*, which they likewise passed at *Consaar-bruck*. The *Hessians*, *Danes*, and *Lunenburghers* passed the *Saar* also at the same Time, and so all the Troops joined.

The D. encamps near the Enemy; who retreat, and intrench themselves.

AFTER a long March, of near eight Hours, they came with their Right, within a Quarter of a League of *Sirk*; and it being too late to encamp, the Troops lay on their Arms all the Night. The next Morning, they encamped at *Elst*, the Right being at *Perle*, near *Sirk*, on the *Moselle*, and the Left at *Hollandorp*, within Sight of the Enemy's Army. Upon the Appearance of the *Allies*, the Day before, the Enemy immediately prepared for a Retreat, which they now put in Execution, with great Precipitation, and marched from *Sirk* towards *Coningsmacheren*; where they possessed themselves of a very advantageous Camp, which they made yet stronger.

stronger, by throwing up Intrenchments, and felling down Trees: So that there was no Possibility of attacking them in that Post, with the least Probability of Success.

THIS in Reality, was no Disappointment to the Duke, for he did not design to have attacked them; and his View, in advancing so far, was only to have covered the intended Siege of *Saar-Louis*. The Reduction of that Place, was of such vast Importance, that the Success of the whole Campaign, on that Side, depended upon it: And Time being very precious, the Duke dispatched frequent Expresses, to quicken the March, not only of the *Imperialists*, but of the *Wirtemberghers*, *Prussians*, and *Palatines*; as also to induce those Princes, who had promised Artillery, Horses, and Waggons, to send them with all possible Expedition.

HIS Persuasions, however, tho' backed with those of the *States General*, were of little Effect: It is true, some *Imperial* Troops were detached from *Lauterburg* for the *Moselle*; but they kept so truly to their usual Pace, and marched so slowly, that instead of being on the *Saar*, the Ninth or Tenth of *June*, N. S. as they should have been, they were not arrived on the Twentieth, nor were either Horses, or Artillery provided. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who had promised to be there in Person, came, indeed, as far as *Creutznach*; and then pretending to fall sick, took that Opportunity to go to the Wells at *Schwalbach*, and the Baths at *Schlangenbade*, leaving those Forces under the Command of the Count *de Frize*. Pr. Lewis of Baden fails the Duke.

HERE was the former Excuse of Want of Health and Forces repeated, not without strong Suspicions of Treachery; for it appeared plainly that the *French* knew what he intended to do; and their Management shewed they depended upon it; since they ordered no Detachments to re-inforce the Army, of the Marshal *de Villars*. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* made a little more haste, with four thousand Men, in the Pay of the *States General*; and the *Prussians* arrived before the Grand Army was obliged to decamp. He is strongly suspected of Treachery.

IN the mean While, the Forces of the *States General*, being very much weakened by the Detachments sent to the *Moselle*, it was thought fit that their Army, under the Command of Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, consisting only of thirty Battalions of Foot, and seventy-two Squadrons of Horse should stand wholly on the Defensive. To this End, they encamped near *Maestricht*, on *St. Peter's Hill*, where they intrenched themselves; not doubting but the *Electo*r of *Bavaria*, and the Duke *de Villeroy*, who commanded the *French* and *Spanish* Army, in the *Netherlands*, would send a strong Detachment towards the *Moselle*. They were deceived, however, in their Expectations; and this increased the Suspicions of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden's* Treachery; for the Enemy being informed, how Things passed upon the *Moselle*, resolved to take Advantage of their Superiority on the *Maese*. Accordingly they came out of their Lines, the First of *May*, and marched to *Val-Notre-Dame*, near *Huy*, which Place they invested the Twenty-eighth. Huy invested by the Enemy.

THE Thirtieth, the Marshal *de Villeroy*, and the Count *d'Artagnan*, having several Times summoned the Town, which is of no Defence; it was thought fit, in order to prevent the Ruin of the Inhabitants, to come to such an Agreement about it, as was made when the Duke of *Marlborough* came before it; and the Garrison retired into the Castle. Next Day the Enemy stormed Fort *St. Joseph* three Times, but were repulsed with a very great Loss. The Third of *June*, after a vigorous Attack, and Resistance, they made themselves Master of Fort *Picard*, and the *Red Fort*; after which they battered the Castle and Fort *St. Joseph*.

THE necessary Preparations for a general Assault being made, and the Breaches being so wide, that it was thought impossible to defend the Place any longer, the Governor beat a Parley the Tenth; but he could obtain no other Conditions, than for the Garrison to march out of the Breach, with their Arms; and afterwards to lay them down, and surrender themselves Prisoners of War; which was put in Execution next Day. The Thirteenth, that Part of the Garrison, which was in the Forts *St. Joseph* and *la Saar*, marched

marched out, in the same Manner, and they were all carried to *Namur*. Two Days after, the *French* marched from *Huy* to *Horion*, and the Day after drew near to *Liege*, and invested the Citadel of that Place.

THE News of the Reduction of *Huy*, having reached the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army, the Deputies of the *States* represented to his Grace; "That it was impossible to subsist any longer in his Camp; and that the *Germans* having frustrated his Design of besieging *Saar-Louis*, by their Delays, and defeated all the other Projects on the *Moselle*, it was to no Purpose to continue any longer in those Parts, when their Forces might be better employed in the *Netherlands*, in stopping the Progress of the Enemy." The Duke was as sensible of this melancholy Truth as the Deputies themselves could be; but being willing to stay till the last Extremity, that the *Imperialists* might have no Manner of Excuse for disappointing him, he did not decamp from *Elft*, his Head-Quarters till the Seventeenth of *June*, N. S. when the *French* saw the *Confederate* Army retire, with greater Tranquility than they expressed, when they first advanced, that Way.

ON his Arrival at *Triers*, the Duke of *Marlborough* held a great Council of War, wherein it was resolved; "That all the Forces under his Command should march back to the *Maese*; except seven thousand *Palatines*, in the Pay of *England*, and *Holland*, who were unfortunately left for the Security of *Triers*, and other Posts on that Side, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Aubach*. They were to be joined by Part of the Troops of *Westphalia*; and the twelve thousand *Prussians*, with the four thousand *Wirtemberghers*, were ordered to march to *Lauterburg*, to re-inforce Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*." According to this Resolution, his Grace, after having spent some Weeks in this fruitless Attempt, marched for the *Netherlands*, the shortest Way, very much mortified at this ill Usage from the *Germans*; and the *Imperial* Troops, *Prussians*, and *Wirtemberghers*, moved towards the *Upper Rhine*.

The egregious ill Conduct, and scandalous Behaviour of the *Germans*.

THE Marshal *de Villars*, having now no Enemy before him, made a Detachment to re-inforce the *Electors* of *Bavaria*, and another for the Army under the Marshal *de Marfin* in *Alsatia*; which done, he advanced with the rest towards the *Saar*. Upon the first Notice of his Approach, the *Palatine* General, sent precipitate Orders, to the Governor of *Saarbruck*, to quit that Castle, and blow up the Fortifications, as soon as the Enemy should appear; which was punctually executed. This egregious Error, was but the Forerunner of that unpardonable Blunder committed by Monsieur *Aubach*; who to compleat the ill Conduct of the *Germans*, on the Twenty-fifth of *June*, even before any Enemy came in Sight, destroyed all the Magazines, erected by the *English*, and *Dutch*, at a vast Expence, at *Triers*; blew up the Fortifications; burnt the Boats designed to make Bridges; and in a scandalous Manner quitted that important Post. The *French*, who did not expect so easy a Conquest, took Possession of it, four Days after; and the Marshal *de Villars*, marched to join the Marshal *de Marfin*, and in Conjunction with him, beat the *Imperialists* from their Lines at *Crone-Weissenburg*.

GENERAL *Thungen* had enough to do to maintain himself in the Lines of *Lauterburgh*; the same fatal Influence, which disappointed the Duke of *Marlborough's* Projects on the *Moselle*, having kept the *Germans* dispersed, as if it had been with Design, to give the *French* an Opportunity to drive General *Thungen* over the *Rhine*, and retake *Landau*. The Prince of *Baden's* Conduct, throughout the whole Affair, lay very open to Censure; and he was generally believed, to have been corrupted by the *French*: Whilst others, who were for putting the best Construction they could upon it, were obliged to ascribe his acting as he did, to his Haughtiness, and Envy of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Success.

THE Infantry, under the Duke of *Marlborough*; together with the Train of Artillery, marched from *Triers*, the Nineteenth of *June*, under the Command of General *Churchill*: The Twentieth, his Grace followed with the Horse, and encamped at *Hopital*; the Twenty-first he came to *Bibrich*; the next Day to *Pruyn*, where he halted the Twenty-third; and the Twenty-fourth

fourth to *Dreyborn*. Upon Advice from Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, that the French had invested the Citadel of *Liege*; his Grace sent Orders the Twenty-first, to General *Churchill*, to detach one Hundred Men, with all the Grenadiers, out of each Battalion, under the Command of the Earl of *Orkney*, to meet the Horse the Twenty-sixth, at *Duren*: And having received a second Information, that the Enemy had been delay'd two or three Days before *Liege* for want of their Artillery, his Grace sent fresh Orders, to the Earl of *Orkney*, to hasten his March. His Grace used this extraordinary Diligence, that he might join Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* Time enough, either to save the Citadel of *Liege*, or give Battle to the Marshal *de Villeroy*, before he cou'd draw off his Cannon: And it is certain, that he thereby changed the whole Face of Affairs entirely in the *Netherlands*, to the Advantage of the *Allies*.

UPON Advice of the Duke's Approach, the Enemy immediately sent back their Artillery to *Namur*, and the Twenty-seventh in the Morning, they quitted the City of *Liege*, and retired to *Tongeren*. His Grace, on his Side, continued his March with his Horse, from *Dreyborn* to *Duren*, where the Earl of *Orkney* was already arrived. The same Day, upon Advice from Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, that the Enemy's Forces were preparing to draw off from before *Liege*; and to that End, had put their Cannon on Board several Boats, to be sent up the *Maeſe*; his Grace thought fit to make a Halt with the Horse, on the Twenty-sixth: But the Detachment of Foot pursued their March, and the same Day, General *Churchill* joined the Duke his Brother, with the Rest of the Foot.

THE Twenty-seventh, his Grace, having left Orders for all the Troops to advance by easier Marches, set out from *Duren*, and arrived about Noon at *Maestricht*; where he was receiv'd with a triple Discharge of the Artillery, and great Expressions of Joy. His Grace had before regulated Matters with Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, and the other Generals, to march the first of *July* N. S. to the Enemy; but that very Day the French retired from *Tongeren*. They had mark'd out a Camp at *Warmes*, and Preparations were actually making there for the Entertainment of their Generals; but upon Notice, that the Confederate Army would pass the *Maeſe* that Morning, they continued their March, and incamped at *Montenaken*, within a League and a half of their Lines. Hereupon the English, and Dutch Generals, thought fit to let their Troops rest one Day more, after so hard a March.

THE next Day, the Duke of Marlborough's Army pass'd the *Maeſe*, over two Bridges, near *Vitet*, and advanced to *Haneff*; and the Forces commanded by Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* marched, at the same Time, to *Theis*, upon the *Zaar*. The Enemy having Information of this March, decamp'd that very Evening, with great Precipitation, and retired into their Lines; having sent away most of their Baggage the Day before. The third, the Confederate Armies made a Halt, but march'd the next Day; that under the Duke of Marlborough to *Lens-les-Beguinnes*, where they had their Left, and their Right at *Tresin*; and the other under M. *D'Auverquerque* had their Right at *St. Servalin*, and *Latine*, and *Breff* upon their Left.

The French retire before the Confederate Army.

HEREUPON, the Confederate Generals determined to recover the Castle of *Huy*, before they proceeded any farther; and to this End, they made a Detachment under General *Scholten*, who invested that Place on the Sixth. The next Day, the Duke of Marlborough, with his Troops, and those of the States, put themselves in a Posture, to cover, and help carry on the Siege. Two Days after, the Cannon, and Mortars began to play upon Fort *Picard*, with such good Success, that General *Scholten* made the necessary Dispositions for attacking it. The Enemy were beat with great Bravery out of the Covered Way, and the Confederate Troops were resolutely climbing up the Fort; which the Enemy perceiving, they fled into the Castle with the Loss of their Commander, and seven more who were taken Prisoners; and the Red Fort had been abandoned two Hours before.

THE Tenth a Battery of twelve Guns, and several Mortars, were brought to play on the Castle; the Eleventh, a second Battery was also erected in Fort *St. Joseph*, which with the other, had such good Success, that the Enemy seeing

ing a Breach already made, beat a Parley, and desired to be conducted to *Namur*: But that being refused they surrendered upon the same Conditions, as were allowed to the *Dutch* Garrison, when the *French* took that Place, just a Month before, and were made Prisoners of War. The Twelfth, the Garrison march'd out, to the Number of four Hundred and fifty Men, besides the sick and wounded, and were carried to *Maestricht*; as for the Loss the Besiegers sustained, it was very inconsiderable.

The D. of
Marlborough
proposes to
force the
French Lines.

THE Disappointment on the *Moselle*, sitting still very heavy on the Duke of *Marlborough's* Mind, his Grace resolved to retrieve that Misfortune, by undertaking something worthy of himself, on the *Maese*; and as no Enterprize seemed more difficult in itself, and more advantageous in its Consequences, than the forcing the Enemy's Lines, his Grace sent Baron *Hompesch*, to propose it to the *States-General*. The Baron soon returned with the Answer of their *High Mightinesses*, which was; "That having an entire Confidence in his Grace's Conduct, and Prudence, they left it entirely to him, to do whatever he should think for the Good of the Common Cause". Hereupon the Duke held a Council of War, wherein both the Generals of his own Army, and those of Monsieur *D'Auverquerque's* were present. The Debate was for attacking the Enemy's Lines, but nothing being resolved upon the first Time, a second Council was called. Some Generals, in the Service of the *States* opposed the Duke's Project; but Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, the hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, the Count *de Noyelles*, and some others, declared, it was their Opinion, that the Enterprize was neither dangerous, nor the Success improbable, if the judicious Measures proposed by the Duke of *Marlborough*, were put in Execution: Hereupon, it was resolved to attempt it. The Enemy were posted along the Lines, with near one hundred Battalions of Foot, and one hundred and forty-six Squadrons of Horse: On the other Hand, the *Confederate* Army, consisted of ninety-two Battalions, and one hundred and sixty Squadrons; so that they were pretty equal in Strength.

A Stratagem
put in Prac-
tice.

THE Enemy, having, therefore, the Advantage of being strongly entrenched, with an equal Number of Troops, it was resolved to make a Feint to divide them. Accordingly, the Army, under Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* decamped from *Vignamont*, the Seventeenth of *July*, N. S. at Three in the Morning, and marched towards *Bourdine*, on the other Side the *Mebaigne*; the Duke of *Marlborough* making a Motion, at the same Time, as if he intended to support Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, in attacking the Lines about *Messelen*, where they were not so strong as in other Parts. This Stratagem succeeded as well as could be desired; for those Motions, particularly the passing the *Mebaigne*, having given the *French* great Umbrage, they bent all their Attention on the Side of the *Gerbise*, towards *Namur*; whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* made the following Disposition, in order to march with the whole Army, in the Night between the Seventeenth and Eighteenth.

"Lieutenant-General *Scholten*, having rejoined the Army, with only ten Squadrons, and ten Battalions, thirteen Squadrons more, out of the Duke of *Marlborough's* second Line, were added to them; and five of those were given to Colonel *Chanclos*, who being perfectly acquainted with the Lines, and the Nature of the Ground, was ordered to march at the Head of All. Eleven Battalions, and all the Horse of the *Right* Wing of his Grace's Army, to the Number of twenty-four Squadrons, were also detached to march at the Head of the first Line; and those two Detachments were to be commanded by the Count *de Noyelles*, General of the Infantry, having under him the Lieutenant-Generals *Lumley*, *Hompesch*, *Scholten*, and the Count *d'Oost-Frise*: The Major-Generals, *Wood*, *Ross*, *Erback*, *Welderen*, *Weeck* and the Prince of *Hesse-Homburgh*: With the Brigadiers *Hey*, *Palms*, *Baldwin*, *Sacken*, *Posern*, *Meredith*, and *Hamilton*.

"ON the Seventeenth, about four in the Afternoon, his Grace gave Orders for the whole Army to get ready to march; that all the Baggage should assemble, at six, near *Tourine*, behind the Camp, under the Guard
" of

“ of four Hundred Foot, and one Hundred Horse ; that at nine, in the Evening, the Count *de Noyelles* should advance, with the two Bodies before-mentioned ; filing off by their *Right* ; that which drew up before their first Line to the *Left* ; and that of Lieutenant General *Scholten* to the *Right*, marching through the Route the Guides would shew them, directly towards *Wangh* and *Elixheim*, which two Posts they were to attack, if they found the Enemy in such a Posture as would permit it : That his Grace’s Army should likewise march, at ten o’Clock, following the same Route, which the two Detachments took ; that the Artillery should move, at the same Time, on the *Right* of the Army ; that Monsieur *d’Auverquerque’s* Artillery should follow the same Way ; that an Hour before the Army march’d, all the Horse of the *Left* Wing of his Grace’s Army should move along the two Lines and repair to the *Right* of the Infantry ; that, at the same Time, the Body of Horse, commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle*, should advance forward from their Camp ; that Monsieur *d’Auverquerque’s* Army should pass the *Mebaigne*, over the twelve Bridges, made there for that Purpose, and should join the *Left* of his Grace’s Army, with the *Right* of his Foot ; that when Monsieur *d’Auverquerque* should begin to move, he should detach a strong Party of Dragoons, to give the Alarm in the Enemy’s Line on that Side ; and that the Detachment commanded by the Lord *Albemarle* should bring up the Rear of all.

“ THIS Disposition being made, and the Gun, which is usually fired for the *Tattoo*, being now the Signal for taking down the Tents ; the two Armies began their March, between ten and eleven at Night ; filing off, by their *Right* in three Columns, according to M. *Roussel* ; tho’ Mr. *Lediard* says but two, and leaving *Cortis*, *Montenaken*, *Houtein*, and *St. Gertruydenland*, to their *Right* ; and the Villages *Trogne*, *Cras*, *Avergna*, *Baudwin*, *Reitshoven*, *Over-Winden*, and *Neer-Winden* to their *Left* ; marching directly towards the Enemy’s Lines, where the two first Detachments were to attempt to force their Passage at *Elixheim*, the Castle of *Wangh*, and the Villages of *Wangh*, *Neerhespen*, and *Oostmalen*.

THE Guides which conducted the Detachments were somewhat at a Loss, by Reason of the Darknes of the Night ; and this retarded their March so long, that it was half an Hour past four in the Morning, and broad Daylight, when they arrived at the Posts above mentioned ; which, according to the Intelligence they had before received, they found but slenderly guarded.

IMMEDIATELY the Count *de Noyelles*, caused the Castle of *Wangh*, which defended a Stone Bridge, which was there, upon the *Gheete* to be attack’d, and the Enemy instantly abandoned that Post ; this gave an Opportunity to the Grenadiers, who were ordered upon the Service, to march forwards, and attack the Barrier of the Line, which the Guard there did not defend much better ; so the Troops entered the Line on that Side, with little or no Opposition, tho’ the Enemy had twelve Squadrons of Dragoons, incamped behind *Oostmalen*, within a Cannon-shot of them, who immediately mounted their Horses, but durst not advance to defend their Batteries. At the same Time three Battalions possess’d themselves of the Bridge and Village of *Heylesheim*, a Quarter of a League from *Wangh*, on the *Left*, with as little Resistance ; nor did Lieutenant General *Scholten*, meet with much more at the Villages of *Oberhespen*, and *Neerhespen* ; so that being Masters of those Bridges and Barriers, and having made several other Bridges, the Horse pass’d over the same, and immediately formed themselves on the Rising Ground, extending their *Right* towards the Village of *Hachendoren* ; and some Battalions drew up along the Line, and behind the Horse.

WHILST the Pioneers were busy, in making Passages through the Lines, ten of the Enemy’s Squadrons, and four Battalions, were perceived between the Villages of *Gouchancourt*, and *Esmale* ; but they gave Time for the Considerate Forces to extend themselves, endeavouring only to advance to the Village of *Elixheim*. In the mean While, the Count *de Noyelles*, caused all the Troops he had with him, to go over as fast as possible ; and the Duke of

Marlborough arriving, with the whole Army, his Cavalry went over the Line with the same Expedition as the Rest: Then they all advanced towards the Enemy, who, by this Time, were re-inforced to the Number of fifty Squadrons, and twenty Battalions, and came forward with great Resolution, behind a Hollow-Way, going up from *Elixheim* to *Tirlemont*.

What followed thereupon

THIS obliged the *Confederate* Horse to stop a few Minutes, 'till some Battalions advancing lined the Hollow-Way, and firing upon the Enemy's Cavalry, forced them to retire out of the Reach of their Muskets, and to form themselves before their Infantry: This gave an Opportunity to the *Confederate* Horse to pass the Hollow-Way. In the mean While, the Enemy brought forwards eight Pieces of Cannon, with treble Barrels, wherewith they began to fire briskly upon them: But the Duke of *Marlborough* coming up in Person, at the Head of his Cavalry, and observing that the Enemy were continually receiving fresh Re-inforcements, and that their Infantry were going to join them, his Grace resolved to charge them with the Horse only. This was done with that Vigour and Courage, that the Enemy's Cavalry being broken and put to the Rout, they endeavoured to rally themselves behind their Infantry, whilst the Victorious Horse of the *Allies*, possessed themselves of their Cannon, and Ammunition-Waggons.

The Enemy's Horse cut in Pieces.

THE Enemy being re-inforced with some Squadrons, and having interlined them with Infantry, moved again towards the *Confederates*; but the latter having been likewise re-inforced, and sustained by their Infantry, advanced to meet them. The *Right*, however, of the Horse, approaching too near the Hedges, of the Village of *Esmale*, which were lined with some of the Enemy's Foot, were somewhat disordered by their Fire, and obliged to shrink back. But having soon after, extended themselves more towards the *Right*, to make Way for some Battalions, that marched against the Enemy's Foot, they both charged with that Bravery and Briskness, that the Enemy's Horse were soon defeated, and cut in Pieces. And their Infantry being abandoned in the Plain, had much ado to get away, in great Disorder, between the Villages of *Heyleshheim*, and *Gotsheven*; where they met with the rest of their Army, and formed themselves as well as they could. In the mean While, the Duke of *Marlborough* caused all the rest of his Troops to enter the Lines, and extended the *Right* of his Army towards the great *Gheete*, before *Tirlemont*, in which Town the Enemy had left the Battalion of *Montuc*, which upon the first Summons surrendered at Discretion.

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Brigadier Cadogan's Regiment distinguished themselves highly.

IN this Action, the Marquis d'*Alegre*, and the Count de *Horn*, Lieutenant-Generals, a Major-General, two Brigadier-Generals, and a great Number of other Officers of all Ranks, besides Abundance of private Men, were taken Prisoners. All the Troops of the *Allies* behaved themselves with great Bravery and Resolution; but above all the Rest, Brigadier *Cadogan's* Regiment of Horse distinguished themselves in a peculiar Manner, having had the Honour to charge first. This they did with such Success, that they defeated four Squadrons of *Bavarian* Guards, drove them through two Battalions of their own Foot, and took four Standards: And all this only with the Loss of Lieutenant *Austin*, and some few private Men: Nor was the Loss of the other Troops greater in Proportion.

The D. of Marlborough in great Danger.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* exposed himself very much, and was in great Danger; for, as he was leading on several Squadrons, a *French*, or *Bavarian* Officer quitted his Post, and advanced Sword in Hand to attack his Grace: But as he was raising himself up in his Stirrups to reach him, and strike with the greater Force, he threw himself off his Horse, and was presently killed. Monsieur d'*Auverquerque*, in his Account of this Action, says, the *Bavarian* Horse, which consisted of twenty-four Squadrons, offering to oppose the *Confederates*, were almost entirely ruined, as were likewise the two Regiments of *Alsatia*, and *la Marque*.

STANDARDS, COLOURS, &c. taken.

Nine Standards, of blue Sattin, richly embroidered with the *Bavarian Arms*; six belonging to the *Electors*' own Troops, and three to those of *Cologne*, with the following Motto's, and Devices.

1. A *Lawrel*; *Aut Coronari, aut Rumpi.*
2. A *Tree* on a *Rock*: *Per ardua Laurus.*
3. A *Pillar* reaching the *Clouds*; *Tantum Umbra movetur.*
4. A *Bear* rampant: *Ex Vulnere crudelior.*
5. A *Dove* with a *Laurel-Branch*: *Uni servo fidem.*
6. A *Chaos*: *Obstantia firmant.*
7. A *Helmet* with a *Feather* on a *Pedestal*: *Ex duris Gloria.*
8. An *Olive-Tree* shading *Serpents*: *Nocet Umbra Nocenti.*
9. This Standard was stripped; but was of the *Electors*' Guards.

Four Colours belonging to *Monluc's* Regiment, and one taken in the Field.

One Pair of *Kettle-Drums*, belonging to the *Spanish* Troops.

Besides these there were several other Standards, and Colours taken.

There were, likewise, taken, eight Pieces of Cannon, with three Barrels each, to discharge three Balls at once, besides eight others, three of which were twenty-four Pounders.

Upon this Occasion the following Medal was struck.

ON the *Face* is represented the *Busto* of her Majesty, with her Title, as usual; and on the *Reverse*, the Duke of *Marlborough* on Horseback, entering the Enemy's Lines, to advance to *Tirlemont*, which appears in View, with this Inscription over it.

A Medal struck on this Occasion.

Fortes. Fortuna juvat. Fortune favours the Brave.

And in the *Exergue*;

Fossis, Vallisque Hostium superatis in Brabantia, & Flandria, M DCC V.

The Enemy's Ditches, and Lines, in Brabant, and Flanders, forced, in 1705.

THE Body of Troops, under the Command of Monsieur *d'Alegre*, having been thus defeated, the *Electors* of *Bavaria*, and the Marshal *de Villeroy*, consulted for the Safety of the Rest of their Army; and decamping, in Sight of the *Confederates*, passed the great *Gbeete*, and the *Deyle*, with all imaginable Speed, and possessed themselves of the strong Camp at *Parck*, with their *Left* at *Roufelaer*, and their *Right* abreast of *Louvain* at *Wineselen*. From thence the *Electors* wrote the following short Letter, to his Favourite the Baron *de Malknecht*.

Dear Baron,

" GOD forgive those who suffered themselves to be surprized. The whole Army is here, and the Evil is not so great as to be past Remedy. The Country of *Brabant* may be saved, as well as *Antwerp*, if it please GOD. I am well, but exceedingly fatigued.

A Letter of the Elector of Bavaria's to his Favourite

ON the other Hand, the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army passed the great *Gbeete*, and encamped, with the *Right* at *Rosbeeck*, and the *Left* behind *Tirlemont*; that of Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* extended itself, at the same Time, with the *Right* to *Grain*, and the *Left* to *Elixheim*. Next Day the *Confederate* Army marched, and in their Way through the Plain of *Parck*, took above twelve hundred Prisoners, who either could not follow the precipitate March of the Enemy's Forces, or as M. *Roussel* says, with great Probability, who staid maroding behind, in Hopes of Booty; he observes likewise, that the *French* deserted in great Numbers. In the Evening, the Duke

Duke of *Marlborough* incamped with the *Right* at the Abby of *Uliersbeck*, and the *Left* before *Bierbeck*, under the Cannon of *Louvain*, which occasioned several smart and very long Skirmishes with the Enemy. Whereupon they planted two Pieces of Cannon upon a Half-Moon, which was upon the High-Road, which, however, did not prevent the *Hussars* of the *Confederates* encountering divers Times with theirs. It was something very remarkable, that in so glorious an Action, the *Allies* should lose so few Men, since they did not amount to above two hundred, and it was very probable that only in the Attack of the Lines they would have lost several Thousands.

A great Over-
sight in the
Confederates.

By this Success, the Enemy were forced to abandon *Diest*, *Sichem*, and *Aerschot*, with some other small Places; however, the suffering them to possess themselves of the strong Camp at *Parck*, whereby they secured *Louvain*, *Brussels*, and *Antwerp*, was undoubtedly a very great Oversight; but on whom, in particular, to lay it, is not so easy to determine. Some will have it, that the Troops were too much fatigued, to march to that Camp the same Day after the Action; whilst others pretend, that some of the *Dutch* Generals were against it.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* was no sooner come to *Tirlemont*, than he dispatched away Lieutenant-General *Hompefch* to the *States General*, with an Account of this great Success, in the following Letter.

High and Mighty Lords,

" I congratulate your *High Mightinesses* upon our happy Entrance into
" the Enemy's Lines, and the Defeat of a considerable Body of their Forces,
" who offered to dispute the same. We began our March about Ten at
" Night, and the Count *de Noyelles*, who commanded the Detachment of
" thirty-eight Squadrons, and twenty Battalions, which I had sent to sur-
" prize the Posts of *Neerhespen*, and *Heylefheim*, had all the Success that
" could be desired, and distinguished himself in a particular Manner, as
" did the Prince of *Hesse*, and all the other Generals who were in the Ac-
" tion. The Troops also expressed such Bravery, as was even beyond our
" Hopes. The Enemy being repulsed, I caused the Forces to advance to-
" wards that Place, where I obliged the Battalion of *Monluc* to surrender
" Prisoners. I thought this good News deserved to be sent to your *High*
" *Mightinesses*, by a Person of Note, and I have chosen Lieutenant-General
" *Hompefch*, who had a great Share therein, to inform you of the other
" Particulars, referring to my next, to give your *High Mightinesses* an exact
" Account of the Prisoners, Cannon, and Standards, taken from the Ene-
" my. I intend to advance To-morrow towards *Louvain*. I am, with an
" inviolable Respect, your *High Mightinesses* most humble, and most obe-
" dient Servant,

Signed,

From the Camp at *Tirlemont*,
July 18, 1705.

The Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*.

MONSIEUR *d'Auverquerque* wrote, likewise, a Letter, at the same Time, to Monsieur *Fagel*, to be communicated to the *States*, which containing little or nothing more, than the Circumstances we have already mentioned, we shall only add his Postscript, which does particular Honour to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and is a Testimony of his excellent Conduct.

P. S. " I MUST do this Justice to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to give him
" all the Honour of this Enterprize, which he has carried on, and sup-
" ported with a great deal of Valour, and Conduct. We march again To-
" morrow. We have made a Regiment Prisoners of War in *Tirlemont*."

THE *States*, having received this Account, returned a Letter of Thanks to his Grace, wherein, amongst other Things, they say.

Extract of
the *States*
Letter to the
D. of *Marl-*
borough.

" OUR Generals allow that this Victory, under GOD, is entirely due to your
" Excellency's Care, Prudence, and Valour; having surmounted and conquer-
" ed those Difficulties, which for above two Years, have been thought un-
" surmountable and invincible.

His

HIS Grace, resolving to send, likewise, an Account of this Success to the Emperor, by a particular Messenger, chose, for that End, Colonel *Richards*, one of his Adjutants, who had the Direction of making the Bridges, and had behaved himself very well in this Action. He arriv'd at *Vienna*, with that welcome News, the Twenty-sixth of *July*, whilst the Court was celebrating the Anniversary of the Emperor's Birth Day, he being then entered into the Twenty-eighth Year of his Age. His Imperial Majesty took that Opportunity, to declare in publick, the great Esteem he had for the Duke of *Marlborough*; and, amongst other Things said: *That his Grace's Services, to the Common Cause in general, and to his Family in particular, were such, that they should never be forgotten, either by himself, or his Family.*

The Emperor's Declaration in his Favour.

THE Court of *Vienna*, however, tho' they cou'd not but allow this Enterprize to be very glorious, yet were either apprehensive, or jealous of the Consequences thereof; for Count *Wratislau*, in a Letter of the Twenty-fifth of *July*, to a Person of Note, at the Court of *Hanover*, shews what Opinion the Imperial Ministers had of it, by the following Expressions: *Nous avons hier eu des Avis, que my Lord Duc doit avoir force les Lignes; si cela est, il ne songera plus a revenir a la Moselle. J'avoue que ce Coup sera fort glorieux pour sa Personne; mais je ne sçais, s'il sera fort utile a la Cause commune; prevoiant que les Hollandois, attires par l'Amorce de quelque Contributions, poursuivront leur Pointe; & seront, a la fin, obliges de diminuer leur Armee, par les Garrisons qu'ils mettront dans les grosses Villes; & tomberont, par Conséquence, dans les Inconveniens de la Guerre passée.* "That is, We received Advice Yesterday, that my Lord Duke must have forced the Lines. If that be true, he will think no more of returning to the *Moselle*. I confess, this Attempt will redound very much to the Glory of his Grace himself; but I don't know whether it will be of any great Benefit to the Common Cause; for I foresee, that the Dutch, allured by the Attractions of some Contributions, will follow their Blow, and be obliged at Last, to lessen their Army, by the Garrisons they will put in the large Towns; and, consequently, will fall into the same Inconveniences as they did the last War.

THE Account of this Advantage was brought to *England*, by Colonel *Darrel*; who arrived at *Windsor*, where the Queen and Prince then were, the fourteenth of *July* O. S. A Week after, her Majesty's Proclamation was published, appointing the Twenty-third of *August*, for a Day of publick and general Thanksgiving, throughout *England and Wales*: And when it came, it was ushered in, as usual, by the Ringing of Bells, and her Majesty celebrated it, by going to *St. Paul's*, with the same State and Solemnity, as she had done the Year before, after the Battle of *Hochstet*.

Thanksgiving in England, on Account of the forcing the Lines.

To return to the Duke of *Marlborough*; we left his Grace incamp'd at *Vlicrbeck*, where he receiv'd Intelligence, that several Posts upon the *Deyle*, between *Louvain*, and the Village of *Neer-Ysche* were slenderly guarded; he resolved, therefore, with the Advice of the Generals, to endeavour to force them, in order to his passing that River. To this End, Lieutenant-General *Heukelom* was detach'd the Twenty-fifth of *July*, about five in the Afternoon, from Monsieur *D'Auverquerque's* Army, with six Battalions, and nine Squadrons. This Detachment was joined with twelve Battalions, and eleven Squadrons from the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army, under the Command of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and Count *Oxeftiern*. These two Detachments advanced jointly towards *Corbeck*, and *Neer-Ysche*, with all the *Pontoons*, and several Pieces of Cannon, and they arrived there about ten at Night.

ABOUT Midnight, the two Armies decamp'd, to follow and sustain the Detachments which were to take Post upon the *Deyle*, at the two Villages above-mentioned. They began to work, before Day, at laying the Bridges; where, in General *Heukelom* succeeded very well, and pass'd all his Infantry over, after having repulsed two Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons, that were there; this done, he march'd boldly with his Infantry, towards the Village of *Neer-Ysche*, whereof he made himself Master, and also of the Rising Grounds thereabouts.

THE Duke of *Wirttemberg*, and Count *Oxenstiern*, met with greater Opposition; the River was lined with several Battalions, and ten Pieces of Cannon with three Barrels each, which the Enemy never fired, but when they saw our Troops near enough to be very much gall'd by them. The Duke of *Marlborough* having seen this Disposition, suspended the Execution of the Design, till he went and conferr'd with the Veldt Marshal *D'Auverquerque*; to whom he represented how impossible it would be to relieve him, should he pass the Bridges, over which *Heukelom's* Detachment had pass'd, with his whole Army; since there was a Valley two Leagues over between them: It was resolved therefore to retreat. Accordingly the Order was sent immediately to Lieutenant General *Heukelom* to repass the River, which he did in very good Order, having had but thirty Men, killed or wounded, at the crossing the *Deyle*; but the *English*, who never went over, lost more. After this successful Attempt, the *Confederate* Army march'd, and incamp'd with the Right at *Meldert*, and the Left at *Boslu*; when they began again to fill up the Lines from *Wasseigue* to *Aerschot*,

The Duke forms a new Project.

DURING this Interval, the Army took their Repose, but so did not the Duke of *Marlborough*; whose Heart being set upon driving the *French* from that Part of *Brabant*, after having well view'd and examined the Situation of their Camp, and the Places adjacent, finding it impossible to attack the Enemy on that Side, he formed a new Scheme, and dispatched Lieutenant-General *Hompesch*, to propose it to the *States-General*. Their *High Mightinesses* approved thereof; and on the fifth of *August*, pass'd a Resolution, directing their Deputies, in Monsieur *D'Auverquerque's* Army, to permit the Duke to make two or three Marches, without calling a Council of War, in order to execute some Design form'd by his Grace.

Baron Spar forces the Lines in Flanders, between Ghent, and Bruges.

To favour this, Baron *Spar*, who commanded a small Body of *Dutch* Troops in *Flanders*, march'd the third of *August*, N. S. from *Riemen*, with all his Grenadiers, and a sufficient Number of Fuziliers to support them, being followed by the Rest of the Forces under his Command, and in that March defeated a Party of the Enemy. He came, in the Night to *Raboth*, on the Canal that leads from *Bruges* to *Ghent*, where his Men made a Bridge, and having pass'd the Canal, they attack'd the Enemy's Lines, which were defended by several Forts, at a small Distance from each other. Notwithstanding this, they forced their Lines at *Lovendegen*, and in less than three Quarters of an Hour, were Masters of four of those Forts. In this Action, they took three Captains, three Lieutenants, and three Ensigns Prisoners, with no other Loss on their Side, than having the Colonel, one Lieutenant, and five private Men wounded, and two of the latter killed.

THIS done, Baron *Spar* advanced towards *Bruges*; but receiving Advice, that the Enemy were marching towards him, with a superior Force which they had got together, from several Garrisons, in the *French*, and *Spanish* *Flanders*, he retir'd the seventh to *Maldeghe*; carrying off with him several Hostages, for the Security of the Payment of Contributions, and having destroy'd several Forts; and *Corps-de-Garde*, along the *French* Lines, on that Side.

ON the fifteenth, the Duke of *Marlborough*, having left two Battalions at *Tirlemont*, and as many at *Diest*, for the Security of those Places, march'd with his Army from *Meldert*, and incamp'd at *Corbais*; the *Dutch* Forces under the Command of Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, advancing at the same Time to *St. Martin's*. The next Day, the two Armies pursued their March to *Genap*, where they united into one Body. The seventeenth they advanced to *Fischermont*, the Right being at *Hulpen*, and the Left being at *Braine-La-Leu*; General *Churchill* having been detach'd at the Head of the Line, with twenty Battalions, and as many Squadrons. On this Day's March, Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* caused one of the Enemy's Posts, call'd *Waterloo*, in the Wood of *Soignies*; defended by Colonel *Jacob Pasteur*, a famous *Partizan*, with two Regiments of Dragoons, and as many Battalions of Foot; to be attack'd, by a Detachment, commanded by Lieutenant General *Dompere*; who

who drove the Enemy from that Post, and pursued them about a League into the said Wood.

THIS sudden March of the *Confederates*, kept the Enemy under great Apprehensions, and made them equally in Pain, for some Places in *Brabant* and *Flanders*. However, upon the Duke of *Marlborough's* advancing from *Genap*, to *Hulpen*, the *Electo*r of *Bavaria*, and *Marshal de Villeroy*, who had before ordered *Messieurs de Verboom*, *Grimaldi*, and *Capres*, to stop General *Churchill* at the opening of the Valley of *Groenendael*, which they did by felling a Number of large Trees, and stopping up the Passages, only stretched out their Right to *Over-Ische*, near the Wood of *Soignits*, and kept still their Left at *Neer-Ische*, with the little River *Ische* before them, by which means they covered both *Brussels* and *Louvain*.

THE eighteenth, by Break of Day, the *Confederate* Army filed off, with the Right Wing, in two Columns, and pass'd the long narrow Road of the Lane, near *Hulpen*, where they were not a little surprized, to find no Enemy to defend that difficult Pass. About Noon, the whole Army were drawn up in Sight of the Enemy, whom the Duke of *Marlborough* and Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, having viewed, they were both of Opinion to attack them immediately; before they had Time to recover the Consternation, which was apparent enough in their Army. But the Artillery not being come up, as it has been said, through General *Schlangenburgh's* Fault; and that General who had a Pique against the Duke, because the Attempts upon the Lines was undertaken without his Privy, or Consent, having persuaded some other *Dutch* Commanders, to join with him in opposing his Grace; they made their unanimous Report to the Deputies of the *States*, that the Enterprize was neither advisable, nor practicable; upon which the *Deputies* positively refused to comply therewith.

An envious Faction opposes the coming to an Engagement

THE Duke submitted, tho' with Abundance of Regret, and Reluctance, as appears by the expostulatory Letter he wrote the next Day, to the *States-General*; justly complaining of the Want of that Confidence, they had reposed in him the Year before in *Germany*; and of which they had experienced such advantageous Effects. This Letter, which we shall subjoin, being made publick at the *Hague*, caused great Murmurings amongst the People; who justly thought the Duke too hardly dealt with, and that the Common Cause suffered thereby.

ON the other Hand the *Dutch* Deputies, and Generals, used their utmost Efforts, to justify their Conduct, and throw off the *Odium*, which they were soon sensible would be laid upon them. To this End, they wrote several Letters to their *High Mightinesses*, of one of which we shall give our Readers a Copy for a Specimen, and they caused them to be industriously dispersed, to pre-engage the Minds of the People in their Favour. But this had no great Effect; for it was the Opinion of almost every one, that more Deference ought to have been paid to the Duke of *Marlborough's* Advice, especially as it was corroborated by the Opinion of the Head-General of their own Troops, as we may see by the Letter of the Deputies of the *States General*.

The Dutch Deputies and Generals, endeavour to justify themselves.

It must be allow'd in the Duke's Favour, tho' we think he needs no Justification, that he had an Army superior to the Enemy, great Part of it flush'd with the Victory at *Blenheim*, and the Whole with the late Advantage, at forcing the *French* Lines; and notwithstanding, as has been observed, there was a Difference of Opinion amongst the Officers of the Army; yet far the greater Number, and particularly the Officers of the Horse, were for the Attack. The Deputies did, indeed, pursuant to their Instructions, suffer the Duke of *Marlborough* to make two or three Marches without calling a Council of War; but in the same Instructions it was added, for the Execution of some Design formed by his Grace. This they did not comply with; for when the Design, which was the Occasion of these Marches, and without which they might as well have continued where they were, came to be put in Execution, they obstructed it.

WE shall now proceed to give our Readers the two Letters above-mentioned, which will set this Matter in a clear Light.

*A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough to the States General.**High and Mighty Lords,*

Letter from
the Duke of
Marlborough
to the States
General.

“ ACCORDING to what I had the Honour to write to your *High Mightinesses*, the Thirteenth Instant, the Army marched on *Saturday* last, and encamped that Day at *Corbais*, and *St. Martin's*, and the next Day at *Genap*. On *Monday* we came to *Fisbermont*; and Yesterday we were in Motion, before Break of Day, and having passed several Defiles, we came into a pretty large Plain, having found the Enemy as we expected them, between *Over-Ysche*, and *Neer-Ysche*, with the little River *Ysche* before them; our whole Army was drawn up in Order of Battle, and Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* and Myself have viewed the four Posts, which I designed to attack, I began already to flatter myself, considering the Goodness and Superiority of our Troops, that I might soon have congratulated your *High Mightinesses* upon a *Glorious Victory*. But, at last, when the Attack was to begin, it was not thought proper to engage the Enemy. I am confident that *Messieurs*, the Deputies of your *High Mightinesses* will acquaint you with the Reasons, which were alledged *pro* and *con*; and that they will, at the same Time, do Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* Justice, by informing you, that he was of the same Opinion with me; That the Opportunity was too fair to be let slip; however, I submitted, tho' with great Reluctance.

“ I SHALL speak To-day, to *Messieurs* the Deputies, and to Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, that they may give Orders for the Attack of *Lewwe*, and for carrying on, at the same Time, the levelling the Lines. I am,

With all Manner of Respect,

your High Mightinesses, &c.

MARLBOROUGH.

At the Camp at *Lower-Wavre*, August 29,
1705.

P. S. “ MY Heart is so full, that I cannot forbear representing to your *High Mightinesses*, on this Occasion, that I find my Authority here, to be much less, than when I had the Honour to command your Troops, last Year, in *Germany*.

*A Letter from the Deputies of the States General to their High Mightinesses.**High and Mighty Lords,*

Letter from
the Field De-
puties to the
States Gene-
ral.

“ WE have made several Marches since the Fifteenth Instant, according to the Duke of *Marlborough's* Project communicated to us. Yesterday we broke up from *Braine La-leu*, as we had the Honour, to notify to your *High Mightinesses*, on *Monday* last; our Design was to march farther along the *Deyle*, with an Intent to pass the *Lane*, and *Ysche*, and afterwards endeavour to make ourselves Masters of *Louvain*, or gain some greater Advantage for the Arms of the States, and the *High Allies*, by fighting the Enemy, if a fair Occasion offered. Having passed the *Lane*, where we wondered to find no Enemy, to dispute so difficult a Passage, we met with more Obstacles at the *Ysche*. For, besides the Report of three Generals who had viewed it, and said there was no Ground for the Horse, either to pass, or be drawn up in, we found the Passes there so difficult, and the Enemy's Army so well posted, to defend them, that we thought it was not to be attempted, without first hearing the Sentiments of Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, and the other Generals, and Lieutenant-Generals. We found these all, except Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, to be unanimously of Opinion, that the attacking the Enemy in the said Posts, would be attended with the greatest Difficulty, and Hazard to the Common Cause; alledging; that considering the Enemy could not be attacked, but with great Disadvantage on our Side, we should, in case of a Defeat, be reduced to the greatest Streights imaginable; partly, because being ad-
vanced

“ vanced so far in the Enemy’s Country, we should neither have had
 “ Places, nor Hospitals, whither to send our wounded Men; and
 “ partly, because in such a Case, the Enemy might easily have cut off our
 “ Convoys of Bread. Besides this, the Generals were of Opinion, that the
 “ Affairs of the *High Allies*, and our Republick, being justly weighed,
 “ were not yet reduced to such a Condition, as to attempt, what they were
 “ pleased to call, such *desperate Work*.

“ WE own that the Duke of *Marlborough* was of Opinion, as was also
 “ Monsieur d’*Auverquerque*, that the Attack was practicable, and that it
 “ might have been attended with Success; but we could not consent to a
 “ Point of such Importance, contrary to the Opinion of all the Generals of
 “ the Army, to which your *High Mightinesses* have done us the Honour
 “ to depute us.

“ HOPING, therefore, that we have fully complied with the Intentions
 “ of your *High Mightinesses*, contained in your Resolution of the Fifth In-
 “ stant, to permit the Duke of *Marlborough* to make two or three Marches,
 “ for the Execution of some Design formed by his Grace, without the hold-
 “ ing a Council of War, we shall, for the future, regulate our Conduct,
 “ according to our Instructions, and your *High Mightinesses* Resolution, of
 “ the Twenty-sixth of *June* last, except your *High Mightinesses* should be
 “ pleased to send us farther Orders. And we cannot conceal from your
 “ *High Mightinesses*, that all the Generals of our Army think it strange, that
 “ they should not have the least Notice of the said Marches.

“ THIS Day we came to encamp here, and design suddenly to march
 “ again, in order to besiege *Sout Leuwe*, as soon as necessary Preparations
 “ can be made ready wherewith,

High and Mighty Lords, &c.

Waveren, Aug.

19, 1705.

Signed,

Rouwenoot.

Van Hemskerk.

N. V. Schagen.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*’s Design being thus defeated, the *Confederate* Army marched the Nineteenth of *August*, N. S. from *Lanc* to *Waveren*, where having rested one Day, the Duke of *Marlborough*’s Forces returned to *Corbais*, whilst Monsieur d’*Auverquerque*’s Army went, at the same Time, to Mount *St. Hubert*. The Twenty-sixth both Armies marched, and then encamped together with the *Right* near *La Romee*, and the *Left* at *Perwitz*.

THE Twenty-seventh of *August*, a Detachment was made, under the *Sout-Leuwe* Command of Lieutenant-General *Dedem*, to besiege *Sout-Leuwe*, a little taken. Town, in the Middle of a Morass, and the chief Defence of the Enemy’s Lines. This Place was invested the Twenty-ninth of *August*, and a Week after, the Garrison, to the Number of four hundred Men, commanded by Brigadier *Dumont*, surrendered Prisoners of War, before the Batteries had begun to fire; the *Dutch* General having declared, that if they held out any longer, he would give them no Quarter.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* then caused the Lines to be levelled from *Wasseigue* to *Sout-Leuwe*, and *Tirlemont* to be dismantled; after which he passed the *Demer*, and encamped the Nineteenth of *September* at *Aerschot*. Upon his Grace’s Approach, the Enemy quitted their old Lines, between that River and the *Nethe*, and retired into the new ones, between *Boeschet*, on the *Nethe*, and *Werchtern*, on the *Demer*, where they could not be attacked. The Twenty-first his Grace went to *Turnhout*, to meet Monsieur *Buys*, Pensionary of *Amsterdam*, who was sent to confer with his Grace, on the Part of the *States General*: This was the Effect of the Duke’s expostulatory Letter to them, about the ill Usage he had met with from their Deputies, as has been observed above.

WHAT passed at this Interview, was not certainly known; but there were good Reasons to believe; That Monsieur *Buys* assured his Grace of the Readiness of their *High Mightinesses*, to give him all reasonable Satisfaction.

for the Disgust he had taken, at some Proceedings at Over-Yſche, and to make him, for the future, more easy in his Command; by removing those who ſhewed the greateſt Inclination to contradict him. This will appear the more probable, if we conſider, that the *English* Court, and indeed the whole Nation in general, at that Time, ſo warmly eſpouſed the Duke of *Marlborough's* Relentment, that a Pamphlet, intituled, *The Dutch Politicians*, in which ſevere Reflections were made on the *Hollanders* in general, and on the *Deputies* of the *States* in particular, for not ſuffering his Grace to fight the Enemy, was publickly ſold, and eſcaped uncenſured; nay, what is more, the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord *President* of the Council, was named to go Envoy Extraordinary to *Holland*, in order, as it was ſuppoſed, to expoſtulate the Matter with the *States*: But their *High Mightineſſes* prevented his Lordſhip's ſetting out, by giving the Duke Satisfaction, and removing General *Schlangenburg*.

HIS Grace ſtaid ſome Days at *Aerſchot*, to forward the Fortifications of *Dieſt*, *Haffelt*, *Tongeren*, and ſome other ſmall Places, where Garrisons were to be left during the Winter. The 28th of *September*, N. S. the Army marched to *Herenthals*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* left it, about a Fortnight after, under the Command of *Monſieur d'Auverquerque*, and went for the *Hague*. His Grace ſtaid there three Days, during which, he had ſeveral Conferences with the *Penſionary*, and returned to *Herenthals*, from whence the *Confederates* decamped, the Twentieth of *October*, N. S. and marched to *Ooſtmælen*. They continued their March, the next Day, to *Brecht*, halted there, the Twenty-ſecond, and removed the Twenty-third to *Calmpthout*. In the mean While, the neceſſary Preparations of Artillery and Ammunition, for attacking *Sandvliet*, being made at *Bergen op Zoom*, the Count de *Novelles* inveſted that Place the Twenty-fourth; and next Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* went thither, from *Calmpthout*, to view the ſeveral Poſts, and give his Directions for the Siege: It ſurrendered on the Twenty-fourth.

The Duke of
Marlborough
ſets out for
Vienna.

DURING theſe Tranſactions, his *Imperial Maſteſty* having ſent two very preſſing Letters to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to invite him to *Vienna*, to concert the Operations for the next Campaign, and ſeveral other Concerns of the greateſt Importance, his Grace, having obtained the Queen's Leave, accepted of the Invitation, and to that End ſet out from the Army, the Twenty-ſixth of *October*, N. S. and arrived the Twenty-eighth at Night, at *Duſſeldorp*, where he was complimented, in the Name of the *Electoꝛ Palatine*, by Colonel *du Soquet*, who was appointed, together with other Officers of his *Electoꝛal* Highneſſ's Court, to attend on his Grace, in his Journey, thro' the *Electoꝛ's* Territories. The Twenty-ninth, the *Electoꝛ* met his Grace on the Road, about two Leagues from his Reſidence at *Bernsberg*, and entertained him very magnificently, under ſeveral Tents, which had been pitched there for that Purpoſe. After Dinner, his Grace purſued his Journey, and the Thirtieth, at Night, was attended, at *Dit-Kirchen*, by Baron *Elſt*, Great Dean of the Chapter of *Triers*, and Baron *Van Hagen*, Great Chamberlain to that *Electoꝛ*, who had ſent them to compliment his Grace, upon his paſſing through that *Electoꝛate*.

THE Thirty-fiꝛſt, in the Evening, his Grace came to *Frankfort*, was ſaluted at his Entrance into that City, with a treble Diſcharge of the Artillery; and complimented by the Magiſtrates, when he alighted out of his Coach. He reſted there the Fiꝛſt of *November*, and the ſame Evening, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* came thither to wait on him. His Highneſſ had a Conference with the Duke that Night, and another the next Morning, in the Preſence of *Monſieur Geldermalsen*, Plenipotentiary of the *States General*.

An Obſervation on the
Duke's prudent Conduct
and great Command of
Temper.

As that Prince either had, or was thought to have been, in a great Meaſure, the Cauſe of the Duke's Deſign on the *Moſelle*, at the Beginning of the Campaign, being fruſtrated, as our Readers have ſeen above, it was believed his Grace would have ſhown ſome Marks of his Reſentment, on this Occaſion. But tho' they were narrowly obſerved at this Interview, nothing appeared, but all imaginable Demonſtrations of Friendſhip, and good Correſpondence. So prudent, and ſo cautious of giving Offence was this great Man,

Man, that he rather chose to suffer in his own Reputation, and Glory, than to prejudice that of any other Person, tho' it had been never so much deserved.

THE Sixth of November, the Duke arrived at *Ratisbonne*; and the same Evening, embarked on the *Danube*, in order to proceed by Water to *Vienna*, where he arrived the Twelfth. He was received, at landing, by the Earl of *Sunderland*, and Mr. *Stepney*, who conducted him to the House of the Prince of *Langueval*. The *Imperial* Court designed to have defrayed his Expences, and the Palace of the Prince of *Dietrichstein*, was fitted up for his Reception; but his Grace was pleased to decline both.

THE Day after his Arrival, the Duke had Audience of their *Imperial* Majesties, and the Archdutchesses; and the two following Days he received, and returned several Visits. The Sixteenth his Grace had a Conference with the Prince *de Salms*, and other Publick Ministers, at which the *Emperor* was present. In this Conference he was treated with great Freedom and Confidence, and had all the Assurances of Esteem given him that could be expressed in Words. He plainly saw, that the *Emperor* was highly dissatisfied with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*; but that Prince had such Credit in the *Empire*, especially with the Circles of *Suabia*, and *Franconia*, that there was a Necessity of bearing with what could not be remedied. The same Evening his Grace was a long While in Conversation with their *Imperial* Majesties, when the *Emperor* was graciously pleased again to repeat, *That his Grace's Services, to the Common Cause in general, and to his Family in particular, were such as never should be forgotten, either by himself, or his Posterity.*

Has Audi-
ence of their
Majesties, and
confers with
the Ministers

THE Duke was afterwards seized with a Fit of the Gout, which confined him three Days to his Chamber, during which he received Visits from all Persons of the greatest Distinction at that Court. The Twenty-second, his Grace went to the famous Chamber of Rarities, where the *Emperor* was pleased to meet him, and presented him, in a very obliging Manner, with a Ring of great Value. The same Evening he had his Audience of Leave of the whole *Imperial* Family, and the Twenty third, departed from *Vienna*, for the Court of *Berlin*, being accompanied by the Earl of *Sunderland*, who had had his Audience of Leave four Days before, and was presented by the *Emperor* with his Picture set in Diamonds. Before his Departure, the Duke had concerted proper Measures, with the *Imperial* Ministers, for carrying on the War with more Vigour than ever, renewed our Treaties with the late *Emperor Leopold*, and provided for the Security of the Duke of *Savoy*.

The Duke
sets out for
the Court of
Berlin.

DURING his Grace's Stay at *Vienna*, the *Emperor*, in Consideration of his signal Services, to the House of *Austria*, was pleased to make him a Grant of the Lordship of *Mindleheim*, in *Suabia*, not far from *Augsburgh*, lately possessed by Duke *Maximilian*, Uncle to the *Elect*or of *Bavaria*. This Fief was now erected into a Principality of the *Holy Roman Empire*, and was conferred upon the Duke in such a Manner, *That his Grace, and the Heirs-Male of his Body, lawfully begotten, and their Heirs-Male, Possessors of that Principality, should be summoned to all the Diets of the Empire, and Circle of Suabia, there to appear, in Person, or by their Plenipotentiary, as other Princes of the Empire do: And should also enjoy all other Advantages, Immunities, Rights, Prerogatives and Pre-eminences, as Princes of the Empire have:* From hence, his Grace was, from that Time, distinguished throughout the *Empire*, by the Style and Title of Prince of *Mindelheim*. The Duke was, likewise, met at *Vienna*, by the two Envoys and Plenipotentiaries of the *States General*, who came, by express Orders from their Masters, from *Tyrnau*, to wait on his Grace, and receive his Advice and Directions about the Negotiation with the *Hungarians*.

ON the Duke's setting out from *Vienna*, his *Imperial* Majesty had ordered Horses to be ready at every Stage, at his own Expence, and several Officers of the Court rode before, to prepare every Thing, that nothing might retard his Journey: So that his Grace, and the Earl of *Sunderland*, travelled with extraordinary Expedition, notwithstanding the Season of the Year. The Duke arrived at *Berlin*, the Thirtieth, and went the same Night to Court,

His Enter-
tainment
there.

Court; and had a Conference with the King of *Prussia*. The next Day he presented the Earl of *Sunderland* to his Majesty, the *Prince Royal*, and the two *Markgraves*, the King's Brothers, who all received his Lordship with Marks of Esteem. This done, they saw the King at Dinner, with the whole Royal Family; and after a short Stay there, his Grace, with the Lord *Sunderland*, went to dine with the Lord *Raby*, her Majesty's Ambassador at that Court. The same Evening, his Grace supped with the *King*, the *Prince Royal*, and the *Markgraves*, and dined with them the next Day at the Great Chamberlain's.

Noble Pre-
sents made
his Grace,
and the Earl
of *Sunder-*
land.

THE Day following, the Duke had a long Conference with the King, and so perfectly had he learned, to suit himself to the Temper of that capricious Prince, that he prevailed on him to renew all Treaties; and particularly the Treaty concluded the Year before, with that Court, for eight thousand Men, to be employed in *Italy*, for one Year longer; his Majesty promised also to recruit them; and send three Battalions in the Room of the Horse which were recalled. His Grace having settled these Points, and adjusted some other Difficulties, set out from *Berlin*, the Third of *December*, N. S. in the Evening, being very well satisfied with the Success of his Negotiations, and the Honours that had been shown him at that Court. Whilst he was there, he was complimented by the *Imperial* Resident, with the Title of Prince of *Mindelheim*, by the express Orders of the *Emperor*; that Minister, likewise, delivered his Grace a Letter from his Master: And, as for the King of *Prussia*, he presented the Duke with a fine Sword, enriched with Diamonds, and the Earl of *Sunderland* with a Diamond Ring of a considerable Value.

THE Sixth of *December*, N. S. these two Noblemen arrived at *Hanover*, where his Grace lodg'd at the House of General *Bulau*, which had been prepared for his Reception; and the Lord *Sunderland* was entertained at another House, belonging to one of the Chief Officers of the Court. They waited the same Evening, on his *Electoral* Highness, the *Electress* Dowager, &c. and were received with the Marks of Distinction, due to their Quality, and extraordinary Merit. The Duke gave that Court full Assurances of the Queen's adhering firmly to their Interests, in maintaining the Succession to that Crown, in their Family, with which the *Electtor* seemed entirely satisfied; insomuch that he made his Grace a Present of a fine Calash, and six beautiful Horses, and presented the Earl of *Sunderland* with a Set of excellent Horses. The Ninth, they departed early in the Morning from *Hanover*, and arrived the Fourteenth at the *Hague*.

THERE the Duke settled several important Points with the *States General*, particularly the taking ten thousand Men more into the Pay of *England*, and *Holland*, to re-inforce Prince *Eugene's* Army in *Italy*: His Grace went on Board the *Peregrine* Gally, the Twenty-seventh of *December*, in the *Pit*, below the *Brill*, and sailing from thence early next Morning, in Company with several Yachts, and under the Convoy of a Squadron of her Majesty's Ships, arrived at *St. James's* the Thirtieth, about Eleven at Night, where he met with a most gracious Reception.

Affairs in
Germany.

TO conclude this Year, as we did the last, we shall take a cursory View how Affairs went in other Places. And first, for the German Army, it was not drawn together, as usual, before the Month of *August*; then indeed it was a fine one, but yet it did not do any great Matters. The *French* gave Way, and retired before the *Imperialists*, abandoning *Havuenau*, *Drusenheim*, and some other Places, of which the *Imperialists* took Possession, as well as of their Lines: A Blockade was also laid to *Fort Louis*, but nothing was done by that Army equal to their Strength, and Numbers; or to the Reputation the Prince of *Baden* had formerly acquired.

Affairs in
Italy.

AS for *Italy*, Prince *Eugene* was not sent thither before it was high Time; the *French* were Masters of almost all *Piedmont*, having taken *Verrue* the Seventh of *April*, so that the Duke of *Savoy* had hardly a Place in his Dominions, whereof he was Master, except *Turin*, which was daily threatened with a Siege: Nevertheless the Court of *Vienna* laid many Obstacles in the

Prince's

Prince's Way, which considerably delayed his Departure. As his Highness was willing to maintain the exalted Reputation he had acquired, he was resolved not to set out, till they had enabled him to carry on the War there with Honour. He had seen himself in his former Campaigns in those Parts, destitute of every Thing; and it was looked upon as a Prodigy, that he had been able to keep his Ground there, and had found the Secret of subsisting his Armies, tho' unprovided of all Manner of Necessaries: But as all these Difficulties had given Prince *Eugene* infinite Trouble, and Fatigue, he absolutely refused returning to *Italy*, if they would not furnish him with the Means to execute his Designs with Vigour and Reputation: 'Tis even said, that he declared, he had rather deliver up his Places to his *Imperial* Majesty, if they refused to comply with his Demands. But as this Affair was of the last Importance, and the Prince's Departure was absolutely necessary, the Court of *Vienna*, at length, thought fit to satisfy him in that Respect; insomuch that he set out, and arrived the Twenty-second of *April* at *Roveredo*, in order to put himself at the Head of the Army in *Italy*.

THE Prince, at his Arrival there formed the Design of passing the *Mincio*, either to relieve *Mirandola*, which was besieged by *Monfieur Lapara*, or to penetrate into *Piedmont*; but some Detachments of the Duke of *Vendosme's* appeared there with so much Expedition, that it was impossible for his Highness to pass that River, notwithstanding it was already lined with his Infantry. Hereupon the *French* Troops, who were on the other Side, called out to the *Germans*, That they might come when they pleased, they would neither find the same General, nor the same Soldiers, as at the Battle of *Hochstet*. A *Rhodomontade*, which made the Prince smile. In the mean Time, *Mirandola* surrendered, the Eleventh of *May*, for want of Provisions, and underwent almost the same Fate as *Verrue*.

Vain Boasting of the French.

PRINCE *Eugene* being informed of the Reduction of that Place, and besides, finding the Passage of the *Mincio* too difficult, turned his Views another Way and resolving to enter the *Brescian*, he advanced to *Castelnovo*. He began by making his Infantry embark, in order to cross the Lake *de Garda* to *Salò*. The Enemy having had Advice hereof, endeavoured to prevent it, with some of their armed Barks, on that Side towards *Sermione*; but the Prince having erected a Battery, on the Eminence at *St. Vilio*, obliged the *French* to retire; insomuch that all the *Imperial* Infantry arrived at *Salò*, with the Prince of *Anhalt*, who commanded the *Prussian* Troops; and afterwards the Prince passed over himself, whilst all the Cavalry continued their March by *Riva*, above the Lake *de Garda*, to join the Infantry, at General *Bibra's* Camp. The *Imperialists*, at the same Time laid a Bridge over the *Adige*, to facilitate the Passage of the other Troops, which were coming from *Tirol*; and Prince *Eugene* having joined General *Bibra*, with all his Forces, resolved to give the Enemy Battle, if they offered to oppose his March towards the *Milanese*.

DURING these Transactions, the Duke of *Vendosme*, and the *Grand Prior*, his Brother, considering of what Importance it was, to stop the Progress of Prince *Eugene*, formed a Design to attack him in his Camp. To this End, putting themselves at the Head of the Army of the two Crowns, they decamped from *Bedizola*, and directed their March, in three Columns, towards *Gavardo*: But finding the *Imperialists* advantageously posted, upon a rising Ground between *Gavardo*, and *Salò*, and that their Front was covered by five or six Villages well fortified, they thought it would be Rashness to attack his Highness, when his Troops were so well disposed. Wherefore they took the Resolution to post themselves before the Prince's Camp, within Cannon-Shot, with their *Left* to the *Chiese*, and their *Right* to the Lake *de Garda*: Besides this Situation, the *Grand Prior* covered his Camp with strong Intrenchments, and the Duke of *Vendosme*, after having given him Instructions, what he should do in his Absence, set out for *Milan*.

AMIDST all the Cares, which then took up Prince *Eugene's* Thoughts, he met with a very sensible Affliction; receiving News of the Death of the Princess of *Soissons*, his Sister, whose Health had been in a very declining Condition,

Condition, above eighteen Months; she died at *Morges*, in the *Paix de Vaux*, on the Thirtieth of *May*; at the very Time she was preparing to return to *Lausanne*, which she had made the Place of her Retirement, ever since the Invasion of the *French*, had obliged her to leave *Montiers* in *Tarentaise*, where she usually resided.

The Arrival
of Pr. Eugene
changes the
Face of Af-
fairs.

THE Arrival of Prince *Eugene* in *Italy*, soon changed the Face of Affairs, as we observed; the *French*, at first, triumphed, on having stopped him at the Passage of the *Mincio*; but besides that the Disappointment he met there is not worth the mentioning, since there was a River between him and the Enemy, he found the Way to take another *Route* to facilitate the Junction of his Troops with those of General *Bibra*, and soon put himself in a Condition to be feared. In Effect, the Diversion his Highness immediately made, put a sudden Stop to the Forces, which the Duke of *Vendosme* had designed for the Siege of *Turin*; and that General and the *Grand Prior*, were so much confounded thereat, that besides the Care they took to intrench themselves strongly, they also gave Orders for demolishing *Mercelli*, *Torrea*, and the Rest of the Fortifications of *Verrue*.

The French
dare not stand
the Imperial-
lists.

As Prince *Eugene* had taken the Resolution to pass the *Oglio*, he prepared himself for the Execution of that Design, and marched his Army the Twenty-second of *June*, with so much Silence, by the Valley of *Ossito*, that the *French* had no Intelligence thereof that Day. The following Days he pursued his March, and took the Road that leads to *Guinzano*, as if he had intended to cross the *Oglio* on that Side, whilst General *Serini*, with four thousand Horse, and as many Foot marched the Way to *Manerbio*, where the *Grand Prior* had just passed, with his Army, in two Columns; Count *Medavi* bringing up the Rear. The *French* Army drew up in Order of Battle, as if they had a Design to attack the *Imperialists*; but perceiving the latter stood their Ground without stirring, the *Grand Prior* thought fit to return to *Manerbio*, and having caused the Bridge of the *Mella* to be broken, extended his Army to *Bassaco*, making his Men work all Night at covering their Camp.

General Se-
rini and feve-
ral Horse
drowned.

PRINCE *Eugene* taking Notice of this Disposition, stretched out to the Left with his Army, towards the two *Variolo's*, and *Villanuova*, making General *Visconti* advance, in the mean While, to *Monticelli*: This done, his Highness marched to *Lograto*, and thence pursued his March to *Urago*. The *Grand Prior* having had Advice hereof, marched towards *Oriano*, in order to draw near the *Imperialists*; but the Horse of the latter had already forded over the *Oglio*, at *Calzo*, and laid over three Bridges, on which the Foot passed the River next Day, without Opposition. Notwithstanding Prince *Eugene* got over the *Oglio* so quietly, General *Serini*, with a good Number of the Cavalry, had the Misfortune to be drowned therein; inso-much that if the *French* had made the least Opposition, it would have been very difficult for the *Imperialists* to have attempted that Passage. And which is more, People wondered, after the fine Disposition the *Grand Prior* had made of his Troops, by his good Management, and his expeditious Marches, notwithstanding the excessive Heats, that he was not seconded by the Marquis de *Toralba*, who might have disputed the Passage of the *Imperialists*, at least, some Hours, to have given the *Grand Prior* Time to join him. Nevertheless, whether the Marquis had not Troops enough to oppose them, or whether he was apprehensive of exposing them too much, he retired to *Palazzuolo*, with the seven Battalions, and seven Squadrons which he commanded.

THE *Grand Prior* being informed of the *Imperialists* having got over the *Oglio*, marched to *Porto-Figo*, where he passed that River in his Turn; and after having had the Bridges broken, directed his March, in two Columns, towards the *Adda*, to wait there the Reinforcements, which were coming to him from *Piedmont*. Hereupon Prince *Eugene*, without loss of Time, made Part of his Army march to *Palazzuolo*, and threatened the Troops therein, not to give them any Quarter, if they destroyed their Magazines. But notwithstanding this Threat, the Marquis de *Toralba* had six thousand Sacks of Meal, with a great deal of Corn, and Rice, thrown into the Water;

ter; after which he retreated with about one thousand seven hundred Men, leaving but two hundred in the Post he had just abandoned.

UPON this Intelligence, General *Visconti*, and the Prince of *Lorrain*, had Orders to march with some Cavalry, which were followed by a Detachment of Grenadiers, to overtake the *Spanish* Infantry. In Effect, six Battalions were surprized near *Bergamo*; the *Spaniards* immediately posted themselves upon a rising Ground; where they made a gallant Defence, 'till the Arrival of the *Imperial* Grenadiers; when seeing themselves surrounded on every Side, they beat a Parley, and surrendered themselves Prisoners of War; all but a Colonel, who escaped, with the Remains of his Regiment to the Mountains; and some other Soldiers, who were dispersed up and down in the Woods: But the General *Toralba*, with a great Number of other Officers, were taken Prisoners, and brought to the Camp by General *Visconti*. After this Expedition, Prince *Eugene* made a Detachment of some Troops towards the *Adda*, to secure the Passages, and facilitate his Entrance into the *Milanese*; which obliged the Duke of *Vendosme* to come to the Assistance of his Brother, the *Grand Prior*, with a considerable Detachment.

A Party of *Spaniards* defeated, and taken Prisoners.

AFTER having got over the *Oglio*, Prince *Eugene* would have passed the *Adda*, which occasioned a very bloody Battle, where his Highness himself received a Wound with a Musket-Shot, behind the Right-Ear, but it was not dangerous. Next Day the Prince being willing to inform the Duke of *Marlborough*, of the Particulars of the Engagement wrote him the following Letter.

A Letter from Prince Eugene to the Duke of Marlborough.

“ YOUR Highness will, I hope, forgive me, if I don't write to you
 “ with my own Hand, since I am hindered by my Wound, tho' it is not dan-
 “ gerous. Your Highness will see by the Account hereunto annexed, which
 “ I have had drawn up in a Hurry, what happened Yesterday between the
 “ two Armies. I will cause *Te Deum* to be sung, to return Thanks to Hea-
 “ ven for this good Success; which is so much the more remarkable, as the
 “ Enemy's whole Army were at the Battle, which I did not expect. Consi-
 “ dering the Ground, on which they were beaten, it seems, in a Manner,
 “ impossible, on Account of the very advantageous Situation of their Post.
 “ According to the Advices I have just now received from the Prisoners,
 “ Deserters, and other different Ways, their Loss is very considerable; and
 “ the Confusion amongst their Troops was so great, that a good many of
 “ them, and a great Quantity of Baggage was lost in the *Adda*. Our
 “ Regiments are still bringing in some Standards, and Colours, at this
 “ very Time; and there are Abundance of the Enemy's Officers, amongst
 “ the Prisoners. It is easy judging that the Action did not pass over with-
 “ out some Loss on our Side; for there was a terrible, and incredible Firing
 “ on every Side. Your Highness will, I hope, do me the Honour to be-
 “ lieve me, more than any one in the World, with Sincerity, and Respect,

Your Highness's

Most humble and

Most obedient Servant,

EUGENE of Savoy.

From the Camp at
Treviglio Aug. 17.
 1705.

THE Account referred to by Prince *Eugene* in his Letter, was drawn up by the Order and Direction of his Highness himself; and we should subjoin it for the Entertainment of our Readers, as *M. Rouille* has done, but that we would not tire them with Repetitions, and they will find an ample Description of this Action, by *M. Dumont*; see the Battle of *Cassano*, Part I. Page 70.

NOTWITHSTANDING the *Imperialists* had visibly the Advantage in this Engagement, the Duke of *Vendosme* having repassed the River, and left them Masters

Louis XIV
laments Pr.
Eugene upon
a Report of
his being
killed.

Masters of the Field of Battle, the *French*, with their usual Modesty, arrogated all the Honour of the Day to themselves, and sung *Te Deum* for it according to Custom. They even spread Abroad the Report that Prince *Eugene* was killed, upon which *Louis XIV* did him the Honour to lament him, and said; *I would not have the Prince dead, tho' I should be a great Gainer by it.*

He prevents
the Siege of
Turin.

THE Sequel of the Campaign sufficiently shewed which Side had the better; since Prince *Eugene* found the Means, with an Army vastly inferior to that of the Enemy, to give them so much Employment, that they could not lay Siege to *Turin*, tho' it had been resolved on, and they had made all Manner of necessary Preparations for it. To this End, were all the Prince's Marches, Counter-marches, and Feints, as if he would sometimes pass the *Adda*, and at other Times the *Oglio*, to come to a Battle with the Enemy; which kept the Duke of *Vendosme*, and his Brother, the *Grand Prior*, in such a continual Alarm, as prevented their sending to the Duke de la *Feuillade* in *Piedmont*, the Troops that were requisite, for such a Siege as that of *Turin*. If Prince *Eugene* had been defeated at *Cassano*, would he have been able to have marched every Day in Quest of the Enemy, and to have found them such full Employment, that they durst not weaken themselves, by sending away the least Detachment?

WE come now to the memorable Year Seventeen hundred and six, which is big with important Events on all Sides, and presents us with vast Advantages gained by the *Allies*, who became Superior in every Place, and drove the *French* quite out of *Italy*: But before we proceed to these remarkable and glorious Transactions, let us take a Step to *London*, where we left the Duke of *Marlborough* just arrived, and take a cursory View of what is doing there.

THE Parliament being sitting at the Time of his Grace's Return, the *House of Commons*, on the Seventh of *January*, came to the following Resolution: "That the Thanks of this House be given to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his great Services performed to her Majesty, and the Nation, in the late Campaign, and for his prudent Negotiations with her Majesty's *Allies*." Accordingly a Committee was appointed for that Purpose, who having attended the Duke, his Grace's Answer was:

"I AM so sensible of the great Honour, which is done me by this Message, that I cannot have the least Concern for the Reflections of any private Malice, whilst I have the Satisfaction of finding my faithful Endeavours to serve the Queen, and the Kingdom, so favourably accepted by the *House of Commons*."

THESE Reflections of private Malice were supposed to be partly levelled at a memorable Speech of the Lord *Haversham's*, wherein he has the following remarkable Expressions. "By that Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*, we had a fair Opportunity of putting an End to the War at once: The Dutch held our Hands, and would not let us give the deciding Blow."

"THOSE that command your Army, are Men of that Bravery, and every common Soldier has so much Courage, that no equal Number of Men in the World, I think, can stand before them: But let our Supplies be never so full and speedy; yet if it be our Misfortune to have *Allies*, that are as slow and backward, as we are zealous and forward; that hold our Hands, and suffer us not to take any Opportunity that offers; that are coming into the Field, when we are going into Winter Quarters; I cannot see what it is we are reasonably to expect."

THO' in the first Part of this Extract, his Lordship seems to speak in Commendation of the Duke of *Marlborough*; and indeed he could not do otherwise; yet his Praises were thought to carry a Sting in their Tail; and the latter End where he reflects upon our *Allies* for holding our Hands, being slow and backward, and taking the Field when we were going into Winter Quarters, meaning both the *Dutch*, and *Imperialists*, were imagined to be pointed at his Grace through their Sides; the Duke having been aspersed with favouring them, more than the *English*; and conniving at their Negligence

Negligence in not furnishing their *Quota*. However the *Reflections* of private Malice, hinted at by his Grace, were not confined to this Speech, but were also some Aspersions cast upon his Conduct, the last Campaign, in several Pamphlets, and especially in a Libel, entitled: *A Letter to the Author of the Memorial of the State of England*. Mr. Stephens, Rector of Sutton in Surry, being found to be the Author of that scandalous Pamphlet, was sent for up, and examined before the Secretary of State, where, at first, he seemed obstinate, in maintaining what he had asserted: But upon second Thoughts, growing sensible of his Error, or, at least, which is most likely, being apprehensive of being punished for it, according to his Deserts, he published the following Recantation, under the Form of a Letter to the Duke of Marlborough.

His Grace is
libelled by
Mr. Stephens
a Clergyman

May it please your Grace,

“ To read the Petition of one, who is truly sensible of, and sorry for, the unjust Reflections, which were cast upon your Conduct, in a late Pamphlet, entitled; *A Letter to the Author of the State Memorial*, of which I cannot, without great Shame, and Sorrow, confess myself the Writer. His Recantation.

“ IT was my Misfortune, too inadvertently to hearken, to what was said, last Summer; by those who took a Pleasure in telling News, and giving ill Turns to all Events. My foolish Credulity made me believe, and my Rashness prompted me to publish, what I took without due Inquiry; and which I am too lately convinced, was unjust and groundless.

“ But tho’, with Shame and Confusion, I must offer any Considerations to induce your Compassion, after I have been the unhappy Cause of doing you so much Wrong; yet I beg your Grace to believe, that I have always been, according to my poor Ability, zealous for the late Revolution, for her Majesty’s undoubted Title to the Crown, and ’till this late unfortunate Occasion, entirely devoted to your Grace’s Interest, and an Admirer of your great and glorious Actions; by which Means, as heretofore I incurred the Hatred of all those who obstruct the publick Affairs, envy all our Successes, and your Grace, the happy Instrument of them; so by this last Action, I have forfeited the good Opinion and Patronage of all those, who wish well to their Country; many of whom owned me, with more Respect, than was due to my Condition, but have now cast me off, with Indignation; so that I have nothing to hope for, but that your great Generosity will look down on a poor and numerous Family, all depending upon your Compassion; who tho’ they have no Part in the Guilt, must share largely in the Punishment.

“ YOUR Grace may be assured, that I do heartily wish all imaginable Success to your Endeavours, and that you may raise yourself to the highest Degree of worldly Honour. That as the ancient Commanders acquired to themselves Titles, from the Countries which they subdued by their Power, your Grace may gain Honours, by the Justice of those Arms you command for the Relief of oppressed Nations, to the perpetual Renown of our most gracious Queen, the lasting Honour of your grateful Country, and the transmitting of your own Name and Memory to all Posterity.

“ AND that you may live to enjoy the Fruits of your Labours, I wish as sincerely, as I wish well to my own Soul.

“ MY humble Petition is, that you will pardon the Rashness and Folly of your unworthy, but ever thankful Petitioner,

Sutton, March

21, 1705-6.

William Stephens.

BUT this Malice, of which his Grace takes Notice, was not confined to Pamphlets alone; an Attempt was formed against him, as it was believed, even in the *House of Lords*, tho’ he was spoken of there, upon all Occasions, with the greatest Respect. Complaints were made of the Errors committed the last Year, in the Conduct of the War. The Anti-ministerial Party laid, indeed, an Attempt was formed against the Duke of Marlborough, rough in the H. of Lords.

indeed, the Blame of the Miscarriage upon the *Moselle*, on the Prince of *Baden*; and the Errors committed in *Brabant*, on the *States*, and their *Deputies*; but they pretended, they could not be Judges of these Things, nor be able to give the Queen such Advice, as might be fitting for them to offer her, unless they were made acquainted, with the whole Series of those Affairs: Their Proposal was, therefore, that by an Address, they might pray the Queen to communicate to them, all she knew concerning those Transactions, during the last Campaign. For they reckoned, that if all Particulars were to be laid before them, they should find something in the Duke of *Marlborough's* Conduct, on which a Censure might be fixed. To this it was answered, "That if any Complaint was brought, against any of her Majesty's Subjects, it would be reasonable for them to enquire into it, by all proper Ways: But that the *House of Lords* could not pretend to examine, or censure, the Conduct of the Queen's *Allies*: They were not subject to them, nor could they be heard in their own Justification; it would therefore be something extraordinary, and unwarrantable, should they pass a Censure, or make a Complaint of them. It was one of the Trusts that that was lodged in the Government, to manage all Treaties and Alliances; so that our Commerce with our *Allies*, was wholly in the Crown. *Allies* might sometimes fail, because they were not able to perform what they had undertaken: They were subject to Errors, and Accidents, and were sometimes ill-served. The entering into that Matter was not at all proper for the *House*, unless it was intended to run into rash and indiscreet Censures, with Design to provoke the *Allies*, and by that Means, to weaken if not break the *Alliance*. The Queen would, no Doubt, endeavour to redress what was amiss, and that must be trusted to her Conduct."

The D. of
Marlborough
concerts an
Attempt on
Toulon, with
the Ministers
of the D. of
Savoy.

Thus this Attempt failed, and tended rather to the Duke's Honour than Disgrace. About the same Time, his Grace had the Honour of the Queen's Commands, to treat with the Duke of *Savoy*, about an Attempt upon *Toulon*; which, tho' it miscarried, when put in Execution, was thought one of the most effectual Means of finishing the War. Having treated about it with his Royal Highness's Ministers, his Grace made Overtures to the *Dutch* of going to that Prince's Assistance: But the *States General*, being very sensible of the Duke's excellent Conduct, and apprehensive of being exposed to some Danger in his Absence, prevailed on his Grace to make the Campaign in *Flanders*.

His Grace
embarks for
Holland.

ON the Tenth of *April*, the Duke went on board the *Peregrine*-Galley, accompanied by the Earl of *Hallifax*, who was sent by her Majesty, with a Compliment to the *Elect*or of *Hanover*, and the Princess *Sophia*, and with the Garter for the *Elect*oral Prince, now our most Gracious Sovereign. The next Morning, his Grace passed by the *Nore*, with several other Yachts, under the Convoy of the *Romney* and *Rye*, and joined the Squadron of her Majesty's Ships, commanded by Sir *Edward Whitaker*, at the *Gunfleet*. The Fourteenth, about Nine in the Morning, the Squadron left his Grace, with the *Centurion* Man of War, and the several Yachts and Sloops, going into the *Maesc*. In the Afternoon he landed at *Rotterdam*, and the same Evening arrived at the *Hague*; where, the next Day, he received the Compliments of the publick Ministers, and other Persons of Note, and Quality, on his happy Arrival. The Day following, his Grace had a Conference with the *Deputies* of the *States General*, upon the necessary Measures to be taken for the Opening the Campaign.

THE Duke continued at the *Hague*, 'till the Ninth of *May*, N. S. during which he had repeated Conferences, with the *Deputies* of the *States*, and their Generals, on the same Subject: That Day, his Grace left the *Hague*, and arrived at *Maestricht* the Twelfth in Company with the *Veldt-Marshal d'Auverquerque*. The Latter set out from thence the same Night, and the Duke followed him, to the Army of the *States*, which was drawn together near *Tongeren*; from whence both went, the Seventeenth, to *Liege*, to view the Citadel, and the new Works about that Place.

IN the mean While, the *English* Forces having received Orders to take the Field, General *Churchill* set out from *Breda*, on the Eighteenth, with the Troops that were there, and the Artillery, and marched to *Walwick*; and the same Day the rest of them marched out of their respective Garrisons, in order to join at *Boisleduc*, which they did, the Ninth. The Eleventh they advanced to *Carnock*, and from thence went on, by long Marches, 'till they arrived at *Bilsen*, the Nineteenth of the Month. The Twentieth, the Army of the *States* proceeded from *Tongerren* to *Borchlaem*; and the same Day, the *English* joined them, between that Place and *Grosz-Waren*. The *Confederate* Army then consisted of seventy-four Battalions of Foot, and one hundred and twenty-three Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons; having with them, one hundred Pieces of Cannon, twenty *Hawbitzers*, or small Mortar-Pieces, and forty-two *Pontoons*.

IN the mean Time, the Court of *France* had Information, that the *Confederate* Army in the *Netherlands*, was not yet compleat; that the *Danes* refused to stir from their Quarters 'till their Arrears were paid off; and that the *Prussians*, for other Reasons, were still so far behind, that they could not join the Duke of *Marlborough* in several Weeks. It was even confidently reported, that the *French* King had Pensioners, at the Courts of *Denmark*, and *Prussia*, who had promised to use their utmost Endeavours, to retard the March of their respective Masters Forces, in the Pay of *England*; and *Holland*, to the general Rendezvous: In Confidence hereof they proceeded as we shall presently find.

OTHERS say, that the Court of *France* growing sensible, that a defensive War would, at last terminate in her irrecoverable Ruin, resolved this Year to make extraordinary Efforts, and to act every-where offensively. In order to this, a great Council of War was called at *Versailles*, where most of the Generals were present, and formed several Projects, to raise the Glory of their *Grand Monarque's* Arms, and recal Fortune to their Side, which seemed to have abandoned them, in the former Campaigns. According to these Schemes, Marshal *Villars*, who commanded upon the *Rhine*, was to draw together an Army upon the *Moselle*, under the Direction of the Marshal *de Marfin*; with which they were to drive the *Imperialists* from their Lines, and oblige them to abandon the Blockade of *Fort Louis*: This done, the latter was to have been Time enough in the *Low-Countries*, to have assisted the *Elect*or of *Bavaria*, and the Marshal *de Villeroy*, to beat the Duke of *Marlborough*, before he should have been in a Condition to undertake any Thing. They were likewise to have driven King *Charles* out of *Catalonia*, and to have besieged and retaken *Barcelona*: And, in the last Place, the Duke of *Vendosme*, was to have attacked Prince *Eugene*, in his Quarters in the *Brescian*; to have driven him into the *Trentin*; and there to have kept him at a Bay, whilst the Duke *de la Feuillade* was to lay Siege to *Turin*; an Enterprize, for which every Thing necessary was got ready in *Piedmont*. The more important these Projects were; the more prudently the Measures were concerted, for putting them in Execution; the more Glory did they acquire who broke them all, and gained such great Advantages.

BE that as it will; the Army of the two Crowns, under the *Elect*or of *Bavaria*, and the Marshal *de Villeroy*, consisting of seventy thousand Men, being entirely assembled; they flattered themselves, they might keep up the sinking Credit of their Arms, by some considerable Action in the *Netherlands*. In this fond Imagination, such positive Orders were sent to the Marshal *de Villeroy*, to fight the *Allies*; that the *Elect*or of *Bavaria*, who was then at *Brussels*, had but just Time enough to take Post-Horses, and join the Army, which passed the *Deyle* the Nineteenth of *May*, and posted themselves at *Tirlemont*, with the *Gheete* before them.

ON the other Hand, the *Confederates* were full as desirous to come to an Engagement as the *French*; but could hardly have flattered themselves with the Hopes, of having so early and so fair an Opportunity for it. The Duke of *Marlborough*, being apprehensive, that the *French* would play the same Game over again, and keep behind the *Deyle*, as they had done the Year before,

The *Confederate* Army assembled.

The vast Projects of the Court of *France*.

Positive Orders sent M. *Villeroy* to fight the *Allies*.

before, had several Times expressed his Concern, and Uneasiness about it, to those who were intimate with him; wherefore, through a prudent Forecast, he had already laid Schemes, to put the Enemy beside their cautious Measures, when Providence threw into his Hands an unexpected Occasion of signalizing again his Courage, and Conduct.

UPON the Enemy's passing the *Deyle*, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent Orders to the *Danish* Horse, who were coming from their Garrisons, to hasten their March: And that there might not be the least Pretence for Delay, he engaged his Promise, with the Field-Deputies of the *States*, that their Arrears should be duly paid them; whereupon the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, who commanded those Troops, and was well affected to the Common Cause, seeing every Thing complied with, which the King of *Denmark* insisted on, thought he need not stay till he sent to that Court, nor wait for express Orders. He commanded his Troops therefore, to march; and they made such Expedition, that the Twenty-second of *May*, N. S. being the Day before the Battle, they came up within a League of the Rear of the *Confederate* Forces.

ABOUT the same Time, the *French*, having been joined by the Horse of the Marshal *de Marfin's* Army, and confiding in the Superiority of their Numbers, came out of their Lines, and encamped between *Tirlemont* and *Judoigne*.

THE next Day, being *Whitsunday*, about Four a Clock in the Morning, the *Confederate* Army marched in eight Columns, toward *Ramillies*, a Village, near which the *Gheete* takes its Source. They soon had Information, that the Enemy's Army having decamped from *Tirlemont*, was, likewise, advancing to meet them, having left their Baggage, and heavy Cannon, at *Judoigne*. In effect, the Duke of *Bavaria*, and the Marshal *de Villeroy*, not in the least suspecting, that the *Danes* had already joined the *Confederate* Army, were fully bent upon engaging them, either that Day, or the next; being apprehensive the Duke had formed a Design of investing *Namur*.

The two
Armies meet

THE Enemy's Army then consisted of seventy-six Battalions, and one hundred and thirty-two Squadrons, having sixty-two Pieces of Cannon, twelve Mortars, and thirty-six *Pontoons*. Their immediate Design was, to possess themselves of *Ramillies*, and the strong Camp thereabouts, to prevent the *Confederates* doing the same; wherein they succeeded, because being nearer to it than the *Allies*, they got thither first: They had the Mortification, however, of being soon beat out of it again, as will be seen in the Sequel.

BUT tho' the Enemy were apprehensive for *Namur*, their Fears were groundless, for the Duke of *Marlborough* had no such Design. His Resolution was the same with theirs, and had not they offered him Battle that Day, he would certainly have attacked them the next. The two Armies met near the Village of *Ramillies*, from whence the Battle took its Name. When the *Confederate* Army were advanced near this Place, they found the Enemy possessing themselves of the Camp of the Mount *St. Andre*, and placing their Right to the *Mehaigne*; where they had posted a Brigade of Foot, and filled the Space between that and *Ramillies*, (which is an open and level Ground, of about half a League) with near one hundred Squadrons, amongst which were the Troops of the *French* King's Household. They had, likewise, above twenty Battalions of Foot, with a Battery of about twelve Pieces of Cannon, at *Ramillies*.

A Description
of *Ramillies*, and
the Field
where the
Battle was
fought.

THIS Place, which was rendered famous to all Posterity, by this auspicious Day, is but a Village, surrounded by a Ditch, in the District of *Louvain*, on the Borders of the Province of *Namur*. It is situated at the Head of the *Gheete*, about a Mile and a half North from the Side of the *Mehaigne*; that Interval being the narrow Aperture, where this glorious Battle was fought. The *Gheete* runs from *Ramillies* to *Autreglise*, through a marshy Ground, and beyond *Autreglise* the River grows wide, and the Ground is unpassable. Having given this Description of that Village and the Field of

Battle,

Battle, our Readers will be the better able to comprehend, the Particulars of the Engagement, to which we shall now proceed.

ABOUT One in the Morning, the Duke sent the Quarter-Master General, with the Camp-Colours, and a few Squadrons, towards *Ramillies*, to make a Feint, as if they designed to form a Camp there, in order to penetrate the better into the Enemy's Designs: And about Three, his Grace, and the Veldt-Marshal *d'Auverquerque*, decamped, with the whole Army, and advanced in eight Columns, under the Covert of a great Fog.

A LITTLE after Eight a Clock in the Morning, the advanced Guard of the *Confederates*, which consisted of six hundred Horse, and had been sent, with all the Quarter-Masters of the Army, to view the Ground, arrived a-breast of *Aerdop*, from whence they perceived, that the Enemy were in Motion, and march'd in the Plain of Mount St. *Andre*, extending themselves as far as the Tomb of *Hottomont*, towards the *Mehaigne*. Hereupon they halted, and sent Intelligence to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monsieur de *Auverquerque*, who being advanced about Ten, to view the Enemy, could not at first judge, whether those Squadrons they saw were only to cover their March, or whether they were the *Van* of the Enemy, who were coming to offer them Battle. Preparations of the Allies for an Engagement.

HIS Grace, therefore, gave Orders to the Horse to hasten their March, resolving, if they were only covering Squadrons, to attack them with his Cavalry alone. But the Fog being dispersed, soon after, and the Army then in full View of the Enemy, the Duke found all their Forces approach, with an apparent Resolution to engage him, upon which he made all the necessary Dispositions to receive them.

THE Enemy seeing the *Confederates* so near them, possessed themselves of a very strong Camp; placing their *Right* near the Tomb of *Hottomont*, against the *Mehaigne*, and their *Left* at *Anderkirk*, or *Autreglise*; they also posted Abundance of their Infantry in the Villages of *Autreglise*, *Offuz*, and *Ramillies*, which last was near their *Centre*: Besides this, they placed five Battalions, near the Hedges of the Village of *Franquenies*, on the *Mehaigne*; where, besides the Number of the Horse, belonging to that Wing, the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered the *Danish* Squadrons, being twenty-one in Number, to be posted; rightly judging, by the Situation of the Ground, that the Stress of the Action would be on that Side. All Things being thus disposed, it was resolved to attack the Village of *Ramillies*, which was the Enemy's principal Post; and wherein they had placed above twenty Battalions, as has been observed above; who had intrenched themselves, with a Battery of about twelve Pieces of treble barrell'd Cannon. From thence to *Autreglise*, they had formed a Line of Foot, along the *Gheete*, with a Line of Horse behind them. In order to this Attack, twenty Pieces of Cannon, twenty-four Pounders, were brought up, with some *Hawbitzers*; and twelve Battalions, who were to be supported by the whole Line, were ordered to make the first Onset, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Schultz*.

ABOUT half an Hour past One, the Artillery of the *Confederates* began to play; and was immediately answered by the Enemy's Cannon; and both continued firing, with considerable Execution. Whilst the Duke of *Marlborough* was at the Head of the Lines, to give the necessary Orders everywhere, the Veldt-Marshal *d'Auverquerque* went to the *Left*; where perceiving that the Enemy's Foot, posted in the Hedges of *Franquenies*, galled the Horse of that Wing, he commanded four Battalions, with two Pieces of Cannon, under Colonel *Wentmuller*, to dislodge them from thence; which they performed with great Vigour, and Resolution. Hereupon, the Enemy detached two Battalions of Foot, and fourteen Squadrons of Dragoons dismounted, to recover that important Post; but Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* ordered, at the same Time, the whole Wing of the *Dutch* Horse to attack the Enemy; which not only prevented their Design, but put those Dragoons into such Disorder, that they were not able either to reach the Village, or get back to their Horses, which they had left a good Way behind the Tomb of *Hottomont*; and so were most of them cut in Pieces, or taken Prisoners. The Battle begins.

Fine Conduct of the Duke of Marlborough.

THE *Dutch* Cavalry charged with Abundance of Bravery, Sword in Hand, and soon after their engaging were sustained by the *Danish* Squadrons; but being to encounter with the *French* King's Household; viz. the *Mousquetaires*, *Gendarmes*, *Gardes de Corps*, *Horse-Grenadiers*, and other choice Troops, which were on the Enemy's *Right*, the Conflict was obstinate, and the Success doubtful, for above an Hour. The *Danish* Horse, who fought on the *Left* of all, behaved themselves with such Gallantry, that they forced the Enemy to give Ground, and broke several of their Squadrons; but at the same Time, the *French* had almost an equal Advantage against the *Dutch* Horse on the *Right* of the *Left* Wing, whom they put into great Confusion. In order to remedy this, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was advanced that Way, sent for twenty Squadrons of Horse from the *Right* Wing, where they could not engage the Enemy's *Left*, by Reason of a Morass that parted them; and with these he reinforced his *Left*, adding to them his *Corps de Reserve*.

THE *French* Writers, who have given a Description of this Battle, allow of this as a very prudent Piece of Conduct in the Duke of *Marlborough*; but to cover the Disgrace of their Favourite Troops, they pretend his Grace sent for fifty Squadrons from the *Right*, and made four Lines of them, besides a Column composed of his *Corps de Reserve*. "Thus (says F. Daniel) the whole Weight of the Battle fell upon the *Right* Wing of the *French* Army, where the Troops of his Majesty's Household were posted. This Body (continues he) which had hitherto been invincible, (he forgets *Hochstet*) entered the Enemy's Troops, and overthrew the three first Lines; but finding a fourth, besides the Column above-mentioned, which was moving to fall upon them in the Flank, they were obliged to give Way." Just after the same Manner argues the Marquis de *Quincy*.

The Duke of Marlborough twice in great Danger.

WHILST those Troops were advancing from the *Right*, the Duke of *Marlborough* rallied some of the broken Squadrons, and gave his Orders for others to charge. Here his Grace was in extreme Danger; for being singled out by several of the most resolute of the Enemy, and having the Misfortune to fall from his Horse, he must either have been killed or taken Prisoner, if some of the *Confederate* Foot, who were near at Hand, had not come very seasonably to his Assistance. After this, his Grace had another narrow Escape; a Cannon Ball having taken off the Head of Colonel *Bringfield*, his Grace's Gentleman of the Horse, as he was holding the Stirrup for the Duke to remount.

THE twenty Squadrons, however, which his Grace had sent for from the *Right*, to re-inforce the *Left*, had but a small Share in the Defeat of the Enemy's *Right*: For by that Time they were come up, the *Dutch* and *Danes* having charged them both in *Front* and *Flank*, had almost compleated that signal Piece of Service, and cut in Pieces best Part of the *French* King's Household; insomuch that they could never be fully recruited, during the Remainder of the War. In the mean Time, General *Schultz*, with the twelve Battalions under him, made a vigorous Attack upon the Village of *Ramillies*; the Enemy having the Advantage of the Ground, defended themselves with great Resolution and Obstinacy; till seeing the whole Line of the *Confederate* Infantry in Motion to support General *Schultz*, and the *Dutch* and *Danish* Horse advancing to surround them, they bethought themselves of making their Retreat: But they found it was too late; for they were intercepted by the victorious Horse, and most of them either killed or taken Prisoners.

The Enemy fly on all Sides.

THE Rest of the Enemy's Foot endeavoured, likewise, to make their Escape; which they did in better Order, being favoured by the Horse of their *Left* Wing, who being covered by a Rivulet and a Morass, had not yet been attacked, and formed themselves in three Lines between *Offuz* and *Autreglise*. But the *English* Horse having found the Means to pass the Rivulet, charged the Enemy with such unparalleled Briskness and Bravery, that they entirely abandoned their Foot; and our Dragoons pushing into the Village of *Autreglise*, made a terrible Slaughter of them. The Rest of the Enemy, who were at the same Time attacked by the *English* and *Dutch* Foot,

Foot, with equal Resolution, gave Way on all Sides. Their Horse, however, rallied again, in the Plains, to cover the disorderly Retreat of their Infantry, but they were so closely pursued by the *Confederate* Cavalry, that they were forced to divide themselves into three small Bodies, in order to fly the better three different Ways. Those that fled to the *Left* were pursued by the *Dutch*, and *Danes*, who made a great Slaughter amongst them, and took Abundance of them Prisoners: And those who ran to the *Right* were chased by the Regiments of *Lumley*, *Hay*, and *Ross*. The two last fell in with the Regiment *du Roy*, and having killed many of them, the Rest threw down their Arms, and begged Quarter, which was generously granted them. Upon this, they delivered their Arms and Colours to the Lord *John Hay's* Dragoons; but when the Dragoons faced about, in order to pursue the Remainder of the Enemy, they treacherously attempted to take up their Arms again; wherein, however, they were prevented, and paid dearly for their Perfidy.

THE foremost Regiments of the *English* Horse, which pursued the Enemy's *Centre*, were that of General *Wood*, commanded by himself, and *Wyndham's* Carabineers, headed by Major *Petry*. When they came upon the rising Ground, they discovered seven Squadrons of the *Spanish*, and *Bavarian* Guards, amongst which was the *Electtor* himself, and the Marshal *de Villeroy*, who hoped, with these few choice Troops, to make good their Retreat, and save their Cannon, which was marching in a Line before them. Hereupon, General *Wood* galloped with his own Regiment upon the Enemy's *Left*, and charged them so vigorously, that he broke them all to Pieces, killing Numbers of them, and making a great many Prisoners; amongst whom were two Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major, four Captains, and several Subalterns. He also took the Standard of the *Electtor's* Guards, two of his Trumpets, and killed his Kettle-Drummer: The *Electtor* himself, and the Marshal *de Villeroy* escaping but very narrowly. Major *Petry*, at the Head of *Wyndham's* Carabineers, fell upon the Enemy with equal Briskness and Resolution; put many of them to the Sword, and took several Prisoners; particularly *Monsieur de la Guertiere*, Major of the *Spanish* Guards, and *Monsieur de Bruan*, Cornet of the same; besides four Officers, and forty-six private Men, of the Royal Bombardiers, with their Colours. The *English* Horse and Dragoons followed the Pursuit, through and by *Judoigne*, till Two of the Clock in the Morning, as far as *Meldert*, which was five Leagues from the Place where the Action happened and two from *Louvain*.

The *Confederates* gain a compleat Victory.

DURING this Retreat, a Misfortune happened to the Enemy, which contributed not a little to compleat the Victory: Several Waggon's of their *Van Guard* breaking down, stopped up the Way, so that their Baggage and Artillery, which followed, could not pass; neither could their Troops file off in good Order: Wherefore, perceiving that the *Confederate* Horse, having got Intelligence of this Accident, pursued them close, they threw down their Arms that they might escape with the greater Ease; and retreated, without any Order, and in the greatest Confusion. Here it was that the most Prisoners were taken; for little or no Quarter was given during the Action, the *Confederate* Horse having been highly provoked, by the idle *Gasconades* of the *French Mousquetaires*, and *Gens d'Armes*, of which they were very full when they came to the Attack, but paid dearly for them in the End. In short, never was Victory more compleat; the *Confederates* making themselves Masters of all the Enemy's Cannon, excepting two or three, to the Number of about fifty Pieces, with most of their Baggage, about one hundred and twenty Colours or Standards, and several Pair of Kettle-Drums.

The *French* Household pay dearly for their *Gasconades*.

THE Enemy's Loss, according to the most general Computation, amounted to eight thousand slain, and amongst them Prince *Maximilian*, and Prince *Montbason*; and about six thousand private Soldiers, with near six hundred Officers taken Prisoners: This, with their Deserters and wounded, made their Loss not less than twenty thousand Men. According to some Accounts the Number of Deserters was so great, that scarce half of their Troops ever returned to the Colours. The Persons of Note among the Prisoners

soners were Messieurs *Palavicini*, and *Meziere*, Major-Generals; the Marquis *de Bar*, Brigadier-General of Horse; the Marquis *de Nonan*, Brigadier-General of Foot; the Marquis *de la Baume*, Son to the Marthal *de Tallard*; Monsieur *de Montmorency*, Nephew to the late Duke of *Luxembourg*, a Nephew of the Lord *Clare's*, and divers others.

The Infincerity and Partiality of the French Accounts of this Action.

HAVING giving the most circumstantial Account we have been able to get of this remarkable Action, we shall now add a Word or two of what the *French* said to lessen their Misfortune. Their Terror and Amazement was undoubtedly very great; however, they put the best Face upon it they could, and endeavoured, at first, to conceal their Loss, by giving only a very slight and general Account of the Battle. One of their Relations says no more than that, "On the Twenty-third the King's Army advanced from *Gossencourt* to the *Mehaigne*, and was attacked by the *Confederate* Army. That the *Confederates* were possessed of several Posts, out of which they were driven by the *French* Foot, who fought the Enemy's Infantry, for about an Hour and a half, with Advantage, at the Villages of *Ramilles*, and *Jandrenouille*; so that, for a long Time, there was Room to hope the Victory would have been theirs; but that whilst most of the Troops were engaged in the *Centre*, one of the Enemy's Battalions attacked and forced the Village of *Tavieres*. That their Horse attacked the *French* Cavalry on the *Right*, who not sustaining their Efforts with the like Vigour, gave the *Confederates* such Advantage as obliged their Army to retire, after a pretty equal Loss on both Sides: That the Retreat was made, at first, in good Order; but the difficult Ways occasioning a Confusion, some Troops betook themselves to Flight, which was the Cause of farther Loss, and obliged their Army to abandon Part of their Cannon, with several Waggon.

IN other Accounts the Readers are amused with pompous Descriptions of the superior Valour of their Troops; tho' in the very same Periods they are obliged to allow they were beaten. Let us mention only a *Gasconade* or two from the *Mercure Galant* of that Month: "The Duke of *Marlborough* (says this egregious Romancer) having seen with what Valour the *French* had fought, could not forbear saying; That *with thirty thousand such Men, he could go to the End of the World.*" What then could he do with those Troops who beat and triumphed over these terrible Fellows? In another Place, speaking of the Troops of the King's Household, he makes our brave General own; "That they were more than Men, and, that he knew so well what they were capable of doing, that he judged it proper to order six to one to oppose them." The *Paris Gazetteer*, however, tho' not the most modest of News Writers, was obliged to confess, that the Troops of the Household did not behave themselves very well: "The Cavalry on the *Right*, says he, where the Troops of the King's Household were posted, did not withstand the Enemy's Attacks with the same Vigour as the Rest."

THE Marquis *de Quincy*, likewise, an Author of somewhat more Credit, and Reputation, tho' not the most impartial neither, runs into the same *Rhodomontades* with Regard to the more than human Courage of the Troops of the King's Household, against whom he affirms the Duke of *Marlborough* opposed six to one. If there had been any Truth in this Assertion, the Duke must have weakened some Part of his Army for that Purpose, why then did not the Enemy take that Advantage, and fall upon the weakened Part? Wherefore, to come off, he pretends that a too great Dependance on those Troops, brought this Misfortune on the whole Army.

The just Praises of the Generals & other Officers.

THIS compleat and memorable Victory, next to the Blessing of Heaven, which during the whole Course of the War, seemed visibly to assert the Justice of the *Confederate* Cause, was chiefly owing to the Courage, Prudence, Vigilance, and Experience of the Head Commander, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was personally where-ever the Action was hottest, and gave his Orders, with wonderful Sedateness and Presence of Mind. His very Enemies were obliged to acknowledge that his Conduct and Bravery shined

shined in the most conspicuous Manner on this Great Day. The second Honours thereof were undoubtedly due to Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, Veldt-Marshal of the *Dutch* Troops, who behaved with all the Valour, Conduct, and Vigour, that became a great and experienced General. The other Leaders, likewise, distinguished themselves, and amongst the rest, none more than the Duke of *Argyle*, who exposed himself to the greatest Danger, and received several slight Wounds; nor were the inferior Officers less worthy of Commendation, every one behaving, in their respective Stations, as became Men, who were resolved either to conquer or to die.

ALL the Troops, that engaged, fought likewise with the greatest Resolution and Bravery, like Men who were firmly bent upon maintaining the Reputation they had justly acquired at *Schellenberg*, and *Hochstet*. Each of them had their Share in this Glorious Victory, tho' in a different Manner. It must be acknowledged, to the eternal Glory of the *Dutch*, both Horse and Foot, that they bore almost the whole Brunt of the Fight, having had to do with the *French King's Household*, and other choice Troops, which composed the Enemy's *Right Wing*. The *Danish* Horse were also a great Weight to incline the Victory to the Side of the *Confederates*; and the *English* Cavalry had the Honour to compleat it, by having the greatest Hand in the Pursuit, as some of their Regiments of Foot had in the Engagement. Amongst the Rest, Colonel *Charles Churchill*, who commanded General *Churchill's* Regiment, signalized himself, by driving with his Battalion, supported by the Lord *Mordaunt's* Regiment, three *French* Regiments into the Morass, where most of them were either destroyed, or taken Prisoners.

THE Honour gained this Day by the *Confederates* was so much the greater as the *Electo*r of *Bavaria* had been heard to say, the *French* Army was the best he had ever beheld; and as they lost not only their Camp, Baggage, and Artillery, but all that they had left in *Judoigne*: To which we may add, that this Victory decided the Fate of the *Low-Countries*, as the Battle of *Hochstet* did that of *Bavaria*.

ON Account of this Battle, a large Medallion was struck in *Holland*, on the Face whereof two Nymphs shaking Hands, and designed for *Great-Britain* and *Holland*, were represented. Behind *Great-Britain* was a Column, bearing a *Busto* of the Duke of *Marlborough*, with his Name on the Pedestal, and an *Unicorn* lying at the Foot of it. Behind *Holland* is another Column, supporting a *Busto* of the Veldt-Marshal *d'Auverquerque*, with his Name on the Pedestal, and the *Bavarian Lion* at the Foot of it, and round the Medal was this Inscription.

Hoc Præsento Patriam servo. Hoc Duce Regem firmo. Intaminatis fulgeant Honoribus.

Under this Commander I defend my Country. Under this Leader I support the King, (Meaning *Charles III.*, the present Emperor) may the Lustre of their Glory never fade.

In the *Exergue*, was,

Concordia Angliæ, & Bataviæ, Brabantia & Flandria Legitimo Domino Restituta.

By the Union of Great Britain and Holland, Flanders and Brabant are restored to their Rightful Lord.

ON the Reverse was a Plan of the Battle of *Ramillies*, with that Village in View. On the Front lye great Numbers of the Enemy dead, and a large Quantity of their Arms left for a Spoil to the *Allies*; with the following Inscription round it:

De Male Quasitis non gaudet tertius Hæres, Maii XXIII.

Possessions ill-begotten never descend to the third Heir. May 23.

In the *Exergue* is the following Inscription.

Gallis, Bavaris, & Hispanis, *apud* Ramelium, *uno Prælio vel captis, vel deletis, vel Fugatis*, 1706.

The French, the Bavarians, and Spaniards, either taken, destroyed, or put to Flight in the single Battle of Ramillies, 1706.

THERE likewise appeared, at the same Time, a Medal of a smaller Size, on the Face of which is represented a *Busto* of her Majesty, with her usual Title. And on the *Reverse*, two Figures of *Fame* flying, sounding each a Trumpet, and holding between them a Plan of the Battle of *Ramillies*, with a Map of the Provinces of *Flanders* and *Brabant*; the Recovery of which was the Consequence of this Battle, with the following Inscription over them.

Gallis ad Ramelies *Victis*, 12 Maii, MDCCVI.

The French vanquished at Ramillies, May 12, 1706.

In the *Exergue* is the following Inscription.

Flandria & Brabantia *Receptis*. Flanders and Brabant recovered.

BUT the most remarkable Medal of all was struck at *Utrecht*, and is as follows.

THE Face represents a Man in Armour, fallen on the Ground, with his Sword and Shield dropped, and holding up his Right-Hand in a suppliant Posture, as if to beg Mercy; whilst *Pallas* is standing over him, with her Left-Hand upon his Shoulder, keeping him down, and her Right held up, with a Palm-Branch in it, in Token of *Victory*. Over the armed Man are these Words: *Ludovicus Magnus*; (Lewis the Great) and over *Pallas*; *Anna Major*; (Greater Anne.)

ON the *Reverse* is the Story of *Abimelech's* being killed in attacking the Tower of *Thebez*, as it is related in the ninth Chapter of *Judges*. It represents a Tower attacked, which the Assailants are endeavouring to set on Fire in one Part, whilst, in another, they assault it with missive Weapons, and are opposed from the Battlements by the Defendants. Amongst these is a Woman, with her Hands stretched out over the Wall, as in the Action of having just thrown down a Stone, which lighting on *Abimelech*, who is near the Gate of the Tower, beats him to the Ground, upon which he is turning towards his Armour-Bearer, who stands near him, and above are these Words;

Percute Me, ne dicatur quod a Fæmina Interfectus Sim. Jud. Cap. 9.

Thrust me throw, that it be not said, I was slain by a Woman.

On the Edge of the Medal are these Words;

Dominus tradidit eum in Manus Fæminæ. Jud. Cap. 16.

The Lord has delivered him into the Hands of a Woman.

SEVERAL other mixed Medals were struck at the same Time, whereon Mention was made of this compleat Victory.

The Precipitate Flight of the Elector of Bavaria.

THE *Elect*or of *Bavaria*, and the Marshal de *Villeroy*, with the greatest Part of the broken Remains of their Army, continued their precipitate Flight 'till they were got to *Louvain*, where having held a Sort of a tumultuous Council of War, by Torch-light, in the Market-Place, they resolved to abandon that Town, and to retire towards *Brussels*. This was immediately put in Practice; but the *Elect*or of *Bavaria* thought himself in so little Safety there, that he spent the whole Night in causing his Papers, Plate, Jewels, and most valuable Furniture to be packed up, and sent away for *Ghent*, whither he himself followed, with all imaginable Precipitation. On the other Hand, the Victorious *Confederates*, having pursued the Runaways 'till Two in the Morning, rested a little near *Meldert*, and at Break of Day the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered the Army to incamp at *Bevechies* for the Refreshment of the Troops. In the mean Time, his Grace disposed all

all Things for their March, early next Morning, in order to force the Passage of the *Deyle*; but he received Advice, in the Night, that the Enemy had quitted their Camp, and abandoned *Louvain*. Hereupon Bridges were laid over that River, and a Detachment of five hundred Men were sent to take Possession of that Town, whilst the whole Army passed the River the next Day, and pitched their Camp at *Bethlem*.

The Confederates possess themselves of *Louvain*.

A LATE Author, speaking of this Battle, says the Duke of *Marlborough* told him; "The *French* Army looked the best of any he had ever seen, but " that their Officers did not do their Parts, nor shew the Courage, that had " appeared amongst them upon other Occasions." But, on the other Hand, it was certainly a great Error in them, to place so entire a Dependence on the Troops of the King's Household, as was, in a great Measure, their Ruin: And this is owned by their own Historians, particularly the *Marquis de Quincy*, as has been observed before. For it is certain, had they been as careful in supporting them, with a Reinforcement of Horse from the *Left*, which was, in the mean Time idle, as the Duke of *Marlborough* was in sustaining his Cavalry who attacked them, by a Supply of fresh Troops from the *Right*, the Victory would, in all Probability, have been more doubtful, or at least the *Allies* must have bought it at a dearer Rate. Thus the high Opinion the *French* Officers had conceived of the Valour and Conduct of these Troops, turned to their own Disadvantage. Besides, this Opinion seems to have been very rashly formed, since it is certain, that in the Judgment of the *French* Officers themselves, those very Troops did not behave the best in the World at the Battle of *Hochstet*; wherefore they had no manner of Reason to have imagined them invincible at this Time; and accordingly they found themselves very much deceived to their Cost.

THE Loss of the *Confederates*, in so bloody and obstinate an Engagement, could not be otherwise than considerable; it did not, however, much exceed one thousand killed, and about double that Number wounded, most of them in the *Dutch* Service. Amongst the Slain were reckoned, Prince *Lewis of Hesse-Cassel*, a Colonel of Foot; Colonel *Van Driebergen*; Colonel *Leerse*; Colonel *Gammel*; Colonel *Van Schoonheyde*; Colonel *Brouck*; Colonel *Bortwich*; Colonel *Hirsel*; Colonel *Murray*, junior; Colonel *Bitberg*; Colonel *Fabrice*; Lieutenant-Colonel *Baker*; Major *Boncoeur*; Major *Roer*; Major *Noorman*; Count *Van Warfuzee*, a Major; Messieurs *Bentingh*, *Piper*, *Smirfer*, *Tullekins*, and *Strater*, Captains of Horse; Messieurs *Schimmelpenigh*, *Beckman*, *d'Ozallier*, and *Clerc*, Captains of Foot; Monsieur *Winterkamp*, a Cornet; Messieurs *Roer*, and *Croonbreecker*, Ensigns; and Adjutant *Piper*. Amongst the Wounded were reckoned, Colonel *La Rocque Servier*; Major Count *Vander-Nat*; Major *St. Pol*, who was also taken Prisoner; Major *Larny*, mortally wounded; Major *Cunningham*; Monsieur *Van Berghem*, Captain of Horse; and Monsieur *Sutherland*, Captain of Foot. Colonel *St. Graevenmoer* was taken Prisoner, but came back upon his *Parole*. Monsieur *de Auverquerque*, who pursued the flying Enemy 'till One the next Morning, had like to have been stabbed by a bale *Bavarian* Captain, to whom he had generously given Quarter, and suffered him to keep his Sword; but the Villain was prevented by one *Violette*, a *Frenchman*, Groom to that General, who shot the *Bavarian* dead on the Spot.

HAVING thus given an exact Account of this Glorious Action, we shall now add some Letters and Curious Pieces, which relate some Circumstances omitted therein, and will, we flatter ourselves, not be unacceptable to our Readers; after which we shall proceed to the Consequences of this Victory, which proved more auspicious, than the most sanguine Hopes could have suggested.

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough to the States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

" MONSIEUR, the Veldt-Marshal *d'Auverquerque*, having sent Monsieur *de Wassenaer*, to inform your High Mightinesses of the Victory, which GOD

Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, to the States

" was

“ was graciously pleased to grant us over the Enemy on *Sunday* last, I deferred my Congratulations 'till To-Day, that I might be able, at the same Time, to acquaint your *High Mightinesses* with the Success of our Design to pass the *Deyle*, which we had resolved to attempt this Morning. But the Enemy have thought fit to spare us that Trouble, having left us an open Field, by their Retreat towards *Brussels*; so that I have the Honour to write this Letter to your *High Mightinesses*, with double Joy, from *Louvain*, where I had long wished to be, for the Good of the Common Cause. 'Tis certain, that all the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, have done all that was possible for Men to perform, on that *Glorious Day*; and their Conduct and Bravery cannot be sufficiently praised. I make no manner of Doubt, but that *Messieurs*, the Deputies, and *Monsieur d' Auverquerque*, have done Justice to your own Troops, and that your *High Mightinesses* will seek all Occasions to acknowledge and reward the Deserts of so many brave Men. I have made choice of Colonel *Chandos*, to bring this agreeable News to your *High Mightinesses*, both by Reason of his Merit in the last Campaign, and of his Service in this. He will acquaint your *High Mightinesses* with the Particulars of all that has passed, and the present Posture of the Enemy, whom we are resolved to pursue. It shall always be my greatest Delight to shew to your *High Mightinesses* my inviolable Adherence to your Interest, and that I am,

Louvain, May
25, 1706.

With the greatest Respect,

Your High Mightinesses, &c.

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

Remarks upon Part of this Letter.

OUR Readers may remember, that in our Account of the Transactions of the Campaign of Seventeen hundred and three, we inserted, amongst other Things, the Reasons alledged by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and divers other Generals, in a Council of War held that Year, on the Twenty-fourth of *August*, why they were for forcing the *French* Lines, with the Arguments urged by the *Dutch* Generals and Deputies for not attempting them. The Duke's Allegations were:

“ IF we attempt their Lines, should the Enemy pretend to defend them, we may with the Assistance of the *Almighty*, hope to gain a compleat Victory, the Consequences of which may be of more Importance than can be foreseen; and should they think best to retire, there is Ground to hope we might push forwards very successfully, and draw mighty Advantages from thence.

IN answer to this, the Objections of the *Dutch* Deputies and Generals were:

“ SUPPOSING the Lines forced, it is to be considered what Advantage will come of it, and whether we shall then be able to penetrate into the Country, and to march to *Tirlemont*, and *Louvain*. What gives Ground to apprehend we shall not, is, that the Enemy, a little within their Lines, have Posts to retire to, that are yet more defensible than their Lines; for Instance, that of *Ramillies*; where their Right being extended to the *Me-haigne*, near *Taviers*, and their Left towards *Ramillies*, and *Autreglise*, they will have a narrow Aperture of but twelve hundred Paces to defend.”

Now upon that very Spot were the Enemy fought and beaten at this Time. The great Share the *Dutch* had in gaining this Victory, made, however, some Amends, for their being so very much out in their Judgment in the Year 1703; and the Consequences thereof, which our Readers will soon see, are a shining Proof of the Duke's excellent Judgment, and Foresight. Wherefore his Grace had some Reason to value himself, and remind the States General (as he does in the above cited Letter) that he was, at length arrived, where he had long wished to be for the Good of the Common Cause.

The

*The Veldt-Marshal d'Auverquerque's Letter to the States.**High and Mighty Lords,*

“ It has pleased God Almighty to grant to the Arms of the States, and Letter from
 those of the *High Allies*, on the Twenty-third of this Month, being *Whit-* M. d'Auver-
 “ *sunday*, a compleat Victory over our Enemies, for which Blessings we querque, to
 “ ought to return Him our Praise and Acknowledgments. I do myself the the States
 “ Honour to congratulate your *High Mightinesses* thereupon, and to cause General.
 “ an Account of the Particulars of that Action to be laid before you, by
 “ my Adjutant, Monsieur de *Wassenaer*: We shall use all possible Diligence
 “ to improve this Advantage, by pursuing the Enemy with Vigour. We
 “ passed the *Deyle* this Morning, and are come to encamp near *Tor-Banch*,
 “ having *Louvain* behind us. The Enemy retired upon our Approach, and
 “ are encamped at present, beyond the Canal, near *Grimbergen*. I must do
 “ that Justice to the Bravery of your Troops, to assure your *High Mighti-*
 “ *nesses*, that they had a very considerable Share in the Victory. The *Eng-*
 “ *lish*, and Auxiliary Troops have also maintained their Honour, and gained
 “ no less Reputation. My Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, according to his usual
 “ and laudable Custom, has performed all that could be expected from a great
 “ Captain. The Enemy have actually suffered a great Loss; but I cannot
 “ yet acquaint your *High Mightinesses* with the exact Number of their Slain.
 “ They could only save two or three Pieces of their Cannon; the Rest, to
 “ the Number of Fifty, having fallen into our Hands. We have, likewise,
 “ taken seventy Standards, and Colours, with two hundred Officers, reckon-
 “ ing those of Note, and Subalterns, besides what have fallen into the Hands
 “ of the *English*. I have given Leave to many of my Prisoners to go home,
 “ upon their *Parole*, for three Months; some of them being much wounded;
 “ and others having been stripped of their Cloaths by the Fortune of War.
 “ The Number of private Soldiers taken Prisoners, amounts to three thou-
 “ sand, whom I have sent to *Maestricht*, by the Way of *Liege*, to be dis-
 “ persed in other Places; We have also lost several good Officers of Note
 “ on our Side; and amongst the rest, Prince *Lewis* of *Hesse-Cassel*, a Colonel
 “ of Foot. I shall order an exact List to be drawn out, of the Officers and
 “ Soldiers that have been either killed or wounded in this Action, which
 “ I shall do myself the Honour to transmit to your *High Mightinesses*.
 “ I hope, and pray, that God will continue his Blessing upon your Arms,
 “ and those of the *High Allies*, in order to attain the desired End. I am of
 “ Opinion, that this Army ought to be forthwith reinforced, as much as
 “ possible; both to maintain our Advantages, and push them on farther: In
 “ order to this, Troops must be drawn out of the Garrisons; since they are
 “ sufficiently out of Danger. The Enemy will certainly do their utmost to
 “ make themselves stronger here, and the Marshal *de Marsin* is to join them,
 “ in a Day or two, with a great Detachment.

From the Camp near Louvain,
 May the 26th, 1706.

I remain, with much Respect, &c.
 Signed,
 Auverquerque.

Extract of a Letter, from Lieutenant-General Wood, to a Noble Friend.

“ ONE of the Lieutenant-Colonels, who was much wounded, remem-
 “ bering me ever since the last War, called out to me to save his Life,
 “ which I did: The other Lieutenant-Colonel came also to me, and yielded
 “ himself a Prisoner. Both these assured me, the Day after the Battle, that
 “ the *Electer* himself, and the Marshal *de Villeroy* were in the Crowd, and
 “ not ten Yards from me, when they two called out to me for Quarter,
 “ and that they narrowly escaped: Which had I been so fortunate to have
 “ known, I should have strained *Carolianus*, on whom I rode all the Day
 “ of Battle, to have made them Prisoners.”

Extract of a
 Letter from
 Gen. Wood
 to a Friend.

The Answer of their High Mightinesses to the Duke of Marlborough's Letter.

S I R,

“ THE News brought, the Day before Yesterday, by Adjutant-General
 “ *de Wasseaer*, of the great and signal Victory, which the Army of the
 “ Allies, under your prudent and brave Conduct, has gained, by the Bless-
 “ ing of God, over that of the Enemy, has filled our Hearts, and those of
 “ all the good Subjects of our Commonwealth, with unspeakable Joy; which
 “ is now redoubled, by the Confirmation thereof in your Excellency's Let-
 “ ter, of the Twenty-fifth Instant, delivered to us by Colonel *Chandos*, who
 “ acquaints us, at the same Time, with your glorious Entry into *Louvain*,
 “ from whence we have long as much wished to hear from you, as your
 “ Excellency has desired to be there, for the Good of the *Common Cause*.
 “ In Return, we congratulate your Excellency on the happy Success of this
 “ great and glorious Action; a Success chiefly owing, next to the *Divine*
 “ Blessing, to your Conduct and Valour, which will render your Glory im-
 “ mortal. We receive a particular Satisfaction from the Testimony you
 “ have given of the Courage and Bravery of our Troops; for tho' we never
 “ doubted but they would follow the Steps of so great a Captain as your
 “ Excellency is, yet this Testimony is extremely advantageous to them, and
 “ acceptable to us. We will not forget the Services they have performed on this
 “ great Occasion. We pray God to bless more and more all your Designs
 “ and Enterprizes: And since your Glory, after the Battles of *Schellemburg*,
 “ *Hochstet*, and *Ramillies*, can receive no Addition, by the Greatness of your
 “ Victories, we wish it may by their Number. We desire you to believe,
 “ that the Esteem we have for your Excellency's Person, and uncommon
 “ Merit, cannot be greater. We are,

Your Excellency's most affectionate to serve You:

At the Hague,
 May 27, 1706.

The STATES GENERAL of the
 United Provinces of the Low-Countries;
G. de Suyt de Scrofskerke,
 By their Command,
F. Fagel.

THE foregoing Letter, (which for that Reason we have inserted) does the greatest Honour imaginable to our *English Hero*, and will be a lasting Testimony of his consummate Abilities in the Art of War, especially as it was written by Order of that august and wise Assembly, who are very seldom known to be out in their Judgment. We shall now give our Readers the *Elector of Bavaria's* Letter to the *French King*, by which they may see what a deep Impression, the Loss of this Battle made upon the Mind, even of that brave Prince, and great General.

S I R,

Letter from
 the *Elector* of
Bavaria to
 the *French*
 King.

“ IF the Issue of the Battle of *Ramillies* had answered our Hopes, and
 “ Expectations, it would not have been the Loss, but the Gain of that
 “ Day, with which I should have acquainted your Majesty. There is no
 “ Fault to be imputed to the Generals who commanded, nor to the Troops
 “ who fought, but to a Fatality without Example. I have a Heart so full
 “ of this Misfortune, that I cannot express to your Majesty the Burthen
 “ under which I labour. The Loss, Sir, of the Battle of *Ramillies*, which
 “ has been as fatal as that of *Hochstet*, convinces me that it is not the Num-
 “ ber of an Army, nor the advantageous Situation of a Camp, nor the
 “ Courage of the Soldiers, that give the Victory, but God alone. When
 “ I seriously consider all that has passed in this great Action, (where your
 “ Majesty's Household, and my *Cuirassiers* broke the Enemy's Left no less
 “ than three Times) I must confess I do not comprehend the Art of War.
 “ The only Consolation that remains, Sir, in my Misfortunes, is, that I
 “ have done nothing contrary to your Orders, which the Marshal *de Villeroy*
 “ cannot

" cannot but acknowledge, as well as all the Officers of the Army, who
 " have seen me expose myself as much as the meanest Soldier; and if the
 " Peril of my Life would have purchased a Victory, I assure you, it would
 " not have been my Fault, that your Majesty's Arms have not been trium-
 " phant: But the Evil has befallen us, and what remains is, to seek the
 " Means of remedying it. In all this *Chaos* of Confusion, I wait your Ma-
 " jesty's Orders, and am, Sir,

Near Louvain,

Your Majesty's, &c.

May 23, 1706.

The Elector of Bavaria.

AFTER the Battle of *Ramillies*, an almost general Revolution followed, The happy
 throughout the *Spanish Netherlands*; and the *Allies* were blessed with one con- and unexpect-
 tinued Chain of Conquests. The Inhabitants of those Provinces, weary of ed Confe-
 the *French* Government, received the *Confederate* Generals every-where as quences of
 their Deliverers, who had redeemed them from Slavery, and restored them the Battle of
 to their former Liberty. *Ramillies*.

THE *French* having abandoned *Louvain*, as has been observed above, and
 being retired over the Canal of *Brussels*, the Duke of *Marlborough* pursued
 them, without Loss of Time, and having decamped from *Bethlem*, ad-
 vanced to *Digham* the Twenty-sixth of *May*, N. S. In this March, his Grace
 received the following Letter, from the Marquis de *Deynse*, Governor of
Brussels.

S I R,

Brussels, May 26, 1706.

" THE States of *Brabant*, and the Magistracy of *Brussels*, have taken the The Marqs.
 " Resolution to send Deputies to you: Accordingly, they have desired me, de Deynse's
 " Sir, to write to you, most humbly to beg you to send a Trumpeter, to Letter to the
 " conduct them in Safety, to the Place where you shall think fit to receive D. of Marl-
 " them. I have not the Honour to have any more to say to you, concern- borough.
 " ing my own particular Interests, and those of other Persons of Quality,
 " who seem resolved to stay here, if you approve thereof. I have the Ho-
 " nour to be, with Respect,

S I R,

Your most humble, and

most obedient Servant,

The Marquis de *Deynse*.

THE Duke, hereupon, sent Colonel *Panton*, one of his Adjutant-Gener- The Depu-
 als, with a Compliment to the Marquis, and the *States of Brabant*, as ties of Bra-
 also to let them know he should be glad to see them in the Afternoon. Ac- bant, &c.
 cording to this Invitation, they came to his Grace's Quarters, near *Digham*, D. of Marl-
 with two other Deputations; one from the Sovereign Council of *Brabant*, borough.
 and the other from the Burgo-Masters, and City of *Brussels*; who all ex-
 pressed, both their Satisfaction for their being delivered from the *French*
 Yoke, and their deep Sense of the Obligations they had to the Queen of
Great-Britain, and the *States General*. As soon as they were gone, his
 Grace, in Conjunction with the Field-Deputies of the *States*, concluded with
 his usual consummate Prudence, and refined Policy, on writing the follow-
 ing Letter to the States of *Brabant*; in order, not only to keep them in
 the same favourable Disposition of Mind, but to improve it, and incite them
 to declare immediately for King *Charles III*; before the Enemy had recover-
 ed from their Consternation, or could possibly make a Stand.

Gentlemen,

" GOD ALMIGHTY having blessed the Arms of the *Allies*, in Behalf of
 " his *Catholick* Majesty, King *Charles* the Third; and the Retreat of the
 " Army of *France*, having given us the Opportunity of approaching your
 " Capital, I come to assure you of the Intentions of the Queen, my Mistress,
 " as the Deputies do, on the Part of the *States General*, their Masters; and
 " in

The MILITARY HISTORY of the

“ in the first Place, to tell you, that her Majesty and their *High Mighti-*
 “ *nesses*, have sent us to maintain the just Rights, of his said *Catholick Ma-*
 “ *jefty*, *Charles* the Third, to the Kingdom of *Spain*, and all that depends
 “ thereon; and that her Majesty, the *Queen*, and their *High Mightinesses*,
 “ no ways doubt but that you, being likewise convinced of the lawful
 “ Sovereignty of his said Majesty, will with Pleasure embrace this Occa-
 “ sion, of submitting yourselves to his Obedience, as faithful Subjects. We
 “ can assure you, *Gentlemen*, at the same Time, on the Part of the *Queen*,
 “ and the *States*, that his *Catholick* Majesty, will maintain you, in the en-
 “ tire Enjoyment of all your antient Rights, and Privileges, both ecclesiastical
 “ and secular; that we will be very far from making any Innovation in
 “ what concerns Religion; and that his *Catholick* Majesty will cause those
 “ Concessions to be renewed, which are termed, *The joyful Entry of Bra-*
 “ *bant*, in the same Manner as they were granted, by his Predecessor, *Charles*
 “ the Second of *Glorious Memory*. As to ourselves, we assure you, that the
 “ Army shall be employed every-where for your Protection, in such a Man-
 “ ner as you shall desire it, and that we will most earnestly seek, on all
 “ Occasions, the Opportunity of shewing the Respect, and sincere Esteem,
 “ wherewith we have the Honour to be,

Gentlemen,

At the Camp of Beaulieu,
May 26, 1706.

Your most humble, and most obedient Servants,
The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.
Ferdinand Van Collen.
Sieur Gossinga.

Two other Letters, to the same Purpose, were also sent to the Sovereign Council of *Brabant*, and to the City of *Brussels*; all of which had the desired Effect: For the next Day, the three Deputations attended his Grace, and the *Dutch* Deputies, with three Letters; the one from the Chancellor, and Members of his Majesty's Sovereign Council, which was as follows:

Our LORDS,

Letter from
the Sovereign
Council of *Brabant*,
to the
Duke, & the
Field-Deputies
of the
States.

“ WE have, this Morning, received the Letter, which your Highness,
 “ and your Excellencies, were pleased to write to us from the Camp at
 “ *Beaulieu*, Yesterday; upon which we do ourselves the Honour to tell you,
 “ that we submit ourselves to the Obedience of his Majesty *Charles* the
 “ Third; and that we will, upon all Occasions, give him sincere Testimo-
 “ nies of the same Fidelity, as we have paid to his Majesty, *Charles* the Se-
 “ cond, of glorious Memory. We thank your Highness, and your Ex-
 “ cellencies, for the Assurances you give us, in the Name of her Majesty,
 “ the *Queen of Great-Britain*, and the *High and mighty Lords*, the *States*
 “ *General*; particularly that his Majesty, *Charles* the Third, will main-
 “ tain us in the Enjoyment of all our former Rights and Privileges, both
 “ ecclesiastical and secular: That no Attempt shall be made upon our Re-
 “ ligion; and that his Majesty will renew the Concessions called, *The joyful*
 “ *Entry*, in such Manner as the same was sworn by his late Majesty, *Charles*
 “ the Second. We send Deputies of our Body to make known these our
 “ Thoughts to your Highness, and your Excellencies, and to make our Ac-
 “ knowledgments for the Protection you have been pleased to promise us,
 “ upon all Occasions, and to assure you, that we are, with great Respect,

Our LORDS,

Brussels, May
27, 1706.

Ordered in Brabant.

Your Highness's and your Excellencies,
most humble and most obedient Servants,
The Chancellor and Members of
his Majesty's Sovereign Council.
J. Gilson.

THE

THE second Letter was from the Members of the three Estates of *Brabant*, and was much to the same Purpose, *mutatis mutandis*; as was the Third from the Burgo-Masters, Sheriffs, and Council of the City of *Brussels*; wherefore, to avoid Repetition, as much as possible, we shall not trouble our Readers with the Copies of them: But, besides the Contents of these Letters, each respective Deputation repeated the great Sense they had of her Majesty's Goodness, in relieving them from the Oppression of the *French* Government.

THE Submission of *Brussels*, which had afterwards so great an Influence on the other Towns in *Brabant*, and *Flanders*, being one of the most curious Points of the History of this Campaign, we shall subjoin here the following memorable Letter, from the Field-Deputies of the *States*, to their *High Mightinesses*, on that Subject; since there cannot be a greater Testimony, or more lasting Monument, of the Prudence and Dexterity, with which his Grace, the Duke of *Marlborough*, in Conjunction with them, proceeded in an Affair of so nice a Nature. Besides we shall here meet with some farther curious Circumstances, relating not only to this Point, but to the Battle, of which this was the happy Consequence; we are also informed therein, what they thought, farther, might be expected from this glorious Beginning of the Campaign.

The D. of
Marlborough
transact his
Affairs with
the utmost
Prudence &
Address.

High and Mighty Lords,

" AFTER having given the necessary Orders in *Louvain*, for preserving
" the Rest of the Magazines of Meal and Oats, and discovering the Pro-
" visions the *French* had put into several Monasteries, we removed from the
" Camp at *Bethlem*, and being on our March, the Duke of *Marlborough* re-
" ceived a Letter from the Marquis de *Deynse*, Governor of *Brussels*, in
" the Name of the Deputies of the *States* of *Brabant*, and the Magistrates
" of *Brussels*, wherein they desired his Grace, to appoint an Hour and
" Place, to receive a Deputation from the said *States*, who being now
" abandoned by the *French*, were willing to submit to the Arms of *Eng-*
" *land*, and the *States General*. The same Evening, about Six, the Duke
" of *Marlborough* did us the Honour to come to our Quarters, and brought
" along with him the said *States* of *Brabant*. But before we received them,
" we had a private Conference with his Grace, who told us; that he found
" them in a favourable Disposition, upon the Demand of his Grace, and
" of the Deputies of your *High Mightinesses*, to summons the three Estates
" of *Brabant* to meet, with all possible Expedition, in order to their pro-
" ceeding to the Recognition of King *Charles* the Third, for their lawful
" Sovereign, in a most solemn Manner. Hereupon, we thought it of the
" utmost Importance to the Common Cause, at this Juncture, to improve
" this their favourable Disposition; in Hopes that the Example of *Brabant*,
" and the Capital City in particular, may have an Influence on, and will be
" followed by, the other Provinces. This will give us, likewise, an Op-
" portunity of persuading them to recal their Troops, which are now in the
" Service of *France*: Besides, we do not question but this will have another
" good Effect; viz. in encouraging the *Spaniards*, and *Walloons*, and even
" the *Bavarians*, to desert: The two former, because they may have the
" same Employments under their lawful Prince; and the latter, because
" they are exaggerated against the *French*, whom they charge with not hav-
" ing done their Duty in the last Battle: The *Electer* himself having de-
" clared the same, in very plain Terms. These are the chief Things that
" were agreed upon by the Duke and us, which being committed to Writ-
" ing, and communicated to the Deputies of the *States* of *Brabant*, who
" approved of the same, Letters were directed to the several Members
" thereof, to cause their respective Bodies to be assembled To-morrow, or
" next Day. We hope your *High Mightinesses* will approve of our Conduct
" in this Affair, which is so nice in itself, that it would not admit of any
" Delay; as also, that you will send us your farther Orders, and Instruc-
" tions, with all possible Speed.

Letter of the
States Depu-
ties to their
High Might-
nesses.

The MILITARY HISTORY of the

“ HAVING in one of our former, represented the Necessity of having
 “ the Artillery brought from *Coblentz*, we shall add in this, that having
 “ conferred with the Duke of *Marlborough*, on that Subject, we have
 “ pitched upon *Dort*, as the most convenient Place, whither to have that
 “ Artillery ordered. Your *High Mightinesses* will give us Leave to com-
 “ plain once more, that there is not here, any one President of the Council
 “ of War, nor Fiscal, or Provost, nor any Person belonging to the Hospi-
 “ tals; tho’ the former are absolutely necessary for the keeping the Troops
 “ under a good Discipline, and the other for looking after the wounded,
 “ and for taking Care of so many gallant Men, who have bravely, and cheer-
 “ fully, exposed their Lives, for the Service of the *State*. We cannot,
 “ likewise, forbear on this Occasion, to desire your *High Mightinesses* to take
 “ it into Consideration, whether it will not be fitting to give some Gratuity
 “ to your brave Soldiers, as has been sometimes practised, on the like Oc-
 “ casion: For we dare say, that their Bravery cannot be sufficiently praised,
 “ and even our Enemies admire, and commend it themselves.

“ THE Enemy had all the Troops of the *Household*, with the choicest Re-
 “ giments of all their Forces at that Place; and having besides the Advan-
 “ tage of the Ground, with fifty Pieces of Cannon in Front, to cover them,
 “ they thought themselves invincible; but notwithstanding the same, the
 “ Army of the two Powers, (*England*, and *Holland*) and, in particu-
 “ lar, the Troops of your *High Mightinesses*, (which being posted on the *Left*,
 “ had the *Right* of the Enemy to engage, where the Troops of the *Houf-*
 “ *hold* were, with their Armours on,) attacked them with so much Vigour,
 “ in *Front*, and *Flank*, that they rendered the Victory easy to the *Right*
 “ Wing. We take the Liberty, therefore, to recommend these brave
 “ Troops to your *High Mightinesses*, that they may be encouraged to be-
 “ have themselves in the same Manner, on the like Occasion; as it may very
 “ well happen still this Campaign, which, in all Probability, will decide
 “ the Fate of the War. We cannot, on the other Hand, forbear to ac-
 “ quaint your *High Mightinesses*, that several Generals of the Cavalry on
 “ the *Left* Wing, and even all the Brigadiers, except one, are absent; as
 “ also are a great many Officers of an inferior Rank, of whom we have
 “ directed a List to be made out. We have ordered some Regiments from
 “ the Frontier Places, which are now out of all Danger, by this Victory,
 “ to march, and we desire your *High Mightinesses* to give Instructions for all
 “ the Troops in the Provinces to advance with all Speed; that the present
 “ unspeakable Consternation of the Enemy, and the favourable Season,
 “ may be improved to the best Advantage.

“ THE Terror, and Confusion, the Enemy were in, after the Battle,
 “ cannot be expressed, as we are informed by the *Sieur St. Gravenmoer*,
 “ who was an Eye-Witness thereof, having been taken Prisoner, when
 “ the Enemy broke through our first Line. He affirms, that the *Electo*r,
 “ notwithstanding his known Bravery, and the great Courage he shewed
 “ in the Battle, could not forbear melting into Tears in his Presence, as
 “ did several other Generals. In short, the Victory is compleat, and the
 “ happy Consequences thereof begin plainly to appear. We congratulate
 “ your *High Mightinesses* on that Account, and we hope to have Reason
 “ enough to repeat the Compliment, the Juncture being very favourable,
 “ and the Duke applying himself to make the most of it, with all possible
 “ Zeal and Diligence. On *Sunday* next, we shall return our solemn Thanks
 “ to *God Almighty*, to whom these great Successes are owing, and offer up
 “ our Prayers, that he would be pleased to continue to bless the Arms of
 “ the *Allies*, and put a Stop to this Effusion of *Christian* Blood, by a last-
 “ ing and honourable Peace. We remain, &c.

From the Camp at Grim-
 berg, May 27, 1706.

Ferdinand Van Collen.
 F. A. Baron Van Reede.
 S. Van Goslina.

P. S. "THE City of *Mechlin*, and *Alost* have submitted themselves; the City of *Brussels*, and the Court of Justice being assembled, whilst we were writing the foregoing Letter, have declared themselves for King *Charles*; the other three *States* cannot meet 'till about eight Days hence: There is no doubt, however, but they will submit likewise. There being a great Number of Colours, and Standards, taken by your Troops, we desire the Instructions of your *High Mightinesses* about the Disposal thereof. We have ordered a List to be made out of those who have taken them, that they may receive the Reward promised for their Encouragement."

THE Duke of *Marlborough* being desirous to give all the Security and Satisfaction he possibly could, to the several Towns, and Countries, which had submitted to the Obedience of their lawful Sovereign King *Charles III*, and that they might have an entire Dependence upon the Assurances given them by his Grace, and the Deputies of the *States General*, thought fit to publish the following Order, at the Camp at *Beaulieu*.

"John Duke and Earl of *Marlborough*, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Marquis of *Blandford*, Baron *Churchill* of *Aymouth*, and *Sandridge*; one of her Britannick Majesty's Honourable Privy-Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the *Garter*, Master-General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the First Regiment of her Majesty's Guards, Captain-General of all her Land-Forces, and Commander in Chief of the Army of the Allies.

The Duke of *Marlborough's* Order for strict Discipline.

"WHEREAS, God has graciously blessed the just Arms of the *Allies*, with a Victory over the *French* Forces, and thereby brought us into the *Spanish Netherlands*, which Provinces we acknowledge to belong rightfully to his Catholick Majesty, King *Charles* the Third, we are resolved to protect these Provinces; and maintain all their Inhabitants in the quiet Possession of their Effects and Estates, as good Subjects of his said Majesty. Wherefore, by these Presents, we forbid all the Officers and Soldiers of our Army, to do the least Hurt to the said Inhabitants; but, on the contrary, command them, to give them all the Help, and Assistance they shall require: And declare, that if any Soldier shall be taken plundering, or doing any other Damage, to the said Inhabitants, their Houses, Cattle, Moveables, or other Goods, he shall be immediately punished with Death. And the more effectually to restrain Maroders, and oblige the Officers to keep their Soldiers under strict Discipline, we farther declare, that the Regiments, or *Corps*, to which any Soldiers taken, transgressing this our Order shall belong, shall be obliged to make good to the said Inhabitants, all the Loss, and Damage they have sustained, without any other Form or Process, than the apprehending such Soldiers in the Fact, who (as is above said) shall suffer Death without Mercy. And that no Person may pretend Ignorance hereof, we command that these Presents be forthwith read, and published, at the Head of each Squadron, and Battalion of our Army; and that a printed Copy be distributed to each Company. Given in our Camp at *Beaulieu*, May, 26 1706.

Signed,
The Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*.

THE same Day, in the Evening, the Inhabitants of *Mechlin*, waited upon the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Field-Deputies, and made their Submission; whereupon his Grace sent Colonel *Durel*, Adjutant-General, with a Detachment of two hundred Horse, to take Possession of that City, whose Governor surrendered himself Prisoner.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, having sent his Brother, General, with four Battalions of Foot, and two Squadrons of Horse, to command in *Brussels*,

The Army
march to
Grimberg.

caused the Army to pass the Canal of that City, the Twenty-seventh of May, N. S. and to encamp at *Grimberg*, where his Grace, and the Field-Deputies, received the three Deputations and Letters above-mentioned, and where it was thought reasonable, after the great Fatigue the Troops had undergone, to give them two Days Repose. From *Grimberg*, the Duke wrote the following Letter to Mr. Secretary *Harley*, afterwards Earl of *Oxford*, the Perusal of which, we believe, will not be unacceptable to our Readers.

The Duke of Marlborough's Letter to the Right hon. Mr. Secretary Harley.

S I R,

Camp at *Grimberg*, May 28, 1706.

Letter from
the Duke of
Marlborough
to Mr. Secre-
tary *Harley*.

“ I HOPE Colonel *Richards* will be with you in a Day or two, with the good News of our Victory over the Enemy, which, by the Event, appears to be much greater, than we could well have expected. For, on *Monday* Night, whilst we were making our Disposition to force the Passage of the *Deyle*, by Break of Day, we received certain Advice, that the Enemy had abandoned *Louvain*, and that they were retired towards *Brussels*, so that we made our Bridges, and passed the River, without any Opposition. We incamped, that Day, at *Bethlem*, and continued our March next Morning early. About Ten a Clock I received the inclosed Letter, by a Trumpet from the Marquis *de Deyse*, Governor of *Brussels*; whereupon I sent Colonel *Panton*, one of my Adjutants-General, with a Compliment to him and the *States*, and to let them know I should be glad to see them in the Afternoon. About four a Clock they came to *Digham*, with two other Deputations, one from the Sovereign Council of *Brabant*, and the other from the Burgo-Masters, and City of *Brussels*. They all shewed great Satisfaction at being delivered from the *French* Yoke, and expressed, with a very becoming Respect, the Obligations they have to her Majesty, on this Occasion. As soon as they were gone, I wrote a Letter, in Conjunction with the Deputies of the *States*, whereof you have here a Copy. I was advised to it, as necessary, not only to enable them to assemble, but likewise to prompt them to declare immediately for King *Charles*, before they Enemy came to make a Stand. We wrote two other Letters, of the like Tenor, to the Sovereign Council, and to the City, which have had all the good Effect we could wish. For Yesterday, in the Afternoon, the three Deputations returned with the Letters, whereof you have likewise Copies, owning his *Catholick* Majesty in Form. They repeated again the great Sense they have of her Majesty's Goodness, in relieving them from the Oppression of the *French* Government; and I can assure you, there seems to be an universal Joy amongst all Sorts of People. The Magistrates of *Mechlin*, and those of *Alost*, have likewise been with me, and made their Submission. The Enemy have abandoned *Liere*, and carried all their Artillery, and Stores to *Antwerp*, which I reckon now is the only Place in *Brabant*, whereof we are not Masters. The Army passed the Canal of *Brussels* Yesterday, and came and encamped at this Place, where we shall halt To-day, and To-morrow, to refresh the Troops, who have marched six Days together, without any Rest. Nothing could excuse the putting them to so great a Fatigue, especially after a Battle, but the Necessity of pursuing the Enemy, and getting hither. However, I shall send a Detachment To-Morrow, to possess themselves of *Alost*. I leave my Brother *Churchill*, to command in *Brussels*, with four Battalions of Foot, and two Squadrons of Horse. Our hasty Pursuit of the Enemy obliged them to leave a great Number of wounded Officers there, who are made Prisoners of War; amongst others the Count *de Horn*, a Lieutenant-General, and the Earl of *Clare*, a Major-General; But the latter died on *Wednesday* of his Wounds. There are likewise great Numbers in other Places.

“ ON *Sunday*, we shall continue our March to *Alost*, and so on towards *Ghent*, to press the Enemy whilst the Consternation continues amongst them. I cannot help saying, that I think no Victory was ever more

“ complete,

" compleat, nor greater Advantages made of the Success in so short a Time.
 " I hope *God* will continue to bleis her Majesty's Arms, 'till the Enemy be
 " reduced to sue for a firm and solid Peace. Besides the great Slaughter
 " that was made in the Battle, of their best Troops, we have an Account
 " from all Parts, of great Numbers of Deserters, that are gone to *Liege*,
 " *Maestricht*, and other Frontier Places, since the Action, whereby their
 " Army must be much weakened. I am, &c.

MARLBOROUGH.

THE Twenty-seventh, the Duke of *Marlborough*, sent his Brother, General *Churchill*, with four Battalions of Foot, and two Squadrons of Horse, to command in *Brussels*; and the Twenty-eighth his Grace made his publick Entry into the City, with great State; he was met at the Gate, by the Magistrates, who presented him with the Keys; which he returned immediately, with Assurances of the Protection of the Queen of *Great-Britain*. His Grace, however, made no long Stay there, for after having received the Compliments of such of the Nobility, as had not followed the *Elect*or of *Bavaria*, who, at the same Time, expressed their Affection and Fidelity to King *Charles III*; and having made Visits to several Ladies of the highest Distinction, being every-where highly caressed, and received with all possible Demonstrations of Joy and Respect, he returned, the same Evening, to the Camp, where he received Advice, that the Enemy had carried away all the Cannon and Ammunition from *Liere*, and had quitted that Place: Upon which the Duke sent, the Twenty-ninth, a Detachment of two hundred Men, to take Possession thereof.

The D. of
Marlborough
 makes his
 publick En-
 try into *Brus-*
sels.

THO' the Duke of *Marlborough*, had sufficient Cause, at the Opening of the Campaign, to complain of the Conduct of the Court of *Denmark*; who, either in Favour to *France*, as some surmised, and we have already observed, or through a too great, and ill-timed Caution, on Account of Arrears, had like to have stemmed the Course of his Glory, and prevented the Battle and Victory that ensued, which might have exposed the *Confederate* Army to the greatest Hazard; yet his Grace was so far from shewing any Resentment, that the *Danish* Troops having had a great Share in gaining the Victory at *Ramillies*, the Duke not only acknowledged that signal Piece of Service, by the Praises he gave them himself, but, according to his usual Politeness, and Generosity, wrote the following Letter to the King of *Denmark*, one he had sent before, the Day after the Battle, having the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of the Enemy.

The Duke of Marlborough's Letter to the King of Denmark.

S I R,

" BEING informed, that the Letter I did myself the Honour to write to
 " your Majesty, the next Day after our Victory, happened to fall into the
 " Hands of the Enemy, I take the Liberty to address this second Letter to
 " your Majesty, to congratulate you, with all Submission and Respect,
 " upon the happy Success, which *God* has been graciously pleased to give
 " the Arms of the *High Allies* over the Enemy: The Particulars whereof I
 " forbear repeating, well-knowing your Majesty must have had a full Ac-
 " count thereof from better Hands. We have already reaped all the Fruit
 " of it, that we could have wished in so short a Time; the capital City,
 " *Brussels*, and all the other Towns of *Brabant*, *Antwerp* excepted, hav-
 " ing submitted to his *Catholick* Majesty, King *Charles* the Third.

Letter from
 the Duke of
Marlborough
 to the King
 of *Denmark*.

" AFTER the Troops have had a little Refreshment, we shall advance
 " again towards the Enemy, without giving them Time to recover them-
 " selves; relying entirely on the Blessing of Heaven, and the Bravery of
 " the Troops; particularly those of your Majesty, who distinguished them-
 " selves so eminently, and acquired so much Glory in the Battle, that I
 " cannot excuse myself from writing this second Letter to your Majesty, to
 " do Justice to the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, who gave shining Proofs, that
 " Day,

“ Day, of his Capacity and Valour; as also all the other Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, of your Majesty’s Troops, under his Command, who well deserve all the Praises I can give them, and, if I might presume to say it, all the Regard your Majesty can shew for such brave Men. I have not been wanting to do them this Justice to the Queen, and his Royal Highness, and I hope your Majesty will excuse the Liberty I take in recommending them to your Favour, and also in conjuring your Majesty to believe, that I am inviolably, with most submissive Respect,

Your Majesty’s,

From the Camp at Grimberg, May 29, 1706.

most humble, and most obedient Servant,
The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

The Army
encamps near
Alost.

THE same Day, the Duke of *Wurtemberg* was detached, with two thousand Grenadiers, one thousand Horse, and six Pieces of Cannon, to take Post at *Alost*; that Place having declared for King *Charles III.* two Days before. The Thirtieth, the Army marched from *Grimberg*, and encamped near *Alost*; the Duke of *Wurtemberg* advancing, with his Detachment, towards *Gavre*, with the *Pontoons* for laying Bridges over the *Scheld* near that Place, in order to intercept the Enemy’s Retreat towards their own Frontiers: But as soon as they heard of the Motion of the *Confederate* Army, they quitted their Camp between *St. Dennis* and *Ghent*, and marched the Thirty-first, at Three a Clock in the Morning, towards *Courtray*. The Duke being advised of this, and that the Enemy had evacuated *Ghent*, leaving only a *Spanish* Battalion in the Castle, with the Prince *de Vintimiglia* Governor of the Place, his Grace advanced near that City, and pitched his Camp the same Day at *Meerlebeck*. Brigadier-General *Cadogan* approaching *Ghent*, with some Horse, when the last Battalion of the *French* were marching out of it, the Inhabitants appeared in great Numbers on the Walls, and calling out, with Joy, *Welcome, Welcome*, would have let them into the Town; telling him there were only some few *Spanish* Soldiers in the Castle, who were inclined to lay down their Arms: The Brigadier, however, contented himself with making his Report to the General, and the Deputies of the *States*, who were soon after attended by the Magistrates of that City.

The Castle
of Ghent sur-
renders.

THE first Day of *June* being appointed, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, as a Day of Thanksgiving to *Almighty God*, for the late *Compleat Victory* at *Ramillies*, and the great Advantages with which it had been attended, the same was observed with as much Devotion as could have been expected in a Camp. The same Day his Grace wrote a Letter to the *States General*, acquainting them with what Measures he had taken, and the Success that had ensued thereupon. His Grace, likewise, sent Major-General *Ross*, the same Day, with a Detachment of six hundred Horse to *Bruges*, with Letters to invite the Magistrates of that City and the *Franc* to submit to the Obedience of King *Charles III.*: And at the same Time, Brigadier *Dewitz* was detached, with six Squadrons, to summon the Governor of *Oudenarde*. The same Day, also, the Magistrates of the City of *Ghent* came again to the *Confederate* Camp, to compliment his Grace, who exhorted them to follow the Example of the Cities of *Brabant*, and acknowledge their lawful Sovereign, King *Charles III.* Count *Corneille de Nassau*, Son to Monsieur *d’Auverquerque*, marched then into that City, with two Battalions; upon which, the next Day, early in the Morning, the Prince *de Vintimiglia*, after making some Difficulties, gave up the Castle; and the Regiment of the Marquis *de Los Rios*, which was in Garrison there, surrendered themselves Prisoners of War.

ABOUT Noon, the Duke of *Marlborough* went to the City, and was met at the Gate by the Magistrates, who presented to him the three Keys, which his Grace returned, and was afterwards entertained at Dinner by the Count *de Nassau*. In the Evening, the Magistrates again attended the Duke, at his Quarters, and made their formal Submission to King *Charles*. About the same Time Brigadier *Dewitz* sent to inform his Grace, that at his coming before *Oudenarde*, he had summoned the Garrison, consisting of one *Spanish*, and two *French* Battalions, who had refused to surrender; but that he had

Intelli-

Intelligence, if a small Body of Foot, with Cannon, appeared before the Place, they would immediately capitulate. Hereupon Lieutenant-General *Scholten* marched with seven Battalions, four Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars; upon whose Appearance the Garrison surrendered the next Morning, and were permitted to retire.

Oudenarde
surrenders.

THE same Morning early, his Grace received Letters from Major-General *Ross*, and Brigadier *Cadogan*; the first acquainting him, that upon his approaching *Bruges*, the *French* Battalion, which had retired thither, and the Magistrates, were desirous of submitting themselves to King *Charles III*; and the latter informing his Grace, that there were ten Battalions in the City and Castle of *Antwerp*, who seemed willing to surrender upon honourable Terms. Hereupon, the Duke sent the Brigadier an Authority to treat with them. The same Day, likewise, about Nine a Clock, the Magistrates of *Bruges*, and the *Franc*, waited on his Grace to desire his Protection, and to make their Submission in Form to King *Charles*. His Grace also sent Colonel *Durel*, with a Detachment of one hundred and fifty Horse, and a Letter to the Governor of *Dendermond*, to summon that Place to acknowledge King *Charles III*: And a Letter was also sent to Major-General *Ross*, for the Governor of *Ostend* to the same Purpose. All these Transactions being of very considerable Importance, the Duke of *Marlborough* thought fit to give the *States General* Notice of them, by the following Letter; which we shall insert because it contains some Curious Particulars.

Bruges, and
the *Franc*
submit to K.
Charles.

High and Mighty Lords,

“ PURSUANT to what I did myself the Honour to write to your High
“ *Mightinesses*, on the first Instant, the Castle of *Ghent* was obliged to sur-
“ render, the next Day. The *Spanish* Battalion, consisting of four hundred
“ Men, with their Colonel, the Marquis *de los Rios*, and all the Officers,
“ being made Prisoners of War; but all the Soldiers except fifty, declared
“ for King *Charles*. The Summons we sent to *Bruges*, and the County of
“ *Franc*, has had the desired Effect: The Magistrates came hither, this
“ Morning, to make their Submission, and acknowledged their lawful So-
“ vereign in due Form. We caused, therefore, a Battalion of the Troops
“ of *Flanders* to march into the Town, whilst another was sent to *Damme*,
“ which the Enemy had abandoned. But what is more surprizing still, is,
“ that having Yesterday caused *Oudenarde* to be summoned, and upon their
“ Refusal, having ordered Lieutenant-General *Scholten* to march thither
“ that Day, with seven Battalions, four Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars,
“ the Garrison consisting of three Battalions, has immediately capitulated,
“ and a *French* Battalion therein has obtained Leave to retire. The other
“ two Battalions, being *Spaniards*, and the Government, have declared for
“ King *Charles*, and I am informed, this Instant, that our Men are got into
“ the Place. This Morning I also received a Letter from Brigadier *Cadogan*,
“ whom I had sent to summon *Antwerp*, whereby it appears, that we had
“ not been rightly informed of the Strength of that Garrison; since he ac-
“ quaints me that there are five *French*, and as many *Spanish* Battalions
“ therein: However, he tells me, that they seem disposed to surrender up-
“ on honourable Terms. Whereupon, having advised with Messieurs the
“ Deputies, and Monsieur *d’Auverquerque*, and considered the Importance
“ of the Place, as also how precious Time is to us, we have sent a full
“ Power to the Brigadier to grant them reasonable Terms, of which we ex-
“ pect an Account To-morrow.

Letter from
the Duke of
Marlborough
to the *States*.

“ THE Hand of God appears visibly in all this; striking the Enemy with
“ such a Terror, as obliges them to deliver up so many strong Places, and large
“ Countries, without offering to make the least Resistance.

“ THIS has encouraged me to summon the Towns of *Dendermond*, and
“ *Ostend*; for which I have sent Detachments, with Letters for their respec-
“ tive Governors. We shall soon know what this will produce, and I shall
“ not fail giving Notice of it to your High *Mightinesses*. We have made our
“ Bridges,

" Bridges, and the necessary Dispositions, for passing the *Scheld*, and the
 " *Lys* To-morrow, in order to incamp between *Deynse*, and *Nivelle*. The
 " Enemy are retired beyond *Courtray*. I am &c.

From the Camp at Meerle-
 beck, June 3, 1706.

Signed,
 The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

P. S. " I AM informed from Monsieur *Scholten*, that the three Battalions
 " of the Garrison of *Oudenarde*, are all marched away, the *French* to *Cour-*
 " *tray*, and the others towards *Mons*."

The En-
 emy's Army
 separates.

IT will not be improper to observe here, that the Enemy's Army did not continue long near *Courtray*; Monsieur *de Chamillard*, the *French* King's Minister of War coming to their Camp, the first of *June*, had a Conference with the *Elect*or of *Bavaria*, and the Marshal *de Villeroy*, wherein it was concluded, that to prevent the Continuance of the great Desertion of their Men, and to secure the Frontier Places, as well as those of *Hainault*, and *French Flanders*, the Army should separate, and only have two Flying-Camps, one at *Mortagne*, on the *Scheld*, and the other at *Armentiers*, on the *Lys*. Pursuant to this Resolution, the *Elect*or of *Bavaria* marched and reinforced the Garrison of *Mons*, where he took up his Residence: Detachments were also sent to *Tournay*, *Lisle*, *Ypres*, *Menin*, and other Places, for which the Enemy were apprehensive.

THE Fourth of *June*, N. S. the *Confederate* Army marched from *Meerlebeck*, and having passed the *Scheld*, and the *Lys*, incamped between *Deynse*, and *Nivelle*, where the Magistrates of *Oudenarde* came to wait upon the Duke to beg his Grace's Protection, and assure him of their Fidelity to his *Catholick* Majesty *Charles III*. The next Day the Army marched again, and incamped with the Left at *Arseele*, and the Right at *Caneghen*. In the Morning, Baron *Schelde*, Treasurer of *Antwerp*, with an Officer of the Garrison, came to the Duke of *Marlborough*, with Letters from the Magistrates of the City, and the Marquis *de Terracena*, Governor of the Citadel, praying, that those Gentlemen might have Leave to go to the *Elect*or of *Bavaria*, to receive his Directions, how they were to behave themselves, with Relation to the Summons they had received from his Grace. The Duke; however, did not think fit to grant their Request, but sent them back to *Antwerp*, with Answers to the Letters they brought; and immediately detached the Earl of *Orkney*, with one thousand Horse, to join Brigadier-General *Cadogan*, and invest the Place. At the same Time, Orders were given to form a Siege, as soon as his Lordship could be joined, by sixteen Battalions, who were commanded to march from *Flanders* for that End. In the mean While, his Grace dispatched Orders to Brigadier *Cadogan*, to grant the Garrison no more than four Hours, to consider of the Capitulation that was offered them.

id

Preparations
 made to be-
 siege *Ant-*
werp.

THE same Day, Colonel *Durel* sent an Express to acquaint his Grace, with the Answer of the Governor of *Dendermond*, which was: " That the
 " Place being well garrisoned, and provided with all Necessaries, for its
 " Defence, he hoped to merit his Grace's Esteem, by discharging his Duty,
 " and being faithful to the Trust reposed in him."

ON the Sixth of *June*, the Duke of *Marlborough* had the Satisfaction to receive the agreeable and important News of the Relief of *Barcelona*, which had been reduced almost to the last Extremity by the *French*, and *Frenchified Spaniards*; but what added to his Grace's Joy was, that the Express by which he received this News, directly from thence, through *Genoa*, and *Germany*, brought him two Letters from King *Charles*, whereof, as they are very much to his Grace's Honour, we shall insert translated Copies, at large: The first was as follows.

My Lord Duke, and Prince,

Barcelona, May 10, 1706.

Letter from
 K. Charles to
 the Duke of
Marlborough

" You could never have given me more convincing Proofs of your Zeal
 " and Concern for my Service, and the Good of the Common Cause, than
 " your

“ your interposing your good Offices with the Queen, your Mistress, in order that the Fleet, and Forces, she had designed for my Service, might use the Expedition they have shewn in coming hither. My City of *Barcelona*, wherein I chose to continue, to encourage the Garrison and Inhabitants, to a long and vigorous Defence, was reduced to such Extremities, that had it not been for the Arrival of this Navy with Succours and Supplies, it was to have been feared, that the Enemy, who were actually lodged on the Point of the Counterscarp, and had made a sufficient Breach, would have reduced the Place in a very little Time. I do hereby acquaint you with so fortunate an Event; and whilst I hope that the Rest of the Campaign will be answerable to this noble Beginning, I flatter myself to hear, likewise, in a short Time, good News from you, and the Glorious Operations you have performed by your own Bravery, and that of the Troops under your Command. The Queen, your Mistress, and Messieurs your *States General*, could not have obliged me more, than in sending hither the Count *de Noyelles*, and Brigadier *Stanhope*, assuring you, that their Persons have always been, and always will be acceptable to me. I do not question, but you interested yourself in the Choice of both, as you do in every Thing that may promote my Service, and that of the Common Cause: Wherefore, I pray God to keep you, my Lord Duke, and Prince, in his holy Protection, and I assure you of my perfect Esteem, and Gratitude.

CHARLES R.

THE other Letter was to this Effect.

*My Lord Duke, and Prince,**Barcelona, May 12, 1706.*

“ BY these few Lines, which you will receive with a Letter of the Tenth Instant, I was willing to share with you the New Joy I have of seeing my City of *Barcelona* entirely freed from the Siege. Never was a Retreat made with so much Precipitation, as that the Enemy made just now; having left us all their Artillery, consisting of one hundred and forty Pieces of Brass Cannon, and a vast Quantity of all Manner of Ammunition, and Provisions beyond Belief. I do not doubt but you will receive the Particulars of this Siege from other Hands; wherefore I write this the shorter; praying God to keep you, my Lord Duke, and Prince, in his holy Protection.

CHARLES R.

The Garrison of *Antwerp* capitulates.

UPON the Receipt of this joyful News, the Troops and Artillery were drawn out, the next Morning, and a triple Discharge made of the Cannon, and Small-Arms. The same Day, at Noon, the Duke of *Marlborough* received Advice from Brigadier *Cadogan*, that, the Day before, the Governors of the Castle and City of *Antwerp* had signed the Capitulation, by which the Garrison, consisting of five *French*, and as many *Spanish* Regiments were allowed to march out in three Days, and were to be conducted to *Quefnoy*.

THE Marquis *de Quincy* ascribes the Surrender of this important Place, to the Treachery of the Governor of the Citadel. “ The Troops, says he, sent by the Duke of *Marlborough* for that End, having seized upon all the Avenues to the Town, the Officer who commanded them, summoned the City to surrender. The Garrison consisted of five *French* and six *Spanish* Battalions. The Marquis *de Terracena*, however, to whom the King of *Spain* had committed the Government of the Citadel, either of his own Accord, or being gained by the Citizens, who were unwilling to expose their Houses to the fatal Events of a Siege, gave the *French* Troops evident Proofs, that he was neither inclined to defend the Place himself, nor to leave it to the Care of Monsieur *de Pontis*, Captain of the Guard who commanded them; so that, as the Marquis was Master of the Citadel, Monsieur *de Pontis* was obliged to capitulate, without standing one Attack. It was stipulated in the Articles, that the *French* Troops should march out with their Arms and Baggage, and all other Marks of Honour, with four

“ Pieces of Cannon, two Mortars, and each Soldier Ammunition for twelve
 “ Discharges. They were conducted to *Lucenoy* and *Landrecy*. As for Mon-
 “ sieur *de Terracena*, it was agreed, that he, and his *Spanish* Troops should
 “ keep possession of the Citadel, till farther Orders from the Archduke;
 “ (meaning King *Charles III.*) An evident Proof of the Governour’s
 “ Treachery (continues the Marquis) and that he had made his Agreement
 “ with the *Allies*, before they sent their Troops thither.”

Ostend re-
fuses to sur-
render.

NOTWITHSTANDING this Intimation, however, of the Marquis *de Quincy*’s;
 we can hardly believe it to be Fact that the Marquis *de Terracena* was guilty
 of Treachery. ’Tis true, he did capitulate, tho’ he might have defended
 himself for some Time; but then, ’tis as true, that he knew there was no
 Hopes of any Relief, and that he must be obliged to it before long, when he
 would not have obtained such good Terms: ’Tis true likewise, he declared for
 King *Charles III.*, but we hope it is no Crime for a Subject to declare for his
 lawful Prince; and what convinces Us that the Marshal *de Terracena* was not
 guilty of any Treachery, (tho’ the Marquis *de Quincy* alledges it as a Proof
 that he was) is that he was afterwards intrusted with the Command of the
 Citadel by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the *States Deputies*; who would
 never have committed the Defence of a Place of so much Importance, to a Per-
 son whose Fidelity they had the least Reason to suspect: It being a known
 Maxim amongst all People of Good Sense, *To love the Treason, but to hate*
the Traytor.

MUCH about the same Time that the Duke of *Marlborough* received the
 abovementioned Advice from Brigadier *Cadogan*, another Express arrived
 from Major-General *Ross*, with the Governour of *Ostend*’s Answer, to the
 Summons made him to surrender, which was: “ That he had sent to the E-
 “ lektor of *Bavaria*, and hoped he should be excused, if he defended the
 “ Place, as became him, till farther Orders.” Hereupon a Detachment were
 commanded to march, and possess themselves of *Plassenduel*, a strong Fort
 upon the Canal, a small League from *Ostend*, to facilitate the Siege of that
 Place. About the same Time the Assembly of the *States of Flanders* came to
 the following Resolution, concerning the Recognition of *Charles III.*

The *States*
of *Flanders*
recognize
King *Char-*
les III.

“ THE Letter which his Highness, the Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*,
 “ and their Excellencies the Deputies of the *States-General* and of the *United Pro-*
 “ *vinces*, have been pleas’d to write to the Assembly of this Province of *Flan-*
 “ *ders*, having been read, with due Respect, and the Advantagious Con-
 “ tents thereof having been taken into Consideration; It has has been unani-
 “ mously resolved to acknowledge, as the said Assembly acknowledges, by
 “ these Presents, the Sovereignty of his *Catholick* Majesty, *Charles III.*, to
 “ whom they submit, as good and faithful Subjects, in Hopes, and in Conf-
 “ dence, that his Majesty will maintain this Province in all their Privileges,
 “ Uses, and Customs, as well in Temporal as Spiritual Concerns. That
 “ his Majesty, as Count of *Flanders*, will not suffer any Thing, relating
 “ thereunto, to be any Ways changed or lessened, and that he will agree to,
 “ and approve, the Constitution of the Government of the said Province,
 “ Courts, Countries, Towns, Chatelenies, Offices, and in general all the
 “ Districts of the same, either as to the Farms of the Revenue of the Pro-
 “ vince, or the Sums borrowed to this Day, upon what Account soever they
 “ be, without any Exception, for the Security of the P. blick in general,
 “ and also that of private Men in particular. And for the Performance of
 “ what is here above expressed, his Highness the Prince and Duke of *Marlbo-*
 “ *rough*, and their Excellencies Messieurs the Deputies of the *States General*
 “ of the *United Provinces*, are most humbly desired, to be pleased to ratify,
 “ what they have had the Kindness already to grant to the Colleges and Cities
 “ of this Province, upon the Prayers and Representations made unto them.
 “ And as many Inhabitants of this Province, both Clergymen, and Laymen,
 “ find their Estates were confiscated and seized, it is hoped these Confis-
 “ cations and Seizures will entirely cease, from the Date of this present Sub-
 “ mission; done in the Assembly of the Deputies, Spiritual and Temporal,
 “ of

" of the Provinces of *Flanders*, in the Town-House of *Ghent*. June the sixth 1706.

Signed, *T. Thysbaert*,
and sealed by the great Seal of the
Province of *Flanders*.

" The whole granted, in the Name of his *Catholick Majesty*, *K. Charles III.*

Signed,

At the Camp at Arseele,
June 7. 1706.

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.
Ferdinand van Collen.

T. H. Baron van Renswonde.

J. van Goslinga Cuyper.

THUS, within the Space of a Fortnight, the Duke of *Marlborough* entirely defeated, and dispersed, one of the finest, and best appointed Armies, that ever *France* brought into the Field; and recovered the whole *Spanish Brabant*, the Marquisate of the *Holy Empire*, with its Capital, the famous City of *Antwerp*; the Lordship and City of *Mechlin*; and the Capital City, with the best Part of *Spanish Flanders*. An Event which can hardly be parallel'd. It is said, upon this Occasion, that the Government of the *Spanish Netherlands* was offer'd the Duke of *Marlborough*; but his Grace generously refusing it, the Administration was settled by the Duke, and the Deputies of the *States-General*, and given to a Council of State, consisting of natural born Subjects of the *Spanish* Provinces, who took the Oath of Fidelity to King *Charles III.* in the Presence of his Grace, and the *States Deputies*. The surprising Rapidity of the Duke of Marlborough's Conquests.

IN the mean while, *Lewis XIV.* was so infinitely surprized, when the News of the Rapidity of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Success was brought him, that he would not give Credit to it; but sent Monsieur *de Chamillard*, his Minister of War, as we before observed to examine into the Truth, Circumstances, and Causes thereof; and to give the necessary Orders on the Spot: As this, however, was before the Surrender of *Antwerp*, how great must his Surprise have been, upon receiving Intelligence of that additional, and important Conquest? *Lewis XIV.* will hardly believe the Duke's prodigious Success.

THE following Medal was struck on Occasion, of this Prodigious Success — On the Face is represented a Bust of his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Title: *Johannes, Dei Gratia, Sacri Romani Imperij Princeps, Dux Marlborough, Exercituum Anglorum Commendator Generalis.* John by the Grace of God, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Duke of *Marlborough*, and Generalissimo of the English Armies.

ON the Reverse, is a Pile of Trophies, amongst which are the Arms of *Flanders*, and *Brabant*, erected in Honour to our Hero, with the following Inscription: *Pretium Non Vile Laborum.* The worthy Reward of his Labours. And in the Exergue: *Gallis Asiæ Devictis; Brabantia, Flandria, Antwerpia, 15 Dierum Spatio Ereptis, 1706.* The French being conquered in Battle; *Brabant, Flanders, and Antwerp* being recovered within the Space of 15 Days, in 1706.

THE Artillery, and Provision-Waggons, could not possibly keep Pace, with the rapid March of the Confederate Army; who being, therefore, unable to undertake any Thing for several Days, the Duke of *Marlborough*, whose active Genius would never let him spend a Day in vain, resolved to employ that Time in a Trip to the *Hague*, to confer with the *States General* about the farther Operations of the War, and other Affairs of Importance. Some were of Opinion that the Duke had been again thwarted by the *Dutch* Deputies and Generals, in a Council of War, and hindered from pursuing his Good Fortune, in some Enterprize, which they thought too hazardous, and that this occasioned his Journey. Be that as it will, he left the Army at *Arseele*, under the Command of the Veldt-Marshal *D'Averquerque*, and set out the eighth of June, for that Place; where he arrived the next Day, accompanied only by Mr. *Cardonnel* and Colonel *Durel*. The tenth in the Afternoon, several Deputies of their High Mightinesses, waited on his Grace, and had a Conference with him, concerning the farther Operations of the Campaign;

Campaign ; and whether they readily concurr'd with his Grace in whatever he propos'd, we shall not pretend to determine, it is certain they did in some Things : Particularly, it was said, they consented to the Siege of *Mechin*, provided he would engage to reduce *Ostend* first, which we shall see he did : Here let Us leave his Grace for a Minute, and see what was doing in the mean while in *England*.

A Free Trade open-
ed between
England, and
the *Spanish*
Netherlands.

THE first News of the ever memorable Victory of *Ramillies* was brought to the *Queen* by Colonel *Richards*, *Aid de Camp* to the Duke of *Marlborough*, who arriv'd there the sixth of *May* ; and his Account was confirm'd the twenty-first, by Captain *Pits*, another of his Grace's *Aids de Camp*, with a farther Relation of the glorious Progress of the Arms of her Majesty, and her *High Allies*. The *Queen* having, at the same Time, received an Account of the Success of her Fleet and Forces in *Spain*, the very Day Captain *Pits* arriv'd at *Kensington*, a Proclamation was order'd by the Council to be published, for a Publick Thanksgiving, to be observ'd the twenty-seventh of *June*. At the same Time, another Order was made in Council, for the Opening a free Trade, with the *Spanish Netherlands* ; which was another happy Consequence, of the great Success of her Majesty's Arms, under the Duke of *Marlborough's* Prudent Conduct.

THE same Day, Monsieur *Vryberg*, Envoy Extraordinary from the *States-General*, had a private Audience of the *Queen* and Prince, to congratulate with them, in the Name of their *High Mightinesses*, upon the Signal Victory obtain'd by the Arms of Her Majesty, and her *Allies* in *Brabant*. Two Days after, her Majesty, and his Royal Highness, went to *Windsor*, where her Majesty was wait'd on with Congratulatory Addresses from most Parts of her Dominions : And the twenty-seventh of *June*, being, as we before observ'd, the Day appointed for a Publick Thanksgiving, was celebrated with the usual Solemnities, and Rejoicings ; her Majesty repairing, for that End, to the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*, with the same State she had done upon the like Occasions, in former Years.

The Proceedings of
the *French*.

WE took Notice, some Pages ago, that the *French* and *Spanish* Armies, in the *Netherlands*, were separated, and the greater Part of them put into Garrisons, as not being then in any Condition, to withstand the Torrent of Success, which attend'd the victorious Army of the *Confederates* : They did not, however, yet give up all Pretence to the Success of that Campaign. They had, indeed put their Troops into Garrisons ; but it was only to refresh, and recruit them ; in Order to take the Field again as soon as possible.

THEY even boasted that by the Middle of *July*, they would have an Army of sixty thousand Men, ready to oppose the *Allies* ; and to this End, great Detachments were order'd from the *Upper Rhine*, and from the King of *France's* Household, to join the *French* Army in *Flanders*. It was, likewise, thought necessary to make an Alteration in the Command of their Forces ; a Thing scarce ever before practis'd in the Middle of a Campaign. Accordingly the Duke *de Vendome* being their most prosperous, if not their ablest General, he was sent for out of *Italy* to command in the *Netherlands*, but we shall not find that he answer'd the Expectations which his Master had conceived of him, as we may see in the Preamble to his Patent, where the *French* King says ; " There was a Necessity of putting at the Head of his Troops in *Flanders*, a General who might gain the Confidence of the Officers and Soldiers, and restore the Troops to that Spirit of Fortitude, and Boldness, so natural to the *French* Nation : And that his Knowledge that no one was more capable of answering his Expectations, had determin'd him, &c.

HIS most *Christian* Majesty did not consider that the Duke *de Vendome* would not there have tatter'd, tho' valiant, *Germans*, and *Hussars*, to encounter with, who were in Want of every Thing but Courage, such as he had to do with in *Italy* : No, he was to oppose a Gallant Army in *Flanders*, consisting of experienced Officers, and resolute Soldiers ; flush'd with repeated Victories, well cloath'd, regularly paid, and provided with all manner

manner of Necessaries for carrying on any Warlike Enterprize whatsoever. He was therefore deceived in his Expectations, and the Duke *de Vendôme* made but an indifferent Figure in the *Netherlands*, as we shall soon see. In the mean Time, to salve Monsieur *de Villeroy's* Honour, it was given out at *Paris*, that he had desired to be recalled.

BUT notwithstanding this Salvo was found out for that Marshal's Reputation, the Wits of *Paris* were very severe upon him, and the following satyrical Lines were publickly handed about that City, soon after the Defeat of the *French Army*, at *Ramillies*.

C'EST a ce Coup, que Villeroy,
Ce Marechal incomparable,
Pour avoir bien servi le Roy,
Aura l'Epée de Connetable :
Car pour un Moindre Evenement,
Tallard eut un Gouvernement.

VARUS rends moi mes Legions !
S'écrioit l'Empereur Auguste :
Tallard rends moi mes Bataillons !
Dit Louis, a Titre plus juste :
Tallard repond---He ! Grand Roy,
Demandez les a Villeroy.

To return to the Duke of *Marlborough*, he concerted, in one Day, the farther Operations of the Campaign, with the Deputies of the States, and agreed with them about the Government of the Cities, and Towns lately conquered ; for they consented to almost every Thing his Grace proposed, at least, in this last Particular, and sent him back with full Powers. This done, he set out from the *Hague* the eleventh of *June*, N. S. in Order to return to the Army, and lay that Night at *Moer-Dyke*. The next Day, as his Grace was proceeding on his Journey, he was met at a Place call'd *Merxem*, two Leagues from *Antwerp*, by the Bishop of that City, attended by all the Clergy, both Seculars, and Regulars, who assured his Grace, of their inviolable Loyalty and Affection to King *Charles III.*, and the August House of *Austria* ; acknowledging, at the same Time, that he had been the glorious Instrument, of their happy Deliverance from the Tyranny of *France*, under which they had laboured ever since the Death of King *Charles III.* The *Margrave* of *Antwerp* also, with the Burgo-Masters, and the Rest of the Magistrates, attended his Grace, at some Distance from the City, where the first Pensionary, in the Name of the Rest, made a Speech, to the same Purpose as the Clergy had done before, after which they presented the Keys of the Town to his Grace, and told him : *They had never been delivered up before, since they were presented to the Great Duke of Parma, to whom they were not then given, till after the City had sustained a Siege of twelve Months.* A Compliment very much to the Honour of the Duke of *Marlborough*, who had made himself Master thereof, in a lesser Number of Days, we had almost said in a lesser Number of Hours.

The Duke
of Marl-
borough sets out
from the
Hague.

AT his Grace's Entrance into the Town, he was received with all the Honours and Ceremonies, which were usually paid to their Sovereigns, one hundred and fifty of the Principal Citizens going in Procession before the Coach his Grace went in, with lighted Torches to the Bishop's Palace, where he was splendidly entertained, and lodged that Night. The *Marquis de Terracena* a Grandee of *Spain*, and Governour of the Citadel; who had declared for King *Charles III.*, as we observed before, waited on his Grace during the whole Solemnity ; and the Streets were crowded with an infinite Number of People, continually repeating *Long Live King Charles III.* with the greatest Marks of Joy and Satisfaction imaginable.

Almost the whole Garrison of *Antwerp*, enter into the Service of the *Confederates*.

HIS Grace left *Antwerp* the Thirteenth early in the Morning, and arriv'd the same Evening at the Camp at *Arsele*. When the Garrison of *Antwerp* were to march out, according to the Capitulation, one *Spanish* and one *Walloon* Regiment, staid behind entire; and of the other Regiments of those Countries, scarce one hundred and fifty were left, when they pass'd by *Brussels*, most of the Officers and Soldiers entering into the Service of his *Catholick* Majesty: As did also, the Marquis de *Witersfeldt*, a Lieutenant General, and Governour of *Liere*, who commanded the Garrison of the City of *Antwerp*, and the Baron *Wrangle*, a Major General, a Person of great Credit amongst the Troops, and of the first Quality.

ON the Fourteenth of *June*, General *Churchill*, who had been appointed Governour of *Brussels*, caus'd a Proclamation to be affixed at the usual Places, whose Purport was: That he judg'd it necessary, for the Service of "his *Catholick* Majesty, *Charles III.* and to prevent many Inconveniences, to "command all *Frenchmen*, Soldiers, or others, not *Burghers*, or House-keepers, in that City, not to stir out of their Lodgings on the said "Fourteenth of *June* 1706, in the Afternoon, on Pain of Imprisonment; "He having ordered Passes, for their retiring with Safety, to be given to "all such as should desire the same; and declaring, that if in four and "twenty Hours after that Time, any *Frenchmen* not *Burghers*, or House-keepers, should be found in that City, they should be treated as Spies, "and hang'd. All Innkeepers and other Inhabitants of that City, were "likewise enjoined to deliver that Morning to his Excellency, an exact List of all the *French*, who lodg'd in their Houses, pursuant to "an Ordinance of the Magistrates of that City, publish'd the Day before: "All *Spaniards* also, who were come thither from *Antwerp*, and would "not acknowledge *Charles III.* for their lawful Sovereign, and cou'd not "produce Passes from Brigadier *Cadogan* were to be treated as the afore- "said *Frenchmen*; and the Wives of all *French* Officers, or Soldiers, except those which were confined to their Beds, by Sickness, were to retire from thence in three Days, on Pain of Imprisonment, and Forfeiture of all their Goods and Effects."

Both Armies considerably re-inforced.

WHILST the Enemy lay near *Courtray*, they were reinforced by the Detachment of Foot, which Monsieur de *Marfin* brought from *Germany*, the Horse of that Detachment having joined them before the Battle of *Ramillies*: Several other Bódies were also ordered to *Flanders*, from their Army on the *Upper Rhine*, and from the King's Household. On the other Hand; the *States General* made twenty Battalions march out of several Garrisons, to reinforce the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*; and at the same Time the Troops of *Hanover*, and the *Prussian* Forces, advanced towards *Barbant* by hasty Marches, as a Compensation for their former slowness.

THE *Confederates* therefore, being still superior to the Enemy, the Resolution to besiege *Ostend*, which had been agreed on by the Duke, with the *States* at the *Hague*, was put in Execution. That Place was more famous for the Siege it sustained in the last Age, for above three Years, against all the Forces of *Spain*, than for the Goodness of its Fortifications; and yet they were stronger at this Time, than they were when the *Spaniards* besieged it. The Reduction of this Town was of considerable Importance, both by Reason of its Situation, which cover'd great Part of *Flanders*; and its being a good Sea-Port, and a Nest of Privateers, which very much annoy'd the *English* and *Dutch* Merchant-Men.

As *Dunkirk*, however, was of much greater Importance, both on that Account, and by Reason of the prodigious Strength of its Fortifications, which made it look'd upon as almost impregnable, it was propos'd to lay Siege to that Town; but whether his Grace look'd upon that Enterprize as too difficult and hazardous; or whether he thought it might be reduced with more Ease afterwards, the Resolution for besieging *Ostend* prevail'd. Monsieur *Roussel* observes, upon this Head, that the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the Siege of *Dunkirk*'s being propos'd to him, contented himself,

The Siege of *Ostend* resolv'd on, and that of *Dunkirk* rejected.

himself, with answering, *Delenda est Carthago*, and determined on besieging *Ostend*. But we can no ways conceive, how the Name of *Carthage* suits at all better with *Ostend*, than *Dunkirk*; on the contrary, as the latter was infinitely more prejudicial to the Trade of the *English* than the former, tho' both did us great Damage, we think it might with much greater Propriety have been call'd *Carthage* than the other; we must believe therefore that Monsieur *Roussel* had been misinformed, and that the Duke only resolved upon the Reduction of *Ostend*, preferably to that of *Dunkirk*, because the former was much the most easy, and had been agreed on previously with the *States*, whereas the other was doubtful.

THE greatest Difficulty that occur'd in laying Siege to *Ostend*, was because that Place could only be attack'd on one Side, and that within a very little Compass: However, whilst the Grand Army was taking some Fort *Plasfendaet* taken. Refreshment, General *Fagel*, who was encamp'd at *Oudenburg*, carry'd the Fort of *Plasfendaet*, Sword in Hand; which not being very far from *Ostend*, contributed greatly towards the Reduction of that Town.

IT had been resolved, to make an Attempt at the same Time, on *Newport*, in Order to which Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, with forty one Battalions, and thirty Squadrons, appeared before that Place the Eighteenth of *June*, and made some Preparations to attack it: But several unforeseen Difficulties occurring, especially that of letting out the Sluices, which would have render'd the Siege tedious, that Design was laid aside; and it was resolved to turn the Force against *Ostend*. *French* Writers would insinuate, that this was only a Feint, and no real Design of the *Allies*; since notwithstanding they had attack'd and taken the Redoubt before the Fort of *Nieuwendam*, and several other Posts, leading from thence to *Oudenburg*, they gave over the Enterprize.

ACCORDINGLY, the Veldt-Marshal *D'Auverquerque* decamp'd the nineteenth from before *Newport*, and incamp'd at *Marienkirk*, near Fort *Albert*, within half a League of *Ostend*. It was, at first, designed to have opened the Trenches the twentieth; but as the Ground was very low, and it was impossible, in some Places, to dig a Foot and a half without finding Water, it was put off till the Troops had provided themselves a sufficient Number of Fascines and Gabions, to cover the Workmen and Soldiers. All possible Diligence was used to get these and every Thing else in Readiness; but, nevertheless, in a Council of War, which was held on the twenty-third, it was found necessary to delay the Opening of the Trenches some Days longer, till they had received all their Artillery, and other Necessaries for carrying on the Siege with Vigour: Sir *Stafford Fairborn*, with a Squadron of nine large *English* Men of War, four Bomb-Ketches, and two Fire-ships, block'd up the Harbour at the same Time, being appointed to batter the Town by Sea.

Ostend besieged both by Sea and Land.

ON the Night between the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, the Enemy having erected a Battery of five Pieces of Cannon, without the Town, towards the Sea Side, to hinder the Barks from Landing, the Out-Guard advanced thither, nailed up those Cannon, and retired again by Break of Day. In the mean Time, the Besiegers having Intelligence, that the Sailors and Townsmen intended to assist the Garrison, in defending the Place, the Veldt Marshal let them know, he would destroy the Town, and burn all their Shipping, if they should offer to lend the Enemy the least Assistance. This Message had the desired Effect upon them; for they not only laid aside their Design, but the Twenty-third four Burgo-Masters came to the Camp, and humbly intreated that their Town and Ships might be spared; the Bomb-Ketches having already thrown in some Bombs, which had done Execution. But as they made no Overtures of surrendering, they were obliged to return as they came.

IN the Night, between the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth, the Trenches were opened within Musket shot of the Town, by Lieutenant General *Fagel*, who had under him, Major General *Lauder*, and Brigadier *Amama*, with two Colonels, and two thousand Soldiers and Pioneers, supported by four

The Trenches opened.

Batta-

Battalions, two *English*, and two *Dutch*. The Enemy made a great firing from the Town; but that did not hinder the Works from being carried on with great Success; and the Loss of the *Confederates*, on this Occasion, was not above sixty Men killed and wounded. The Twenty-ninth the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Oxenstiern*, Major-General *Albany*, and the Duke of *Argyle*, a Brigadier, with a Colonel, four Battalions, and one thousand eight hundred Pioneers. The Thirtieth, Lieutenant-General *Spar*, with Major-General *Collier*, and Brigadier *Litten*, a Colonel, four Battalions of Foot, and one thousand five hundred Pioneers relieved the Trenches: And these three Lieutenant-Generals, commanded, in the Trenches, by Turns, till the Town surrendered.

The Town
battered and
bombarded
with great
Fury.

By the First of *July*, N. S. the Batteries were finished, and the Besiegers planted their Cannon upon them. On the Third, Sir *Stafford Fairborn* came ashore, to confer with Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, and they agreed that, the next Day, the Bomb-Ketches should draw near the Town, to bombard it. The same Day, the Trenches, on the *Left*, were carried on, within an hundred and fifty Paces of the *Glacis* of the Place; and the Line of Communication being finished, the Works were carried on with such Vigour, that the Besiegers soon covered themselves from the Cannon of the Town. The four Batteries they had erected were, one of eight Pieces of Cannon, one of eighteen Mortars, a Third of thirty-eight Pieces of Cannon, and a Fourth of Seven. These, being all ready, they began to batter the Town by Break of Day, and continued firing with such uninterrupted Fury, that the Flames appeared in divers Places before Eight in the Morning: And the Battering by Sea having likewise done considerable Execution, great Part of the Enemy's Cannon were dismounted by Night, and the Town almost reduced to a Heap of Rubbish. On the Fourth, the Firing and Bombardment went on with great Vigour; and the next Night, an Assault was made on the Counterscarp.

THE Onset was begun by fifty *English* Grenadiers, commanded by a Lieutenant, and supported by a Battalion of the *Dutch*. It was carried on with all possible Courage and Resolution, and the Enemy being beaten from their Works, the *Allies* made a Lodgment thereon. The same Day the Duke of *Marlborough*, accompanied by the Prince of *Hesse*, and the Prince *d'Auvergne*, the Count *Vander Nat*, and Count *Nassau*, Son of the Veldt-Marshal *d'Auverquerque*, came to the Siege. His Grace, at his Arrival there, was saluted by the Guns of all the Ships of the Fleet, under the Command of Vice-Admiral *Fairborn*, who likewise came on Shore, and having dined with the Duke, had a Conference with him.

NEXT Morning the Enemy made a Sally, with nine thousand Men, in Order to dislodge the Besiegers, and endeavour to regain the Post they had taken: But the Battalions which were in the Trenches, advancing to the Relief of the Troops posted there, the Enemy retired after a small Skirmish, without having gained any other Advantage by their Sally, than killing and wounding about fifty of the Besiegers. During these Transactions all possible Diligence was used, to perfect two Batteries on the *Glacis*, one of twelve, and the other of eight Pieces of Cannon.

Ostend sur-
renders.

ON the Sixth about Nine in the Morning, the Besieged finding it was to no Purpose to hold out any longer, against the Fire of forty-six heavy Cannon, eighteen Mortars, and several Hundreds of small *Coborn* Mortars, thought fit to beat a Parley; and the Capitulation being agreed to, and signed, by Eleven the same Night, the *Allies* took Possession of the Town, next Morning, in the Name of King *Charles* the Third.

THE Reduction of this Place, in so short a Time, redounded greatly to the Honour of the *Confederates*; and so much the more, because that during the three Years 1601, 1602, 1603, it held out against the *Spaniards*, who lost near eighty thousand Men before it: Whereas now, tho' it was defended by a strong Garrison, commanded by two Generals, the one *French*, and the other *Spanish*, and provided with Artillery, and Ammunition in Abundance, it surrendered to the *Allies*, after having been battered very little more than three Days.

THE

THE *French* pretend, in order to vindicate the Reputation of Monsieur de *la Mothe*, their Governor, for delivering up this important Place in so short *Time*, that the Town being entirely ruined by above ten thousand Bombs, which were thrown into it, the Threats of the Inhabitants to revolt, together with the Misunderstanding between the *French* and *Spanish* Garrisons, and the Want of Arms for the Soldiers obliged him to capitulate: Besides which, the Marquis de *Quincy* adds, that the Place was very ill provided with every Thing; and that the Garrison, which consisted only of eight Battalions, and four Regiments of Dragoons, were all either new Levies, or disaffected *Walloons*. How little Truth there was in some of these Assertions, our Readers have already seen.

Reasons assigned by the *French*, for their surrendering so soon.

ACCORDING to the Capitulation, the Garrison, consisting of two *Spanish* Battalions, four Troops of Dragoons of the same Nation, and four *French* Regiments, marched out the Eighth of *July*, N. S. without any Marks of Honour, their Swords and Baggage excepted, having first been obliged to promise, that they would neither bear Arms against King *Charles III*, or any of his *Allies*, for six Months; but most of the *Spaniards* entered into the Service of the *Confederates*. In this Capitulation no Mention was made of the Shipping in the Harbour; nevertheless, two Men of War, one of eighty, and the other of fifty Guns, were found therein, with about forty-five small Vessels: This important Conquest did not cost the *Allies* above five hundred Men, including the killed and wounded. They found likewise in the Place twenty-four Colours, and one Standard; with fifty Pieces of Brass, and forty Iron Cannon, and Ammunition in Abundance, particularly three hundred thousand Weight of Powder.

The Loss of the *Allies* very inconsiderable.

THE following Medal was struck on the Reduction of *Ostend*.

ON the Face are two *Busto's* representing the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Veldt-Marshal d'*Auverquerque* with this Inscription.

Johannes Dux Marlborough, & Henricus d'Auverquerque, sidera Anni MDCCVI.

John Duke of Marlborough, and Henry d'Auverquerque, the two Constellations of the Year 1706.

ON the Reverse is the Veldt-Marshal d'*Auverquerque*, on Foot, placing the Cap of *Liberty* on the Head of a Nymph standing before him; with her Hands bound, representing the City of *Ostend*, which appears in View, with this Inscription.

Liberat, non mutat Jugum.

He sets her Free, he does not exchange one Yoke for another.

THE Approaches before *Ostend* being levelled, and a good Garrison left in that Town, and in the Fort *Plassendael*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Spar*, Monsieur d'*Auverquerque* marched the Twelfth of *July*, with the Troops under him, to rejoin the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom we left at *Arseele*; and of whose Proceedings during the Siege we shall now give a succinct Account.

HIS Grace broke up from *Arseele* the Twenty-eighth of *June*, and advanced to *Rouffelaer*, where he encamped to cover the Siege of *Ostend*. On the Twenty-second, he received Advice from Brigadier *Meredith*, who commanded the Troops which blockaded *Dendermond*; that the Enemy having sent a Detachment of three thousand Horse and two thousand Foot, from *Mons*, in Hopes to surprize him, he had timely Notice of their Approach, and had accordingly retired from *Lebbeke* to *Baestroo*, a Post so advantageous that the Enemy did not think fit to attack him there, tho' so much superior in Number, and that of fifty Men he had left in a Redoubt, to cover his Retreat, only five were killed, and the Captain who commanded them, with 7 of his Men taken Prisoners. The Enemy, however, put about four hundred Foot, and one thousand Dragoons into the Town; but upon Sight of Brigadier *Cadogan*, who came from *Oudenarde* with six Squadrons, and was

but about an Hour too late to secure the Bridge of *Alost*, they retreated with the greatest Hurry to *Mons* again, having lost in this Expedition near seven thousand Men, most of whom deserted.

THE Twenty-eighth, the Duke of *Marlborough* received a Letter from Brigadier *Cadogan*, with an Account, that the Town of *Dendermond* having been set on Fire, in several Places, by the Bombs, he had written a Letter the Day before, by the Advice of the Marquis de *Terracena*, to the Governor, the Marquis de *la Valle*, to acquaint him, that the Garrison were to expect no other Conditions, than to be made Prisoners of War, if he obstinately persisted in maintaining the Place any longer: Upon which the Governor had desired a Cessation of Arms for twenty-four Hours, to assemble, and consult with his Officers; which being expired, his Answer to the Marquis de *Terracena* was: " That having called a Council of War, it was there resolved, that since the Town had a strong Garrison, and was otherwise well provided for a vigorous Defence, it was their Duty to hold out to the last."

MUCH about the same Time, the Duke of *Marlborough* wrote the following congratulatory Letter to the Earl of *Peterborough*, on his great Success in *Spain*, which we shall insert to shew how ready his Grace was both to acknowledge Merit in others, and to rejoice at their good Fortune.

My Lord,

Letter from
the Duke of
Marlborough
to the Earl of
Peterborough.

" THO' we have no direct Account of your Lordship's Progress, since the Relief of *Barcelona*, yet the Advices from several other Parts, as well as the Enemy's Frontiers, agree so well, and we are so naturally inclined, to believe readily what we wish, that I am persuaded there is no Reason to doubt, of your having for some Time brought the King to *Madrid*. As this good News has been indulged here, with the greatest Satisfaction, I take, with no less Pleasure, this fresh Opportunity of congratulating your Lordship on the Glorious Occasion, which is by all Hands chiefly attributed to your Valour and good Conduct. The whole Confederacy are full of Joy, for the Advantage this wonderful Success will procure to the Publick; and I assure you I am no less so, for the Addition it has made to your Lordship's Glory, in which no Man alive takes more Part than I do. After such surprizing Events, there is nothing we may not expect from you; therefore, I hope, your Lordship will not think us unreasonable in our Expectations, that we shall soon hear of the entire Reduction of *Spain*, to the Obedience of their lawful Sovereign, for which you seem designed, by Providence, to be the happy Instrument; and I heartily wish you all manner of Success in the accomplishing this great Work.

" WE have reduced *Ostend*, and are now making all possible Haste in the necessary Preparations for the Siege of *Menin*, and hope, with the Blessing of God, we shall not end our Campaign there. I am with Truth and Respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most faithful humble Servant

MARLBOROUGH.

Farther Proceedings of
the Confederate
Army.

WE have mentioned above the Governor of *Dendermond*'s second Refusal to surrender that Town, upon which Orders were dispatched for blocking up that Place very closely, 'till there should be a proper Time for attacking it in Form. The Troops of *Prussia* and *Hanover* were by this come to *Alost*, and Instructions were sent them to incamp there 'till farther Orders. The Second of *July*, at Night, the Lord *Raby*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Queen of *Great-Britain* to the King of *Prussia*, came from *Wesel*, to the Camp at *Rouffelaer*, to wait upon the Duke of *Marlborough*. On the Fourth in the Morning; when his Grace set out for Monsieur d'*Auverquerque*'s Camp before *Ostend*, as we observed above, he was saluted with a triple Discharge of the Cannon of *Bruges*, as he passed through that City. His Grace, likewise, returned through it, and was again saluted with a triple Discharge

Discharge of the Artillery: The Clergy also then met him, at some Distance from the Town, as the Magistrates of *Bruges* and the *Franc* did at the Gates; and all of them made their Excuses, that they did not know of his Coming the Day before, 'till he was just upon them. They then presented him the Keys of the City, and assured him of their Zeal for, and Loyalty to, their lawful Sovereign King *Charles III*, acknowledging, at the same Time, the great Obligations they had to his Grace, as the happy Instrument of their Deliverance from the Tyranny of *France*. These Ceremonies being over, the Duke arrived about Six in the Evening at the Camp.

BEFORE his Grace's Departure for *Ostend* he had ordered the Prince of *Holstein Beck*, a Lieutenant-General, to march, with eight Battalions, and take Possession of *Courtray*, where he arrived accordingly on the Fifth. The Detachment under the Command of Major-General *Berensdorff*, which lay near *Oudenarde*, was ordered, at the same Time, to possess themselves of the Camp at *Harlebeck*, near *Courtray*, the Duke of *Marlborough* designing to march thither with the Army: The Troops of *Prussia* and *Hanover*, were commanded to march to *Ninove*, the same Day. On the Sixth, his Grace, with the Forces under him, moved from *Kousselaer*, and encamped with the Right at *Courtray*, and the Left at *Harlebeck*, having the River *Lys* in their Rear: There his Grace having Notice, that the Prince Royal of *Prussia* intended to take a View of the Army, sent away Colonel *Durel*, Adjutant-General, the Eighth in the Morning to *Cleves*, to compliment his Royal Highness, and conduct him to the Camp. On the Tenth, Colonel *Lalo's* Regiment marched from the Camp towards *Ostend*, there to embark, together with the Regiments of Brigadier-General *Farrington*, and Brigadier-General *Maccartney*, in order to join the Troops of *England*, which were appointed for a Descent. On the Eleventh, the Army moved from *Harlebeck*, and came to *Helchin*, near which Place four Bridges were laid, by his Grace's Directions, over the *Scheld*. In the Evening, Count *Maffei*, Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of *Savoy*, came hither to wait on the Duke of *Marlborough*, by the particular Order of his Royal Highness. On the Thirteenth, Brigadier *Gadogan* was sent by his Grace, to mark out the Camp for the Army, near *Gramont*, in Case the Enemy's Motions should make it necessary to march that Way: This being done, and Directions likewise given, for repairing and widening the Ways thither, the Brigadier returned in the Evening, with his Detachment, to the Army. In the mean While, the *Elect*or of *Bavaria* having Advice, that the *Allies* had laid Bridges over the *Scheld*, and that some of the Troops had appeared about *Gramont*, he retired with his Court, with great Precipitation, from *Mons* to *Valenciennes*.

The *Allies* take Possession of *Courtray*.

The P. Royal of *Prussia* comes to the Army.

ON the Sixteenth, the Prince Royal of *Prussia* arrived at the *Confederate* Camp, with his Court. The Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Rest of the Generals, met his Royal Highness at some Distance from the Camp, and his Grace conducted that Prince to his Quarters, where his Royal Highness was splendidly entertained. The next Morning, his Grace ordered the first Line of the Army to draw out, and pass in Review before the Prince. On the Eighteenth in the Morning, the Duke, with his Royal Highness, and several General-Officers, having with them a Guard of two thousand Horse, and six hundred Foot, went to a rising Ground, within a Mile of *Tournay*, where they took a View of that Place, and returned to the Camp about Noon. On the Nineteenth, early in the Morning, his Grace went to view Monsieur *d'Auverquerque's* Army, which came the Seventeenth to *St. Eloy Vive*, beyond *Harlebeck*, on the *Lys*, where they continued for the better Subsistence of their Troops. At the same Time his Grace ordered that River to be examined, and finding that the Enemy, by making Sluices, had so drained the Water, that instead of the Depth necessary to bring up the Boats with the Artillery, there was not one Foot left in many Places; General *Salisch* was directed, on the Twentieth, to take a strong Detachment, and destroy all the Sluices between *Lisle*, *Armentiers*, *Mcuin*, and *Courtray*. Three Days before, the Troops of *Prussia*, and *Hanover*, with three thousand *Palatines*, marched from *Alost*, and arrived, the Nineteenth, in the Rear of the second Line.

THE

The Siege of
Menin resolv
ed on.

The great
Strength of
that Place.

THE *Confederate* Army being now considerably reinforced, his Grace thought fit to employ most of the Troops, which had had no Share in the former Services and Fatigues of the Campaign, on some Enterprize of Importance; and none could be greater than the Siege of *Menin*, which was reckoned a Key to the *French* Conquests in the *Netherlands*; and whereon, the celebrated *French* Engineer, Monsieur de *Vauban*, had exerted his utmost Skill. It was built after the Peace of *Nimeguen*; and nothing that Art could invent was wanting, to render it impregnable. It was, besides, defended by a Garrison of five or six thousand Men, tho' Monsieur *Roussel* says no more than four thousand three hundred and twenty-six private Men, commanded by five hundred and seventy-four Officers including Sergeants. The Marquis de *Bully*, who was Governor, had under him, Lieutenant-General *Caraman*; and Monsieur de *Vallois*, who was Chief Engineer, had two other Engineers of Note under him. All these Things being duly weighed, it was thought by many too bold an Undertaking to besiege it: But then, on the other Hand, it was considered, that the Reduction of so important a Place, would not only add great Reputation to the Arms of the *Allies*, but would be a great Help to secure their late Acquisitions: It being situated upon the River *Lys*, five Miles South-West of *Courtray*, nine almost North of *Lisle*, and almost twelve South-East of *Ypres*.

UPON these, and other Considerations, this Siege was resolved on; and Part of the Forces, which were appointed for that Service, with Messieurs de *Rocques*, and *Hertel*, the two chief Engineers, and fourteen other Engineers, marched the Twenty-first of *July*, N. S. to *Courtray*; having with them twelve Pieces of Cannon, eight small Mortars, and twelve *Pontoons*: Next Day General *Salisch*, to whom the Command and Direction of this Enterprize was committed, marched with the Rest, being together thirty-two Battalions of Foot, and twenty-five Squadrons of Horse; twelve thousand Pioneers were likewise appointed, to work on the Lines of Circumvallation. The Place was invested on the Twenty-third, but the Artillery not being come up from *Ghent*, the Trenches were not opened 'till the Fourth of *August*, in the Night.

THE principal Officers, who were appointed to command at this Siege, under General *Salisch*, were Monsieur *Scholtz*, and the Earl of *Orkney*, as Lieutenant-Generals; Messieurs *Erberveldt*, *Rantzau*, *Weck*, *Villate*, *Pallandt*, and the Prince of *Sonderburg*, as Major-Generals, and the Brigadiers *Capel*, *Schurel*, *Nassau-Woudenburg*, *Amama*, *Argyle*, *Trousiel*, and *Schwartzel*.

THE Approaches were carried on after the usual Manner, without any remarkable Occurrences, till the Tenth of *August*, when the Saps on the *Right*, and *Left*, being advanced, as far as the Saliant Angles of the Counterescarp, the Disposition was made for attacking it in the Evening. As this Action proved the most bloody of any that happened at any Siege, since that of the Cover'd Way, at *Keyserfwaert*, we shall be the more particular in our Relation thereof: Lieutenant General *Scholtz* commanded the Attack on the *Right*, having under him Major General *Pallandt*, and Brigadier *Schwartzel*; the Earl of *Orkney* commanded the Attack on the *Left*, with Major General *Villate*, and the Duke of *Argyle* as Brigadier. At each Attack were three hundred Grenadiers, as many Workmen, and a Detachment of the same Number of Fuziliers to cover them; the whole being sustained by the nine Battalions that relieved the Trenches, four on the *Right*, and five on the *Left*, namely those of *Lottum*, *Ingoldsby*, *Pallandt*, *Fagel*, *Lauder*, *Vogelin*, *Goven*, *Ranck*, and *Leers*; and four other Battalions were ordered to support them in Case of Need: The Duke of *Marlborough* was himself at the Camp that Day, and assisted at making the necessary Dispositions for this famous Action.

The Counter-
escarp
formed.

THE Attack began about seven o'Clock, on the Signal of two Mines, the Besiegers sprung, at the two Saliant Angles of the Cover'd Way, which had a pretty good Effect. The Men behaved with great Bravery, especially the Grenadiers, who advanced with uncommon Intrepidity up to the very Palissades, and throwing their Grenades into the Cover'd Way, leaped

leap'd in after them, and killed all who opposed them. The Enemy, however, made a gallant Resistance, and the first five Battalions suffered very much, by the excessive Fire which was made from the Town. But the Grenadiers pressing on with great Fury, they soon beat the Enemy out of the Cover'd Way, with a terrible Slaughter, and made Lodgments close to the Palissades, on the four Angles of the Counterscarp.

THE Enemy sprung two Mines during the Attack, which did the Besiegers but little Harm but they were exposed to the Fire of the Ravelins, and other Works, for near two Hours, before the Men could cover themselves. This was the Occasion of greatest Part of their Loss, which was little less than one thousand four hundred Men killed, or wounded; with three Engineers killed and as many wounded: However it was as little as could be expected in so warm a Service. The Deputies of the *States*, and the Generals, expressed themselves extreamly well satisfy'd, with the Gallantry of the Troops, on this Occasion: Among the Rest, the Duke of *Argyle* distinguish'd himself very much in this Action: That same Night, the Besieged made several Signals, to give Notice, as it was believed, that they were reduced to the last Extremity; and they were answered from all the Places adjacent.

IN the mean While, the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, continued incamped at *Helchin*, only the *Left Wing* was extended to *Lauwe* near *Menin*, in Order to oppose any Attempt, that might be made by the Duke de *Vendosme*, who arriving at *Valenciennes* the fourth of *August*, was drawing together an Army, with which he threatned to relieve *Menin*. On the Sixteenth of the same Month, Brigadier *Cadogan* being out near *Tournay*, with a few Horse to cover the Foragers, was surprized and surrounded by a superior Number of the Enemy's Cavalry, and was carried Prisoner into *Tournay*; but the Eighteenth the Duke de *Vendosme*, sent him back on his *Parole*; being willing to contend with the Duke of *Marlborough* in Generosity, if he could not in the Field: On the other Hand, the latter in Exchange, released Baron *Palavicini*, a Major-General in the *French* Service, taken at the Battle of *Ramillies*.

Brigadier *Cadogan* taken Prisoner, but released on his *Parole*.

On the Nineteenth of *August*, N.S. The *Confederate* Troops before *Menin* began two Saps, in Order to make a Descent into the *Fosse*, and work'd at the same Time on the Batteries on the Counterscarp. Next Day they finished two Batteries, one of six, and the other of five Pieces of Cannon, which began to fire upon the Bastion, and the Ravelin, next Morning, at Break of Day: Two more Batteries were also perfected, and ready to play, by the Twenty-second in the Morning. The Duke of *Marlborough* going thither to see what Progress was made in the Siege, the Governor beat a Parley, upon which Hostages were exchanged about Nine that Morning. The Demands of the Garrison were as follows.

The Town capitulates.

“ THAT they might be allowed four Days, from the Date of the Capitulation, to expect Relief, and that if it did not come in that Time, a Gate should be delivered up: That the Garrison should march out with Arms and Baggage, and all the usual Marks of Honour, that they should be furnished with Waggon and Boats for their Baggage, and their Sick and Wounded; as also that such of them as were not in a Condition to remove, should be taken Care of in the Town, at the Expence of the *Allies*: That none of the Garrison should be stopped for Debt, on giving Notes under their Hands for whatever they might owe: That twelve covered Waggon should be allowed the Garrison, which should not be visited: That all Prisoners taken on both Sides should be set free: That no Enquiry should be made after Deserters on either Side: That such of the Garrison as had Estates, or Effects, in the Countries which were under the Obedience of the *Allies*, should neither be molested in their Persons, or Estates, altho' they should continue in the *French* Service: That as many Persons should have the Liberty, to march out masked with the Garrison, as the Governor should think fit: That the Guard to conduct them to *Lisle*, should consist of no more than four Squadrons of Horse:

The Demands of the Garrison.

“ That

" That the Townsmen should be maintained in their Privileges, and all, who would, might depart: That all the Generals of the *Confederate Forces* should sign the Capitulation; and that the *Allies* should not take any of their Men out of their Ranks, on any Pretence whatsoever."

The Terms
granted them

IN the Evening the Capitulation was concluded in this Manner. The first Article demanded was refused, and it was agreed, " That they should deliver up the Gate of *Bruges* the next Day, at Nine in the Morning: That they should march out as they desired, but should carry away with them only four Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars, and should be conducted to *Douay*: That they should be provided with Waggon and Boats: That their Sick and Wounded, who could not be removed, should be taken Care of in the Town, but at their own Charge: That as to the Debts of any of the Garrison, they should not be stopped, provided they gave such Security for the Payment thereof, as should be accepted by their Creditors: That only eight covered Waggon should be allowed them: That the Prisoners on both Sides should be set at Liberty, as desired:" The Articles they demanded concerning the Deserters, the Estates of any of the Garrison continuing in the *French Service*, and Persons marching out masked were rejected: " The Guard to conduct them to *Douay* was agreed to be two hundred Horse: What was desired in Favour of the Inhabitants was granted, provided those who departed declared their Intention of so doing within a Month: It was agreed that the Capitulation should be signed by the General who commanded the Siege, as usual in such Cases: The last Article they proposed was refused; but it was promised, that Care should be taken to prevent any Disorders, and that Justice should be done immediately upon any Complaint."

THE Surrender of this Town happened sooner, by some Days, than the Besiegers could reasonably have expected, considering the Strength of this Place, and the Number of the Garrison, who besides had considerable Magazines, both of Provisions and Ammunition.

PURSUANT to the above-mentioned Capitulation, the Duke of *Argyle* took Possession of one of the Gates, called the Gate of *Bruges*, the Twenty third in the Morning, with a Guard of two hundred Men; and on the Twenty-fifth, the Garrison, consisting of twelve Battalions of Foot, and three Squadrons of dismounted Dragoons, making in all about four thousand three hundred Men, marched out, with all the usual Marks of Honour, under a Guard of two hundred *Confederate* Horse, who conducted them next Day, to *Douay*. It had been agreed, that the Garrison should march through the Breach, but it not appearing to be wide enough, they marched through the *Lisle Gate*: The same Day, Major-General *Welderren*, who was appointed to command in *Menin*, entered upon his Government with five *Dutch* Battalions of Foot. Upon visiting the Place, the Duke of *Marlborough* found therein, fifty-five Brass Cannon; sixteen Iron Cannon; six Mortars; eight hundred and ten double Barrels of Powder; three hundred and eighty-seven Barrels of Musket-Balls, with a great Quantity of all Sorts of Provision. Among the Artillery were likewise found four Pieces of Cannon, with the Arms of *England*, which had been taken at the Battle of *Landen*, and were ordered by his Grace to be sent to *England*: At the same Time Directions were given for levelling the Approaches, and repairing the Fortifications of *Menin*. Our Readers may see in the following Letter, from General *Salisch* who commanded the Siege, to Monsieur *Fagel*, Secretary to the *States General*, the Loss which both Parties sustained at this Siege.

S I R,

Letter from
General Sa-
lish to Mr.
Secretary
Fagel.

" I DO myself the Honour to acquaint you, that the Garrison of *Menin* marched out Yesterday, about Ten in the Forenoon, according to the Capitulation, making in all about four thousand Men, so that they had in this Siege one thousand three hundred Men killed or wounded. My Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Veldt-Marshal Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, saw the Garrison march out, and every Thing was done in good Order."

" Order. As to the Loss we have sustained in this Siege, your Honour may
 " see it in the following List. We have found in the Place fifty-five Brals
 " Cannon, and Ten of Iron, besides several other Pieces which were buried
 " under Ground; as also six Mortars, eight hundred and ten double Bar-
 " rels of Powder, three hundred and eighty-seven double Barrels of Mus-
 " ket-Balls, and a great Quantity of all other Sorts of Ammunition and Pro-
 " vision, of which I have not as yet an exact List: The Battalions of *Hey-*
 " *den, Sachsen-Eysenach, Chambriers, Uffingen, and Floor,* are marched into
 " the Place, to remain there in Garrison till farther Orders. I am, &c.

From the Camp before Me-
 nin, Aug. 26, 1706.

Signed,
 E. W. Salisch,

A true List of all the Wounded and Slain in the Siege of Menin, from the in-
 vesting the Place till the Capitulation..

	Killed.	Wounded.
Colonels	00	03
Lieutenant-Colonels	00	01
Majors	00	04
Captains	13	22
Lieutenants	13	27
Ensigns	06	26
Sergeants	34	69
Private Soldiers	517	1872
Run away to the Enemy	00	21
	583	2045

As for the Loss of the Enemy, however, the *French* themselves allow it to have been greater than General *Salisch* makes it, since the *Marquis de Quincy* gives the following Account thereof. Dragoons, killed or wounded ninety-three; sick twenty-eight; Officers killed, forty-nine; Soldiers wounded, eight hundred and two; killed, five hundred and sixty; Officers and Men, killed, wounded and sick, one thousand five hundred and thirty-two.

THE Duke *de Vendosme* having drawn together an Army of one hundred and fifty-five Squadrons of Horse, and seventy-three Battalions of Foot, it was thought he would have made some Motion to have prevented the Progress of the *Confederate* Arms; but he had the Mortification to be only a Spectator of the Siege; and thought it best to continue quiet in his Camp behind the *Deyle*: Which was not answering the Encomiums in the Preamble to his Patent.

As soon as the Duke of *Marlbrough* saw himself Master of *Menin*, he resolved upon reducing *Dendermond*, which had been kept blockaded ever since the Battle of *Ramilles*; and appointed his Brother, General *Churchill* to take upon him the Command and Direction of that Undertaking. Three Days after, His Grace arrived himself, in the Camp before that Place, together with the Deputies of the *States*, in order to hasten the Siege. It did not last long; for the Enemy having been driven from an advanced Redoubt, the Governor beat a Parley, but was refused any Manner of Capitulation, and told, that if he would not surrender Prisoner of War, neither himself, nor any of the Garrison should be spared; wherefore he was forced to submit, and on the Fifth of *September*, about Five in the Evening, delivered up the Gate of *Mechlin* to the *Allies*: Hereupon the Duke of *Marlbrough*, and the Field-Deputies, wrote the following Letter to the *States General*, which as they give an Account of some Circumstances relating to the Siege, we shall insert, for the Information of our Readers.

High and Mighty Lords,

" I arrived here last *Thursday* Night, with Monsieur *de Gossinga*, and
 " Monsieur *de Geldermalsen*, to hasten the Attack of this Place; and I am

Letter from
 the Duke of
Marlbrough
 to the *States*
 " very General.

The MILITARY HISTORY of the

“ very glad I can acquaint your *High Mightinesses*, that this Morning about
 “ Ten a Clock, the Garrison beat a Parley, and demanded honourable
 “ Conditions: But my Brother returned Answer, that he could grant them
 “ no other Terms, than for them to remain Prisoners of War; but that
 “ their Baggage should be left them, provided they declared themselves,
 “ and delivered up one of their Gates within two Hours. These Terms
 “ were rejected, and the Hostages having been sent back, Orders were
 “ given to renew the Attack; whereupon the Garrison desired a farther
 “ Cessation of Arms, for an Hour, at the Expiration whereof they surren-
 “ dered, and about Five delivered up the Gate of *Mechlin*. They are to
 “ march out next *Tuesday*, in order to be conducted to *Holland*.

“ I heartily congratulate your *High Mightinesses* upon this happy Event,
 “ in which the Hand of God has visibly appeared; for it has been observ-
 “ ed, that for several Years past, there has never been so favourable a Sea-
 “ son, in this Country, for such an Enterprize: I am, with entire Devo-
 “ tion, and Respect,

High and mighty Lords, &c.

Signed,

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

*At the Camp before Den-
 dermond, Sept. 5, 1706.*

High and mighty Lords,

Letter of the
 States Depu-
 ties to their
 Principals.

“ ACCORDING to our last, the Trenches were opened, and the Batteries
 “ finished, so that they began to play Yesterday Morning; and that with
 “ such Fury, and Execution, that the Breaches in a Redoubt, and the Work
 “ that covered it, being wide enough this Morning, our Men carried the
 “ same by Storm, with great Bravery, and little Loss: Whereupon the Be-
 “ siegers immediately desired to capitulate, and sent Hostages for that Pur-
 “ pose. As their Proposals were brought to us, and the Duke of *Marlbo-*
 “ *rough*, whilst we were all in the Trenches, to observe the Assault, sever-
 “ al Messages were sent from the Town to the Camp, and back again.
 “ At last, the Garrison came to an Agreement, about Five this Afternoon,
 “ pursuant to which they are to remain Prisoners of War, on Condition,
 “ however, that they shall be allowed their Swords and Baggage. Accord-
 “ ingly they have delivered up to us the Gate of *Mechlin*. We shall take
 “ farther Measures with the Duke of *Marlborough* about the next Enter-
 “ prize; and we shall wait for your *High Mightinesses* Order, to know whi-
 “ ther the Garrison shall be conducted. We thought it our Duty to congra-
 “ tulate your *High Mightinesses* upon this speedy and happy Success; and
 “ are,

High and mighty Lords, &c.

Signed,

S. V. Gostlinga,

A. V. Borselen, Lord of Gelder Malsen.

*From the Camp before Den-
 dermond, Sept. 5. 1706.*

Observa-
 tions upon
 this Success.

THUS the Troops of the *Allies*, made themselves Masters, in a Siege of
 seven Days, of this important Place, which being strongly situated amongst
 Morasses, had formerly baffled the Army of the *French* King, when he
 laid Siege to it in Person; tho' it was now defended, by two *French* Regi-
 ments of Foot, a *Spanish* Battalion, seven hundred Men, drawn out of se-
 veral other Regiments, and two hundred Dragoons unmounted. The *French*,
 according to Custom, to derogate from the Honour gained by the Besiegers,
 pretend the Garrison might have held out longer, had it not been for a Mis-
 understanding between the Governor, and the Officer who commanded the
French Troops. The Duke of *Marlborough* appointed Brigadier *Meredith* to
 command in *Dendermond*, with a Garrison of five hundred Men; besides the
 Regiment of *Sarra Blanca*, which was ordered to remain at *Grimberg*, to
 cover the Country of *Waes*.

His Grace, likewise, went in Person to visit the Town; his Army being,
 in the mean Time, encamped at *Elchin*, whither General *Salisch* had Orders to
 bring back the Troops from the Siege of *Menin*. He arrived there Eighth
 of

of September, and the same Day, the *English, Prussian, and Hanoverian* Infantry made a Motion, by the Duke's Order, from the *Right* to the *Left*, to be nearer at Hand to pass the *Scheld*, over six Bridges, which that General had caused to be built, opposite to the Village of *Potte*. Brigadier *Wermuller*, who commanded in *Courtray*, joined the Army also with his Garrison; and the Ninth, the Troops began to pass the *Scheld*, and to advance towards *Aeth*.

DENDERMOND being now reduced, as we have observed, the *Confederate* Army, after so many Conquests, might have ended the Campaign, crowned with more Glory, than the most sanguine Man could ever have expected, or would almost have aimed at in one Summer. Nevertheless the ever-victorious, and indefatigable Duke of *Marlborough*, thought it yet too soon to put a Stop to the Career of their good Fortune; wherefore, he ordered them to turn their Arms against *Aeth*. It was accordingly invested, the Sixth of September, by forty Battalions, and thirty Squadrons, under the Command of Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*; whilst the Duke of *Marlborough* encamped at *Gramex*, to cover that Siege, and the Enemy lay between *Conde*, and *Mortaigne*. *Aeth* invested

AETH is a strong Frontier-Town, and a Place of some Consideration, in the Earldom of *Hainault*; situated on the *Dender*, just where a Rivulet, named *Cambron*, disembogues itself into that River. The *French* took it in 1697, but restored it the same Year at the Peace of *Ryswick*; however, they seized it again in 1701, and as it is a pretty regular Fortification, they had taken care that all its Batteries should be, at this time, in good Repair. Monsieur *de Spinola* was the Governour, and the Brigadier *de St. Pierre* commanded the Troops, which amounted to the Number of about two thousand Men. The Enemy had Time enough, to provide themselves with every Thing that was necessary for a long and vigorous Defence; and in all Probability they would have done so, had they had a Garrison sufficiently numerous: Happily for the *Allies* they had not.

ON the Seventeenth, the Besiegers began their Line of Circumvallation, and to make up and bring their Fascines together; and on the Twenty-second at Night, they opened their Trenches before it, with very little Loss. This was chiefly owing to a Stratagem; for tho' the Design of the Besiegers was to open the Trenches on the *South* Side, they made a Feint of opening them on the *North* Side; upon which the Besieged drew the greatest Part of their Strength that Way; and during that Interval, the Besiegers made the best Use of their Time, and pursued their Point so effectually, that before they were discovered, they were got under good Shelter, insomuch that Monsieur *Rouffet* affirms, they did not lose a single Man. The Enemy were the easier deceived herein, because it was on the *North* Side that Marshal *Catinat* had formerly attacked it, and the Breaches then made had been no otherwise repaired than by Fascines: But the Besiegers found out a more convenient Place, between the Brook *Cambron*, and the *Dender*, insomuch that they opened the Trenches within three hundred Paces of the Counterscarp.

A successful Stratagem, which saves a great many Lives.

THE Attack being carried on as usual, notwithstanding very bad Weather, the Besiegers made a Lodgment on one of the Angles of the Covered Way, the Twenty-ninth of the same Month; and having carried on the Saps, which they began that Night, on the *Right*, against the Point of the Ravelin, and on the *Left*, against the two Points of the Counterguard, within two hundred Paces of each other, they took possession of that Counterguard, in the Night, between the Last of September, and the First of October; and they finished, at the same Time, a new Battery on the Covered Way. This obliged the Garrison, who were terrified with the Apprehensions of a general Storm, to beat a Parley the First of October, at Four in the Afternoon. As they demanded more, however, than Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* thought fit to grant, to a Garrison, whom a hundred Cannon-Shot more, were upon the Point of reducing to the Necessity, of undergoing whatever Fate the Conquerors pleased, Hostilities were renewed. But the next Day they beat a Parley a second Time, and thought fit to accept of the Conditions, which were,

were, that the Governour should surrender himself Prisoner of War, with his Garrison. Nevertheless, Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* granted the Officers their Swords, and the Soldiers their Knapfacks, in Regard to their Bravery.

MONSIEUR *d'Auverquerque*, in his Postscript, to the Letter he wrote to Mr. Secretary *Fagel*, on this Occasion, observes that the Garrison consisted of two thousand one hundred Men, whereof five hundred were killed or wounded in the Siege; and that eight or nine hundred were killed or wounded on the Side of the *Allies*: But that seems to be a Mistake, and accordingly he corrects it himself in a second Letter to the same Gentleman. For according to the Accounts, the *French* themselves give of their Loss, at this Siege, they had but eight hundred Men left of the Garrison, when they surrendered; and they assign that as a Reason, for the Governour's being obliged to surrender on such hard Conditions; because he had not a sufficient Number of Men to defend all the Posts; and on that Account he had been forced to abandon the Salient Angles of the Covered Way. Having premised this, we shall now give our Readers Monsieur *d'Auverquerque's* second Letter to Monsieur *Fagel*, Secretary to the *States General*, because it mentions some Circumstances not already taken notice of.

S I R,

Letter from
M. *d'Auver-*
querque to
Mr. Secreta-
ry *Fagel*.

“ YESTERDAY the Garrison of *Aeth* marched out, as Prisoners of War, consisting of one hundred and fifty Officers, and about six hundred Soldiers, besides almost three hundred sick and wounded, left in the Hospitals. I have sent them to *Ghent*, to be embarked there for *Bergen op Zoom*, where one Half is to continue, and the other Half is ordered for *Breda*, till their High Mightinesses shall think fit to dispose of them otherwise. Yesterday the Baggage, which I had granted the Officers, was sent to *Mons*, and *Conde*; and I gave leave to the Prince *de Spinola*, late Governour of *Aeth*, with Monsieur *de St. Pierre*, Commander of the *French* Forces, and the Colonels *Hondetor*, and *St. Valier*, to go to *France* for six Weeks, on Account of their private Affairs. This Morning I caused the Forces posted about this Place, to draw up in two Lines. The Enemy make more Troops march towards *Mons*.

From the Camp before
Aeth, Oct. 5. 1706.

I am, &c.

Auverquerque.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* continued all this while incamped at *Gramez*, to cover the Siege of *Aeth*; and the Duke *de Vendosme* contented himself with looking on the Taking of that Place, with the same Tranquillity, as he beheld the Reduction of *Menin* before: But being apprehensive the *Allies* might have a Design, either upon *Mons*, or *Charleroy*, he had the Garrisons of those two Places reinforced.

The Elector
of *Bavaria* is
disgusted at
the Conduct
of the *French*.

THIS passive Conduct of the Duke *de Vendosme's*, was highly disagreeable to the Elector of *Bavaria*, who wanted to be in Action again, tho' he saw a Series of ill Fortune attended him, whatever he took in Hand; but the *French* did not care to hazard any Thing under his Conduct. A late Author assigns very good Reasons for it. “ They were jealous, says he, of the Elector's Heat, and tho' he was desirous of commanding an Army apart, it was not thought fit to divide their Forces, tho' they were now grown to be very numerous. Deserters said, a Panick Terror still prevailed so strongly in their Army, that there was no Appearance of their venturing on any Action. Even *Paris* itself was under a high Consternation; and tho' the King bore his Misfortunes with an Appearance of Calmness, and a Composure of Mind; yet he was often let Blood, which was thought an Indication of a great Emotion within; and this was, no doubt, the greater, because they were so much disguised. No News was talked of at that Court; all was silent and solemn, so that even the Dutchess of *Orleans* knew not the true State of their Affairs: Which made her write to her Aunt, the Electress of *Hanover*, to learn News of her.”

THE

THE Lines before *Acth* being all levelled, the Army, which was employed in that Siege, made a Motion, the Fifth of *October*, in the Afternoon, and incamped, the next Day, with the *Right* at *Molley*, and the *Left* at *Aubre*: Whereupon, the *French* stretched out their Camp, so that their Line took up near four Leagues, in Length, the *Left* being at *Mortaigne*, and the *Right* at *Querrichin*. The Twelfth, at Four in the Afternoon, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent the Quarter-Master-General, with the Camp Colours, and all the *Piquet* of the Army, with Orders to advance, and pitch a Camp at the Abbey of *Cambron*. The Thirteenth, in the Morning, the Forces commanded by his Grace, marched from *Gramez*, and having passed the *Dender*, near *Leuze*, joined the Army under *Monsieur d'Auverquerque*.

THE *French* had given out, that they would fall upon the *Rear* of the *Allies* at *Leuze*; and accordingly they did, indeed, appear the Eighteenth in the Afternoon, with large Bodies of Horse, to reconnitre the *Confederate* Camp: But all necessary Precautions having been taken against any Attempt, they did not think proper to shew themselves any more. The two Armies being joined, they both incamped together, on the Plains of *Cambron*, with the *Right* at *Chierre*, and the *Left* at *Lens*; the Head-Quarters being at the Abbey of *Cambron*, within two Leagues and a Half of *Mons*.

THIS increased the Enemy's Apprehensions for that Place; but the Season being too far advanced for any great Undertaking, and the *Confederate* Forces too much fatigued, the Duke of *Marlborough* having made yet some more Motions, for the greater Convenience of Foraging, left the Army at *Ghiesbenghein*, under the Command of *Monsieur d'Auverquerque*, and went to *Brussels*, the Twenty-seventh of *October*, N. S. attended by Mr. *Stepney*, Envoy-Extraordinary from the Queen of *Great-Britain* at the *Imperial* Court, and several General Officers.

HIS Grace was met, at some Distance from thence, by General *Churchill*, Count *Linzendorff*, and other Persons of Quality, with whom, at the repeated Request of the Magistrates, he made his Entry on Horseback. His Grace was received, at the *Anderlech* Port, by the Burgo-master and Magistrates, who there presented him the Keys of Honour, and made him a very handsome Speech, wherein they expressed their Gratitude to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, the *English* Nation, and his Grace, the Glorious Instrument of their Deliverance from *French* Tyranny. The Streets, through which the Duke passed, were filled with a great Concourse of the Nobility and Gentry of both Sexes, and lined with the Burghers under Arms. The Populace made loud Acclamations, and gave all other Demonstrations of Joy; the Cannon firing, in the mean while, from the Ramparts. In short, the same Honours were paid to his Grace, as they used to pay, in former Times, to the Dukes of *Burgundy*, their Sovereign Princes. His Grace alighted at the Palace of *Orange*, where he was complimented by the Council of *State*, the States of *Brabant*, and the Chief of the Clergy. The Twenty-eighth, in the Morning, the Magistrates waited on his Grace again, in a Body, and presented him with what is there called the *Wine of Honour*. This was brought in a gilt Tun, painted with his Grace's Arms, upon a Carriage adorned with Streamers, and drawn by six Horses, preceded by Trumpets, and Kettle-Drums; the whole attended by a Cavalcade of young Students, on Horseback, finely dressed; and having in their Hands Devices, in Honour to his Grace, and particularly such as represented the great Actions of this Campaign.

The D. of
Marlborough
arrives at
Brussels.

His splendid
Reception
and Enter-
tainment
there.

THE Duke having received all possible Marks of Honour and Respect, from the whole City, returned the Thirty-first of *October* to the Army; from whence he detach'd Major-General *Murray*, the Third of *November*, with four *Scotch* Battalions, and six of the *Danish* Troops, towards *Courtray*, where he had Orders to remain, till the Fortifications of that Town were repaired and put in a Posture of Defence. Two Days after his Grace set out for the *Hague*; and the next Day the Army mov'd towards *St. Quentin Lennick*, in order to separate, and march into their Winter-Quarters, which were regulated as follows, that they might be drawn together quickly,

quickly, and without Trouble; it being resolved to enter early upon the next Campaign, that the *Confederates* might push their glorious Conquests as far as possible.

MONSIEUR *D'Auverquerque* was appointed to command in Chief in the *Netherlands*, and to reside at *Brussels*, having under him; Messieurs *Doff*, and *Hucelom*, as Lieutenant-Generals, with Monsieur *Villate*, and Prince *William of Hesse-Cassel*, as Major-Generals. The *English* Forces were garrisoned in *Ghent*, under the Command of General *Ingoldsby*; the *Danes* in *Bruges*; and the *Prussians* with the *Luncnburghers*, along the *Demer*, and between the *Muese* and the *Rhine*. Count *Tilly*, General of the Horse, was appointed to command in *Louvain*, with Monsieur *Dedem*, as Lieutenant-General, and the Earl of *Athlone* as Major-General: Monsieur *Salisch*, General of the Infantry, in *Mechlin*, with Lieutenant-General *Dompere*, and Major-General *Collier*. The Earl of *Albemarle* commanded on the *Maese*, having under him the Lieutenant-Generals *Hompesch*, and *Oxenstiern*, with the Major-Generals *Zoutland*, and *La Lecq*. Major-General *Murray* commanded, as we have before observed, in *Courtray*; Major-General *Pallandt*, in *Menin*; Brigadier *Pallandt* in *Aeth*; Major-General *Lauder* in *Dendermond*; Lieutenant-General *Spar* in *Ostend*; and Lieutenant-General *Fagel* in *Sluys*, in *Dutch Flanders*. All the Brigadiers were ordered to continue with their Regiments, on Pain of being cashiered.

The D. of
Marlborough
arrives at the
Hague.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* having embarked at *Antwerp*, the 7th of November, N. S. on Board one of the Yachts belonging to the Admiralty of the *Maese*, arrived the Eighth at *Rotterdam*, and next Morning at the *Hague*, being attended by Count *Zinzendorff*, and Mr. *Stepney*. The latter had been recalled from *Vienna*, where he was the Queen's Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary, and come to the *Hague*, to succeed Mr. *Alexander Stanhope* in the same Character; her Majesty having thought fit to allow Mr. *Stanhope* to quit that publick Station, which he was no longer able to discharge to his own Satisfaction, by Reason of his great Age, and ill State of Health. His Grace having received the Compliments of the *States*, the Foreign Ministers, and divers other Persons of Distinction, on his wonderful and glorious Campaign, had then several Conferences with the Deputies of the *States*; wherein, amongst other Things, it was agreed that the Steps *France* had made towards a Peace, should be communicated to the Ministers of the *Allies*; in Order to remove all Suspicion of clandestine Negotiations, and encourage the several Members of the *Grand Alliance*, to redouble their Efforts, against the next Campaign.

PURSUANT to this Agreement, the *States*, desired the Ministers of the *Allies*, residing at the *Hague*, to be present the Twenty-first of Novem'ber, at an extraordinary Congress, when their Deputies for Foreign Affairs made the following Notification to them, which gave them great Satisfaction.

The Offers
made by
France for a
Peace, com-
municated to
the *Allies*.

" They own'd, that the *French* had formerly made general Intimations to
" them, of their Willingness to treat of Peace; and that last Winter, the
" Marquiss *D'Alegre*, had presented a formal Memorial, to the *States*, on
" the same Subject, the Substance of which was read to the Congress; but
" that they had given no Ear to these Advances, neither had they communi-
" cated them to the *Allies*, because they did not judge them worth imparting
" to them. But that last *October*, the *Electer* of *Bavaria* had written a Let-
" ter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and another to the Field-Deputies of
" the *States*; which two Letters, with the Answers that had been returned
" to them, were also then laid before the Congress." That to the Duke of
Marlborough, with his Grace's Answer, was as follows:

A Letter from the *Electer* of *Bavaria* to the Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*.

" The Most Christian King, Sir, finding, that some Overtures of Peace,
" which he has caused to be made in a private Manner, instead of produc-
" ing the desired Effect, and shewing his Disposition towards forwarding a
" General Peace, have been looked upon by ill-designing Persons, as an
" Artifice

“ Artifice to dis-unite the *Allies*, and make an Advantage of the Misunderstanding which might be created amongst them, has now resolved to demonstrate the Sincerity of his Intentions, by renouncing all secret Negotiations, and openly proposing Conferences, wherein Means may be found, for re-establishing the Tranquility of *Europe*.

“ THE *most Christian* King is pleased to charge me to inform you of this, and to desire you to acquaint the Queen of *England* therewith.

“ I give the like Notification, on the Part of the *most Christian* King, to the *States General*, by a Letter I have written to their Field-Deputies; and his Majesty would do the same with Regard to the other Potentates at War with him, had they Ministers near at Hand, as you are, to receive the like Intimation; his Majesty having no Design to exclude any of the said Potentates from the Negotiation which shall be begun, in the Conferences he proposes. Besides, for the forwarding so great a Good, and one so necessary for *Europe*, which has too long suffered the inevitable Calamities of War, his Majesty consents to the choosing a Place forthwith between the two Armies, and after their being separated, between *Mons* and *Brussels*, wherein you, Sir, with whom the Interests of *England* are so safely intrusted, and the Deputies, which the *States* shall be pleased to nominate, together with the Persons whom the King of *France* shall empower, may begin to treat on so important an Affair.

“ I am infinitely glad, Sir, of having such an Occasion to write you this Letter, being persuaded it will leave no Room, to doubt of the Sentiments of his *most Christian* Majesty, which may be so beneficial to all *Europe*.

“ BE pleased to give an Account hereof, to the Queen of *England*, without Loss of Time, and to whomsoever else you shall think fit. I shall expect your Answer, Sir, to acquaint the *most Christian* King therewith, and shall be always glad to do you Service.

Signed,

M. EMANUEL, *Elect*or.

Mons, Oct. 21, 1706.

S I R,

“ HAVING communicated to the Queen, my Mistress, what your *Electoral* Highness did me the Honour to write to me, in your Letter of the Twenty-first of last Month, concerning the Intentions of the *most Christian* King, to endeavour to re-establish the Tranquility of *Europe*, by Conferences to be held for that Purpose between Deputies on both Sides; her Majesty has commanded me to answer your *Electoral* Highness, that as she has received with Pleasure this Notice of the King's Inclination, to agree to the making a solid and lasting Peace with all the *Allies*, that being the sole End which obliged her Majesty to continue the War 'till now, so she will be very glad to conclude it in Concert with all her *Allies*, on such Conditions as may secure them from all Apprehensions of being forced to take up Arms again, after a short Interval, as has so lately happened. Her Majesty is also willing I should declare, that she is ready to enter, jointly with all her *High Allies*, into just and necessary Measures, for attaining such a Peace; her Majesty being resolved, not to enter upon any Negotiations, without the Concurrence of her said *Allies*. But the Way of Conference which is proposed, without some more particular Declarations, on the Part of his *most Christian* Majesty, does not seem to her proper for obtaining a truly solid and lasting Peace. The *States General* are also of the same Opinion. Wherefore your *Electoral* Highness will rightly judge, that other more solid Means must be thought on, to obtain so great an End; to which her Majesty will contribute, with all the Sincerity that can be wished; not having any Thing so much at Heart, as the Relief of her Subjects, and the Tranquility of *Europe*. Your *Electoral* Highness will always do me the Justice, to be persuaded of the Respect, with which I have the Honour to be,

Hague, Nov. 20, 1706.

S I R, &c.

As the *Electors*'s Letter to the Deputies of the *States*, and their Answer, were pretty much to the same Effect, *mutatis mutandis* with that to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and his Reply, we think it superfluous to insert them.

AFTER the Reading of these Pieces, the Deputies of the *States* made a Speech to the Congress, pursuant to the Instructions given them by their *High Mightinesses* for that Purpose, wherein they represented: "That their *High Mightinesses* being firmly resolved to observe their *Alliances* in every Part, and not to do any Thing that should be contrary thereunto, they would not be wanting to lay before them, the Proposals that have been made to them, and what they have resolved thereupon. That a Peace would be extremely agreeable to their *High Mightinesses*, and undoubtedly to all the other *High Allies*, provided it could be had on such Terms, as would give Reason to hope it would prove firm, and lasting: But, that the Conferences proposed, without a more particular Declaration of the Intentions of *France*, and without a tolerable Certainty, or at least Probability of good Success, did not seem to their *High Mightinesses* to be a proper Means for attaining it; but much rather a Means by such Conferences about a Peace, to divert them from the Thoughts of War, and of the great Preparations the Enemy were making, and to lull some of the *Allies* asleep by the Hopes of Peace. That their *High Mightinesses* for their own Parts, were resolved to stand by the Measures they had taken, and the *Alliances* they had made, which GOD had hitherto so wonderfully blessed; and to execute and observe sincerely what had been stipulated, and promised by Treaties; wherefore, they would not enter into any Negotiation for a Peace, but jointly with their *High Allies*, and would communicate to them faithfully, pursuant to the said Treaties, such Proposals as might be made to them on this Subject, expecting that the said *High Allies* would also do no less on their Part.

Reasons why the *French* sued for Peace.

THE *French* had very substantial Reasons, to induce them, at this Time, to sue thus for a Peace; the Raising of the Siege of *Barcelona*; the Loss of the Battle of *Ramillies*, with the Consequences that attended it; the total Defeat of their Army before the Walls of *Turin*, by the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, which entirely changed the Face of Affairs in *Italy*, as we shall see in its proper Place; the great Straights to which the Finances were reduced, and which were but ill-remedied by forcing and imposing Mint-Bills, upon the Nation, instead of Ready-Money; were all concurring Circumstances, which put the Court of *France* into the utmost Perplexity and Consternation, and obliged them to make these publick Overtures for a Peace.

Reflections cast on the D. of *Marlborough*, &c. for opposing the Conferences.

HOWEVER, as they were look'd upon to be too general to ground any Treaty upon them, they were rejected; whereupon Reflections were cast upon the principal Persons concerned on the Side of the *Allies*, as if they had acted rather with private Views, than for the Publick Good. "It was no Wonder, says a *French* Author, that these Advances made by *France*, however sincere, were of no Effect; because the three principal Powers, on whom this Accommodation depended, were govern'd by three private Persons, whose Interest it was to continue the War, that is, Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Pensionary *Heinsius*. It is well known (continues he) that Prince *Eugene* had conceived a particular Aversion to *France*, his native Country; besides which, he was entirely in the Interests of the *Emperor*, who contributing little or nothing towards the War, which was begun in his Favour, and wherein he could not lose any Thing, but had a fair Prospect of great Advantages, it was good Policy in him to be for its Continuance. As for the Duke of *Marlborough*, (pursues this Author) he had an absolute Ascendant not only over the Queen, but over the *Parliament*, and the more, as the principal Offices in the Kingdom were fill'd with his Creatures: And to conclude, Pensionary *Heinsius*, was entirely subservient to the Wills of Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*; he was, at the same Time, so absolutely Master of the Republick of *Holland*, that it was, in a Manner, wholly deprived of its former Liberty, and the Good of the Publick sacrificed to his private Interest."

BEING

BEING now come to the End of the Year 1706, we must, as usual, take a Review of what was doing this Campaign in other Parts, where the War raged. To begin with Germany, the *Allies* were not so successful there as in the *Low Countries*; tho' the *French* did not gain so much Advantage, as their *Grand Monarque* might have reasonably expected from the Superiority of his Army under the Command of the Marshals *Villars* and *Marfin*, to that under *Prince Lewis* of *Baden*. Their Success went no farther, than regaining from the fatal Indolence and Slowness of the *Germans*, what they had lost the foregoing Campaign; for, when they hoped to have made some Conquests on that Side, they were hindered from acting any longer Offensively, by the Duke of *Marlborough's* unparalell'd Success in the *Netherlands*, which obliged those Marshals to send a strong Detachment thither, as has been observed above.

The State of
Affairs in
Germany.

THIS Campaign was the last *Prince Lewis* of *Baden* made; for, at the End thereof, finding himself greatly neglected, and that he could do no more Service at the Head of the *Imperial Army*; being likewise sensible of the Censure he lay under of favouring *France*, whether deservedly, or undeservedly, we shall next pretend to determine, he retired to the Baths of *Schlungenbad*, where he deplored his melancholy Condition, and made this severe Reflection: *That as Affairs were then managed, the greatest Misfortune which could befall a Man of Honour, was to have the Command of an Imperial Army: A Censure, which the gross Supineness and Negligence of the Emperor's Ministry render'd, in a great Measure, very just.* These mortifying Thoughts, in all Probability, contributed not a little, to the lingering Sicknels of which *Prince Lewis* died at *Rastadt*, the Fourth of *January* following, N. S. We shall not detain our Readers with the Character of that unfortunate Prince, once justly reputed a great and skilful General: his Loss of Fame was owing to a Chain of Causes, but to none more, than his perpetually jarring with the Council of War at *Vienna*, who were always observed to cross his Designs, and to fail of supplying him with what was necessary for the putting them in Execution.

The death
of Pr. Lewis
of Baden.

To pass on to *Spain*, the Campaign there was almost as glorious to the *Allies*, as it had been in *Flanders*; for the Armies of *France*, and *Spain*, supported by a numerous Fleet, were obliged shamefully to raise the Siege of *Barcelona*; and the *English* in Concert with the *Portuguese*, and well affected *Spaniards*, having penetrated into *Castille*, enter'd *Madrid*, where they caused King *Charles* the III. to be proclaimed whilst *Phillip V.* scarce believed himself in Safety, on the Frontiers of *Navarre*; but was upon the Point of retiring into *France*. In short, the Affairs of King *Charles* might then have been brought to a happy Crisis; and his *Catholick Majesty*, in all Probability, might have been put in quiet Possession of all the *Spanish Monarchy*; had not the unadvised, or rather sinister Counsels of his *German Ministers*, and an ill-timed Fit of Devotion, induced him to take an inconsiderate Progress to *Saragossa*, instead of going directly to *Madrid*, as his Majesty was advised by his best Friends, and *Allies*. This gave the *French* and the *Spaniards* in their Interest, both Time and Opportunity to recover from their Consternation, and to re-inforce their Army; whereby they regained what the *Confederates* had won, at a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure: Insomuch that what was formerly said of *Hannibal* on his Victory at *Cannæ*, might then be very properly apply'd to his *Catholick Majesty*. *Vincere scis Hannibal, Victoria uti nescis.*

The State of
Affairs in
Spain.

WE must now take a Turn to *Italy*, and see what the brave Prince *Eugene* was doing there, in Conjunction with that gallant and intrepid Hero the Duke of *Savoy*. We have already observed, that the Duke of *Vendosme* had been recall'd from *Italy*, to head the Army in *Flanders*; wherefore, the Duke of *Orleans* was sent in his Room, to command the Forces in *Italy*; both in Compliance with that Prince's ardent Desire to signalize himself, in Arms, and because the King look'd upon him as a General capable of supplying the Place of the Duke of *Vendosme*. The Marshal *de Villars* was at first named to serve under the Duke of *Orleans*, but he begg'd his Majesty to

to let him remain in *Alfatia*, and the Marshal *de Marfin* was sent in his stead into *Italy*. We have likewise observed, in our Account of the Affairs of *Piedmont*, last Year, that the Siege of *Turin* had been absolutely resolved on; and that extraordinary Preparations had been actually made for that Purpose, had not Prince *Eugene's* Success at the Battle of *Cassano*, put a Stop to that Design for that Year.

It was determined, however, to defer it no longer than this Campaign, which made Prince *Eugene's* Presence in *Italy* indispensably necessary, to prevent the Reduction of a City, which would have intirely dispossest the Duke of *Savoy* of his Dominions. His Highness, nevertheless, could not get to the Imperial Army till the Nineteenth of *April*, the very Day the Imperialists under the Danish General *Reventlau* had lost the Battle of *Monte-Chiaro*, about which the French, according to Custom, made a great Noise. If the Duke of *Vendosme* who had not then quitted the Army, had not gained this small Advantage, it might justly have been said, that he had taken Abundance of Pains, and fatigued himself very much, to no Purpose; for he had concerted his Measures above three Months beforehand, and had left secret Orders with the Count *de Medavi*, who had for a great while made very odd Dispositions, to baffle the Vigilance of the Imperial Generals, whilst the Duke went to *Versailles*, to lay his Scheme before the King, by shewing him in the Map, all the Measures he had taken to drive the Imperialists quite out of *Italy*, before they could draw their Forces together.

His Majesty approved of all that had been done, and the Duke returned to *Milan*; where, to impose the better upon the Imperialists, he declared publicly, that he was very dissatisfy'd with the Count *de Medavi*, who had made such unaccountable Dispositions, as would cause him to miscarry in the Execution of a well-concerted Design. He gave out, besides, that he had found the Magazines unprovided, and ordered the Commissaries of the Stores to get them filled; and for the Want of them he should not be able to enter upon Action with the Troops, before the Middle of *May*. He even carry'd the Feint so far, as to pretend Sickness, and it was given out, that he was to enter into a Course of Physick for a Fortnight.

WHILST he was acting this Farce, his Troops march'd secretly, and he found he had Seventy-two Battalions, and Seventy-seven Squadrons ready at Hand; wherefore, at the very Time he was believed to be in the midst of his Physick, he mounted on Horseback on the Eighteenth of *April* at Night, and went to *Castiglione*, which was but two Leagues from *Monte-Chiaro*, a Post in the Possession of the Imperialists, who extended themselves to *Calcinato*. This Post was indeed advantageous, and General *Reventlau* had had good Intrenchments thrown up there; besides which, it was cover'd by Rising Grounds, Canals, and Ditches, which made it difficult of Access; but that General had but twelve Thousand Men, wherefore the Duke of *Vendosme*, resolved to take Advantage of the Weakness of the Allies, and the Absence of Prince *Eugene*.

ACCORDINGLY, having drawn together Fifty-eight Battalions, and Sixty-two Squadrons, with Abundance of Expedition, he attack'd the Imperialists first at *Monte-Chiaro*, and afterwards at *Calcinato*. The Battle was very fierce for some Hours; the Imperialists fired first, and defended themselves with great Courage and Resolution: They had even some Advantage over the Enemy, whom they repulsed in two or three Attacks; and if they had been four thousand Men stronger, the Duke of *Vendosme* would certainly have been worsted; but, at last, they were obliged to yield to Numbers, and abandon those two Posts, in order to retire to *Gavardo*, where they had their heavy Artillery; they lost six Field Pieces, some Colours, and about one Thousand five Hundred Men. Mr. *Dumont* says three Thousand. The Enemy used to exaggerate their Victories, made the Loss of the Imperialists amount to three thousand Men killed or wounded, and as many taken Prisoners, insomuch that they would have had but six or seven Thousand Men left; but the Falsity of this Report is evident, by the Duke of *Vendosme's* not daring to pursue the Imperialists to *Gavardo*; and Prince *Eugene* arriving at the Army.

Army, immediately after the Action, proved strong enough to prevent the Duke of *Vendosme's* cutting off his Communication with the *Trentine*; which he tryed to effect by all Manner of Means, and which Prince *Eugene* always eluded, till he had received the Reinforcement whereof he had great Need, and wherewith he did the Glorious Actions we shall treat of presently.

THO' we have already taken Notice that the Siege of *Turin* had been re-^{Preparations for the Defence of Turin.} solv'd on last Year, and that great Preparations had been made for that End, we never mentioned that the Duke de la *Feuillade* had actually taken several Posts around the Citadel, and had even thrown up Lines, with Intent to make his Attack upon the same Front, which he actually chose afterwards. The Duke of *Savoy*, who knew by these Proceedings that it was determined to besiege his Citadel, and who was also sensible which Front would be pitch'd on for that Purpose, took all the Measures necessary for rendering it as it was during the Siege; that is, he covered the Front, which lay very open to Cannon-shot, with good Counter-Guards, which left but about two Foot of the Parapet open. He made besides an outward Covered Way, and an outward Glacis, he countermined all these Outworks, and carried on an infinite Number of Branches, which came from the principal Galleries, and extended towards the Middle of the outward Glacis, both to the saliant Angles, and the Angles which bend inwards; to conclude, he had an Intrenchment thrown up in the Middle of the Citadel, parallel to the Front of the Attack; which evidently shew'd, that his Royal Highness was perfectly well inform'd, they designed to make their Attack there.

IN the mean while the Court of *France* were not idle, but had employed Great Pre-^{Preparations of the French for the Siege of Turin.} Men in working all the Winter, on *Magazines*, upon the Frontiers of *Piedmont*, and chiefly at *Susa*, and *Crescentino*; and on the 20th of *March*, they sent into the Latter, and into *Chivas*, 108 Pieces of battering Cannon, with 50 Mortars, and a great Quantity of Ammunition.

THE Duke de la *Feuillade*, a Lieutenant General, was chosen to command the Army which was to carry on the Siege, as he had likewise been the Year before: It consisted of 68 Battalions, and 80 Squadrons. Six Companies of Bombardiers, with as many Labourers, 600 Gunners, and as many Miners, were allowed for the Service of the Artillery. They were commanded by *Monf. de Houville*, Lieutenant of the Artillery, and Brigadier; who had under him two other Lieutenants, and a great Number of Officers of the same Body. *Monf. Tardif*, chief Engineer, had the Direction of the Attacks, with three Brigades of Infantry under him. All imaginable Precaution had been taken for the subsisting of the Troops; there was a Sufficiency of Meal provided for two Months; besides a Reserve of 17,000 Sacks of Corn, which were at *Susa*.

BESIDES the Precautions above-mentioned, taken by the Duke of *Savoy*, to add to the Fortifications of the Citadel, he had a great Number of Outworks made upon the Mountain of the *Capuchins*. He likewise went himself in *March* to view *Asti*, and *Coni*; and had Part of the Houses and Trees in the Neighbourhood of *Turin*, laid even with the Ground, that they might not favour the Approaches of the Enemy.

ON the other Hand, every Thing necessary for the Siege being got ready, the Duke de la *Feuillade* drew together his Army, on the 12th of *May*, in the Neighbourhood of *Chivas*, and advanced towards *Turin*. The Duke of *Savoy's* Cavalry retired at their Approach, and pass'd the *Doire*, which done, they broke down the Bridges; and the Duke de la *Feuillade*, cross'd the *Stura*, at the Head of his Army, and pitched his Camp the same Day at *la Venerie*, a noble Pleasure-House belonging to his Royal Highness.

WE shall now enter upon the most remarkable Particulars of this famous Siege; both because it was one of the most considerable Events of the whole War; and because M. *Dumont* has mentioned it but very cursorily, tho' Numbers of Illustrious Warriors signalized themselves therein, in such a Manner, as ought not to be buried in Oblivion, but ought, on the contrary, to be transmitted down to Posterity, with due Encomiums.

The Siege
of Turin.

ON the the Thirteenth of *May*, about Nine in the Morning, the Enemy appeared in Order of Battle, in the Plain of *Notre-Dame de Campagne*, and their Army encamped two Hours after, out of Cannon-shot, posting their Right at the Castle of *Lucenga*, and their Left, at the Palace of the *Old-Park* upon the *Po*. Immediately the Culverins, which were upon the Ramparts of the Gardens of the Royal Palace saluted them. On the Fourteenth, the Enemy began by throwing up the Ground, the whole Length of their Front, building Redoubts, with Communications from the one to the other, to put their Camp out of Danger of being insulted, and secure their Convoys, which were to be fetch'd from *Chivas*, and *Crescentino*.

The French
put in Con-
fusion.

BUT as it was perceived, that their *Left* lay open, and bordered too near upon the Banks of the *Po*, his Royal Highness passed a Detachment of three Hundred Men, with four Pieces of Cannon, two whereof where of a New Invention, over the River in the Night, on that Side towards *St. Maur*. The fierce Fire of this Artillery, which surprized them at Day-break, dispersed them, and obliged them to remove their *Left*. What was most remarkable on this Occasion, was, the Confusion of their precipitated Flight; for they abandoned Horses, Tents, Baggage, every Thing they had in their Camp, and could not get them off till the Night following. Hereupon, our *Hussars* taking Advantage of this Disorder, went over the *Doire*, and returned laden with Booty; which accustomed them afterwards to make frequent Incursions into the Enemies Quarters, from whence they brought off a great Number of Horses.

IN the mean while, all Hands were at Work to provide the Citadel with all Sorts of necessary Provisions; and his Royal Highness himself examined, with abundance of Diligence, all the Fortifications both within and without; giving Orders for supplying all that could possibly be wanting, and taking Care to have all such Posts better fortified, as seemed of the most Importance. He had likewise all the Country-Houses demolished, which might have shelter'd the Enemy, and facilitated their Approaches; and they, on the other Hand, destroy'd all the Castles, which were on their Side, to remove all Obstacles that might have been laid in their Way, to prevent their perfecting their Lines, and their Redoubts; at which they laboured without Intermission. They were observed also to take Measures for laying a Bridge over the *Doire*, at *Pianezza*; their Motions being watch'd by our Cavalry, who had incamped at *Colegna* the Day before.

A false Al-
arm in the
Camp.

ON the Nineteenth, as the Enemy might have prevented the Retreat of our Cavalry towards the City, by another Bridge, which they were making at *Lucenga* over the *Doire*, his Royal Highness posted the Regiment of Dragoons of *Geneva*, at a Place from whence they could command that Bridge; that done, he sent thither the Regiments of *Piedmont*, and *Sabuy-lemburgh*; and six Field-Pieces, with as many battering Cannon, were hastened forward, and placed over against *Lucenga*. With these they play'd upon that Castle, from whence the Enemy, who had there a large Magazine of Provisions, were immediately driven; they likewise broke some Pontoons, which were in a Meadow beyond the River, and delay'd the building of the Bridge; the Pioneers also, who were at work upon the Road, leading from the Bridge, on the hither-side the *Doire*, were all dispersed, and put to Flight. Hereupon, their whole Army took up Arms, fearing their *Left* Wing was attack'd at *Alpignan*; for four Pieces of Cannon, had been posted the same Night, in the Garden of the Castle of *Alpignan*, in order to batter their Flying Camp, which was between the Fall of *Sassette*, and that Village. The sudden and impetuous Fire of this Artillery, surrounded both Officers and Soldiers like a Whirlwind; one might have seen them a long Time in great Agitation, turn themselves on every Side, not knowing what Course to take; till at last, having found an Opening by Chance, leaving behind them both Arms and Equipage, they made their Escapes, most of them in their Shirts.

ON the Twentieth, when the Bridge below *Pianezza* was finished, a large Detachment of the Enemy's Cavalry having passed the *Doire*, charged the Duke of *Savoy's* Main-Guard, and made them quit the Banks of that River.

ON

ON the Twenty-first, his Royal Highness declared the Count *de la Roche d'Allen*, an Officer of consummate Experience, who had been Governour of *Verrue*, during the Memorable Siege of that Place, Governour of the Citadel of *Turin*. There had been added to the old Fortifications of the Citadel, three Counter-Guards, which covered the outward Bastions; and Men were at work at five *Fleches*, three of which were at the Point of each Counter-Guard, and the other two at the outward Half-Moons, with their Communications, and a Cover'd Way, which surrounding all the *Fleches*, and their Places of Arms, form'd a double Glacis towards the Country. There was also a Cut, or Intrenchment made in the Centre of the Citadel, which separated the Bastions of the Attack, from those on the Town-side, neither were they less busy under Ground in working at the Mines.

For an Explanation of this Term. see Part L. Page 122.

ON the Twenty-second, two Bridges being at last finished at *Pianezza*, the Enemy who had just perfected their Lines, and their Redoubts, left there some Battalions and Squadrons to guard them; and passing the *Doire* over these Bridges in the Night, and keeping their *Left* close upon that River, they extended their *Right* near the *Po*, and advanced to within Cannon-shot of the City, where they appeared in Order of Battle before the Duke of *Savoy's* Cavalry. Accordingly there happened some little Skirmishes, upon the High Road to *Pignerol*, between the House of the *Purpurate*, and the Church of the *Croisette*, wherein his Royal Highness in Person was seen to expose himself at the Head of his Squadrons. This done, the Cavalry retreated in good Order, under the Fortifications of the City, Part of them taking up their Quarters in the *Valentin*. But when some Brigades of Infantry, coming by the Bridge of *Lucenga*, had reinforced the Enemy on the hither-side the River; the whole Body of Troops moving with their *Left* to the *Right*, against the Bridge of *Lucenga*, which kept open Communication between the two Armies, extended themselves into the Plain, having their *Right* upon the *Po*.

ON the Twenty-third, a Battery of four Pieces of Cannon was raised, but not without Difficulty, upon an Eminence, on the Left of the Pleasure-House, or *Vigne*, of *Madame Royale*, to cover the *Valentin*; and this Cannon defended the Entrance of the *Valentin* all along against the Enemy. As there was great Reason to fear, the City's being attack'd between the Citadel and the *Po*, where the Approaches might have been made by the Means of the Hollow Ways, and Valleys, which are near the *Valentin*, the Necessity of discovering the Enemy at a Distance, occasioned the cutting down, by little and little, all the Trees which went from the *New Gate* to the *Valentin*, and from the *Valentin* to the Church of the *Servites*.

ON the Twenty-fourth, the Enemy being resolved to shut up the only Way, that was left open for the besieged to introduce Provisions into the Town, exposed themselves again to the Insults of their Artillery; extending their *Right* too near the *Po*, over against the Chapel *du Pilonet*, which is situated on the farther side of the River. But it was incumbent upon his Royal Highness to drive them from those Banks, to keep himself a Passage open, that was so necessary for his Service; and the Besieged had been successful enough in repulsing them divers Times, to encourage them to endeavour now to oppose their Design. To this End, they raised, with Abundance of Care and Fatigue, another Battery of Twenty-six Pieces of Cannon, of all Sorts of Sizes, Part on the side of a little Hill near *Canoret*, and the Rest lower in some Meadows. These Cannon crossing the Enemy's *Right*, annoy'd them so frequently, and so greatly with their Shot, that they were forced to give over their Work, and leave their Tools behind them; after one of their Regiments of Dragoons had been almost entirely routed, there arose a thick Fog upon the *Po*, whereof they took Advantage, to remove their Camp out of the Reach of the Cannon, behind the Cassine, named *la Riviere*. The great Hindrance this Battery proved to their Designs, made some think the Enemy would resolve upon making their Attacks towards the *Gate* of *Susa*, whereas they perhaps designed before to make them on that Side towards the *New Gate*.

A Party of the French are repulsed.

THE Day before, the Enemy began their Lines of Countervallation ; and the Duke of Savoy's Cavalry, having left a Detachment of five Hundred Horse at *Vanquille*, removed, and pitched their Camp at *Montcalier*. A Regiment of Foot was put into the Castle, and Care was immediately taken to fortify it. At the same Time, a Bridge was laid over the *Po*; the Head of which was covered by a Redoubt, guarded by another Regiment of Infantry. As the Cavalry were posted so as to be able to dispute the Enemy's foraging, and to annoy them in their Rear, they did not fail to harraßs them all manner of Ways. His Royal Highness also caused some Battalions, to possess themselves of the Foot of the Mountain, fixing Posts for the Defence of the Rising Grounds, and raising Batteries of four Pieces of Cannon each, in three different Places, to prevent the Enemy's approaching the River. However, their Carabineers having got to the *Po-side*, under the Covert of the Woods, annoy'd those who pass'd and repass'd on the other Side to that Degree, that for the Security of their Passage, it was found necessary to contrive a Way through the Mountain.

The Trenches opened.

ON the Twenty-fifth, the Besieged were informed by Deserters, that the Lines of Countervallation were almost finish'd, and that the Enemy were beginning to palissade them ; that their Cavalry were employ'd in carrying the Fascines, and that Grenadiers had been placed in all the Cassines before the Lines, particularly in that of the *Purpurate*, which had been chosen out to make it the Park of the Artillery, and the Magazine of all the Necessaries for the Siege. On the Twenty-sixth, the Besieged discovered by little and little, on the *Right* and *Left* of the *Purpurate*, the opening of two Branches, which were carrying on to take in all the Cassines that were situated before the Lines facing the Citadel : And, as many People were less apprehensive of the City's being besieg'd, than of its being bombarded, some took the Beginning of these Trenches, for Approaches, whereupon to place Mortar-pieces the nearer. On the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth, whilst the Enemy were employ'd in finishing these Parallels, on the *Right* of the *Purpurate*, nothing extraordinary happen'd; only the Enemy received large Convoys, and continued heaping together prodigious Numbers of Fascines and Gabions.

The Besieged make an extraordinary Rejoicing for the raising the Siege of Barcelona.

ON the Thirtieth, upon the News, received two Days before, that the Siege of *Barcelona* was rais'd; just as Night came on, three Discharges were made, within the City, of 159 Pieces of Cannon each ; which were accompanied with as many Volleys of Small-arms, made by the Infantry, which reach'd from the *Po-Gate* to *Montcalier*, and by the Citizens, who lined the Ramparts of the City. This long and thundering Rejoicing, could not but be an evident Proof to the Enemy, that there was plenty of Artillery in the Town; and that there was neither any Want of Soldiers, or of Powder therein, to make a resolute Defence. On the First and Second of *June*, the Enemy were still employ'd in finishing their Parallels ; and Intelligence was brought, that they had receiv'd Abundance of Cannon from *Susa* and *Chivas*, which was also confirmed by their Deserters.

IN the Night, between the Second and Third, the Patroles, and Out-Guards of the Besieged retir'd to the Foot of the Glacis on the outward Cover'd-way of the Citadel. It was easy to hear the Enemy at work on all Sides ; but as they were as yet out of Musket-Shot, there was no other Way of interrupting their Work, but by some Volleys of Cannon-Shot. In the Morning one might perceive a third Parallel, which they had carry'd on, from the Grange of the *Jesuits*, to near the *Doire*, at the Cassine of the Major, which our Cannon had beat down the Day before. They made a hot Fire from their Artillery, on their *Right*, where there was then only the Regiments of Fusiliers, and that of *Schuylenburg*; but that very same Day, his Royal Highness reforc'd the Guard of the Citadel with 1000 Men, under the Command of a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Major. The Colonel, with the Major, were to post themselves at the *Gate* of *Susa*, whither the Attack of the City seem'd to be directed; the Citizens were appointed to guard the Bastions, which made the new Inclosure, and the Lieutenant-Colonel

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