

ilities were immediately renewed with such Fury, and the Besiegers made such a terrible Fire, from their Cannon, Mortar-Pieces, and Small Arms, that the Besieged hung out a white Flag, at all the Attacks, and beat a Parley again, the same Day. Hostages being exchanged a-new, they consented to surrender Prisoners; but demanded to march out with the usual Marks of Honour, and to be conducted to *France*, there to remain, without doing any Service, 'till they were exchanged. They pretended, they desired this Favour, because of the Misery the Prisoners of their Nation were reduced to in *Holland*; where they seemed to be abandoned by their Court, who took no manner of Care of their Subsistence. This being likewise rejected, and the Fire again renewed, with greater Fury than before, they agreed, at last, to become Prisoners of War, upon the Duke's own Terms. Accordingly, they delivered up one of the Gates, with twenty-four Colours, and all their Arms, the next Day; and marching out the Fourteenth, Major-General *Grovesstein*, who was appointed Governor of the Place, took Possession thereof. The Soldiers were conducted to *Marchiennes*, in order to be sent to *Holland*; but the Officers continued in *Bouchain*, 'till farther Orders. The Duke of *Marlborough* gave an Account of this Success, the same Day, to the Court of *Hanover*, in the following Letter, to a Gentleman in great Favour at that Court.

“ PERMIT me, Sir, at the same Time that I thank you for your Letter of the Thirty-first past, to rejoice with you at the happy Success of our Siege. The Garrison, to the Number of more than three Thousand Men, have been obliged to surrender Prisoners of War, and that in Sight of the Enemy's Army. I take the Liberty of congratulating his Electoral Highness, and his Highness the Prince, on this Occasion, by the Letters inclosed; which I recommend to your Care, and am, &c.

Letter from the Duke of Marlborough to a Gentleman in great Favour at the Court of Hanover.

From the Camp before Bouchain, The Prince, and Duke of MARLBOROUGH.  
September 14, 1711.

DURING the Continuation of this Siege, the Marshal *de Villars*, that he might not be reckon'd a tame Spectator thereof, formed two Designs; the first of which was to possess himself of the Communication, the *Allies* had over the Morafs, near *Hordain*. To this End, he detach'd two Thousand Grenadiers, sustained by a Body of one Thousand Fusiliers, to attack *Hordain*; and, at the same Time, fifteen Hundred Grenadiers more, sustained by a Brigade of Foot from *Wavrechin*, were ordered to attack the Fascines in the Morafs. The former made a Bridge over the *Scheld*, near *Estrun*; and passing the River unseen, by the Favour of a dark Night, thought to have surprized two Battalions at *Hordain*; but the Duke of *Marlborough*, having got Intelligence of their Design, before they could get thither, sent Word to Lieutenant-General *Finck*, who commanded there, to be upon his Guard: So that the Enemy advancing, that General, with the Officers and Troopers under his Command, behaved themselves so bravely, and gave them such a warm Reception, that they were glad to retire, with the Loss of a considerable Number of Men; and without any farther Advantage, than making the *Prussian* Major-General, *Bork*, Prisoner. The Troops from *Wavrechin*, which attack'd the Forts in the Morafs, were every whit as unsuccessful; being soon beat off by the *Confederates*, and obliged to retire with the greatest Precipitation.

The Marshal *de Villars* attempts the Post at *Hordain*.

THE *French* pretend to a much greater Advantage by this Attempt, and say; that, besides Major-General *Bork*, and Count *Denhoff*, who commanded at that Post, a Colonel, three Captains, an Ensign, two Engineers, and sixty Soldiers were taken, with a very considerable Booty, in the Houses of *Hordain*, wherein a great Number of the *Confederate* Officers had their Quarters; and that the Remainder of two of the *Confederate* Battalions were entirely cut in Pieces: Which last Circumstance, Monsieur *Roussel* seems to confirm;

The French Account of that Attempt

for, he says, they used two of the Battalions very ill; and made themselves Masters of the Post at *Estrun*, where we had two Hundred Men.

The Marshal's Design on *Doway*.

THE Marshal's second Design was, to surprize *Doway*; and this being a Matter of great Importance, he sent fifty Waggon, laden with Boats, Scaling-Ladders, and all other Materials proper for the Enterprize, under a Detachment of ten Thousand Men, commanded by the brave Lieutenant-General *Albergotti*. This indefatigable Officer, having pass'd the *Senfet*, the Seventh in the Evening, marched, with all possible Expedition, and had got to the Gate *St. Eloy*, where they designed to have made the Attempt; Part of them being to have scaled the Wall, whilst others got over the Inundation in Boats, to favour the Attempt; which the Marshal *de Villars* honoured with his Presence. And so far they had succeeded, according to Monsieur *Rouffet*, that they were got into the Ditches; upon which the Centinel, who heard some Noise, called, *Who goes there?* They answered, *They were Fishermen*; but the Moon happening fortunately to rise about the same Time, he perceived too many Boats to believe what they said, and alarmed the Guard, who immediately ran to Arms; and the French being discovered, retired with Precipitation, and with but little Loss.

Which miscarries.

MR. *Lediard*, however, gives a very different Account of this Affair; for he says, "That Count *Hompesch*, Governor of the Town, had got Intelligence of their March; and accordingly, necessary Orders had been distributed, for giving them a warm Reception: For they no sooner approached, which they did between One and Two in the Morning, but they were challenged by the Centinels; and not answering to the Purpose, were fired upon, both from the Walls, and the Out-works. Hereupon, they retired, with such Precipitation, that they left their Boats behind them, and repass'd the *Senfet*. The Duke of *Marlborough* having Advice of these Transactions, Lieutenant-General *Cadogan* was dispatch'd, with Orders for the Troops, on the other Side of the *Scheld*, under the Command of General *Dopff*, and Lieutenant-General *Withers*, to march, and endeavour to cut off their Retreat. Pursuant thereto, these Troops were in Motion before Day; but in their March, the *Hussars*, who were sent before, to get Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions, came back with several Prisoners, and brought Notice of their precipitate Retreat; whereupon, the Body under General *Dopff* returned to their Camp."

Loss of the French at *Bouchain*.

BOTH these Enterprizes having thus proved unsuccessful, the Marshal *de Villars* found himself under a Necessity of being a bare Eye-Witness, though at the Head of near One Hundred Thousand Men, that *Bouchain* was fairly taken; and the Garrison, reduced from six Thousand Men compleat, whereof they consisted at the Beginning of the Siege, to Half that Number, and made Prisoners of War. The French Officers, as we have observed above, were allowed to stay in *Bouchain*, till farther Orders, to the Number of about two Hundred and twenty, viz. Two Major-Generals; two Brigadiers; eight Colonels; four Lieutenant-Colonels; three Majors; seventy-six Captains; eighty-three Lieutenants; and fifty-one Sub-Lieutenants.

THE Governor pretended, that he was in a Condition to have held out some Days longer; but that the Soldiers, perceiving the Marshal *de Villars* did not attempt to relieve them, as he had promised, they forced him to capitulate. In Effect, it was something surprizing, that the Marshal, having an Army superior to the *Allies*, suffered this important Place to be taken, under his very Nose, without making any actual Effort to raise the Siege. But the Duke of *Marlborough* had concerted his Measures so admirably, that Monsieur *de Villars* plainly foresaw, that, if he offered to attack his Grace's Camp, he should not only lose the Town, but also, in all Probability, the greatest Part of his Army.

Remarks upon this Siege.

To sum up all; the Duke's Stratagem in passing the Lines, without the Loss of a Man; his cutting off the Enemy's Communication with *Bouchain*; his Manner of investing that Town, with an inferior Army, in the very Sight of one superior; his throwing up Lines; making regular Forts; raising Batteries; laying Bridges over a River; making a Morass passable; and providing,

providing, for the Security of his Convoys, not only against that superior Army, on the one Side, but against the numerous Garrisons of *Valenciennes*, and *Conde*, on the other, were Enterprizes truly Heroick, and which evidently shewed him a consummate Master in all Parts of the Art of War. Yet was his Grace censured and vilified by insolent Scribblers of his own Nation, who gave out; *That it was of no more Value than the taking a Pidgeon-House*: But of this we shall say more hereafter.

THE following Medal, however, was struck on this Occasion; to shew that every one was not of the same Opinion.

ON the Face was the Queen's Head, with this Inscription:

ANNA AUGUSTA;

That is,

ANNE the August.

On the Reverse, was the Figure of *Britannia*, sitting on a Pile of Trophies, with her Spear in her Right Hand, and her Shield in her Left, on which is inscribed this Motto:

*Fortuna manens;*

That is,

Fortune still constant.

Denoting that Fortune still favoured the Arms of the *Allies*. At *Britannia's* Feet is a Soldier upon one Knee, delivering up to her his Sword and Musket; and having by him a Mural Crown, and the Town of *Bouchain* at some Distance, with this Legend:

*Hostes ad Deditiorem Coacti;*

That is,

The Enemy forced to surrender.

In the Exergue was,

*Vallo Gallorum superato, & Buchennio capto. M.DCC.XI.*

That is,

*The French Lines forced, and Bouchain taken. 1711.*

THE *French*, according to Custom, endeavoured to derogate from the Glory of our *Hero*, and pretended that this Conquest was of very little Consequence, and cost the *Allies* more Men, by half, than it was worth. But it was evident, they would willingly have sacrificed many more Men, than it cost the *Confederates*, and have thought themselves well off too, if they could thereby have prevented the Siege.

LET the *French*, however, endeavour to lessen the taking of *Bouchain*, and the passing the Lines, as much as they please; it has been allow'd by every impartial Person, who is a competent Judge in such Cases, that the Duke of *Marlborough* shewed as much, if not more, of the General, in these two Enterprizes, as in any Action performed during the whole Course of the War. But observe the Inconsistency of these Things: The Marshal *de Villars*, before the passing of these Lines, boasted they were the Duke of *Marlborough's Non plus ultra*, which his Enemies did not forget to upbraid him with then. That Marshal is said to have been so much puffed up with Vanity, that when ever he heard of the Victories obtained by the *Allies* at *Blenheim*, *Ramillies*, *Turin*, *Oudenarde*, &c. he used to say, *Je ne scaurois etre par tout, I cannot be every where*; proudly insinuating, that Success attended him every where: This his Vanity was the Occasion of the following Stanza's.



Verſes occaſioned by the egregious Vapour of the Marſhal de Villars.

## I.

*LE Non plus ultra eſt ſurpris,  
Villars pleurez votre imprudence ;  
Vous l'avez mis a ſi haut prix,  
Que la perte en eſt d'importance :  
Mais conſolez vous apres Coup,  
Vous ne ſcauriez etre par tout.*

## II.

*Pres du Moulin a quatre Vents,  
Depuis trois Nuits, ſur votre-Ligne,  
Dans vos Airs vains, & menacants,  
Vous attendiez Viſtoire inſigne ;  
Mylord vous cherche a l'autre bout,  
Vous ne ſcauriez etre par tout.*

Which may be rendered thus in *Engliſh*.

## I.

*Thy Non plus ultra is ſurpriz'd,  
Its Fate, vain Villars, thou may'ſt mourn ;  
By thee ſo highly it was priz'd,  
Its Loſs is hardly to be born ;  
But Courage, Man ! and don't deſpair,  
For thou cou'dſt not be ev'ry where.*

## II.

*Within thy Lines, for three Nights paſt,  
Near yon Mill, as thou thought'ſt, ſecure,  
Thy Pride ſwell'd ſuch a Height, at laſt,  
Thou mad'ſt thyſelf of Vict'ry ſure :  
The Duke ſlipt by the other Way ;  
You can't be ev'ry where, you ſay.*

As for the Importance of *Bouchain*, our Readers may judge thereof, by the Value ſet thereon, in the following Letter, from the Field-Deputies to the *States-General* ; wherein they give the Duke of *Marlborough* the Honour, which his Bravery and Conduct, this Campaign, juſtly deſerved ; and which we ſhall inſert, becauſe it contains ſeveral material Particulars not before mentioned.

## HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

Letter from the Field-Deputies to the *States-General*.

“ THE Enemy having beat a Parley Yeſterday, the Capitulation was agreed on this Morning, whereby the Garriſon are made Priſoners of War. . It is with the utmoſt Satisfaction, that we do ourſelves the Honour to congratulate your *High Mightineſſes*, on this Conqueſt, with which it has pleaſed GOD ALMIGHTY to bleſs the Arms of the *State*, and your *High Allies*. This Place is of ſuch great Importance, by Reaſon of its Situation, which opens us a Way to penetrate farther into the Enemy's Territories, and even into the very Heart of their Country, that for Prevention, they have found it neceſſary to burn the Forage in their own Territories. If the concomitant Circumſtances of this Conqueſt are but duly conſidered, as *the paſſing the Lines*, which the Enemy, and the Reſt of



“ of the World, judged *impossible*; and the Siege carried on with so much  
 “ Speed, and in so glorious a manner, in Sight of an Enemy, of equal, if  
 “ not superior Strength; if all these Things, we say, are but rightly con-  
 “ sidered, it will appear, that the Conduct, Resolution, and Bravery, which  
 “ the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Count *de Tilly*, have shewn, in the  
 “ Prosecution of this glorious Enterprize, can never be sufficiently praised.  
 “ In order to do Justice, likewise, to General *Fagel*, who commanded the  
 “ Siege, we think ourselves obliged to say, that his Courage, and indefa-  
 “ tigable Care, have very much contributed to the speedy Reduction of this  
 “ important Place. But above all, we return Thanks to ALMIGHTY GOD,  
 “ who has made use of those Generals, as the happy Instruments for the  
 “ Accomplishment of his Will and Mercies. We pray GOD, that he will  
 “ continue his Blessing on the Arms of your *High Mightinesses*, to the End  
 “ that this bloody and expensive War may be terminated by a happy and  
 “ lasting Peace. We take the Liberty to propose Major-General *Govestein*  
 “ for Commander, and Captain *Keppel* for Major of the Place, who are to  
 “ take Possession thereof; and we hope your *High Mightinesses* will approve  
 “ the same, and remain, with the utmost Respect, &c.”

From the Camp before Bouchain,  
 Septemb. 13, 1711.

*A. Van Capelle.*  
*W. Hooft.*  
*S. Van Gostlinga.*  
*P.T. Vegelin Van Klaerbergen.*

THE private Soldiers, which marched out of *Bouchain*, to the Number of two Thousand seven Hundred and seventeen, were conducted to *Marchiennes*, in order to be sent to *Holland*, as Prisoners of War; which the Count *de Ravignan*, late Governor of the Town, and the other principal Officers of that Garrison, represented to the Court of *France*, as an Infringement of the Capitulation. They pretended, that the Conditions promised them, during the Parley, were not made good to them; and insisted that they were only to be deemed as Prisoners, to be conducted Home, and to be accounted for in future Exchanges. Hereupon, the Marshal *de Villars* wrote the following Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and sent him inclosed a Copy of of the Complaint made to the *French Court*, by the said Governor, and Officers.

A Dispute concerning the Garrison of *Bouchain*.

SIR,

“ I have been fully informed, by the Count *de Ravignan*, and the  
 “ other chief Officers of the Garrison of *Bouchain*, of their just Complaints  
 “ of the Violation of the Parole and Promise granted them in the Capitu-  
 “ lation, by Monsieur *de Pagnies*, Colonel of the *Dutch Guards*, by Gene-  
 “ ral *Fagel*'s Order. You will see, Sir, by the enclosed Copy of all that  
 “ passed thereupon, the Original of which those brave Men sent to  
 “ the King, to vindicate themselves, for not having preferr'd all Dangers,  
 “ and even Death itself, to the Shame of surrendering Prisoners of War,  
 “ that the Word given them has been expressly broken. The Place was  
 “ not reduced to the Condition of being stormed, since you were not Ma-  
 “ sters of the Half-Moon; and the Passage of the Ditch was not as yet be-  
 “ gun. Give me leave to tell you, that the want of your Consent, does  
 “ not hinder the Articles from being violated; when the General who Com-  
 “ mands the Siege, sends his Promise by a Colonel; that upon that Promise,  
 “ the Firing which had been begun a-new, is discontinued, new Hostages  
 “ given, and a Gate deliver'd up. I do not question, Sir, but upon serious  
 “ Consideration, your own Honour will induce you to send back that Garri-  
 “ son, upon the Conditions that were offered them when they surrendered.  
 “ What can be more authentick, than the publick Protestation Monsieur *de*  
 “ *Pagnies* made thereupon, as a Man of Honour and Probity, in the Pre-  
 “ sence of all your Army, and of the Garrison itself; when he declared,  
 “ he knew not the Maxims upon which they broke the Word, which he

Letter from the Marshal *de Villars* to the Duke of *Marlborough*

“ had Orders, and the Power to engage. I expect, *Sir*, an Answer from  
 “ you, conformable to Justice. The King commands me to make Complaint  
 “ to you, upon a Fact unprecedented in War. The Count *de Borck* may be  
 “ exchanged for the Count *de Ravignan*, provided the latter be set at Li-  
 “ berty, upon the Faith of the Capitulation. I am, &c.

From the Camp at Pallincourt,  
 September 18, 1711.

Signed,  
 The Duke de VILLARS,  
 Marshal of France.

ON the Receipt of this Letter, the Duke of *Marlborough* enquired and examined into this Affair, and found that the Complaints of the Garrison were altogether frivolous, and groundless; upon which he return'd the following Answer, with the Attestations of Baron *Fagel*, and Colonel *Pagnies*, inclosed therein; whereby it plainly appeared, that they had not the least Encouragement given them to hope for any other Conditions, than to be made Prisoners of War, at his Grace's Discretion.

SIR,

The Duke  
 of *Marlbo-*  
*rough's* An-  
 swer.

“ I received the Letter, you did me the Honour to write to me Yesterday,  
 “ by the King's Order, to accompany the Account given by Monsieur *Ra-*  
 “ *vignan*, and the chief Officers of the Garrison of *Bouchain*, concerning the  
 “ Capitulation; tho' those Gentlemen own, what they pretend to have been  
 “ told them by Monsieur *de Pagnies*, was entirely without my Consent, or  
 “ that of the Deputies of their *High Mightinesses*: I am, therefore, equally  
 “ surprized, and sorry, it should be believed, that I should have permitted  
 “ any Infringement of the King's Promises, or the least Violation of the  
 “ good Faith. My manner of acting with many of the General Officers,  
 “ on so many Occasions of this Nature, ought to be as so many Pledges of  
 “ my sincere Behaviour, to the King, and to the whole World; and I flat-  
 “ ter my self they will do me the Justice to believe, that nothing was done,  
 “ in the Treatment that Garrison met with, contrary to the Capitulation  
 “ that was granted them. You will find by the inclosed Attestations of  
 “ Baron *Fagel*, and Monsieur *de Pagnies*, that Things were transacted so  
 “ much otherwise from what is represented in the Memorial, that there is  
 “ not the least Ground for the Complaint, therein mention'd: And Gene-  
 “ ral *Fagel*, far from taking upon him to grant the Capitulation insisted  
 “ upon by those Gentlemen, gave them to understand, by the Hostages he  
 “ sent back, that he hoped they would not acquiesce with what I offer'd them,  
 “ in Concert with the Deputies; *viz.* with being Prisoners of War, that  
 “ he might have the Honour of carrying the Place Sword in Hand: Which  
 “ those very Gentlemen must agree, could not have failed being executed  
 “ in less than Twenty-four Hours; the Breaches in the Body of the Place,  
 “ as well as in the Ravelin, being wide enough, and our Men lodged on  
 “ the Brink of the Ditch, so as to be able to have stormed the next Day:  
 “ And it was some Hours after this Message was sent them, and the Hosti-  
 “ lities renewed, before those Gentlemen thought fit to hang out a White  
 “ Flag, for the second Time, and deliver'd up a Gate to us. As to what  
 “ they alledge, that we carried on our Works in the mean while. I must  
 “ have the Honour to tell you, *Sir*, that when the Chavalier *D'Artagnan*  
 “ came out with the Hostages, it was declared to them, before the Depu-  
 “ ties, that we would not be amused; but that they were to expect, that  
 “ the Works would be continued during the Treaty. This is a Circum-  
 “ stance, to which those Gentlemen agreed; and I am so well persuaded  
 “ of your Equity, that I am sure when you have seriously considered these  
 “ Facts, you will do me the Justice that is due to my Behaviour; and if  
 “ necessary, inform the King, that the Complaints of those Gentlemen are  
 “ groundless, and that whatever was promised them has been literally  
 “ performed. You will give me leave to add, *Sir*, that the Refusal of  
 “ letting Count *Erbach*, Major-General *Borke*, Count *Denhoff*, Colonel  
 “ *Savory*,

“ Savory, and Major Wassenear, return upon their *Parole*, is so contrary  
 “ to what we have always used, towards your Officers, that the Generals  
 “ of this Army complain of it publickly; and that unless this Grievance is  
 “ redress’d, I must be obliged, in Justice, and by order of the *Queen*, and  
 “ *States-General*, to recall all the Prisoners, which have been suffered to  
 “ continue so long in *France*, upon their *Parole*. I should be sorry that  
 “ Things should come to this Extremity, the preventing whereof will  
 “ wholly depend, upon your Readiness in complying with the above  
 “ Demand. I am, &c.

From the Camp at Bouchain,  
 September 19, 1711.

Sign’d,  
 The Prince and Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

THIS Answer gave such ample Satisfaction to the Court of *France*, that Orders were immediately given, for the Enlargement of those Officers mentioned by his Grace, upon their *Parole*, and that the Exchanges should be continued as usual, between both Armies. In the mean while, the Duke wrote the ensuing Letter to the *States-General*, in his own Justification,

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

“ I do my self the Honour to send your *High-Mightinesses*, a Copy of a  
 “ Letter, and Memorial, which I have just now received from the Marshal  
 “ *de Villars*; wherein he complains of the Infraction of the Capitulation of  
 “ *Bouchain*, and pretends we have violated the Articles agreed on with the  
 “ Garrison. I would not fail communicating them to you immediately, to-  
 “ gether with my Answer, and the Declaration of General *Fagel*, and Co-  
 “ lonel *Pagnies*, upon the Fact whereof the Enemy complains, that your  
 “ *High-Mightinesses* may see, how little Grounds there are for their Alle-  
 “ gations; and that we have acted therein with Honour, and according to  
 “ the Rules of War. Your *High-Mightinesses* will be pleased to observe,  
 “ that all has been transacted in Concert with your Deputies and Generals:  
 “ And I flatter myself, you will likewise approve of the last Article of my  
 “ Letter to the Marshal, and give Instructions to your Deputies accord-  
 “ ingly.” I am, &c.

His Grace's  
 Letter to the  
*States-General*  
 on that  
 Occasion.

From the Camp before Bouchain,  
 September 19, 1711.

Signed,  
 The Prince and Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

As all these Pieces were made publick, and Father *Daniel* must undoubt-ly have seen them, he gives the World a notorious Instance of his Partiality, when he only takes notice, from common Rumour. “ That the Besiegers  
 “ promised at Midnight to let the Garrison have their Liberty; upon which  
 “ Assurance they delivered up a Gate; but the Besiegers were no sooner  
 “ Masters thereof, than they forced the Barrier, and possess’d themselves  
 “ of the Place.” Whoever will be at the Trouble of comparing this Re-  
 “ cital, with the above Letters, will be easily convinc’d of the Partiality of  
 “ the *French* Historians; and whoever is acquainted never so little, with the  
 “ Duke of *Marlborough*’s Character, and strict Honour, will conclude him incapa-  
 “ ble of such an Action. Nevertheless the Marquis *de Quincy* goes yet far-  
 “ ther; and in Opposition to the most evident Proofs, makes General *Fagel*  
 “ acknowledge the Injustice done them, and blames the Duke of *Marlborough*’s  
 “ Conduct.

A notorious  
 Instance of  
 the Partiality  
 of the *French*  
 Historians.

•WHILST the Works and Breaches of *Bouchain* were repairing, his Grace sent the Earl of *Albemarle* to the *Hague*, to regulate the Operations for the remaining Part of the Campaign, with their *High-Mightinesses*; and, as he judged, that the Enemy might be troublesome to the conquer’d Places near them, without the Reduction of *Quesnoy*, to obtain their Concurrence. But the *States* considering how far the Season was spent, and the Difficulties which must attend such an Enterprize, in Sight of the Enemy’s Army; especially in a Country in which they had already destroyed all the Forage, they



they rejected the Proposal. They agreed, however, that most of their Troops should be quarter'd in the Frontier Towns; not only that they might be ready to take the Field, betimes in the Spring; but also to prevent the Enemy's making any new Lines in the Winter; and oblige them at the same Time, to keep their Troops upon their Frontiers, where they would find it very difficult to subsist them.

THE *States* had also another Reason, not to make any more Sieges during the Residue of this Campaign; which was, they were no Strangers to the Negotiations, that were carrying on in *England*, by Monsieur *Mefnager*, Agent from the *French* Court, and the Proposals he had given in to the Ministry, from his Master: They were willing, therefore, to spare their Troops, and not undertake any more Enterprizes, till they saw what would be the Result of those Negotiations. His Grace was likewise sensible, that this was a strong Inducement to their *High-Mightinesses* to act as they did; wherefore, he did not make any Remonstrances, against continuing so long in a State of Inaction; but set the Forces to level the Approaches, fill up the Breaches, and put *Bouchain* into a Posture of Defence; This was not done compleatly, 'till about three Weeks after its Surrender, they having been very much hindered, by the Badness of the Weather, which had greatly incommoded both them, and the *French*; who continued Encamp'd to see each draw off into Winter-Quarters.

The Duke of Marlborough leaves the Army.

ASSOON as *Bouchain* was put in a good Posture of Defence, both the Armies began to separate; having already suffer'd vastly, by the perpetual Rains, and the Scarcity of Forage. Hereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough*, having given the necessary Orders, for securing the Navigation of the *Scarpe* to *Doway*, and covering the Workmen employ'd in fortifying several Posts, on that River, and on the *Scheld*, left the Army the Twenty-seventh of *October*, and went to *Tournay*; where he was nobly received and entertained by the Earl of *Albemarle*, Governor of that Fortrefs.

THIS was the last Campaign that was made by two Great Generals; the Duke of *Marlborough*, who never appeared more at the Head of the *Confederate* Army; and the Prince of *Orange—Nassau*, Father to the present Prince, who was unfortunately drown'd this Summer.

THE great Inheritance left him by King *William*, which did that Prince so much Honour; and from whence he had a Prospect of deriving so great Advantages, proved through the unsearchable Ways of Providence, the Occasion of his deplorable Death. The King of *Prussia*, a near Relation to our great Monarch, was one of the most considerable Pretenders to this Estate; and at that Time, the most necessary to the *Allies*; He demanded, with great Earnestness, to have that Affair decided. Besides many Steps previous thereto, Conferences were held at the *Hague*, upon that Head. Monsieur *Himen*, on the Behalf of the King of *Prussia*, and Monsieur *Huber*, Secretary of the States of *Friezland*, had several Times conferr'd upon that Subject, in order to come to an amicable Agreement, but without Success. Hereupon, the King of *Prussia*, came to the *Hague*, in *June*; and desired to have an Interview himself with the Prince of *Orange*, believing they should agree together better between themselves, than their Ministers. This obliged the *States-General* to use pressing and repeated Sollicitations with his Highness, to induce him to come to the *Hague*; and notwithstanding, neither the Prince himself, nor the greatest part of his Council, approved of his Journey, he suffered himself to be prevailed upon, by the Importunity of the *States*; and above all, in Consideration of the Interest of the Republick, which was represented to him as particularly concerned in this Affair.

The deplorable Death of the Prince of Orange at Moordyke.

ACCORDINGLY, his Highness set out from the Army, the Eleventh of *July*, with Monsieur *Hilke*, his Master of the Horse, Monsieur *Verschut*, his Steward of the Household, and some other Domesticks. He lay that Night at *Lisse*, and proceeding forward on his Journey the next Day, arrived the Fourteenth at *Moordyke*: There he got, at first, into a Boat, in order to cross the Water therein; but it beginning to blow and rain on a sudden,

sudden, he went out of the Boat into the common Ferry, where his Coach was, with Intent to get therein, and secure himself thereby, from the Wind and the Wet. But as he was near the Shore, and the Ferry-Men would have tack'd about, in order to make the little Harbour of *Stries-fus*, which was on the other Side, an unfortunate, and sudden, Gust of Wind overset the Boat on one Side, and the Prince immediately fell into the Water, with all that were with him. His Highness held some Moments by a Rope when an impetuous Wave forced him to let go, and overwhelm'd him; and he went to the Bottom with these Words, *Lord have Mercy on me, we are lost*, after which, he rose no more. Thus this brave and intrepid Hero, who had so many Times escap'd the Enemy's Fire and Sword, and, in the Heat of Battle, had braved Death in a thousand Shapes, perished in the Water, in the Flower of his Age, not being then quite Four and Twenty: And what is most surprizing and remarkable is, that all who were in the Boat were saved, except his Highness, and Monsieur *Hilke*, his old and faithful Servant. They sought his Body in vain, till the Twenty-second, when a Waterman coming from *Klunder*, saw it floating almost in the same Place where he sunk down, and so got out of the Water the Remains of so great a Prince. He carry'd them to *Dops*, where they were embalm'd, and afterwards removed to *Leuwarden*; where he was interr'd about a Year afterwards, in the Burying-Place of his illustrious Ancestors, with a funeral Pomp, which, however solemn, and melancholy, did but imperfectly represent, the Sorrow of the People, for the Loss most of the Provinces had sustained, and perhaps the whole Republick also; since they were, at least, deprived by his Death, of a great General, universally beloved by the Soldiers; who followed him with Confidence and Resolution, even on the most dangerous Occasions.

His El

To return to the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom we left at *Tournay*, he arrived on the third of *October* at *Antwerp*, attended by several General Officers, under a triple Discharge of all the Artillery. There he supp'd with the Cardinal *Bouillon*, and dined the next Day with the Marquis *de Terracena*, Governor of the Citadel, who had invited all the Persons of Quality in that City, upon Account of the Festival of *St. Charles*, the Name-Sake of his Imperial Majesty, *Charles VI*, who had been some Time before promoted to that high Dignity, in the Room of his deceas'd Brother, the Emperor *Joseph*. On the Fifth, his Grace proceeded on his Journey to the *Hague*, where he was received, the next Day, with all possible Marks of Distinction: He had several Conferences there with the *States General*, both with Relation to the Prosecution of the War, and the Negotiations then on Foot, for the Conclusion of a Peace; after which he set out the Twenty-third of the same Month for the *Brill*, in order to go on from thence for *Great Britain*.

BUT before we follow his Highness thither, it will be necessary to take a View of what was doing in other Parts of *Europe*; and first it will not be amiss to return a while to *Flanders*, where though the Campaign was ended, all Hostilities were not entirely ceased. For the Enemy having got Intelligence, that the *Allies* designed to lay up large Magazines at *Doway*, to enable them to open the Campaign betimes in the Spring, resolved to prevent it if possible. To this End, they assembled above thirty Thousand Men, and marched in three several Bodies: One took Post on the *Scarpe*, between *Marchiennes* and *Mortagne*, and rendered that River unnavigable by sinking a great Number of Trees and Stones therein. Another blew up the Sluices at *Pont a Vendim*, between *Doway* and *Lisle*, and filled up the Channel for several Miles together. The third Party advanced to *Lilliers*, between *Aire* and *Bethune*, and made a hundred and fifty Men, who were posted there, Prisoners of War; which done; they retired, if we will believe their own Accounts, without any Loss. But by the Relation given of this Matter, by the Earl of *Albemarle*, in a Letter to the *States General*, it appears: "That the *Allies* pursued them with all possible Diligence, and being come a-breast of *Fampour*, in Sight of *Arras*, were in Hopes of engaging them but they retired with such Precipitation, there was no overtaking them." The *Allies*, however, barras'd

The French  
make some  
Attempts,  
which prove  
unsuccessful.



harrass'd them so much in their March, that ten or twelve Squadrons of them were obliged to throw themselves into the *Scarpe* at *Fampoux*, by which Means they got to the other Side. The *French* were expos'd to unspeakable Hardships, both through the Badness of the Roads, and the Weather, and through the scarcity of Provisions; all which together, caused an incredible Number of their Men to desert to the *Allies*, by Companies of thirty and forty at a Time.

State of Affairs in Germany.

IN other Parts of *Europe*, very little happen'd this Year worthy of Notice; the Event of the most Importance, was the Election of an *Emperor* at *Frankfort*, in Lieu of the Emperor *Joseph* deceased. As by the Death of that great Monarch, King *Charles* became immediate Successor to all the Hereditary Dominions of the House of *Austria*, the *Electors* appeared unanimously disposed to choose him *Emperor*. Some came in Person, and others sent their Commissioners, or Plenipotentiaries to *Frankfort*, where they spent some Time in drawing up the Capitulation. Great Application were made to the *Electoral* College, to receive Deputies from the *Electors* of *Cologne*, and *Bavaria*; but as those Princes were under the *Ban* of the *Empire*, they were rejected. The Interposition of the *Pope's* Nuncio was likewise very disagreeable to them; he gave them Abundance of Trouble, but they persisted in their Resolution. As *Frankfort* was at no great Distance from the Armies on the *Rhine*, it was apprehended the *French* would have made some Attempt that Way; for, as we have observed above, they sent some Detachments from their Army in *Flanders*, to reinforce their Troops upon the *Rhine*. This obliged Prince *Eugene* to do the same, and, of Course, he commanded the Army of the *Empire* there, tho' without performing any considerable Action.

WHEN the Duke of *Marlborough* undertook the hazardous Siege of *Bouchain*, his Enemies at Home hoped it would miscarry; and confidently, and maliciously asserted, that his Grace could not do any Thing, without the Assistance of Prince *Eugene*. But as Matters went, the Assertion ought rather to have been inverted, and it might have been said, with more Justice, that his Highness could do but little, without his Friend, and Companion in Glory, the Duke of *Marlborough*. However, Prince *Eugene* went in Time, to the Army upon the *Rhine*, to secure the *Electors* at *Frankfort*; who being thereby safe from the Fear of any Insult, proceeded deliberately in all they thought fit to propose, previous to the Election, which done, they concluded unanimously on choosing King *Charles*. He was accordingly declared *Emperor*, by the Name of *Charles VI*, and crowned soon after at *Frankfort*, with the usual Solemnity.

State of Affairs in Italy.

KING *Charles*, in his way to *Frankfort*, staid some Weeks at *Milan*, where the Duke of *Savoy* made him a Visit; and it was said, that all Matters in Dispute, between those two Princes, (if any were left unadjusted at the Decease of the late *Emperor*,) were then settled between them. It was hoped that the Campaign in *Italy*, would have produced something this Year, for the Advantage of the Common Cause, upon the Agreement made before the *Emperor Joseph's* Death: And Mr. *St. John*, when he moved in the *House of Commons*, for the Subsidies to the Duke of *Savoy*, said, *all our Hopes of Success this Year lay in that Quarter, for in Flanders we could do nothing*. He was mistaken, however, in his Conjecture, it happen'd quite the Reverse; the Campaign in *Flanders*, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, proved glorious, whilst that in *Italy* did not produce any Thing. The Duke of *Savoy*, indeed, march'd over the Mountains; and it was given out that he resolv'd to push forward; but he stop'd his Course, upon what Views was not then known, and after a short and inactive Campaign, he repass'd the Mountains.

In Spain

THE Affairs of *Spain* had been so much press'd from the Throne, and so much insisted on during the whole Session of *Parliament*, not to mention the great Sums granted for that Service, far beyond what had been ever granted before, that it was expected, Matters would have gone there, much otherwise than in former Years. The Duke of *Argyle* was sent to command the *Queen's* Troops, but, for what Reasons, it is not our Province to determine, all those mighty Expectations came to Nothing. Count *Staremberg* indeed, gained



gained some Advantage over the Duke of *Vendosme*, towards the latter End of the Year; and it was said, that had he received the Assistance he expected from *England*, he would have penetrated a great way into the Kingdom; but that is more than we shall take upon us to affirm; we therefore shall leave that Point undecided, and proceed to *England*.

OUR Nation may then be said to have made as great, if not a greater Figure than ever they did before or since; they drew upon them the Eyes of all *Europe*, and indeed the Fate of all *Europe* depended, in a great Measure, upon the Resolutions of our Court and *Parliament*. The *Queen* was then incontestably, the Sovereign Arbitrator of Peace or War, thanks to the glorious Victories of the Duke of *Marlborough*; but we shall soon see the Scene fatally changed. The Rumour of a Peace began now to prevail every Day more and more; and very different were the Opinions for and against it. Some thought the Continuance of the War insupportable; whilst others were by no Means for laying down our Arms, till the main Point, for which we enter'd upon the War, was fully obtained. The Latter insisted upon the Justice and Reasonableness of going on with our Conquests, both with Regard to ourselves and our *Allies*; especially, in Consideration of the advantageous Situation we were in. On the contrary, the Former pretended, amongst other Things, that *England* was now so much exhausted, it was impossible to carry on the War any longer; and also, that since King *Charles* was chosen *Emperor*, he would be too great, and too dangerous to all his Neighbours, should *Spain* be united to the *Empire*, and his hereditary Dominions. They said, it was to be apprehended, that the Re-union of all the *Spanish* Dominions with the *Empire*, in the Person of the only surviving Male of the *Austrian* Family, might render the House as mighty and as formidable as formerly under *Charles V*; and might again plunge *Europe* into the same Inconveniencies, for the avoiding of which the War was begun, that is, to prevent Aggrandizing any one Family to the Prejudice of the Ballance of *Europe*; since it would be then in as much Danger of being destroy'd by the Greatness of the House of *Austria*, as it was before the War, from the Power of the House of *Bourbon*.

And at Home.

THIS was the Argument the *British* Ministry insisted upon strenuously; to justify the Change of their Conduct; and to oblige the *Allies* to desist from their Demands of the Restitution of *Spain*, which was the principle Cause of the War; and be contented with some of the distant Dominions of that Monarchy, and with the simple Renunciation of King *Philip*, for himself and his Descendants for ever, to all Title and Right to the Crown of *France*: Many other Arguments were used on both Sides, too tedious to be recited here; and Swarms of Pamphlets were published on each Side the Question, which made it unquestionable that a Negotiation for a Peace was on Foot: But few could tell where to fix it, till the Accident of Mr. *Prior's* being seized on his Return from *France*, put it beyond all Doubt, that something extraordinary was transacting between that Crown and *Great Britain*.

Negotiations for a Peace continued.

THE Person first secretly employed in this Affair, was supposed to be Monsieur *Gaultier*, formerly Chaplain to the Marshal *Tallard*, when he was Ambassador in *England*, afterwards Secretary to Count *Gallas* the Imperial Envoy, and the Man who was thought to have betray'd him, for which he was rewarded with an Abbey in *France*: Marshal *Tallard*, himself likewise, is said to have had a great Hand in promoting this Affair. How long it was in Agitation, before any Ear was given to it, is yet a Secret; but Monsieur *de Torcy* insinuating upon having some trusty Person sent over, to whom he might freely open his Mind, Mr. *Prior* was pitched upon, not only as being a Man of great Abilities, but as being likewise personally known to that Minister, and well acquainted with him.

SOON after Monsieur *Mefnager* and the Abbot *du Bois*, were sent over with *Preliminaries*, as we observed before; and those Gentlemen having continued some Time between *London* and *Windsor*, and having had several Conferences with the Ministry, took their Leave the Fourth of *October*, in Order to return Home; being highly satisfied with the Honour that had been done them

in

Some Remarks there-  
upon

in *England*. It was not then known how far our Court had carried their Negotiations with *France*; whether they had accepted of these Preliminaries only as a Foundation for a Treaty, or whether any private Promise or Treaty was signed. The latter was positively and industriously given out both in *France* and *Spain*; and the *Report* of the *Committee of Secresy*, mentions *Preliminaries* being signed, before the Seven General Ones were communicated to the *States*. When, and where, and how these Matters were treated of is yet a Secret. "That Monsieur *Mesnager*, upon his Arrival here, frequently "conferred with the *Queen's Ministers*, appears by many Instances, (*says the same Report*) but the Subject Matter of these Conferences, the Times, Places, and particular Persons, with whom he treated; or by what Authority, the *Committee* find no Account till the Tenth of *September*, when there was a Meeting between them at Mr. *Prior's*; at which he delivered the *Secret Preliminary Articles*, between *Great Britain* and *France*, that were signed as such, the Twenty-seventh, the same Day the *General Preliminaries* were signed by Monsieur *Mesnager*."

A flagrant Instance of the Madness and Partiality of Parties.

The Duke of Marlborough ungenerously used by some of his Countrymen.

INNUMERABLE were the Pamphlets, as we before observed, that were publish'd on that Occasion on both Sides the Question; and so much were the People inflamed by these Pamphlets, and so high was the Spirit of Party grown, that a staunch Party Man would not allow it possible for one of the opposite Party, to be either a Man of tolerable Honesty, or Abilities: But we need go no farther, to give a flagrant Instance, to what a Degree the Spirit of Party was capable of biasing Men, than in the Treatment the Duke of *Marlborough* met with this Year from the *High Church* Party. For whilst all *Europe* besides, even the very *French*, whom he had used so roughly, did Justice to his distinguish'd Merit, and equally admired, and extolled his prudent Conduct, and his Bravery, his inveterate and ungenerous Enemies in this divided Nation, endeavoured to blast his Laurels, and rob him of the immortal Glory his Grace gained the last Campaign, by insinuating, in several scandalous Papers; "That the passing of the Lines was principally owing to General *Hompesch*; and that the Siege of *Bouchain* cost us Sixteen Thousand Men, and yet that the taking of that Place, was no more than the taking of a *Pidgeon House*." Hereupon, an impartial Pen having taken in Hand the Vindication of his Grace in a Pamphlet called *Bouchain*, or a *Dialogue between the Medley and the Examiner*, an Answer was soon published, under the Ironical Title of, *the Duke of Marlborough's Vindication*; which was supposed to be written by one of the late Authors of the *Examiner*, who insults his Antagonist, and calls himself a *Boutefeu*, who "would set the People in a Flame, and advance the General to a Height, where none had ever been hoisted before, only for the bare Consequences that attend his being at the Head of an Army so often victorious, so well paid and encouraged; with no Enemies in View, but those whom it was familiar to them to overcome; and who, tho' superior in Number, yet are wholly dispirited by continual Losses, and at present restrained by the positive Commands of their Monarch; who has given it in Charge to Monsieur, *de Villars*, not to venture the Army, but upon manifest Advantage."

BUT how scandalously and ungratefully soever his Grace was used, at this Juncture, by some of his Countrymen, he had Justice done him Abroad; as appears by the following handsome Letter, from a foreign Officer in the *Confederate Army* before *Bouchain*, to his Friends at the *Hague*; which well deserves a Place in this History, and which, we are pretty sure, will prove an agreeable Entertainment to our Readers.

SIR,

But has ample Justice done him by a Foreigner.

"WE are at last Masters of *Bouchain*; the Siege has been short, but very glorious; every Day being remarkable for some shining Action. The Garrison were numerous and did not want for any Thing; they were supported by the *French Army*; and yet in the Sight of a hundred thousand fighting Men, who endeavoured to relieve them, they were made Prisoners of War. In order to be fully apprized of the Greatness of the Con-

quest,

red thou



“ quest, and the Difficulties with which it was attended, you need but view,  
 “ with Attention, the Plan I send you herewith; and consider the Posture of  
 “ the three Armies; The Situation of the Town of *Bouchain*; the Enemy’s  
 “ Intrenchments round *Wavrechin*; the several Rivers with so many Bridges,  
 “ laid over them; the Lines made to cover the Convoys; the Neighbouring  
 “ Places on both Sides, filled with numerous Garrisons, and continually up-  
 “ on the Watch to perform some *Coup de Eclat*; the Communication across  
 “ the Morass, which made Us, with good Reason apprehensive of a Siege,  
 “ like that of *Keyserwaert* the stupendous Works made, in order to cut off that  
 “ Communication, and worthy either of *Julius Caesar*, or *Alexander Farnese*;  
 “ and those Trenches dug out, as it were, by Inchantment, between the E-  
 “ nemy’s Intrenchments and the Town. In a Word, call to mind all that  
 “ has been done, from the Entrance into the Lines, to the Reduction of *Bou-*  
 “ *chain*, and you will find it to be one continual Series of great Atchieve-  
 “ ments, in which Courage and Conduct have always acted in Concert. This  
 “ is an Epitome of all the most celebrated Sieges: Those of *Elxia*, and *Ostend*,  
 “ differ only from this in the Length of Time, wherein the Advantage is by much,  
 “ on the Side of this. There was not a Gun fired, but the Marshal *de Villars*  
 “ either saw the Smoak, or heard the Report thereof. He try’d and attempted  
 “ all possible Ways, to force or surprize Us; and tho’ at our passing the Lines,  
 “ he forgot himself a while, he seem’d, afterwards, to have gather’d all his  
 “ Vigour; recall’d his prestine Vigilance; and recovered his former Genius,  
 “ and Spirit, to revenge himself on my Lord Duke. But all his Vivacity, all  
 “ his Spite availed him nothing. Our General has been impenetrable on all  
 “ Sides; and has both foreseen and defeated all his Attacks; notwithstanding  
 “ continual Alarms, he has maintained Tranquillity and Calmness in this great  
 “ Army; and what by Lines, what by Detachments, sent out a *Propos*, he  
 “ has baffled all the Enemy’s Motions, without seeming almost so much as  
 “ to stir himself: Nay, whilst by his Command, all is on Fire; on one Side  
 “ of the *Scheld*, he is on the other, in a wonderful Composure of Mind, con-  
 “ certing the Good of his Army, and of all *Europe*. A *Hero*, upon all Ac-  
 “ counts! and no less to be respected, and even fear’d for his Serienty, than  
 “ dreaded for the Terror of his Arms!

“ NEITHER can I but admire the Choice his Grace made, of General *Fa-*  
 “ *gel*, to command this Siege: A Choice abundantly justify’d, by the Success  
 “ that crowns all his Enterprizes. That General has sustained infinite Toils:  
 “ He was constantly in the Trenches; shew’d himself both indefatigable and  
 “ liberal; and would see every Thing with his own Eyes; forwarding and assist-  
 “ ing the Execution of the Orders he had given; and improving every Mo-  
 “ ment of Time, which is so precious in War: Particularly on this Occasion,  
 “ where a powerful Army, within Musket-shot, and which grew daily  
 “ stronger without Noise, and might have changed the Situation of Affairs in  
 “ the Twinkling of an Eye. The Works carried on with so much Art and  
 “ Prudence; The *Tobacco* so dextreously distributed amongst the Enemy’s  
 “ Soldiers; the Reports so industriously spread amongst them, to terrify  
 “ them. The Mines discovered on this Occasion; the firing of Cannon, on  
 “ Purpose to give Notice of, and disappoint the Design upon *Doway*; in a  
 “ Word, his whole Conduct, from the Beginning, to the End of the Siege,  
 “ compleats his Glory: And as *Bouchain*, for a thousand bright Circumstan-  
 “ ces, will preserve its Lustre, even amidst the Battles of *Blenheim*, *Ramilies*,  
 “ *Oudenarde*, *Blaregnies*, and many other signal Victories, General *Fagel*,  
 “ who so prudently executed my Lord Duke’s Orders, has thereby gained an  
 “ immortal Name in History.

“ My Lord *North* and *Grey*, who commanded under him at the Siege, did  
 “ also distinguish himself highly; he was extream active in carrying on his  
 “ Attack, which beyond dispute was the most difficult, and most exposed:  
 “ There often fell showers of Bombs, from the Enemy’s Intrenchments,  
 “ which made it necessary to be upon one’s Guard on all Sides, both Night  
 “ and Day. You are not a Stranger to that Lord; he is, indeed, one of the  
 “ bravest Men in the Army; and his Valour has already cost him one Arm;



“ but he values not Life itself, when Glory is in View. Both Soldiers and  
 “ Officers are equally pleased with him ; for he hath done Justice to the Me-  
 “ rit of the One, and rewarded the Courage of the Other.

“ I SHALL say nothing of the Rest of our Generals, but only, that they  
 “ are all of them very great Men, and command the bravest Troops in the  
 “ World ; for I am neither able to record their Actions, nor were my Abi-  
 “ lities equal to the arduous Task, is this Letter a proper Place for it. I  
 “ leave it to such impartial Annalists, and Historians, as shall take Care to  
 “ transmit a faithful Account of this memorable Siege to After-Ages, to  
 “ do them full Justice : For I only set down in Writing, what at present im-  
 “ mediately occurs to my Thoughts, in the Hurry of a Camp.

“ HOWEVER, to gratify your Desire, I shall tell ~~you that~~ General *Cado-*  
 “ *gan* (of whom you enquire in particular) is a Man of *Steel*, ever ready  
 “ for Action ; takes a Resolution in an Instant, and always the Best : He  
 “ gave Signal Proofs thereof at *Oudenarde*, and on divers other Occasions ;  
 “ and this last Campaign he was every-where. What an honourable Place  
 “ will that General hold in my Lord Duke's History ? And how bright will  
 “ that History be, if it happens to be undertaken by an impartial and skilful  
 “ Pen ? His Grace has much the Air of the *Great* SCIPIO. His Good Na-  
 “ ture, Affability, Prudence, Valour, and Moderation, bear no small Re-  
 “ semblance, to the other's Virtues ; and some few Things excepted, their  
 “ Characters are extreme alike. In this Comparison, General *Cadogan* will  
 “ hold the Place of *Lelius* ; tho' the *Briton*, notwithstanding the Disadvan-  
 “ tages of his Climate, seems to have more Fire than the *Roman* :  
 “ Time, which decides the Destinies of Men, will also pronounce as to their  
 “ Philosophy.

“ But, now I think of it, what will you say of me, who of a Soldier,  
 “ turn Orator, and write a Panegyrick, instead of a Letter ? The Reason of  
 “ it is, because the bare Recital of this Campaign is one. And as I am ful-  
 “ ly convinced of it, I am confident you are so likewise. — I write Post-  
 “ haste, and without any Design ; neither am I concern'd in any Thing I  
 “ write, any otherwise, than as a good Patriot, for I can assure you, I have  
 “ no Rewards in View. To proceed, I am persuaded our Generals, with such  
 “ an Army, might conquer the whole World ; if they were led by Ambiti-  
 “ on, as they are by the more noble and generous Design, of procuring the  
 “ Tranquillity and Happiness of *Europe*. Neither the *Macedonian Phalanx*,  
 “ nor the *Roman Legions*, were better than our Troops : There is amongst  
 “ them a Point of Honour, and an inexpressible Ardour, from the highest to  
 “ the lowest, every one striving to distinguish himself. A few Days  
 “ before the Surrender of the Town, a young Ensign of *Gauvain's* Regi-  
 “ ment, out of Gallantry, threw some Hand-Grenades into one of the E-  
 “ nemy's Posts, and having set Fire to a Barrel of Powder, took about twen-  
 “ ty Men, with the Officer who commanded them, Prisoners. Another En-  
 “ sign of *Ingoldsby's* Regiment, not being able, by Reason of his low Stature,  
 “ to wade through the Morais, where the Water was deep, without being  
 “ drowned, cros'd it, perch'd, *Achilles-like*, on a Soldier's Shoulders ; choos-  
 “ ing rather to expose himself to a certain Death, if the *French* had done their  
 “ Duty, than to turn his Back upon the Enemy.

“ THESE brisk Actions shew the Spirit which animates this great Body ;  
 “ which though made up of a Thousand different Pieces, is nevertheless  
 “ so well joined, so well cemented, and so well united, by an admirable  
 “ Harmony, and a good Understanding, that it seems not only to be form-  
 “ ed of one single Nation, but even of one large Family. How wise and  
 “ fortunate is the Father that rules it, ? For, it must be owned, Fortune is  
 “ no less conspicuous than Wisdom, in a Miracle that continues so many  
 “ Years ; and which being unprecedented, in Antiquity, will, perhaps, ne-  
 “ ver be matched in After Ages.

“ You must agree with me, that Fortune is highly delighted with the  
 “ *Low Countries* ; and that our Army, is her constant Favourite. Every  
 “ where else she sports with Mankind ; At *Barcelona* and *Madrid*, two  
 “ Kings

" Kings let her Slip by Turns: In *Italy*, she proves inconstant, and the real  
 " Heroes are not always Conquerors. A young and formidable Prince, upon  
 " the Point of equalling *Alexander the Great*, after having made, and un-  
 " made Kings, miscarries through excess of Ardour, and, neglecting solid  
 " Glory, for a more shining Phantom, is forced to disappear, as it were on  
 " a sudden. His Conqueror, who little expected to be so, becomes in his  
 " Turn the Terror of his Neighbours. The noble Design of reforming a  
 " whole Nation in a few Years, and the Success that attended it; Rapid Con-  
 " quests; a well disciplined, victorious Army; prudent, and well laid Mea-  
 " sures; powerful *Allies*; All seem disposed to compleat his Glory, and to  
 " promise him new Triumphs: But the same Fire that proved the Ruin of  
 " his Rival, proves his Overthrow, in his Turn, and had entirely destroyed  
 " him; and had it not been for an inimitable Piece of Prudence, in a sudden  
 " Treaty, which perhaps, will cost the *Turkish* General very dear, he might  
 " have met with the same Fate on the *Pruth*; which the Other underwent  
 " on the *Borysthenes*. In *Spain*, they look upon one another; in *Germany*  
 " they go into Barracks; in *Dauphine*, the Snow and Rain, threaten both  
 " Armies; and here we are *Victorious*. Agree with me, *Sir*, after all, that  
 " a General must be admirably prudent, to be ever thus fortunate; or,  
 " which is the same, that his good Fortune, in a great Measure, is owing to  
 " his *Superior Genius*. But, once more, what will you say of me, who as  
 " I observed before, avoid entering into the Particulars of our Campaign,  
 " and neglect a Subject-Matter ready prepared, that offers itself of its own  
 " accord, and who, after that, soar aloft, and ramble after Moralities through  
 " *Europe*? You may say what you please; but I own, beforehand, that I  
 " observe no manner of Order in my Writing; I told you so before, and am as  
 " good as my Word: Reason is more wary, more coherent, more methodi-  
 " cal; I beg you to excuse mine at present; for it is debauch'd by Affecti-  
 " on, and only speaks the Language of the Heart. Nor is this Language  
 " without Merit, for it is true and sincere; and therefore it may be allow-  
 " ed some Irregularities, nay some Solecisms; and provided it has its Effect,  
 " which is to prove and persuade, Reason ought not to require any more.  
 " I love to be short, but cannot be so at present; because Joy is a Flatter,  
 " and I am transported with my Lord Duke's Glory; in which we have all of  
 " Us a Share, as well as yourself, by your sincere Concern for the Publick  
 " Good; and therefore you ought to bear with my Loquacity.

" I HEAR, every Day, some Partisans of *France*, Men otherwise of Strange Ab-  
 " tolerable Capacities, say the most wretched and pitiful Things, in Rela- surdities al-  
 " tion to my Lord Duke's constant Good Fortune. They pretend that the ledg'd by the  
 " Surprising of the Lines; the Enemy's Communication with *Bouchain* ill- Partisans of  
 " defended; and even the Battle of *Ramillies* lost: All these, they say, were France, about  
 " done by express Orders from *Versailles*, upon a Prospect of Peace. In the Duke of  
 " short, if you will believe them, the Generals play'd Booty on these, and Marlbo-  
 " the like Occasions; and were beforehand agreed, that my Lord Duke rough's con-  
 " should always be victorious, and the *French* always beaten. Admire, I be- tinual good  
 " seech you, the Height of their Intoxication! They rather choose to sup- Fortune.  
 " pose an extravagant, and unprecedented Piece of Policy, than to own  
 " frankly they are beaten the common Way, as other Men are. All their  
 " Refuge now is to say, *Spain* will be left in the *Bourbon-Family*; Peace  
 " will be concluded; and the shortest Way, in their Opinion, to procure it,  
 " is to lose every Year some Towns, or Battles. Good GOD! what frantick  
 " Notions does human Reason suggest, when Passion and Prejudice puts it  
 " off the Hinges! You, dear *Sir*, who (without any Reflection on your  
 " polite Taste, and Literature be it spoken) are a thorough paced Logician;  
 " and, if Occasion offered, cou'd push a Syllogism, with as much Vigour,  
 " as a Grenadier does a Bayonet, know very well, that the driving one's  
 " Adversary to argue at this Rate, is to *Nonplus* him, and make him as ri-  
 " diculous, as he is *unfortunate*.

" As for the Sequel of this Campaign, about which you desire my Opinion;  
 " I know no more of it than yourself; one of my Lord Duke's Maxims, which  
 " never



“ never failed him yet, is to deceive his own Army, in order to deceive the  
 “ Enemy’s; and so the *French*, who rely upon their *Spies*, are generally im-  
 “ posed upon by them. However, it is certain, that if the rainy Weather, the  
 “ advanced Season, the Scarcity of Forage, and the Neighbourhood of the E-  
 “ nemy’s Army, which daily grows stronger, would permit the Siege of *Quesnoy*,  
 “ that Conquest would be very convenient for Us. For by drawing two  
 “ Lines, one towards *Mons*, and the other towards *Bouchain*, we should thereby  
 “ inclose *Valenciennes*, *Conde*, and several other Places; and form a Point, which  
 “ would reach pretty deep, into the very Heart, of the Enemy’s Country, and  
 “ would be of mighty Use for the next Campaign. Who can tell but there may  
 “ be a Battle between these two Sieges, like that of *Malplacquet*; if such a  
 “ thing happens, I dare prophecy it will cost us less, ~~because~~ in all Appearance,  
 “ my Lord Duke’s Orders will be literally executed, and *Courage* will act  
 “ in Concert with *Prudence*: Nor will the Troops think they lose their Repu-  
 “ tation, for being Conquerors two Hours later. But whatever comes to pass,  
 “ you may depend upon it, that our Generals will take the best Course; and  
 “ that in Case the Campaign ends sooner than ordinary, it will be in order to  
 “ begin the next earlier; and by quartering most of the Troops in the conquer-  
 “ ed Countries, I ye in Readiness to over-run the Enemy’s in the Spring: For,  
 “ as to the making new Lines, we shall either prevent it, or else use them at  
 “ the old Rate. They are Bugbears that daunt Us no longer; Nothing is dif-  
 “ ficult to *Courage* led by *Reason*.

*I am, &c.*

The Emperor  
writes circu-  
lar Letters to  
the Princes  
of the Empire

BUT to return to the Transactions, previous to the Negotiations for a Peace which ensued, the new *Emperor* having seen the Offers made by *France*, wrote Circular Letters, to the several *Electors*, and Princes of the *Empire*, to declare how highly he disapproved them, and to exhort those Princes not to give any Ear to them; protesting, at the same Time, that for his own Part, he had taken an irrevocable Resolution, to suffer whatever might be the Consequences, rather than give his Consent to a Negotiation, which would be *absolutely destructive* to the *Empire*, and *prejudicial* to the *Liberties* of all *Europe*.

And writes  
to the States-  
General, to  
dissuade them  
from accept-  
ing the Of-  
fers made by  
*France*.

His *Imperial Majesty*, likewise sent a Letter to the *States General*, wherein, amongst other Things, he observed the fatal Consequences, we must neces- sarily attend the giving up the *Spanish* Monarchy; and the Increase of Power, which would thereby accrue to the Enemy. His *Imperial Majesty* thought proper, likewise, to take Notice in this Letter, that *France* was not in a Con- dition to withstand the Army of the *Allies*, either in the Field, or in her for- tify’d Towns; and said, he could not help being exasperated at those, who after having so often experienced the Deceit of the *French* Court, would again rely upon that good Faith, which they always promised, and never kept. He continued to assure them, that he depended upon their Concur- rence with him, to endeavour, at least, to induce the Queen of *Great Bri- tain* to reject these Offers, and go on with the War: Declaring that as for himself, let what would be the Consequence, he rejected them, and would never empower his Embassadors, to assist at the Conferences, which were proposed for the treating about them.

The States-  
General con-  
sent to a  
Congress,  
and the Time  
and Place is  
fixed.

In the mean While, the Earl of *Strafford*, was dispatch’d to the *Hague*, to know the Sentiments of the *States-General*; and to use his Endeavours, to in- duce their *High Mightinesses*, to consent to a general Congress. His Lordship arrived at the *Hague*, the Tenth of *October*; and eight Days after, Monsieur *Buys*, Pensionary of *Amsterdam*, whom the *States* appointed, on this Occasion, their Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Great Britain*, ar- rived at *London*. To pass by the several Transactions at *London*, and the *Hague*, previous thereto, we shall only observe that the *States-General* con- sented, at last, to a Congress; and that on the Nineteenth of *November*, at a Committee of Council, held at the *Cockpit*, where the *Lord Treasurer*, and Monsieur *Buys* assisted, the Time and Place was fixed to be on the first of *January*, O. S. at *Utrecht*. Hereupon, the next Day Circular Letters were sent



sent by her Majesty's Order, to all the Foreign Ministers residing here, to notify the same to their respective Masters, that they might likewise send their *Plenipotentiaries*, to that Place, at the Time appointed.

WE return now to the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom we left at the *Brill*, ready to set sail for *England*, as he did soon after, and arrived on the Seventeenth of *November* O. S. at *Greenwich*. A Story had been raised, by his Grace's Enemies, that he was to have made a publick Entry into *London*, that Night; when in Commemoration of *Queen Elizabeth's* Inauguration, publick Rejoicings were to have been made, and the *Pope*, the *Devil*, and the *Pretender* burnt in Effigie, as was then usual, had it not been prevented by the Government: But his Grace prudently avoided that Censure, by staying that Night at *Greenwich*, and coming next Morning early through the City, he took a Coach soon after, and waited on her Majesty at *Hampton-Court*, where he then met with a gracious Reception.

The Duke of  
*Marlborough*  
arrives at  
*London*.

WITH the Duke, came over Baron *Bothmar*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*; who had a private Audience of her Majesty, about a Week after; and the next Day presented that famous Memorial, which made a great Noise at that Time, and was highly censured by the Ministerial Party: But it was received with great Applause, by all Well-Wishers to the *Protestant* Succession, who very much commended his *Electoral* Highness, for his seasonable Interposition, in an Affair that so nearly concerned him, though it gave no small Offence to some Persons.

As for the Duke of *Marlborough*, he spent several Days after his Arrival, in visiting the Chief of the Ministry; amongst whom, to shew that he entertain'd no personal Dissatisfaction against him, he paid his Compliments to the Earl of *Oxford*. Peace was now the Subject of every Conversation; her Majesty having named her *Plenipotentiaries*, the Bishop of *Bristol*, Lord Privy-Seal and the Earl of *Strafford*, whose Instructions were actually drawing up for this End. It was observed upon this Head, that though the Duke of *Marlborough* came to *London* the Eighteenth in the Morning, and waited the same Day upon the Queen at *Hampton-Court*, as has been said above, yet he neither assisted at the Committee of Council, which was held the next Day at the *Cockpit*, nor at any other Consultation, about the then Negotiation of Peace.

THE Time for opening the *Parliament*, approaching many Persons were tampered with, and great Endeavours used, to persuade them to a Concurrence with the Measures then approved of by the Court. But, it was said, the Duke of *Marlborough* upon his coming over, disclosed his Mind very plainly to her Majesty, and spoke pretty freely against the Steps that had been already taken; and upon finding her so prepossess'd in Favour of them, that what he said made no Manner of Impression on her, he desired to be excused from appearing at Council, since he must necessarily oppose every Step, which should be taken in that Affair: And this was undoubtedly the Reason, of his Grace's always absenting himself from thence.

WHILST we are upon this Head, we cannot help taking Notice of a very odd Paragraph inserted by Bishop *Burnet* in his *History of his own Times*, which for its singularity, we are pretty sure will be agreeable, to such of our Readers as have not seen that History. "Amongst others (says that Prelate) the Queen spoke to myself; she said, she hoped Bishops would not be against the Peace. I said a good Peace was what we daily prayed for; but the Preliminaries offered by *France* gave no Hopes of such a One; and the trusting to the King of *France's* Faith; after all that had pass'd, would seem a strange Thing. She said, we were not to regard the Preliminaries; we should have a Peace upon such a Bottom, that we should not rely at all upon the King of *France's* Word; but we ought to suspend our Opinions, till she acquainted Us with the whole Matter. I asked Leave to speak my Mind plainly; which she granted; I said any Treaty, by which *Spain*, and the *West-Indies* were left to King *Philip*, must in a little while, deliver up all *Europe*, into the Hands of *France*; and if any such Peace should be made, she was betrayed; and we were all ruined: In less than three Years, she

A very odd  
Paragraph of  
Bishop *Burnet's*.

“ would be murdered, and the Fires would be again raised in *Smithfield*: I pursued this Long; till I saw they grew uneasy, so I withdrew.”

A Remark  
thereupon.

WE shall not pretend to determine, how far the Bishop then might, or might not, have Reason to form such harsh Conjectures; but much wonder, that as he lived to find Matters did not happen to fall out altogether so bad as he had foretold, why he left this false Prophecy upon Record, as a Testimony against himself, and did not expunge it out of his Manuscript.

ON the Seventeenth of *December*, both *Houses of Parliament* met, after several Prorogations, when the Queen gave them to understand in her Speech from the Throne; “ That both the Time and Place were appointed, for Opening the Treaty of a general Peace in Concert with her *Allies*, the *States General* whose Interest she looked upon as inseparable from her own, notwithstanding the *Arts of those who delighted in War*. She said the ready Concurrence of the *States*, shewed they reposed an entire Confidence in her; and she promised to do her utmost, to procure reasonable Satisfaction for all her *Allies*. She then asked the necessary Supplies for carrying on the War, of the *House of Commons*; but hoped that none would envy her the Glory of ending a tedious and expensive War, by a just and honourable Peace. She particularly recommended Unanimity, that our Enemies might not think Us a divided People, which might prevent that good Peace, of which she had such reasonable Hopes, and so near a View.”

THIS Speech occasioned many and various Reflections; we shall only observe upon it, that the Expression; *The Arts of those who delighted in War*, was supposed to be level’d at the Duke of *Marlborough*, and at the *Preliminaries*, concerted at the *Hague*, with the Proceedings afterwards at *Gertruydenberg*; we shall see below what his Grace said on this Occasion.

Warm De-  
bates con-  
cerning the  
Peace, in the  
House of  
Lords.

HER Majesty being descended from the Throne, retired to take off her Royal Robes; and imagining, as it accordingly happen’d, that very warm Debates would arise, she returned *incognito* to the *House of Lords*, thinking at least, to keep them in some Temper, and calm, by her Royal Presence, all immoderate Heats and Animosities. An Address of Thanks to her Majesty, for her most gracious Speech, being voted, as usual, the Earl of *Nottingham* rose up, and after a long and elaborate Discourse, introductory to his Motion, wherein “ he set forth the *Insufficiency* and *Captiousness* of the late *Preliminaries*; made a lively Representation of the Danger of treating upon so precarious a Foundation; urged the express Engagements into which *Great Britain* had entered with the *High Allies*, to restore the entire Monarchy of *Spain* to the House of *Austria*; and the Necessity of carrying on the War with Vigour, till those Engagements were made Good: Adding that though he had a numerous Family, he would readily contribute half his Income towards it, rather than acquiesce with a Peace, which he thought *unsafe* and *dishonourable* to his Country, and to all *Europe*. He concluded with moving, that a Clause might be added, *That it was the humble Opinion and Advice of the House, that no Peace could be safe or honourable to Great Britain, or Europe, if Spain, or the West-Indies should be allotted to any Branch of the House of Bourbon*.”

THIS occasioned a warm and earnest Debate, and many Speeches. The Ministry opposed it very much, and moved for referring it to another Opportunity, when it might be fully discuss’d; but said it was not proper to clog the Address therewith: and the Lord *Guernsey*, in particular added; “ That this Clause was in a Manner foreign to an Address of Thanks; that, in all Probability, few of the Members of the House were prepared to speak on that Head; but that it might be debated at a more convenient Time, when, according to Custom, the House should take into Consideration the State of the Nation.” Some went so far as to say, that since *Peace* and *War* belonged, as Prerogatives, to the Crown, it was not proper to offer any Advice in those Matters, till it was asked: But this, it has been said, was rejected with Indignation: since it had been the constant Practice, in every Sessions of *Parliament*,

*Parliament*, to offer Advice: No Prerogative could be above Advice; this was the End specify'd in the Writ, by which all Parliaments were summoned.

As the Lord *Guernsey* had been pleas'd to alledge that, in all Probability, few of the Lords were prepared to speak on that Head, the Earl of *Sunderland* answer'd smartly: "What my Lords, is it possible, that any Member of this *Illustrious House*, should be unprepared to debate, upon an Affair, which for these ten Years past, has been the Principal Subject-Matter of our Consultations? Do not we sit in the same House? And are we not the same Peers who have constantly been of Opinion, and have often represented to her Majesty, that no *Safe* and *honourable* Peace can be made, unless, *Spain*, and the *West-Indies* be recovered from the *House* of *Bourbon*. It is true, I see some new Faces amongst Us; but even that Lord who sits on the Wool-Pack (*meaning the High Treasurer*) may well remember, that in the late Reign, four Lords were *impeach'd*, for having made a *Partition Treaty*.

A smart Observation of the Earl of *Sunderland's*.

THE Earl of *Anglesea*, who arriv'd but that very Day at *London*, from *Ireland*, represented the intolerable Burthen, under which the Nation groan'd, and the Necessity there was of making a Peace; the Conclusion of which ought, in his Opinion, to be left entirely to her Majesty's Wisdom: He added, *That we might have enjoy'd the Blessing of Peace, soon after the Battle of Ramillies, had it not been designedly prevented, by some Persons whose Interest it was to prolong the War.*

A Reflection cast upon the Duke of *Marlborough*.

HEREUPON the Duke of *Marlborough*, who could not but perceive, that this Suggestion was level'd at him; and, with a great Deal of Reason, judg'd his Reputation nearly concerned, in the Attack made thereupon by that Imputation, made a long and pathetick Speech in his own Vindication; wherein amongst other, as moving Expressions, he deliver'd himself as follows. "That he thought himself happy in having an Opportunity given him, of vindicating himself on so material a Point, which his Enemies had so loudly laid to his Charge, before a Person, (*meaning the Queen, and making a Bow towards the Place where her Majesty sat incognito*) who knowing the Integrity of his Heart, and the Uprightness of his Conduct, would not fail doing him Justice. That he referr'd himself to the Queen, whether he had not given her Majesty and her Council an Account, when he was *Plenipotentiary*, of all the Proposals which had been made, and desired Instructions for his Conduct on that Head.

His Grace's Answer.

"That he could declare, with a good Conscience, in the Presence of her Majesty, and the illustrious Assembly, and of God himself, who was infinitely above all the Powers upon Earth, and before whom, by the ordinary Course of Nature, he must soon appear, to render an Account of his Actions, that he was desirous of a *safe honourable and lasting Peace*, and that he was always very far from any Design of prolonging the War, for his private Advantage, as several Libels had most falsely insinuated.

"THAT his great Age, and the many Fatigues of War, made him earnestly wish for the Power, to enjoy a quiet Repose, in Order for him to think of *Eternity*. As for other Matters, he had not the least Motives on any Account whatsoever, to desire the Continuance of the War, for his own particular Interest, since his Services had been so generously rewarded, both by her Majesty, and the *Parliament*; that he thought himself oblig'd to such an Acknowledgment to her Majesty, and his Country, that he was always ready to serve them, whenever his Duty should require, to obtain an honourable and a lasting Peace; but that he could by no Means give into the Measures that had been taken, to enter into a Negotiation of Peace, with *France*, upon the Foot of the *Seven Preliminaries*; since his Opinion was the same with that of the *Allies*; that the leaving *Spain*, and the *West-Indies*, to the *House of Bourbon*, would be the entire Ruin of *Europe*, as he had declared to her Majesty, with all Fidelity and Humanity, when he had the Honour to wait on her, a little after his Return:

"And,



“ And, therefore, he was for inserting the Cause offered by the Earl of Nottingham.”

A Remark thereupon.

So solemn a Declaration, made in the Presence of her Majesty; to whom his Grace appealed, and who could have disprov'd it, if he had deviated in the least from the strictest Truth; and delivered before so august an Assembly, in so pathetick a Manner, and with so hearty a Concern for the *publick Good*, could not fail of having the desired Effect, in removing the Prejudice conceived against his Grace by many, through the Artifices of his Enemies. It must likewise, entirely clear him in the Eye of Posterity, of a Thing laid to his Charge, with so little Appearance of Truth, tho' a Clamour was then invidiously raised against his Grace, and kept up by the giddy and unthinking Vulgar. This Speech had the greater Weight, as it was back'd by the late Lord Chancellor Cowper, and several others.

THE Debate continued very warm, till Seven at Night; when a Motion being made, whether the Question for inserting the Clause offered by the Earl of Nottingham ought to be put, it was carried in the Affirmative, by that Earl's single casting Vote. The Question itself for inserting the Clause, was also carried by a Majority of six Votes; and several Lords entered their Protest against it. In the *House of Commons* the Ministerial Part had a much greater Majority: For a Motion being made there, for a Clause of the same Nature, it was rejected, by a Majority of above Two to One.

TOWARDS the Conclusion of this Year, a new Scene began to open in the *House of Commons*, which was the immediate Fore-runner of the Duke of Marlborough's total Disgrace: Mr. Lockhart reported from the *Commissioners*, who had been appointed at the Beginning of the Year, for taking and stating the *publick Accounts*, some Practices which they had discovered, relating to the Affairs of the Army, the Consideration whereof was put off, to the Seventeenth of January. But Mention being made therein, of certain Depositions, they were ordered to be laid before the House, which was done the next Day. Amongst these was one which particularly related to the Duke of Marlborough, viz. *The Deposition of Sir Solomon de Medina, proving great Sums of Money taken by the Duke of Marlborough, Adam Cardonnel, his Secretary, and others, on account of the Contracts for Bread, and Bread-Waggons in the Low-Countries.* These Depositions the Clerk of the House was ordered to keep very carefully, and let no Body have them out of his Hands; but that he should deliver Copies of them, as also of the said Reports of the *Commissioners*, to any of the Members of the House who should desire it.

IN order to proceed regularly, before we go any farther, it will be necessary to lay before our Readers, a Copy of the said Reports and Deposition.

*The Report of the Commissioners for taking, examining, and stating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom.*

“ YOUR Commissioners humbly represent, that though they have used the utmost Application, in taking and examining the publick Accounts, yet they are unprepared to offer any perfect State of the particular Branches of the Revenue to the *House*, but will endeavour to lay before you, after the Recess, a general Account of the Receipts, and Issues of her Majesty's *Exchequer*, for the current Year 1711, which, they hope is all will be expected from them; as well in regard of the Shortness of the Time they have been engaged in this Work, as of the great Variety and Extent of it. They beg leave also to observe, that many of the Accounts are not yet compleatly brought before them; particularly those of the Army, which are large and voluminous.

“ BUT in the Course of their Examinations, relating to the Affairs of the Army, they have already discover'd some Practices, which they conceive highly detrimental to the publick, and such as they are obliged to report to you.

“ In

" IN Obedience, therefore, to your Orders of *Tuesday* the Eleventh Instant, your Commissioners here present a State of several Facts, which, with their Circumstances and Proofs, they humbly offer to the Wisdom and Justice of the *House*.

" YOUR Commissioners having Grounds to believe, that there had been some Mismanagements, in making the Contracts for the Use of the Army, summoned and examined Sir *Solemon de Medina*, the Contractor for the Bread and Bread-Waggons in the *Low-Countries*; who, after expressing much Uneasiness, of the Apprehensions he had of being thought an Informer, and of accusing a great Man, did depose upon Oath.

" THAT for the Years 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, and 1711, he has been concerned, either solely, or in Partnership, in the Contracts for supplying Bread, and Bread-Waggons for the Forces in the *Low-Countries*, in the Queen of Great Britain's Pay; and that he gave to the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his own Use, on each Contract, the several Sums following; Part of which was paid at the Beginning, and Part at the End of each of respective Contract, in Bills or Notes, delivered by the Deponent into the Duke's own Hands, viz.

" FOR the Year, 1707, *Sixty six Thousand, and six Hundred Guilders*.

" FOR the Year, 1708, *Sixty-two Thousand, six Hundred, and twenty-five Guilders.*

" FOR the Year, 1709, *Sixty-nine Thousand, five Hundred, seventy-eight Guilders, and fifteen Stivers.*

FOR the Year, 1710, *Sixty-six Thousand, eight Hundred and ten Guilders, nineteen Stivers, and eight Pennings,*

" Total, *Two Hundred sixty-five Thousand, six Hundred and fourteen Guilders, fourteen Stivers, and eight Pennings.*

" FOR the Year, 1711, *Twenty-one Thousand Guilders*; which is in Part of a like Sum with those abovementioned, intended to be paid at the End of the Contract for this Year.

" THAT he was obliged to allow yearly, during the Time of his being Contractor, twelve or fourteen Waggons gratis, to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

" THAT during the Time of his being Contractor, as aforesaid, he gave, on sealing each Contract, a Gratuity of 500 Gold Ducats to Mr. *Cardonnel*, Secretary to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

" THAT for all the Money he received of Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-Master at *Amsterdam*, he was obliged to pay one Pound per Cent. That the former Contractor *Machado* did the same, and that he acquainted the Duke of *Marlborough* with this Deduction of one per Cent.

" HE farther deposeth, that it appeared by the Accounts of *Antonio Alvarez Machado*, who had been a Contractor before him, and supplied the Bread and Bread-Waggons to the Forces in the *English* Pay, for the Years 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, and 1706, that he, the said *Machado*, had paid as large yearly Sums to the Duke of *Marlborough*, during the Time of his being Contractor, as this Deponent has since done.

" FROM whence it appears, that the Duke of *Marlborough* has received, on Account of the Bread and Bread-Waggon Contracts, from Sir *Solomon de Medina*, admitting the Sum already paid, and what is intended to be paid, for this present Year 1711, to be the same as that of the preceeding Year 1710, *three Hundred, thirty-two Thousand, four Hundred twenty-five Guilders, and fourteen Stivers*. From *Antonio Alvarez Machado*, during the Five Years he was Contractor, the like Sums, which together makes *six Hundred sixty-four Thousand, eight Hundred, fifty-one Guilders, and eight Stivers*: And computed at ten Guilders, and ten Stivers to the Pound Sterling, amount to *sixty-three Thousand, three Hundred and nineteen Pounds, three Shillings, and seven Pence*.

" SOME Time after this Evidence, was given by Sir *Solomon de Medina*, your Commissioners received a Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough*, by the Hands of *James Craggs*, Esq; wherein his Grace desires your Com-

“ missioners, when they make their Report, to lay some Facts before the  
 “ *Parliament*, in a true Light, and this Justice they think they cannot do  
 “ better than in his Grace's own Words.

GENTLEMEN,

Letter from  
the Duke of  
*Marlborough*  
to the Com-  
missioners  
for stating  
the publick  
Accounts,

“ I having been informed, on my Arrival here, that Sir *Solomon de Medina*  
 “ has acquainted you, with my having received several Sums of Money from  
 “ him; that it might make the less Impression on you, I would lose no  
 “ Time, in letting you know, it is no more than what has been allowed, as  
 “ a Perquisite to the General, or Commander in Chief, of the Army of the  
 “ *Low-Countries*, even before the *Revolution*, and since; and I do assure  
 “ you, at the same Time, that whatever Sums I have received on that ac-  
 “ count, have been constantly employed for the Service of the Publick, in  
 “ keeping secret Correspondence, and getting Intelligence of the Enemy's  
 “ Motions and Designs; and it has fallen so short, that I take leave to Ac-  
 “ quaint you, with another Article which has been applied to the same Use,  
 “ and which arises from her Majesty's Warrant, whereof the Inclosed is a  
 “ Copy. Tho' this does not properly relate to the publick Accounts, being  
 “ the free Gift of the Foreign Troops. You will have observed, by the  
 “ several Establishments, that before the late *King's* Death, when the *Par-*  
 “ *liament* voted forty Thousand Men for the *Quota* of *England*, in the *Low-*  
 “ *Countries*, twenty-one Thousand, six Hundred and twelve were to be  
 “ Foreigners, and the rest *English*: For these last, they gave ten Thousand  
 “ Pounds a Year for Intelligence, and other Contingencies without Account.  
 “ But his Majesty being sensible, by the Experience of the late War, that this  
 “ Sum would not any ways answer that Service, and being unwilling to apply  
 “ for more to the *Parliament*, he was pleased to order, that the Foreign  
 “ Troops should contribute Two and a half *per Cent* towards it; and being  
 “ then his Ambassador, and Commander in Chief Abroad, he directed me to  
 “ propose it to them, with an Assurance, that they should have no other  
 “ Stoppage made from their Pay: This they readily agreed to, and her  
 “ Majesty was afterwards pleased to confirm it by her Warrant, upon my  
 “ acquainting her with the Uses it was intended for: And it has accord-  
 “ ingly been applied, from Time to Time for Intelligence, and secret Ser-  
 “ vices with such Success, that next to the Blessing of GOD, and the Bra-  
 “ very of the Troops, we may attribute, in a great measure, most of the  
 “ Advantages of the War in this Country, to the timely and good Advices  
 “ procured with the help of this Money; and now Gentlemen, as I have  
 “ laid the whole Matter fairly before you, and I hope you will allow, I  
 “ have served my *Queen* and Country, with that Faithfulness and Zeal,  
 “ which becomes an honest Man, the Favour that I intreat of you is, that  
 “ when you make your Report to the *Parliament*, you will lay this Part be-  
 “ fore them in its true Light, so that they may see this necessary and im-  
 “ portant Part of the War, has been provided for, and carried on, without  
 “ any other Expence to the Publick, than ten Thousand Pounds a Year.  
 “ And I flatter myself, that when the Accounts of the Army in *Flanders*  
 “ come under Consideration, you will be sensible the Service on this Side  
 “ has been carried on with all the OEconomy and good Husbandry, to the  
 “ Publick, that was possible. I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

ANNE R.

The *Queen's*  
Warrant for  
the Deducti-  
on of the two  
and a half  
*per Cent*.

“ RIGHT trusty, and right well-beloved Cousin, and Councillor, We  
 “ greet you well: Whereas, pursuant to the Direction you have received  
 “ in that Behalf, you have agreed with the Persons authorized to treat with  
 “ you, for the taking into our Service a certain Number of Foreign Troops,  
 “ to act in Conjunction with the Forces of our *Allies*, that there may be re-  
 “ served



“ served two and a half *per Cent.* out of all Monies payable to and for the  
 “ said Troops, as well as for their Pay and Entertainment, as on any other  
 “ Account, towards the defraying such extraordinary, contingent Expences,  
 “ relating to them, as cannot otherwise be provided for. Now, we do ap-  
 “ prove and confirm all such Agreements as you have hereby, or may here-  
 “ after make, for reserving the said two and a half *per Cent.* accordingly :  
 “ And do, likewise, hereby authorize, and direct, the Pay-Master General of  
 “ our Forces for the Time being, or his Deputy, to make the same Deduction  
 “ of two and a half *per Cent.* pursuant thereunto, out of all the Monies he  
 “ shall be directed to issue, for the Use of the Foreign Troops in our Pay,  
 “ and thereupon to pay out the same, from Time to Time, according to  
 “ such Warrants, or such Proportions, as you shall direct; for which this  
 “ shall be to you, and to all others whom it may concern, a sufficient War-  
 “ rant and Direction.

“ Given at our Court, at St. James’s, the Sixth Day of July, 1702, and  
 “ in the First Year of our Reign.

By her Majesty’s Command,

## H E D G E S.

“ To our Right trusty, and Right well-beloved Cousin and Councillor,  
 “ John, Earl of Marlborough, our Ambassador Extraordinary, and Pleni-  
 “ potentiary, to the States General of the United Provinces, and Captain  
 “ General of our Land Forces.

“ YOUR Commissioners having thought themselves obliged to recite this  
 “ Letter and Warrant at large, humbly conceive it will be expected, they  
 “ should make some Observations upon them. As to what, therefore, re-  
 “ lates to the Evidence of Sir Solomon de Medina, his Grace has been pleased  
 “ to admit it in general, but with this Distinction, that he claims the Sums  
 “ received, as Perquisites to the General in the *Low-Countries*. The Com-  
missioners  
Observati-  
ons there-  
upon.

“ ON which, your Commissioners observe, that as far as they have hi-  
 “ therto been capable of informing themselves in the Constitution of the  
 “ Army, the great Sums which appear to have been annually paid to the  
 “ Duke, on Account of these Contracts, can never be esteemed legal or  
 “ warrantable Perquisites.

“ FOR they do not find, by the strictest enquiry they can make, that a-  
 “ ny other *English* General, in the *Low-Countries*, or elsewhere, ever claim-  
 “ ed, or received such Perquisites; but if any Instance should be produced,  
 “ they humbly apprehend it will be no Justification thereof; because the  
 “ Publick, or the Troops, must necessarily suffer, in proportion to every  
 “ such Perquisite : And how agreeable this Practice is, to that OEconomy  
 “ and good Husbandry, with which the Service in *Flanders* is said to be  
 “ carried on, remains yet to be explained. By the Assurance his Grace is  
 “ pleased to give, that this Money has been constantly employed for the  
 “ Service of the Publick, it must either be allowed, that he relinquishes  
 “ his Right to this pretended Perquisite, or that he has been wanting to  
 “ himself, in concealing so great an Instance of his own Generosity to the  
 “ Publick.

“ THE great Caution and Secresy, with which this Money was constantly  
 “ received, gives Reason to suspect, that it was not thought a justifiable Per-  
 “ quisite; for Mr. Cardonnel, the Duke’s Secretary, and Auditor of the  
 “ Bread Account, has declared upon Oath, that he never knew, or heard of  
 “ such Perquisite; till the late Rumour of Sir Solomon de Medina’s Evidence  
 “ before your Commissioners. By the Contracts for Bread, and Bread Wag-  
 “ gons, the General appears to be the sole Checque on the Contractors :  
 “ And whether, in such Circumstances, he can receive any Gratuity, or  
 “ Perquisites from the Contractors, without a Breach of Trust, your Com-  
 “ missioners presume not to determine. The General may claim a Per-  
 “ quisite with equal Reason, for every other Contract relating to the Army;

“ as for these of the Bread and Bread-Waggons : But his Grace being silent  
 “ as to this, your Commissioners ought to suppose, he has not received any  
 “ such Allowance ; unless they shall understand otherwise, when they come  
 “ to examine into these Contracts, which they have not been able to do  
 “ hitherto, by Reason the Contractors are Foreigners, and resident in  
 “ *Holland*.

“ As to what his Grace is pleased to say, in the second Part of his Letter, concerning the Deduction of two and a half *per Cent* from the Foreign Troops, in her Majesty's Pay ; your Commissioners can only offer such Remarks as occur to them, on comparing what is urged in the Duke's Letter, with the Tenour of the Warrant, and with the Method of accounting for other Payments to the Army. Your Commissioners in the first Place, take leave to observe, that this Warrant has been dormant for nine Years, and the Deduction concealed so long from the Knowledge of the *Parliament* ; for which in their humble Apprehensions, his Grace has not assigned sufficient Reasons. He is pleased to say, that this two and a half *per Cent*. is a free Gift from the Foreign Troops, and that it does not belong to the Publick Accounts : But the first of these Assurances seems inconsistent, not only with the Words of the Warrant, which supposes and expresses an Agreement, but with that Part of his Grace's Letter, which takes Notice, that he being Embassador and General, stipulated for this very Stoppage, by the late King's Order : Your Commissioners, therefore, must be of Opinion, that a Deduction so made is publick Money, and ought to be accounted for in the same Manner, as other publick Money is.

“ His Grace is farther pleased to observe, that the ten thousand Pounds granted yearly for the Contingencies of the Army, is without Account, and for the Use of the *British* Forces only ; whereas, this Money was at first intended by *Parliament*, as your Commissioners, with great Submission, apprehend, for the Service of the forty Thousand Men without Distinction : And it is, so far from having always been thought exempt from Account, that in a Privy Seal, dated the fifth Day of *March*, 1706, for Mr. Fox's Accounts, there is a Clause to release, and discharge the Duke of *Marlborough*, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, from a Sum of seven Thousand, four Hundred, ninety-nine Pounds, nineteen Shillings, and ten Pence, Part of this Money, which supposes his Grace would otherwise have been accountable for it : But your Commissioners no where meet with any Mention, of the Deduction of two and a half *per Cent* ; and they presume the Reason, why it has never been brought to an Account, is what his Grace is pleased to suggest, that he never considered it as publick Money.

“ YOUR Commissioners must submit it to the *House*, whether the Warrant produced to justify this Deduction, be legal, and duly counter signed ; or whether, admitting it to be so, either the Stoppage, or the Payment of it, has been regularly made.

“ THE Warrant directs, that it should be stopt, in the Hands of the Paymaster, or his Deputy, and issued thence by the Duke's Order only : But this Method does not appear, by the Pay-Master's Accounts, to have been pursued at all ; so far otherwise, that the Payments to the Foreign Troops, are always compleat, and their Receipts always taken in full, without any notice of the Deduction.

“ WHEN any Part of the abovementioned ten Thousand Pounds, contingent Money, is drawn out of the Pay-Master's Hands, for any secret Service, the General's Warrant, and the Secretary's Receipts, are the Pay-Master's Vouchers. But Mr. *Cardonnel*, as he declares upon Oath, never gave any Receipt, for any part of this two and a half *per Cent* ; nor did Mr. *Bridges*, as he also declares on Oath, ever see any Warrant for that Purpose, or know any Thing as Pay-Master General to this Deduction.

“ IF Mr. *Sweet*, at *Amsterdam*, has taken upon himself to transact, the Disposition of this two and a half *per Cent*, with the Duke of *Marlborough*,  
 “ your



“ your Commissioners are humbly of Opinion, that he ought to have transmitted constant Accounts of it to Mr. *Bridges*, whose Agent he only is, and not to have negotiated such large Sums of publick Money, in so clandestine a Manner.

“ BY the Warrant, this Deduction is reserved, for the defraying extraordinary contingent Expences, of the Troops from whom it is stopt, and if the Whole has been employ'd in secret Correspondence, and Intelligence, there must have been some neglect of the other Services for which it was originally designed; and such a Disposition, being, in no sort, authorized by the Warrant, is a Misapplication of it. Besides, your Commissioners apprehend, that the Article for secret Service, to which this Deduction is pretended to have been applied, was always included in the Ten Thousand Pounds abovementioned, for the Contingencies of the Army; and if so, the Whole remains to be accounted for, which on a Computation made from the whole Sum of *Eleven Millions, two Hundred, ninety-four Thousand, six Hundred and fifty-nine Pounds, four Shillings and one Penny Half-Penny*, paid by Britain to, and for all the Foreign Forces, since the Thirteenth of *December 1701*, according to the Returns of the Auditor and Pay-Master, amounts to *Two Hundred, eighty-two Thousand, three Hundred sixty-six Pounds, nine Shillings, and seven Pence*.

“ ON a Computation made from the Sum of *Seven Millions, one Hundred, seven Thousand, eight Hundred, seventy-three Pounds, eighteen Shillings, and eleven Pence Half-Penny*, paid to and for the Foreign Forces, since the Time aforesaid, (exclusive of *Italy, Spain, Portugal*) it amounts to *one Hundred, seventy-seven Thousand, six Hundred ninety Pounds, seventeen Shillings, and three Farthings*.

As heavy as this Charge against the Duke of *Marlborough* may appear, at first Sight, our Readers will soon find his Grace had a great deal to say in his own Vindication; in effect, he alledged so much in his own Behalf, that he stood entirely acquitted of it, in the Judgment of much the greatest Part of the Nation; as he will undoubtedly, in that of all impartial Persons, to the World's End; tho' the Majority of the then *House of Commons*, seem'd to be of another Opinion, as we shall see in the Sequel.

It will be proper now, to relate the immediate Consequences of this Report, before it came to an Examination, in the *House of Commons*. On the 30th of *December*, the *Queen*, being present in Council, was pleased to declare, that; Being informed, that an Information against the Duke of *Marlborough*, was laid before the House of Commons, by the Commissioners of the publick Accounts, she thought fit to dismiss him from all his Employments, that the Matter might take an impartial Examination: And that Declaration was entered in the Council Book. The next Day, her Majesty was pleased to notify to his Grace, by a Line under her own Hand, her Intention to resume all the Posts, which she had conferr'd upon him; which Declaration the Duke received with a heroick Resignation; and wrote a dutiful Answer to her Majesty, which he sent by the Countess of *Sunderland*, one of his Daughters.

THO' the Duke of *Marlborough's* Disgrace had, undoubtedly, been resolved on some Days before, it was generally thought to have been hastened, by the *Emperor's* steadfast Resolution, to send Prince *Eugene* over to the Court of *Great Britain*, to expostulate, with her Majesty, about the Measures which were taking, to enter into a Negotiation of Peace with *France*; it being surmized, that if his Grace continued in his Employments, his Highness's Remonstrances would receive no small Weight, from the reciprocal Confidence, which had grown into an entire Friendship between him and his Grace: Whereas, should his Grace be divested of all his Places, he could only converse with the Prince as a private Man. Others were of Opinion, that his sudden Fall was owing, in a great Measure, to his having entered into an Association, jointly with several other Great Men, to oppose all the Schemes of the then Ministry, and his being looked upon as the Head of the Party who obstructed the Peace.

The Duke of *Marlborough* dismiss'd from all his Employments.

Reasons assign'd for his hasty Disgrace.



As the Duke of *Marlborough* had several great and profitable Employments, his Removal was attended with many Alterations at Court; but as they are foreign to our History, we shall only observe, that two of his Grace's Daughters, the Countess of *Sunderland*, and the Lady *Rialton* resigned their Places of Ladies of the Bed-Chamber to her Majesty. We should now go on, to give a farther Account, of the Proceedings of the *House of Commons* against his Grace; but first it will be proper to lay before our Readers, his Case and Justification, as written by himself, and published by his Order, in an Answer, (addressed to the *House of Commons*,) to the above Report of the Commissioners for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom, &c.

*The Duke of Marlborough's Case, and Vindication of himself.*

GENTLEMEN,

The Duke  
of Marl-  
borough's  
Vindication,  
as written by  
himself, and  
laid before  
the House of  
Commons.

" WHEN I first heard of the Proceedings before the Commissioners for taking the publick Accounts, I was Abroad, and in the *Queen's* Service; and tho' the Account I gave you by Letter, was not in their Opinions so full, but that they have thought themselves obliged, notwithstanding that, to lay the Matter before you, I think myself bound, however, to own the Justice they have been pleased to do me, in Reporting the Letter also, together with the Warrant.

" I am sensible, the Nature of the Service, to which the Report relates, might occasion many Mistakes, without any Imputation to the Gentlemen concerned in that Commission; and I am sure that those Gentlemen, every one of them, and every other Gentleman here, will be glad to be convinced, that as I have, in some Measure, deserved the good Opinion of my Countrymen, on former Occasions, so nothing will appear, on this, which can draw upon me the Blame of this *House*.

" THE first Article in the Report is founded upon the Deposition of Sir *Solomon de Medina*, by which you are informed of a yearly Sum, paid by him and his Predecessors, Contractors for Bread and Bread-Waggon, to myself. This Payment, in my Letter, I have called a Perquisite, of the General, or Commander in Chief, in the *Low-Countries*: And it has been constantly applied, to one of the most important Parts of the Service there; I mean the procuring Intelligence, and other secret Services.

" THE Commissioners are pleased to observe, that these Sums cannot be esteemed legal Perquisites, because they don't find them claim'd or received, by any other *English* General in the *Low-Countries*. But I must take leave to affirm to the *House*, that this Perquisite, or Payment, has been allowed to the General, or Commander in Chief, in the *Low-Countries*, both before, and ever since the *Revolution*, to enable him to carry on such secret Services. The like Allowance was made to Prince *Waldeck*, whilst he was General of the *Dutch* Army in *Flanders*: It was made during the last War, as well as this: And for your farther Satisfaction, in the Matter, I am content to refer myself to Sir *Solomon de Medina*, who cannot but own, that when he made this Allowance, he knew it to be the constant Practice, during the former Wars in the *Low-Countries*, and particularly when Prince *Waldeck* commanded there: And if it be a Circumstance worth your Notice, he must inform you also, that the Allowance of Waggon, of which the Report takes Notice, is usual likewise; that he has allowed the like, or near the like Number, to Count *Tilly*, tho' not *Veldt* Marshal; and that there is a proportionable Allowance of the same Kind, to other Officers.

" THE Report may have observed very rightly, that by the strictest Enquiry the Commissioners could make, they cannot find that any *English* General, ever received this Perquisite. But I presume to say, the Reason is, because there never was any other *English* General, besides myself, who was made Commander in Chief, in the *Low-Countries*. I crave Leave then to say, that this Observation in the Report, was occasioned

" through

“ through the Want of a due Information of the Usage in the Army. In receiving this, as an established, and known Perquisite, I have followed and kept up that Usage, which I found in the Army, when I first entered upon the Service; and upon this Ground alone, I hope that this *House*, will not think I was unwarranted in taking it.

“ BUT, that no Doubt may remain with you, I will state, as well as I can, what I have learnt, and during the Time I have been in the Service, have always understood, to be the Ground, as well as the Design of this Allowance. The Contracts of Bread, being of Necessity, of the same Rates for the whole Army, and it being for the Security of the Service, that those Contracts should be in the fewest Hands, the certain Gain upon so large a Sum, as a Contract for the Whole, or that Part of the Army, even at the lowest Prizes, makes this yearly Allowance to have been thought not unreasonable from the Contractor. This being an Allowance, generally arising from Contracts, that concern a great Variety of Troops, all under the General, must naturally fall under the Direction, and come into Hands of the Commander in Chief; as an Allowance, to enable him to carry on such Designs, as could not be foreseen, but yet are necessary to be put in Execution, and which depend chiefly upon Intelligence.

“ I thought it the more needful to give you this Account, of the Nature, and Design of this Allowance, because I observe, from the Report, that the Objection is to the Justice and Reasonableness of the Perquisite itself, without having Regard to the Application, or Use, for which it is intended.

“ BUT the Commissioners apprehend this not to be a justifiable Perquisite, because, say they, the Publick, or the Troops, must necessarily suffer, in Proportion to every such Perquisite.

“ IF these Observations were well grounded, I should think them good Reasons for putting an End to the Allowance, and at the same Time, for blaming those who first introduced it: But I take upon me to affirm, that this neither is, nor can be the Case. I have never heard a Complaint, either of publick, or particular Injury from this Allowance; nor does the Report assign any particular, wherein it may be judged so.

“ THIS Allowance to the General can have no Influence upon the Contract itself; which is actually made, and sign'd at the *Treasury*; and the Price regulated by what the *States* have agreed to pay for the Bread for their Forces. I appeal to all the Officers, who have served with me in *Flanders*, whether the Forces in her Majesty's Pay, have not all along, had as much, and as good Bread, as those of the *States*, and at the same Prices; which every Body will believe to be the Lowest, that considers the frugal OEconomy of the *States*, and the small Pay of their Troops. And therefore, I may safely conclude, that if the *English* have had their Bread as cheap as the *Dutch*, they have had it as cheap as possible. Nor indeed, can it be otherwise; for the very Supposition of two different Prices, paid by the different Troops in the same Army, for the same Quantity of Bread, would occasion a Mutiny.

“ BUT this whole Affair has been so regulated, and there has been so little Occasion of Complaint, that it is well known, our Army in *Flanders* has been duly supplied with Bread, during the whole War, and has received it with an Exactness, that will hardly be thought consistent with the Secrecy, and Suddenness, of some of the Motions that have been made.

“ THE Report farther says, that the General is the sole Check upon the Contractor, that he is to take Care of the Performance of the Contract, and to judge of all Deductions to be made from, and Allowances to, the Contractor; and from these Suggestions it infers, that under these Circumstances, it is a Breach of Trust in him to receive the Perquisite.

“ THIS Observation amounts to no more, then suggesting a possibility of Inconveniencies, from an antient Usage in the Army, and if by calling the General the sole Check upon the Contractor, 'tis meant that he is the  
“ Person



“ Person who is to receive Complaints concerning the Execution of Contracts, (and so far only it is true) I affirm, that upon all Complaints I have given full Redress; either by ordering other Bread, or the Value in Money, at the Choice of the Troops; for the Truth of which, I appeal to the Officers of the Army. And as to the General's being to judge of all Deductions to be made from, and Allowances to, the Contractors, I am entirely a Stranger to any such Deductions and Allowances, of which the General is supposed to be Judge.

“ ONE Circumstance remains upon this Article, which I barely touch upon, to remove a Prejudice raised by the Report, from the Caution and Secrecy with which the Money is said to have been received. This is supposed only by an Allegation, that my Secretary, Mr. Cardonnel, has declared upon Oath, that he never knew of any such Perquisite till lately; which it is supposed he ought to have done, as Auditor of the Bread Account. But I take leave to say, *First*; That he never was Auditor of the Bread Account, nor had any Thing to do with it: *Secondly*; Tho' it is said, in the Report, that he declared upon Oath, yet I cannot obtain, or hear of, any such Deposition; nor is it possible he could declare so. In this Part of the Report, some Mistake must have happened: For I presume Mr. Cardonnel, who is a Member of this House, cannot but declare he knows of this Perquisite; tho' he might be ignorant of the same, till Notice came to the Camp, of what Sir Solomon de Medina had sworn.

“ As to the One *per Cent*, said to have been allowed to Mr. Sweet, for prompt Payment, I do aver, that I know nothing of it; and tho' Sir Solomon de Medina has often complained to me of Mr. Sweet's Payments not being regular, I don't remember he ever mentioned the One *per Cent*.

“ NOW as to the second Article in the Report, allow me to observe to you, that it has arisen only from the Information, I myself gave the Commissioners, by my Letter to them: This Matter having Relation to that Part of the Service, to which the Sums in the former Article have been apply'd, that the Commissioners might have a true State of it, I chose to insert a short Account of it, in my Letter to them.

“ IF I did this voluntarily, out of Duty to the Publick, I hope, I shall be thought to have given you this Information, upon a certain Belief, that I was altogether Blameless, in the Part I have in it.

“ 'Twill be necessary, that I trouble the House, with an Account of the Time, and Occasion, whence this Payment of Two and a half *per Cent*, by the Foreign Troops commenced.

“ DURING the last War, the Allowance by Parliament, for the Contingencies of the Army, of which that of Secret Service is the Principal, was fifty Thousand Pounds *per Annum*. But this Allowance fell so short of the Expence on that Head, that upon the Prospect of this War's breaking out, the late King assured me, that this Part of the Service never cost him less than seventy Thousand Pounds a Year. However, the Allowance of the Parliament, for the whole contingent Service, during this War, has been but ten Thousand Pounds *per Annum*; three Thousand of which, or thereabouts, has generally gone for other Contingencies, than that of Intelligence. The late King, being unwilling to come to Parliament, for more Money, on that Head of the Service, proposed this Allowance from the Foreign Troops, as an expedient to assist that Part of the Service, and commanded me to make that Proposal to them, which I did accordingly, and it was readily consented to. By this Means, a new Fund, of about eighteen Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, was provided for carrying on the Secret Service, without any Expence to the Publick, or Grievance to the Troops, from whom the Allowance was made: For when the Publick pays, those Troops are not all affected, or one Farthing increased, in Consideration of this Deduction; nor is there, in any Conventions for them, any Weight laid upon it; the Hire of Foreign Troops being governed by settled Rules and Treaties, and the Conventions of the States for them, being in the same Terms.

“ THIS



“ THIS Expedient before formed, in the Manner I have shewn, her Majesty was pleased to approve it by her Warrant, which being understood as a Confirmation of an Agreement with the Foreign Troops, not negotiated by, and consequently, not within the Care or Business of the Treasury, was counter-sign'd by the Secretary of State, whose Province it belonged to, as the only proper Officer.

“ THE true Design of this Deduction being to supply the *Secret Service*, I hope, *Gentlemen*, you will observe, that this, together with the Sum on the former *Article*, of the *Allowance* by *Parliament*, when put together, falls very short of the *Allowance* given by *Parliament*, in the last War, upon this Head.

“ I cannot suppose that I need say, how essential a Part of the Service this is; that no War can be conducted successfully without early and good Intelligence, and that such Advices can't be had but at a very great Expence. No body can be ignorant of this, that knows any Thing of secret Correspondence; or considers the Number of Persons that must be employ'd in it; the great Hazards they undergo; the Variety of Places in which the Correspondence must be kept; and the constant Necessity there is of supporting, and feeding this Service: Not to mention some extraordinary Expences of a higher Nature, which ought only to be hinted at. And I affirm, that whatever Sums have been received on this Account, have been constantly employed in procuring Intelligence; in keeping Correspondence; and other secret Service. If any Gentleman should doubt this, and imagine that this Expence could have been supported, by the Ten Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, I desire them to consider, that the present War in *Flanders*, from the Beginning of it, has been an offensive War; the Campaigns early and long; the Variety of Actions have been very great; wherein so many Battles have been fought, so many Lines forced, and so many strong Towns taken, with Trenches open'd. But yet during the last War, which was of another Kind, if Regard be had only to what was allowed by the Publick, it is certain that the Charge on this Head, in three Campaigns, came to at least as much, as all the ten Campaigns of this. And tho' the Merit of our Successes should be least of all attributed to the General; yet the many successful Actions, such as have surpassed our own Hopes, or the Apprehensions of the Enemy, in this present War, in *Flanders*, to which our constant good Intelligence has greatly contributed, must convince every Gentleman, that such Advices have been obtained; and consequently that this Money has been rightly applied.

“ HAVING given this full and faithful Account, of the Rise, and Use of this Deduction, it must, I flatter myself, appear to every Body that reads this, to have been a real Service, as well as a saving of Money to the Publick: And tho' Honour is due to the Memory of the late King, who formed this Expedient, and to her Majesty who approved of it by her Warrant, I can't upon this Ground, apprehend any Imputation to myself, who have pursued this so much to the Advantage of my Country.

“ BEFORE I take Notice of the Remarks made by the Commissioners, upon this Part of the Letter, I must make one general Observation, upon the Nature of this Deduction; which those Gentlemen, throughout their Report, call Publick Money, and to be accounted for, in the same Manner as other Publick Money is accounted for. But this Notion, I apprehend, is wholly misapplied, as will appear by shortly stating the Fact itself. By the Treaties with the Foreign Princes, for the Hire of their Troops, the whole Subsidies stipulated for are due; and the Receipt is by them given for the whole Money; which is a sufficient Voucher to discharge the Pay-Master in the Exchequer, and thereby the Account as to the Publick. But this Deduction, so made, does not properly issue out of the Exchequer, but out of the Money of the Foreign Troops, for their Proportion of the Contingencies; and therefore, I still apprehend, I speak properly, when I affirm, in my Letter, that this Two and a half *per Cent*,

“ does not belong to the Publick Accounts. But as this Deduction arises  
 “ from the Agreement, set on Foot by his late Majesty, and confirmed by  
 “ her Majesty; as it comes in here as a Proportion to the Expence, which  
 “ ought to fall upon the Foreign Troops, and being applied to a Part of the  
 “ publick Service, Gentlemen may, if they think fit, in this Sense, call it  
 “ publick Money, to be accounted for, in such a Manner as the Nature of  
 “ the Sense admits, and as the publick Allowance for the same Service is  
 “ accounted for.

“ HAVING thus explained this Matter to You, I beg the Patience of the  
 “ House to go on, and consider the particular Remarks that have been made  
 “ upon it.

“ FIRST, it has been objected, that her Majesty's Warrant has been kept  
 “ dormant for nine Years, and the Deduction concealed from the Knowledge  
 “ of the *Parliament*; but surely the Warrant cannot be said to have been kept  
 “ dormant; that has been lodg'd in the Hands of the Pay-Master General's  
 “ Deputy in *Holland*; and which was deliver'd to me out of the Office of  
 “ the Secretary of State, sign'd by her Majesty, and counter-sign'd by him,  
 “ as all Warrants are; and which cou'd not possibly be concealed, from the  
 “ Commanders of so many Foreign Troops, nor indeed from the Troops  
 “ themselves, which consist of so many Thousand Men, without whose Know-  
 “ ledge the Deduction could not have been made; and who if it had been  
 “ in the least uneasy to them, would, no doubt, have complain'd. In what  
 “ Sense can this be called a dormant Warrant, which, from the Time 'twas  
 “ sign'd, has been in the Hands of the proper Officer, and constantly, and  
 “ publicly put in Execution.

“ THE Report adds, that this Deduction has been concealed from the  
 “ *Parliament*; for which, it is said, I have not assign'd sufficient Reasons;  
 “ but as there has been no Concealment, there could be no need of assigning  
 “ Reasons for it; much less was it necessary to lay Accounts of this Money  
 “ before the *Parliament*, it being no Part of the Estimates for the Service,  
 “ nor of any Influence on the Money to be given by *Parliament*. For the  
 “ Subsidies to the Foreign Troops are governed by previous Treaties, and  
 “ therefore, must have continued the same, tho' this Deduction had never  
 “ been made: Besides that the Exchequer is discharged of this Money, on  
 “ the Receipt from the Foreign Troops for the compleat Subsidy. I have  
 “ said, in my Letter, that this being a free Gift of the Foreign Troops,  
 “ does not properly relate to the publick Accounts: Upon which the Com-  
 “ missioners observe, that this is inconsistent, not only with the Words of  
 “ the Warrant, which supposes an Agreement, but in that Part of my Let-  
 “ ter, which takes Notice of the Stoppage, to be stipulated for by me as  
 “ Ambassador; and from thence the Report concludes, that the Money is  
 “ to be accounted for as other publick Money is: But this Observation I  
 “ take to be grounded, upon the mistaken Notion of publick Money; which,  
 “ as has been already observed, being meant of Money granted by *Parlia-  
 “ ment*, and standing in Charge in the Exchequer, can never be apply'd to  
 “ this Payment; which is a Contribution by the Foreign Troops, out of  
 “ their own Money, and not out of the Money of *Great-Britain*. I might  
 “ add, that tho' this Deduction has been submitted to by the Foreign Troops,  
 “ during this War, yet it is so far voluntary at this Day, that it depends  
 “ barely upon a Parole Stipulation, and when Umbrage shall be given, may,  
 “ at any Time, be receded from by them. This Report farther objects,  
 “ that the ten Thousand Pounds given for Contingencies, is not confined to  
 “ the *British* Troops, but was intended for the forty Thousand Men, with-  
 “ out Distinction. Now the contrary to this is evident; for, in the Esti-  
 “ mate laid yearly before the House, 'tis plain that this is given for the  
 “ *British* Troops only, and not for the rest of the forty Thousand; and in  
 “ the Estimate for the Foreign Troops, the Article of Contingencies is om-  
 “ mitted, for no other Reason, but because by this Warrant, it was other-  
 “ wise provided for; and therefore, the Words of the Warrant are for defray-  
 “ ing contingent Expences relating to them, which is plainly said, in Op-  
 “ position

" position to the contingent Money, allowed for her Majesty's own Troops;  
 " and the like contingent Money has not only been allowed, upon all o-  
 " ther Parts of the Service; but, it will appear, by examining what has  
 " been so allowed, that the Sums have exceeded in Proportion, what has e-  
 " ver been allowed for the Army in *Flanders*: But the Report adds, that  
 " the ten Thousand Pounds has not always been thought exempt from Ac-  
 " count, as appears from a Privy Seal, bearing date in *March* 1706, wherein  
 " there is a Clause, releasing me from a Sum, Part of this ten Thousand  
 " Pounds; which, the Report says, supposes it had otherwise been to be  
 " accounted for. When I say, in my Letter, that the ten Thousand Pounds  
 " given by *Parliament*, is without Account, I dare say, I cannot easily be  
 " misunderstood: The Nature of the Thing not admitting of a particular  
 " Account, and the constant Practice never requiring any. In all the Ac-  
 " counts of this Money, during the War, my Receipt has been a sufficient  
 " Discharge; but that not being a regular Voucher for the Pay-Master, it  
 " has been thought necessary, from Time to Time, to grant a Privy-Seal,  
 " to enable the Pay-Master to pass that Part of his Accounts: And though  
 " there be that Clause inserted in the Privy-Seal, mentioned in the Report,  
 " of which, I affirm, I was unacquainted; I yet presume to say, that it was  
 " not only needless, but also contrary to all Practice, both before and since:  
 " For the Truth of which, I appeal to the Pay-Master-General, who will  
 " do me Justice therein, if any Gentleman can yet doubt it.

" As to the Legality of the Warrant, which is the next Objection, the  
 " Commissioners having barely touch'd on this, as not duly countersigned,  
 " I think it sufficient to say, that this Warrant being principally intended for  
 " confirming an Agreement with Foreign Princes, was properly counter-  
 " signed by the Secretary of State, for that Province, rather than by the  
 " Lord Treasurer, who could have nothing to do with it: However, I must  
 " believe an Error of this Kind, if any Body should think it so, which de-  
 " pends upon a Nicety, cannot be thought to affect the General, whose Part  
 " has only been to apply the Money as the Warrant directs.

" BUT 'tis farther remarked, that neither the Stoppage nor Payment of  
 " this Money, has been regularly made. *First*, not the Stoppage, because  
 " the Warrant directs it should be stopt in the Hands of the Pay-Master, or  
 " his Deputy. But this Method does not appear to have been pursued, by  
 " the Pay-Master's Account; but, on the contrary; it is said that the Pay-  
 " ments of the Foreign Troops are always compleat, and the Receipt taken  
 " in full, without any Notice of the Deduction. But yet I presume to say,  
 " the Stoppage has been regularly made, in Pursuance of the Warrant.  
 " The Deputy Pay-Master is expressly authoriz'd, by the Warrant, to make  
 " that Stoppage; and 'tis absolutely necessary he should make it, who re-  
 " sides Abroad, where the Matter must be transacted, and the Stoppage ap-  
 " ply'd. And it may not be amiss to observe, that in Cases where Deductions  
 " are intended to be accounted for, as publick Money, the Warrant, which  
 " authorizes such Deductions, directs the same to be accounted for, and the  
 " Manner in which it is to be done: But where Deductions are made by Vir-  
 " tue of Warrants, that contain no such Directions in them, as in the pre-  
 " sent Instance, it hath been presumed, that there was no Intention, such  
 " Deductions should be accounted for to the Publick.

" NEXT, as to the Payment, this is said not to be according to the  
 " Warrant, because neither Mr. *Bridges*, nor Mr. *Cardonnel*, ever saw any  
 " Warrant, from me, directing the Payment thereof. I am not surprized  
 " if the Gentlemen, in this Circumstance especially, might not be apprized  
 " of the Method of issuing Money, only made for secret Service, which  
 " could only be within my own Knowledge. But for their Information, and  
 " the Satisfaction of the *House*, I take the Liberty to acquaint you, that the  
 " Method of issuing this, and the publick Allowance of ten Thousand Pounds,  
 " for secret Service, has been exactly the same, and in this Manner.

" I sent my Letters to the Deputy Pay-Master, requiring the Payment  
 " of the Sums I had Occasion for, to myself, and giving my Receipt, for  
 " such



“ such Sums as were received from Time to Time. This is the *Order of the General*, which is meant by her Majesty's Warrant; and which alone is practicable in this, as well as in the Instance of the ten Thousand Pounds, Contingent Money. Nor is there any Gentleman, that considers the Nature of *Secret Service*, but must see it is not possible, by the General's Warrant, to direct the Payment to the Person, for whose Use it is received.

“ BUT the Commissioners are of Opinion, that the Deputy Pay-Master, ought to have transmitted constant Accounts of this Deduction, to the Paymaster General. If I could believe the *House* would expect from me an Account of a Circumstance, for which the Deputy Pay-Master alone is answerable, I should take the Liberty to say, that, in my poor Opinion, if he has not transmitted such Accounts, it must be, because he is neither required, nor authorized, by her Majesty's Warrant, so to do. He is only obliged to make the Stoppage, and issue the Money upon my Orders, which he has done. Nor can I conceive it to be of any Use to the Publick, or the Pay-Master General, to have received such Accounts; he not being chargeable with any such Stoppage; nor are the Receipts for it any Part of his Vouchers.

“ THE last Objection is, that the Deduction being made, for defraying contingent Expences of the Foreign Troops; if the Whole has been employ'd in secret Correspondence, such a Disposition not being authorized by the Warrant, is a Misapplication of publick Money. But, though it is said in the Warrant, to be for defraying contingent Expences, relating to the Troops, the Reason it is so expressed, I take to be nothing else, but that in the Establishment for the Forces serving abroad, the Word (*Contingencies*) has always comprehended Secret Service, that having always been, what was principally meant by that Article. And this is so evident, that if Secret Service be not included under the Word (*Contingencies*) that important Part of the Service would have no Allowance from the Publick for it; which I presume, will not be thought Expedient. And, therefore, tho' the Deduction be declared to be for (*Contingencies*) no Stress can, in Justice, be laid upon that Word, to prove it was not design'd for Secret Service. And, indeed, this is confessed, immediately after, in the Report itself; which says, that the Article for Secret Service was always included in the ten Thousand Pounds, given for Contingencies. But if secret Service be meant by, or included under Contingencies, in the Establishments for the *British* Troops, how can it be supposed, that the Word (*Contingencies*) in the Warrant for the Foreign Troops, is not to be understood in the same Manner?

“ No Body can doubt, but Contingencies, or contingent Expences, mean the same in both, and, therefore, Secret Service must be included in both, or neither: But I cannot better explain this whole Matter, than by supposing that Secret Service, being an Affair that affects the whole Army, the Charge of it is to be laid in Proportion upon the Whole. But the Share of the *British* Troops is born by the Publick, whilst the Share of the Foreigners is raised upon the Troops themselves, by this Deduction, which is therefore said to be for defraying such contingent Expence as relate to them, that is, for their Share in the Expence of Secret Service; which being principally, and in the first Place, meant by Contingencies, there is no Opposition between the Ends directed by the Warrant, and those that the Money has been applied to; and consequently, there has been no Misapplication of it. I have nothing more to add upon this Article, but to take Notice of a great Mistake, even in the second Computation, which is made in the Report, relating to this Deduction: For, it is said, that the whole Stoppages from the Troops in *Flanders*, have amounted to the Sum of 177,659 *l.* 17 *s.* and three Farthings, when, in Truth, computing them from May, 1702, the Time they were first made, they do not exceed 15,748 *l.* taking the Exchange at a Medium, between 11 *Guilders*, and 10 *Guilders*, 10 *Stivers*: So that the Deduction for the ten Years comes to no more than 15,174 *l.* 16 *s.* a Year.

The Commissioners mistaken in their Computation.

“ UPON

“ UPON the whole Matter, I can't but hope this *House* will find Reason to be satisfy'd with my Conduct; and I think it no ill Service, that so necessary and important a Part of the War, and which has turned to so good Account, has been managed with so little Expence to the Publick; and I can assure them, with the greatest Certainty, that all other Parts of the Service have been carried on with all the good Husbandry that was possible. I believe also, I may venture to affirm, that in the Article of Secret Services, I have saved the Government near four times the Sum the Deduction amounts to; which I must reckon as so much Money saved to the Publick.”

WE might now naturally make several Reflections, on the Weight, which the Arguments contained in this Vindication of the Duke's carry along with them; but as they are mostly Self-evident, and need little or no Illustration, we shall go on, to give an Account, of the Proceedings of the *House of Commons*, in this Affair, and only make such farther casual Observations as may properly occur: Especially, as the Duke of *Marlborough* himself, suffered only some Copies of this Vindication to be handed about in Writing, but delay'd publishing it, till the Ferment the Nation was then in was a little over, and they were capable of examining his Case in a more impartial Manner. In effect, it was evident to the whole World, that the *Two and a half per Cent.* was allowed, by the free and voluntary Consent of the Foreign Troops in the *British* Pay; and that his Grace had the *Queen's* Warrant for receiving and applying it as he should judge necessary, towards defraying extraordinary contingent Expenses. It was also as manifest, that the Secret Service of the Army, which consisted in getting Intelligence of the Strength, Motions, and Designs of the Enemy, could not possibly have been carried on, at any Rate, without this additional Sum: Which, as the Duke very well observes, together with the ten Thousand Pounds *per Annum* allowed besides, for the *British* Troops, fell very short of what King *William* had in the former War; tho' it is well known his Majesty was never half so well served for it. Upon the Whole, no Body will be surprized that such a Sum should be necessary, to answer the Calls of Secret Service; who considers that the Business of a Spy is so dangerous, that no Person of common Sense will undertake it; without a Prospect of such a considerable Advantage, as may sufficiently recompence, the great Hazard he runs of an ignominious Death, in Case of a Discovery. Yet is the Service and Assistance of such Persons absolutely necessary, to carry on a War, with Success; and Men of Ability must also be chosen out for that Purpose, who are qualified to give such Intelligence as may be depended upon; and are capable of judging what is Material, and requisite to be taken notice of, that they may make their Report to the General accordingly. Even the Commissioners themselves give very unsatisfactory Answers to his Grace's Allegations upon this Head, in his Vindication; and seem to be pretty much puzzled to find out, or assign any Fund, or any Branch of a Fund, upon which they might place this Article of Secret Service, or Intelligence. It is true, they pretend, that the Expenses of Secret Service were included in the Annual Sum of ten Thousand Pounds was given for the Contingencies of the *British* Troops, raised in this War; but they give their Opinion with some Doubt, and seeming Hesitation, and don't appear to be by any Means positive in the Matter.

Nevertheless, on the Twenty-fourth of *January*, the *House of Commons* proceeded to take into Consideration, the above Report of the Commissioners; which being read, with several Papers relating thereunto, a violent Debate arose, that lasted above eight Hours, and many warm Speeches were made both for and against his Grace. The Question proposed to be put was; *Whether the taking of several Sums of Money annually, by the Duke of Marlborough, from the Contractors for furnishing the Bread and Bread Waggon, for the Army in the Low Countries, was warrantable and legal?* To which his Grace's Friends insisted that these Words should be added; *and a customary Perquisite, allowed to the General, or Commander in Chief in the Low Countries.*

tries. To support this Addition, Sir John Germain, who had served in the former War in *Flanders*, was called in, and being examined at the Bar, declared, in his Grace's Behalf; *That the Allowance given his Grace, by the Contractors for the Bread and Bread Waggon, was a customary Perquisite of the Commanders in Chief in Flanders, and as such allowed to Prince Waldeck under whom Sir John had served as Aid de Camp.* And Bishop Burnet observes; "That it was proved, both by Witnesses, and by formal Attestations from *Holland*, that ever since the 1672, the *Jews* had made the like Present to the General of the Army of the *States*, and it was understood as a Perquisite belonging to that Command. No Bargain was made with the *Jews*, for the *English* Troops, but that made by the *States* was applied to them, so that it appeared, that the making such a Present to the General was customary."

Their Resolutions against his Grace.

BUT notwithstanding all these Evidences, and all that the Duke's Friends could do, or say, the Question being put, *Whether the said Words should be added?* It was carried in the Negative, by a great Majority. Then the former Question was debated, till near Eleven at Night, when it was resolved, by a Majority of above a hundred Votes; *That the taking several Sums of Money annually, by the Duke of Marlborough, from the Contractors for furnishing the Bread and Bread Waggon, in the Low Countries, was unwarrantable and illegal.* Hereupon a Motion was made, and the Question put, *that the House do adjourn*, which passed in the Negative; after which, it was also resolved by a great Majority; *That the Two and a half per Cent, deducted from the Foreign Troops, in her Majesty's Pay is publick Money, and ought to be accounted for. And that the said Resolutions be laid before her Majesty, by the whole House.*

Which they lay before the Queen.

On the Twenty-sixth of *January*, the *House of Commons*, together with the Speaker, laid them before her Majesty, who, thereupon, was pleased to make them the following Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

"I have a great Regard for whatever is represented to me, by my *Commons*, and will do my Part to redress what you complain of."

However, the *House of Commons* contented themselves with passing the abovementioned Resolutions, and presenting the same to her Majesty, for they neither offered any Impeachment, or desired the Concurrence of the *Lords*; well knowing, that their *Lordships* had a greater Respect for the Duke of *Marlborough's* Person and Services than they themselves thought fit to express, at that Time.

A little before this, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, his Grace's Companion in Glory, whose Coming to *England* had been long before talk'd of, and expected, arrived in *England* from *Holland*. When his Highness had taken a full Resolution to embark for our Court, notwithstanding the earnest Endeavours used at the *Hague*, to keep him on the other Side of the Water, he applied himself to the Earl of *Strafford*, for an Order to the Captain of one of her Majesty's Yachts, to carry him over; upon which his Lordship wrote as follows to Captain *Desborough*, who then commanded the *Fubs*.

SIR,

"Prince *Eugene* having desired my Orders to you, to carry him over to *England*, you know I do not pretend to command any of her Majesty's Yachts, without her Special Command: You know your own Orders, and how far they authorize you to carry his Highness over. You know the Consideration due to the Prince, and his great Merit; therefore, 'tis needless for me to tell you, I have a particular Respect and Esteem for his Highness; and shall be always glad to do him all the Service that lies in my Power.

I am,

Your most Humble Servant,  
STRAFFORD.



As this Letter neither contained a Prohibition, nor a positive Order, but the Captain was thereby left at Liberty to use his own Discretion, he thought it his Duty, as he could not but esteem it an Honour, to carry over so great a *Hero*, who embark'd with his Retinue, at the *Brill*, the Eighth of January, N. S.

Prince Eugene arrives in England.

THE Government being apprized thereof, Mr. *Drummond*, and Mr. *Briaſden*, were immediately ordered to attend the Prince, which caused some Speculation: For the former being but a broken Merchant, or Stock-jobber; and a supposed Creature of the Lord Treasurer's, and the latter an Oculist, and private Agent of the Lord *Bolingbroke's*, they were thought very improper Attendants, for a Person of his Highness's exalted Rank and Merit, and were, therefore, only look'd upon, at best, as Spies upon his Actions. *Briaſden*, however, was detained at *Greenwich*, by an accidental Sprain in his Foot; wherefore, *Drummond* only waited upon the Prince; and taking his Highness the next Day at *Graveſend*, in a Barge, landed him, in the Evening, incognito, at *Whitehall*, together with the Count *de la Corſana*, Count *Nassau Woudenburgh*, the Chevalier *de Savoy*, the Prince's Nephew, Son to the Count *de Soissons*, and his Highness's Adjutant-General, the Baron *de Hohendorff*. The Prince went from thence in a Hackney Coach, to *Leicester House*, which Count *Gallas* had left ready fitted up for his Reception. His Highness notify'd his Arrival, the very same Night, to the Lord Treasurer, the Secretaries of State, and the Foreign Ministers: Upon which, some of them waited on him soon after, as did, likewise the Duke of *Marlborough*; of whose Disgrace, the Prince received an Account at the *Buoy and Oar*, to his very great Dissatisfaction: Nevertheless, his Highness received him with the same sincere Friendship, and hearty Affection, as before his Disgrace; a plain Demonstration, that the Ties, by which Great Souls, and true Heroes are united, are not to be dissolved by the Caprice of Fortune. It is said, Mr. *Drummond* presumed to represent to the Prince, (whether of his own Accord, or by Order, we shall not pretend to determine) *That the Less his Highness saw the Duke of Marlborough the better*: Whereupon, the Prince, surprized at such an Admonition, answered with great Frankness; *That the Ministry might depend upon it he would not cabal against them; but he hoped, they did not expect him to forbear his usual Familiarity, with his good Friend the Duke of Marlborough*.

THE next Morning, his Highness received a Compliment from the Lord Treasurer, which he immediately returned by his Adjutant-General; after which he received several Visits, both from some of our own Nobility and Gentry, and from Foreign Ministers. In the Afternoon, he returned the Duke of *Marlborough's* Visit; and sent a Compliment to the Duke's of *Buckingham* and *Ormond*, the Earl of *Powlet*, and some other Great Officers of State: About Seven in the Evening, he went to *St. James's House*, where he had a private Audience of the *Queen*, being introduced by Mr. Secretary *St. John*. Her Majesty received his Highness with a great Deal of Affability; and after his first Compliment, which she received very graciously, he delivered her a Letter from the *Emperor*, which he told her Majesty contain'd the chief Heads of his Errand, and desired her to peruse it. The Letter being read, the *Queen* was pleased to say; "That she was sorry her ill State of Health did not permit her to speak with his Highness so often as she otherwise would; but that she had ordered those two Gentlemen (meaning the Lord Treasurer, and Mr. Secretary *St. John*, who were the only Persons present,) to receive his Highness's Proposals, and confer with him, as often as he should think proper". This said, the Prince took his Leave of her Majesty, and retired.

He has a private Audience of the Queen.

THO' his Highness had not the good Fortune to succeed in what he came about, he had not any Reason to complain of his Treatment, for never was so much Respect paid to any Foreigner in *England* before; vast Numbers of People crowding to see his Highness; and attending him with loud Acclamations, wherever he went. The Nation, however, were variously affected, by the Prince's Arrival in *England* at this critical Juncture. Such as

The Nation variously affected by his Arrival.

were

were apprehensive that a Peace would be clapt up on unsafe and dishonourable Terms, rejoiced extreamly at his Coming; being in Hopes, that by the fair Proposals he was supposed to have brought over from the *Emperor*, supported by his Highness's Great Wisdom and Abilities, he would either go near to break off the present Negotiation, or at least engage *Great Britain* to make early Preparations, for carrying on the War with *Vigour*, as the most effectual Means to obtain a safe and honourable Peace. On the other Hand, those who were desirous of a Peace upon any Conditions, being apprehensive that his Highness would blast their Expectations, could not forbear giving evident Instances of their Discontent; and some unmanly Wretches carried their Rudeness so far, as to be guilty of some Indelicacies in *Leicester Fields*, the second Night after his Arrival; and an Advertisement was publish'd in one of the News Papers, containing some unhandsome Reflections upon the Countess of *Sniffons*, his Highness's Mother, as was supposed, not without the Connivence of some Persons at the Helm.

His prudent  
Behaviour.

IN the mean While, the Prince, by his steady Moderation, and prudent Behaviour, convinced every One, that he was not come over to interfere with our intestine Divisions; but as far as lay in his Power, to remove such Difficulties, as might obstruct the Advancement of the *Common Cause*. This prudent Carriage endeared his Highness to every Body. The Prime Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and Gentry, of all Parties, vied with each other, who should first have the Honour of his Company, and who should entertain him with the greatest Splendor and Magnificence: Amongst others, the Dukes of *Marlborough*, *Ormond*, *Montague*, *Grafton*, *Shrewsbury*, *Buckingham*, *Devonshire*, and *Richmond*, as also the Earls of *Powlet*, *Sunderland*, *Portland*, *Wharton*, *Rivers*, *Orkney*, *Stairs*, and *Oxford* distinguished themselves on this Occasion. The Latter, in particular, told his Highness when he dined with him, *That he looked upon that Day, as the happiest in the whole Course of his Life, since he had the Honour to see in his House the greatest Captain of the Age*. Upon which it is said, his Highness smartly answered; *That if it was so, he was oblig'd to his Lordship for his being so*: Meaning that it was wholly owing to his Lordship, as he, by being Author of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Disgrace, had freed his Highness from the only Rival, who could come in Competition with him for Military Glory.

The Queen  
makes him a  
handsome  
Present.

IT was generally believed, that the Errand on which the Prince came over was not very agreeable to the *Queen*; notwithstanding which, her Majesty would not omit testifying the Esteem she had for his Highness's Person; accordingly, on the Sixth of *February*, being her Birth-Day, she presented him with a Sword, embellish'd with Diamonds, to the Value of five Thousand Pounds.

WE should have observed first, that on the Fourteenth of *January*, Sir *Alexander Cairnes*, and Sir *Theodore Janssen*, two of the most wealthy and eminent Merchants in the City of *London*, who had contributed the most to the Loan made to the *Emperor*, some Years before, upon the Security of his Revenues in *Silesia*, for the Use of the Prince of *Savoy*, waited upon his Highness, with a Compliment from that Company. The Prince gave them a very kind Reception, and was pleased to tell them: "That he was very much obliged to them; since the Raising of the Siege of *Turin*, and the Successes which ensued thereupon, were chiefly owing, under GOD, to the seasonable supply of Money he received from *England*:" In Effect, his Highness only did those Gentlemen Justice in acknowledging this Truth. Their Answer was; "That when they made that Loan, they had not so much the Improvement of their Money in View, as the Honour of being serviceable to the *Common Cause*, and of having an Opportunity to shew their Respect, to a Prince of so great a Reputation; and as they reckon'd themselves particularly obliged to his Highness's Integrity for the punctual Payment of both their Interest and Principal, their Company would readily advance greater Sums, upon his Highness's single Security, in Case he should have Occasion for them, in the Course of this War. They concluded with desiring his Highness to accept of a small Entertainment,

" which

“ which their Company designed to give him in the City, and to fix a Day, when it would best suit with his Convenience, which his Highness promised to do; an unlucky Mistake, however, happen'd afterwards, which prevented their enjoying that Honour and Satisfaction.”

NOTWITHSTANDING the Prince was almost continually throng'd with Company, and receiv'd daily Invitations, he was far from neglecting the Business which brought him over, for he had every Day Conferences with Mr. Secretary *St. John*; who having deliver'd his Highness an Answer to a Memorial presented by him, the Prince reply'd to it with a Second; which particularly related to the Recovery of *Spain*.

No Answer was made to this last Memorial, till the Twenty-sixth of *February*, when Mr. Secretary *St. John* acquainted the *House of Commons*, that he had Orders from the *Queen*, to communicate to them a Proposal, made by Prince *Eugene*, in the *Emperor's* Name, for the carrying on the War in *Spain*; viz., “ That the *Emperor* judges forty Thousand Men will be sufficient for  
 “ that Service; and that the whole Expence of the War in that Country may  
 “ amount to four Millions of Crowns; towards which his *Imperial* Majesty  
 “ offers, to make up the Troops he has in that Kingdom thirty Thousand  
 “ Men, and to take one Million upon himself.”

A Proposal of the Prince's laid before the *House of Commons*.

As important as this Message was, the *House* did not think fit to take the least Notice thereof, for not a single Member said a Word to it good or bad; which uncommon Disregard of a Proposal from a *Crown'd Head*, especially an *Ally*, and made by a Person of such an exalted Rank, gave his Highness no small Uneasiness. To add to his Chagrin, the *Chevalier de Savoy*, the Prince's Nephew, died about the same Time; having received a mortal Wound (as was generally reported) from a Chairman, whom he would have treated very ill; as it is common for great Men, in absolute Countries, to treat their Vassals, without their daring to offer at making any Resistance: To salve the young Prince his Credit, however, it was given out, that he died of the Small-Pox,

His Death touch'd Prince *Eugene* very much, especially as it happen'd in such a Manner; which, together with his seeing no great Hopes of succeeding in his Negotiation, made his Stay in *England* disagreeable to him, and induced him to think of taking his Leave, and returning to *Holland*. Accordingly, on the Thirteenth of *March*, his Highness had his Audience of Leave of the *Queen*; which done, he spent three Days in receiving and paying Visits, took Leave, in a particular Manner, of the Duke of *Marlborough*, his dear Friend, and illustrious Partner in Glory, and embark'd the Seventeenth, on Board the *Peregrine* Yacht, now the *Caroline*.

Which is entirely disregarded, upon which he returns to *Holland*.

AFTER the Prince's Departure, the Town were variously divided in their Opinions, about the Success of his Negotiation: Some affirm'd, and not without great Probability, that notwithstanding the several Memorials he presented, and the lively and pressing Representations he made, in Person by Word of Mouth, the *British* Ministry did not think fit to alter their Scheme in the least, in Relation either to War or Peace. In effect, the unexpected Death of the *Dauphin* of *France*, and his two Sons, the Duke of *Burgundy*, and *Berry*, which seem'd to open a Way for the soon uniting the two Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, upon one Head, in the Person of King *Philip*, (there being only the present King of *France*, then a young Child, between him and that Crown) would certainly have occasion'd a Change of Measures, in the *British* Court, at any other Juncture; but produced very little at this Time; the Ministry adhering unalterably to the Resolutions they had before taken. Others, however, pretended to be of Opinion, that his Highness's coming over at this critical Juncture was extremely beneficial to the Common Cause; for, on the one Hand, the universal Respect paid to so great a Hero, somewhat abated the Animosity of the two contending Parties; on the other Hand, the continual Entertainments to which his Highness was invited, gave him a fair Opportunity of knowing the Strength, and Inclination of both Parties: This could not fail of being of signal Service to the Prince; and consequently had great Influence on the Councils of *Vienna*, and the whole *Empire*, where-



in his Highness had no small Share. Besides this, it must be acknowledged, that notwithstanding the Prince did not go away fully satisfy'd with his Negotiation, he gain'd one of the principal Points for which he came; *viz.* One Third of the four Millions of Crowns, judg'd to be sufficient for carrying on the War in *Spain*; which was, probably, more than the *House of Commons* would have granted the *Emperor*, at that Juncture, had not Prince *Eugene* solicited for him in Person.

Resolutions  
of the *House*  
of *Commons*,  
against Mr.  
*Cardonnel*,  
and Mr.  
*Sweet*.

WE return now to the Proceedings of the *House of Commons*, pursuant to their Votes against the Duke of *Marlborough*: On the Sixteenth of *February*, the *House* were informed, by the Commissioners of the Publick Accounts, that they had taken several Depositions, and Papers relating to their Report, upon which they were order'd to be read; and Mr. *Cardonnel*, having been heard in his Place, as to that Part which related to him, and being withdrawn, it was carried, after a long Debate, by a Majority of Twenty-six; "That the taking a Gratuity of five Hundred Gold Ducats annually, from the "Contracters for Bread and Bread-Waggons, for the Army in the *Low-Coun-* "tries, by Mr. *Cardonnel*, was unwarrantable and corrupt; and therefore, "that he should be expell'd the *House* for the said Offence." They afterwards heard that Part of the Report, which related to Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-Master at *Amsterdam*, and resolv'd; "That the One per Cent. received by Mr. "Sweet, upon the Payments made by him to the Contracters for furnishing "Bread and Bread-Waggons, in the *Low-Countries*, was Publick Money, "and ought to be accounted for." This done, they immediately order'd; "That the said Report of the Commissioners of Accounts, together with "the Examinations and Depositions relating thereunto, the Resolutions of "the *House* thereupon, and her Majesty's Answer to the Resolutions laid be- "fore them should be printed."

ON the Twenty-ninth of *February*, the *House* went upon Ways and Means to raise the Supplies for the Current Year, when, amongst other Particulars, it was resolv'd; "That the Deduction of Two and a half per Cent. which "had been, or ought to have been made, from the Pay, Subsidies, or other Al- "lowances for Foreign Forces, in her Majesty's Service, be continued for the "Year 1712, and apply'd for the Service of the War, in Aid of the Provi- "sion made, or to be made, in the Session of *Parliament*, for that Purpose." This Resolution was design'd to give a Colour to the Censure passed on the Duke of *Marlborough*.

THUS ended the Proceedings of the *House of Commons* against his Grace; but notwithstanding he had the Misfortune to lie under the Censure of the *House*, the brightest Pens came in Volunteers to his Defence; amongst others, the Author of the *History* of that *Parliament* expressed himself so nervously upon that Head, that we hope our Readers will excuse our inserting the following Quotations from thence.

Extract of a  
Pamphlet in  
Vindication  
of the Duke  
of *Marlbo-*  
*rough*.

"I never met with any Subject in my Life, (says that ingenious Author) "in which I more passionately desired full Liberty of Speech, than on that "of the Questioning the Duke of *Marlborough's* Conduct, with Respect to "the Premium for the Bread Contracts, and the Deduction of Two and a half "per Cent. from the Pay to the Foreign Troops, for Secret Services. I must "confess, Reflections upon Reflections crowd in upon my Imagination, and "Words struggle to break their Way, but I must check the Impetuosity "of Argument, and submit to the *Ultima Ratio*. The Wretch who has "already handled the Matter (he means the Examiner) would make Us be- "lieve, it was said even in *Parliament*; That his Grace's Salary as General, "Plenipotentiary, Master of the Ordnance, &c. was more than enough to sa- "tisfy the most craving Appetite: That the Rewards he had receiv'd from *Par-* "liament were of such a valuable Nature, as to be highly superior to his Me- "rit, had his Services been much greater than they were; That in those Services, "which were so much talk'd of by his Advocates, he had done no more than his "Duty, &c. I can read no more of it; the Histories of the World from "the Creation have nothing like it. Men may talk of the calling the Con- "queror of *Carthage* to an Account, for his delivering *Rome* from Slavery; "The

" The Romans could not stand it. Follow me, (says Scipio) to the Capitol,  
 " and let Us thank the Gods for the Victory, that was won this Day of the  
 " Africans. The Senators crowded alter the Conqueror, and the Accounts  
 " were forgotten in a Minute. When his Grace had only the Glory of his  
 " Youth to support him, and the Service of a few Campaigns in France, and  
 " Flanders; when he was reproached, by the Enviars of that Merit, to which  
 " nothing but her Majesty's Royal Bounty could be superior, that he was  
 " *sine Clade Victor*; when he had only taken Ruremond, and Venlo, how was  
 " he loaded with Applause, and immediately set above the Memory of King  
 " William, as the Retriever of the Honour of the Nation! Who were the  
 " Men that were thus lavish of their Praise? From what Quarter did those  
 " glorious Votes come? Or were they intended rather as an Affront to that  
 " glorious King's Memory, than as a Compliment to the General he had  
 " given them? If he had then retrieved the Honour of England, Good God!  
 " What did he perform afterwards? What did he for Us on the Banks of the  
 " Danube? At the Battles of Ramillies, and Oudenarde? At the dreadful  
 " Siege of that wealthy and beautiful equivalent Lisle? What in a Word,  
 " were all his Campaigns, but so many Triumphs? And were should we have  
 " found Room for his Trophies, had not we ourselves put a Stop to his Vic-  
 " tories? There is no need of any other Remembrancers of these Things,  
 " than the Speeches and Votes of Parliament, and the voluntary Addresses  
 " of the Nation, with which the Gazettes were filled for several Years suc-  
 " cessively. Historians will always be fond of this Part of the English Hi-  
 " story: It shines so bright, it wants no Ornaments; and it is not in the  
 " Power of Envy and Ingratitude, to transmit it to Posterity, in any other  
 " Colours, but what are dazzling and amazing."

It was the general Opinion of every one, who read the Duke of Marl-  
 borough's Case and Vindication, that there was no Law, upon which an  
 Action could be brought against his Grace, upon Account of the Deduction  
 of the two and a half per Cent, from the Foreign Troops in her Majesty's Pay;  
 for which, and the Application whereof, he could plead her Majesty's  
 Warrant; notwithstanding the House of Commons had voted it publick Money,  
 and as such, to be accounted for. However, pursuant to the Queen's An-  
 swer to the Resolutions of the House of Commons, Orders were given to the  
 Attorney General, about the Beginning of April, to prosecute his Grace, on  
 that Account; but whether it proceeded from a Sense of Shame, or what-  
 ever else were the Reasons, which stopt this Prosecution for the present, the  
 Bill against his Grace, in the Court of Exchequer, was not exhibited till the  
 Beginning of August; and even afterwards, we do not find that this Prose-  
 cution ever came to any Thing.

In the mean while, several Foreign Princes, who had Troops in her Ma-  
 jesty's Pay, ordered their Ministers to represent; That the said Two and a  
 half per Cent. was their own Money, but that they were willing to allow it as  
 a free Gift to the Duke of Ormond, (who had been declared General, and  
 had the first Regiment of Guards) as they had before done to the Duke of  
 Marlborough. This, in the Opinion of all impartial Men, was a full Justi-  
 fication of the latter; and it proved no small Mortification to his Grace's im-  
 placable Enemies, as it was an ample Vindication of him, from any crimi-  
 nal Imputation they might be desirous of fixing upon him.

ON the 6th of June, the Queen made a Speech to both Houses, wherein  
 she communicated to them, upon what Conditions a Peace was about to be  
 agreed on. Next Day, the House of Lords took that Speech into Considera-  
 tion, when very hot Debates arising about the same, the Duke of Marl-  
 borough, amongst others, represented to the House That the Measures enter-  
 ed into and pursued in England, for this Year past, were contrary to her Ma-  
 jesty's Engagements with her Allies; sullied the Glories and Triumphs of her  
 Reign; and would render the English Name odious to all other Nations. Here-  
 upon, the Earl of Strafford said; That some of the Allies would not shew such  
 Backwardness to a Peace, as they hitherto done, but for a Member of this  
 Illustrious Assembly, (meaning the Duke of Marlborough) who maintained a

The Attor-  
 ney General  
 order to pro-  
 secute the  
 Duke of  
 Marlborough

His Grace's  
 Observa-  
 tions upon  
 the Measures  
 the Queen  
 was then  
 pursuing

secret



*secret Correspondence with them, and endeavoured to persuade them to carry on the War, feeding them up with Hopes that they should be supported by a strong Party here.* The Lord Cowper answered this Speech, and because the Earl of *Strafford* had not expressed himself, in all the Purity of the *English* Tongue, he took Occasion from thence to remark, "That that Noble Lord" "had been so long Abroad, that he had almost forgot, not only the Language, but even the Constitution of his own Country. That according" "to our Laws, it could never be suggested as a Crime, in the meanest" "Subject, much less in any Member of that *August Assembly*, to hold a" "Correspondence with our *Allies*: Such *Allies* especially, whose Interest" "her Majesty had declared to be *inseparable from her own*, in her Speech" "at the opening of this Session: Whereas it will be a very hard Matter to" "justify, and reconcile, either with our Laws, or the Laws of Honour and" "Justice, the Conduct of some Persons, in treating clandestinely with the" "common Enemy, without the Participation of the *Allies*."

THE Duke of *Marlborough's* Observation, that the Measures the Ministry were then pursuing, would render the *English Name odious to all other Nations*, proved but too true; for soon after that Peace, it was almost dangerous for an *Englishman* to own himself so; in most Parts of *Germany, Holland*, or the *Imperial Low-Countries*.

DURING These Translations, several infamous Pamphlets and Libels were published, by the Duke of *Marlborough's* inveterate Enemies, in Order to cast a Blemish upon his Reputation, depreciate his great Services, and render him obnoxious, both to the *Queen*, and the *Publick*. And, indeed, it is almost incredible, how much these vile Libels poisoned the Minds of the People, and prejudiced them against his Grace: Nevertheless, he bore them with an Equanimity truly becoming himself; and the Character he had always born amongst Men of Justice, Honour, and Probity.

THE *Muses* were also called in, to the Assistance of the Duke's Adversaries; and one of the Writers of the *Examiner*, who had constantly pursued his Grace with merciless Fury, and inveterate and profligate Malice, publish'd about this Time the following FABLE of the WIDOW and her Cat; which we shall insert, both to shew the invidious Bent of those Authors, and because there is some *Wit* and *Humour*, tho' not the least *Truth*, in the Application of it.

A Satyrical  
Fable, level-  
led at the  
Duke of  
*Marlborough*

A WIDOW kept a favourite CAT,  
At first a gentle Creature;  
But when he was grown sleek and fat,  
With many Mice, and many a Rat,  
He soon disclosed his Nature.

## II.

The Fox and he were Friends of old,  
Nor could they now be parted;  
But nightly slunk to rob the Fold,  
Devour'd the Lambs, the Fleeces sold,  
And *Puss* grew Lyon-hearted.

## III.

He scratch'd her Maid, he stole her Cream,  
He tore her best lac'd Pinner;  
Nor Chanticleer upon the Beam,  
Nor Chick, nor Duckling scape, when *Grim*  
Invites the Fox to Dinner.

## IV.

The Dame full wisely did Decree,  
For Fear he should dispatch more,  
That the false Wretch should worry'd be,  
But in a Saucy Manner, he  
Thus Speech'd it like a *Lechmere*.

*Mus-*



## V.

Must I, against all Right and Law,  
Like Polecat vile be treated?  
I who so long with Tooth and Claw,  
Have kept domestick Mice in awe,  
And Foreign-Foes defeated!

## VI.

Your Golden-Pippins, and your Pies,  
How oft have I defended?  
'Tis true, the Pinner, which you prize,  
I took in Frolick, to your Eyes  
I never Harm intended.

## VII.

I am a Cat of Honour — Stay,  
Quoth she, no longer parley;  
Whate'er you did in Battle slay,  
By Law of Arms, became your Prey,  
I hope you won it fairly.

## VIII.

Of this we'll grant, you stand acquit,  
But not of your Outrages:  
Tell me, *perfidious*, was it fit,  
To make my Cream a *Perquisite*,  
And *scal* to mend your Wages?

## IX.

So flagrant is thy Insolence;  
So vile thy Breach of Trust is;  
That longer with thee to dispense  
Were want of Pow'r, or want of Sense:  
Here TOWZER! do him Justice.

The following Copy of Verses were also publish'd, about the same Time,  
by the Duke of Marlborough's Enemies, and pointed at his Grace.

M. Manlius Capitolinus.

*Nescia Mens Hominum Fati, sortisque Futura;  
Et servare Medium, quibus sublata secundis!  
Turno tempus erit, Diapno cum optaverit emptum  
Intactum Pallanta, cum spolia ista, Diemque  
Oderit.* ————

Virgil.

AMBITION is a Plant, that's always found,  
To take Root deepest, in the richest Ground  
Fair to the Sight, tho' op'ning Blossoms rise,  
The Fruit's forbidden, and who tastes it dies.  
This MANLIUS, was thy Guilt, this urg'd thy Doom,  
Once styl'd Retriever of invaded Rome.  
When thy successful Arms oppos'd the Gaul,  
Jove to thy Care consign'd his Capitol:  
But black Designs obscur'd thy rising Fame,  
And quickly left thee nothing but thy Name:  
Else might'st thou still, in Camps, have loll'd at Ease,  
Fat with the Spoils of plunder'd Provinces.  
Still the brib'd Senate, and the frantick Crowd,  
With Votes, and Ballads, had thy Deeds avow'd:  
But 'twas too fierce an Ardour for Renown,  
T'aspire to regal Purple, and a Crown.  
That Rock which gave thee Glory prov'd thy Doom,  
And was at once thy Trophy, and thy Tomb.

More Verses  
pointed at  
his Grace.

Extract from  
a Pamphlet  
in Vindica-  
tion of his  
Grace.

ON the other Hand, the Duke's Friends, and all impartial Admirers of his great Actions, and solid Merit, were not wanting to defend his Grace, as far as they could do it with Safety: Among other Writings in his Vindication, there was publish'd about this Time, a Pamphlet, entitled; *Our Ancestors as wise as we; or Ancient Precedents for Modern Facts; in Answer to a Letter from a Noble Lord.* The Author of this Piece, having curiously taken Notice of divers Generals, who, after repeated Successes, have been disgraced by the artful Insinuations, and Misrepresentations of their Enemies; such as *Hannibal*, *Camillus*, *Scipio Africanus*, and *Aricola* in the *Roman History*; and *Raymond*, and *Sir Walter Raleigh* in *Modern Annals*; as Instances of very flagrant Ingratitude, begs Leave of his Lordship, to reason a little upon the present Case, viz. the turning out the Duke of *Marlborough*. "I will not urge (says he) that his Grace is the greatest Enemy of *France*, which is aiming at no less than *Spain* did before, viz. *Universal Empire*. "I won't say, that *France* trembles at his Name, and would have had him discarded ten Years ago. I won't add, that he has been the greatest Check to the boundless Ambition of the *French Tyrant*. Nor tho' this Enemy to *French Tyranny*, *Popery*, and *Slavery* is disgraced, will I even venture to think, that our Enemies have the least Influence on the Management of our Affairs, which by the very Face of them appear to be entirely *English*. I shall not lay before you the many and great Victories he has obtain'd, such as *Blenheim*, *Ramillies*, *Oudenarde*, and *Blarney*; nor the great Consequences of these Victories; the Safety of the *Empire*; and a noble Barrier for our brave *Allies the Dutch*; and the forcing the Haughty *French Monarch* to sue at last for Peace. No, all these Things I shall wave. These might, perhaps, be Reasons for turning him out, and so the more Successes I find him guilty of, the more Reasons I give for his discarding: I shall therefore, only insist upon these two Points. "First, I'll shew you how little his Behaviour to the *Queen* deserved it. "Secondly, How decent his Behaviour towards the People has been. "First, He has always received her Majesty's Commands with the utmost Deference and Respect, nor has he ever been remiss in the Execution of them. After his *Duchess* was turned out, and all those other Ministers, with whom he used formerly to concert all his Measures; yet, because he thought her Majesty had Occasion for his Service, he once more went, and ventured his Life against her Enemies; and you might have seen him again at the Head of the Army, taking insupportable Pains in the Service of his *Queen*, and Country, had not her Majesty told him, she had no farther Occasion for him. Her Majesty, indeed, says, that she has received ill Treatment from him; this truly would startle me a little, did not I know how easy a Thing it is to misunderstand. But, perhaps, through Forgetfulness, his Bows have not been low and frequent enough; or some other Thing may have happened, that might be ill taken, though not so designed; or rather, he has been misrepresented by his Enemies, and had no Opportunity to vindicate himself. "Secondly, As to his Behaviour to the People, when he came Home loaded with the Spoils of his Enemies, how careful has he always been, to avoid the Acclamations of a Mob? Has he ever bestowed inviting Caresses upon them? Or has he ever seemed well pleased with their *Huzzas*, however well he might have deserved them. No, he has check'd whatever must have made him Popular; yet this is he, whom Pamphleteers revile; this *Deliverer of our Nation* is the Mark, which every one seems to think he must hit, e'er he can be preserv'd. *Ungrateful Nation!* thus to repay, thus to reward, the many weary Nights and Days, that he has pass'd to save you: *Ungrateful England!* to see that Man so reviled and abused, by every Scribbler, who has gained so many Victories, to preserve your Lives, Liberty and Religion; to the no small Danger of his own Life! "THE Treatment of our General has been, as if he had come Home vanquished, and not Conqueror; and we seem to think, that he deserves nothing.



“ nothing at our Hands. If we examine strictly, we shall find, that the  
 “ King of *France* has given a kinder Welcome to his conquer'd Generals,  
 “ than we have to our Victorious Duke. We are told, that it is all owing  
 “ to the Bravery of our *British* Soldiers; our General has only been free  
 “ from Errors, and bless'd with Fortune: But I shall never believe these  
 “ Things, when I hear the Thanks of all the *Foreign Allies* given to him;  
 “ when it appears how great a Confidence they repose in him, and are con-  
 “ tented with no other to head their Troops. 'Tis certain, that a General  
 “ without Troops is nothing; but 'tis as certain, that Troops without a  
 “ good General are useless. He first forms the Enterprize, and they execute  
 “ it. And the Courage of Soldiers is chiefly owing to this, that they are  
 “ confident their General will not engage them in any Attempt, that is imprac-  
 “ ticable, or unlikely to succeed. When, even this last Campaign, our  
 “ great Duke, by a prodigious March, could surprize the Enemy's Lines,  
 “ and pass them, contrary to the Opinion of the oldest Officers, shall we say  
 “ this was not owing to him, and to his Conduct. This is, indeed, to encour-  
 “ age our Leaders to be beaten. It looks as if we thought we were only  
 “ well served, when our Enemies got the Advantage; and seems to forbid  
 “ our Officers to defend their *Queen*, or their Country any more. What  
 “ Man would think, after this, 'twas worth while to go into the Army to raise  
 “ his Fortune, when it seems a Crime to be Victorious? None but those  
 “ of the basest Minds, can revile one, who has so signally been the Deli-  
 “ verer of *Europe*; none but mercenary Pens could write against a Man, to  
 “ whom we owe our Religion, and Liberty. I beg Pardon, if the Subject  
 “ warms me; I own, I can't but detest Ingratitude, and perhaps am transport-  
 “ ed, too much, in my Invectives against it.

AFTER this, the Author makes Remarks upon two Pamphlets, published  
 at that Time against the Duke of *Marlborough*, that raised his Spleen very  
 much. The first was called, *No Queen, or No General*. But that Author,  
 says he, shews himself not worth any one's Notice, for his Style is Bombast,  
 and his Facts false; nay, he seems not to know common History. There is  
 another Paper (adds he) that seems to come from abler Hands; namely,  
*The Representation of Albion*. “ I shall not give any farther Character of  
 “ it, than that it bears the Stamp of a *Clergyman*, as fam'd for *Knavery*, as  
 “ he is for *Preferment*, and *Dignity*. One Passage in it is very remarkable.  
 “ In giving a Character of the Duke, he says, *he was perhaps once Fortunate*;  
 “ now this is certainly the greatest Compliment that could be paid him,  
 “ though I could answer for it, that it was not so designed by the Author;  
 “ for all the World knows that he has been more than once victorious and  
 “ successful. Now, if he has been but once indebted to Fortune, all his  
 “ happy Campaigns besides, (and such are all that he has made) are only  
 “ owing to his consummate Wisdom; and Fortune had no Share in them.”  
 This very Reflection is put, by Bishop *Burnet* in Prince *Eugene's* Mouth;  
 but whether this Author borrow'd it from common Fame, or the Bishop from  
 him, we shall not pretend to determine.

BESIDES his being persecuted with continual Libels, by the implacable Death of the  
 Malice of his Enemies, the Duke of *Marlborough*, about this Time, met Earl of Go-  
 with another sensible Affliction, in the Loss of his great Friend, the Earl of *dolphin*. His  
*Goddolphin*, who died of the Stone in September. “ He was (says a late Hi-  
 “ storian) a Man of the clearest Head, the calmest Temper, and the most  
 “ incorrupt, of all the Ministers of State I have ever known. After having  
 “ been thirty Years in the Treasury, and during nine of those, Lord Treasu-  
 “ rer; as he was never once suspected of Corruption, or the suffering his  
 “ Servants to grow rich under him, so, in all that Time, his Estate was not  
 “ increased by him, to the Value of Four Thousand Pounds. He served  
 “ the *Queen*, with such a particular Affection and Zeal, that he studied to  
 “ possess all People, with a great personal Esteem for her: And she herself  
 “ seemed to be so sensible of this, for many Years, that if Courts were not  
 “ different from all other Places in the World, it might have been thought,  
 “ that his wise Management at Home, and the Duke of *Marlborough's* glo-  
 “ rious



“ rious Conduct Abroad, would have fixed them in their Posts, above the  
 “ little Practices of any artful Favourite.

AFTER the Earl of *Godolphin*'s Death, the Duke of *Marlborough* having prudently consider'd, that, notwithstanding the constant Precaution he used, since his Removal from the Command of the Army, and other Employments; not to intermeddle with the Publick Affairs, he cou'd not be merry with four or five Friends in Town, nor yet take a Trip into the Country, without giving Suspicion to his Enemies, and being traduced by mercenary Libellers; when he saw that all the great and glorious Things he had done, seem'd as it were forgotten; and it was even become meritorious to insult him; he resolv'd at last, to make other People easy, and his own Person more secure, by retiring out of the Kingdom. Accordingly, his Grace opened his Design to a great Man in the Ministry, and demanded a Pass, about the latter End of *October*; which was granted, and delivered to him about a Fortnight after; but it was confidently reported, that his Grace was denied the Favour, of paying his personal Duty to the *Queen*, before he left *England*.

THE Author of the Annals of *Queen Anne* says; the Duke opened his Design to the Earl of *Oxford*, and demanded a Pass, which was readily granted; but a later Author says; “ His Grace never opened himself to the  
 “ Treasurer since he had the Staff; but Mr. *Mainwaring* spoke to the Earl  
 “ of *Oxford* about it, and the Pass was far from being readily granted. The  
 “ major Part of the Ministers, and particularly Mr. *St. John* was against *He*  
 “ being afraid of his Grace as well Abroad as at Home; and thought their  
 “ Power would secure them better against him here. However, the Trea-  
 “ surer, to oblige Mr. *Mainwaring*, removed all Difficulties, conquered all  
 “ Opposition, and concerted with that Gentleman the Manner of granting  
 “ and limiting the Pass, which was done to my Lord Duke's Satisfaction.  
 “ The Pass was accompanied with a Letter from the *Queen*, to testify how  
 “ well pleased she should be with the honourable Reception his Grace every-  
 “ where met with. The Duke having settled his Affairs, sent a Gentleman  
 “ from his Seat at *St. Albans* to *Windsor*, to fetch this Pass; but the Lord  
 “ Treasurer would send it by a Messenger of his own; who was enjoined  
 “ not to deliver it, till the Duke of *Marlborough* had consented to write a  
 “ few Lines to him, which that Messenger was to bring back, importing;  
 “ that the Pass was procured by the Earl of *Oxford*, and the Acknowledg-  
 “ ment for it was only due to him: This being comply'd with, his Grace  
 “ had the Pass and Letter delivered to him.”

It is observable, that both Parties were variously affected with his Grace's going away, or, as many call'd it, his *voluntary Exile*; some judging it ominous, others favourable to their respective Parties; some calling it the Effect of Fear, and others of Prudence: In all Probability both these Motives prevailed with the Duke.

A late Historian says; “ His leaving the Kingdom was variously cen-  
 “ sured; some pretended it was the giving up, and abandoning the Con-  
 “ cerns of his Country; and they represented it as the Effect of Fear, with  
 “ too anxious a Care to secure himself. Others were glad he was safe out  
 “ of ill Hands; whereby, if we should fall into the Convulsions of a Civil  
 “ War, he would be able to assist the *Electors* of *Hanover*, as being so en-  
 “ tirely beloved, and confided in by all Military Men. Whereas, if he  
 “ had staid in *England*, it was not to be doubted, but upon the least Shadow  
 “ of Suspicion, he would have been immediately secured; but, now he  
 “ would be at Liberty, being beyond Sea, to act as there might be Occa-  
 “ sion for it.”

His Grace  
 embarks at  
*Dover*, and  
 arrives at  
*Ostend*.

It was, indeed, high Time for his Grace to leave the Kingdom, when so many Arts were used to render him obnoxious, and to involve him in any Thing that look'd like a Design against the Government: Wherefore, the Duke having settled his Domestick Affairs, and as we are informed, convey'd most of his real Estate to his Sons-in-Law, set out for *Dover*, on *Monday* the 4th of *November*; but the Wind being contrary, his Grace staid at the House of one of his Friends, Sir *Henry Furness*, till the *Sunday* follow-

ing, when he embark'd at *Dover*, in the *North-Britain* Packet Boat. The next Morning, his Grace came before the Harbour of *Ostend*, and the Captain of the Packet Boat, hoisting her Ensign, on the Topmast Head, the Town took this as a Signal of his Grace's being on Board, and made a Salute of all the Cannon towards the Sea; and, on the Packet Boat's entering the Harbour, of three Rounds of all the Artillery on the Ramparts. On his Grace's landing, he was received by General *Cadogan* and Brigadier *de Caris*, Governor of the Place, and conducted by a vast Concourse of People to Captain *Brown's*, where he dined; he supp'd with the Governor, lay that Night at the Burgo-Master's, and, the next Day, *December 13.* (N.S.) his Grace set out for *Antwerp*, being saluted by another triple Discharge of the Cannon, and by the Yachts, and other *English* Ships.

AT his Grace's Entrance into *Antwerp*, he was met, without the Gates, His Grace enters Antwerp. by the Marquis *de Terracena*, Governor of the Citadel, whom he had before honoured with his Friendship, and who, in the *Emperor*, his Master's Name, made him an Offer of all the Ceremonies usually paid to their Sovereign Princes; but his Grace desired to be excused, and would have went *Incognito* to the House provided for his Lodgings, which, however, was not permitted; so that he was introduced, as before, with the Noise of Cannon, and the Acclamations of the People, who could not see the Person, that had so lately delivered them from the *French* Yoke, without giving publick Testimonies of their thankful Acknowledgments. From thence, after he had, with great Difficulty, been prevailed with, to be present at a Collation prepared for him, by the Marquis, his Grace, with his Retinue, made the best of his Way towards *Maeſtricht*; and without entering into the Towns, that had made Preparations for his Reception, travell'd the most private Roads he could possibly take. Notwithstanding this, the Country People being informed of his coming into those Parts, by the Parties of Horse that were laid on the Road, between *Maeſtricht* and *Antwerp*, by Order of the Governor of the former, to escorte his Grace; every Place through which he passed was throng'd with Spectators, who flock'd to see him, from all the neighbouring Towns and Villages. On his Grace's Arrival at *Maeſtricht*, he again found himself under a Necessity, of complying with the Dispositions that had been made to Compliment him; in Respect to the *States General*, who had sent particular Orders for it, to shew the great Value they had for his Person and Services. The Garrison was drawn up under Arms, about Noon, in two Ranks, from the *Brussels-Gate*, to the Governor's House; and about Seven in the Evening the Duke arrived; under a triple Discharge of the Cannon from the Ramparts, and all the other Honours, that were paid him in other Places. His Grace was accompany'd by General *Dopff*, who met him without the Town, and also the Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, who chose rather (*to his Honour be it spoken*) to attend on his General, than to enjoy his Places and Employments under the *New Ministry*; for which Reason he was soon afterwards divested of them.

WHEN the Duke alighted at the Governor's House, a great Guard was immediately placed there, under a Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign; and next Morning, his Grace was complimented by the Magistrates, in a full Body; and with as great Marks of Respect, as if he had still retained the Command of the *Confederate* Army. Nor was less Regard paid him at his Departure from thence; there being the same Discharge of all the Artillery of the Place; and the same Disposition of the Soldiery for his Grace's Passage, through the Garrison, as was made before; and the Two Generals *Dopff* and *Cadogan* giving him their Attendance, till he was out of the Territories of the *States General*.

HIS Grace met with the same Respect, all the Way, on his Journey to *Aix la Chappelle*; where he intended to take up his Residence for some Time, till suitable Provision could be made for his Accommodation, in the Heart of *Germany*; all the Country flocking together, to behold the Preserver of the *Empire*: And the People of almost every Nation, (for all Sorts are on the Borders of *Germany*,) agreed in bestowing their Blessings on the *Hero*, and their



their Execrations on his Enemies. They were all full of Astonishment at the Sight of him, and said, *His Looks, his Air, and his Address, were full as Conquering as his Sword.* Some could not even refrain Tears; and many owned that they only came to see him out of meer Curiosity; and thought of nothing farther; but when they beheld the Man, who had filled the whole World with the Fame of his Great Actions, dining in a poor obscure Village, with but few Attendants, and heard how ungratefully he had been used in his Native Country, they were so confounded, that they were quite lost in Thought. Nay, even a *Frenchman* himself could not forbear owning; *That the Sight was worth a Million to his King; and he believed, he would not have lost the Service, of so brave and great a General, at such a Time, even at that Price.*

In short, all Sexes, and all Ages, both adored, and bewailed the Duke; whilst his Grace himself shew'd, the Greatness of his Sufferings was not able to surmount the Greatness of his Mind; going through the City of *Aix la Chapelle*, to the House prepared for his Reception, in such a Manner, as if he had more at Heart the Pressures of other People's Misfortunes, than the Remembrance of his own. Next Day, his Levee was crowded by all the Persons of Rank and Distinction in the Town; who though of different Interests and Nations, were unanimous in their Regard to his great Merit. Particularly, the Marquis de *Lefdiguieres*, a *French Nobleman*, speaking of his Grace, at his Return to *Paris*, to the Abbot de *Gulistre*, said; *He could now say, he had seen the Man, who was equal to the Marshal de Turenne in Conduct, and to the Prince of Conde in Courage; and superior to the Duke of Luxemburgh in Success.*

A fine Encomium on the Duke, from the mouth of a *French Nobleman*.

As the Duke had all imaginable Respect shewn him at *Aix la Chapelle*, he was induced to stay there, longer then he at first intended; insomuch, that his Duchess having landed at *Ostend* in *February 1713*, his Grace met her at *Maestricht*, and returned again from thence to *Aix la Chapelle*. However, they made but a short Stay then in that Town; for all Things being prepared for their Journey, they visited their Principality of *Mindeheim*, and several Towns in *Germany*; being entertained in every Place with the greatest Honours; particularly at *Frankfort*, where his Grace had frequent Interviews with Prince *Eugene*, and received the Compliments of divers other Princes.

BESIDES the Bill exhibited against his Grace in the *Exchequer*, for the Two and a half *per Cent*, mentioned before, there was another Suit commenced against him, for Arrears due to the Builders of *Blenheim House*. The *Queen* had given Orders for building it with great Magnificence: All the Bargains with the Workmen were made in her Majesty's Name, and by Authority from her: And in the Preambles to the *Acts of Parliament* which confirmed the Grant of *Woodstock* to his Grace and his Heirs it was said, the *Queen* built the House for him: Yet now that the Tradesmen had thirty Thousand Pounds due to them for Arrears, her Majesty refused to pay them any more, and set them upon suing the Duke of *Marlborough* for it, though he had never contracted with any of them. However, upon his Grace's going beyond Sea, a Stop was put to both those Suits; which gave Occasion to People to imagine, that the *Ministry*, being vexed to see so much Respect paid by the Publick, to a Man whom they had used so ill, had set these Prosecutions on Foot, only to render his Stay in *England* uneasy to him.

HAVING now given an uniform Account of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Disgrace, and the Steps previous and leading thereto, and brought him to his *voluntary Exile*, without breaking in upon the Thread of our Story, we shall next inform our Readers, what was doing in the mean Time in *Flanders*, and at the memorable Congress of *Utrecht*.

DURING the Winter the Generals on both Sides, who commanded upon the Frontiers, made War upon each other, without Intermiſſion; and undertook various Enterprizes, which had different Success. The Earl of *Albemarle*, who commanded in Chief the Troops in the *Low-Countries*, as being



being the eldest Lieutenant General, after having made several Trips to *Mons, Brussels*, and some distant Cities, caused the Forces to make some Motions towards the *Sambre*, in order to draw the Attention of the Marshal *de Montesquiou* on that Side: On the last of *February* he went Post to *Doway*. As he had given secret Orders to the Garrisons of *Lisle, Bethune, Tournay*, and *Doway*, supported by those of *Aire, Menin, Courtray, Aeth*, and *Oudenarde* to march; as soon as all was ready he left *Doway* the first of *March*, towards Four in the Afternoon, at the Head of the Garrison of that City, and Two Thousand Pionneers, drawn from the Troops which had quartered upon the *Scarpe*, under the Conduct of Major General *Tvooy*. The Earl was accompany'd by *Monf. Vegelin*, Deputy of the *States General*; the Lieutenant Generals *Hompesch, Cadogan*, and *Murray*; together with Major General *Grovestein*, and several other great Officers. He march'd by *Vitry, Saily, Biache*, and *Fampoux*; in passing by which latter, he was joined by the Garrisons of *Lisle, Tournay*, and *Bethune*.

ALL these Troops advanced in a Body to the Plain of *Arras*, where they arrived about Four in the Morning, to the Number of Thirty-six Battalions. The Garrisons of *Menin, Courtray, Aeth, Oudenarde*, and *Aire*, halted at *Fampoux*, to guard the Bridges, and be at Hand, in Case they were wanted; they consisted of Eighteen Battalions, and Sixteen Squadrons: As soon as the Earl of *Albemarle* was arrived in the Plain of *Arras*, he drew up his Troops in Order of Battle: The two Thousand Pionneers immediately began a Parallel, and erected Two Batteries; each of them for Four Pieces of Cannon, as many large Mortars, Four middling Ones, and Six *Hawbitzers*. These Works were carried on very quietly, under the Covert of a thick Fog; insomuch, that the Enemy did not perceive that the City was invested, until the *Confederate* Troops were under Cover; and they had not known it even then, had it not been for some Peasants, who inform'd them that the *Allies* were at work round the Town.

The Bombardment of Arras.

HEREUPON the Marshal *de Montesquiou*, who happened to be then there, immediately put the Garrison under Arms, and ordered the Cavalry to make a Sally, together with all the Grenadiers, and Five Battalions; who found the Trenches in a very good Condition, at about four Hundred Toises from the Town, and the *Confederates* in Possession of the Suburb of *Bapaume*. He caused it, therefore, to be attack'd by Thirteen Companies of Grenadiers, who drove before them three Hundred Men, that were posted there to cover the Pionneers. But the latter, who had their Arms with them, flew to their Assistance, and drove the Enemy in their Turn to the Barrier of the Gate of *Ronville*; who in their Retreat, themselves set Fire to that Suburb, which was almost entirely burnt in a small Time. The *Confederates* had only five Men killed, four wounded, and one taken in the Action; whereas the Enemy had several slain, and Brigadier *de Belfuns*, who was also wounded, with one Captain, two Lieutenants, and thirty Soldiers, made Prisoners.

The Enemy make a Sally but without Success.

DURING these Transactions, the Artillery continued to advance, as fast as the Badness of the Roads would admit, and arrived at the Camp about Eleven a Clock. In an Instant the Artillery were mounted upon the Batteries, and the Ammunition brought into the Trenches. About Five in the Evening they began to throw Bombs, and at Nine to Fire with red-hot Bullets, which was continued till the Third, at Five in the Morning. Between Ten and Eleven at Night, the Magazines of Hay, Straw, and other Forage, which were upon the *Glacis* between the Town and the Citadel, were set on Fire, to the Number of Thirty-six Stacks, and they were all burnt to Ashes before Day, as well as a Magazine of Wood. The Flames were so violent, that the Enemy were greatly afraid of their catching hold of the Magazine of the Artillery in the Citadel; wherefore the Marshal *de Montesquiou* employed part of the Garrison, and most of the Citizens in preventing that Misfortune, which would have destroyed the whole Town: But the latter were soon obliged to run to save their Houses, many of which were set on Fire at the same Time, by the red-hot Bullets.

AFTER having so happily executed this Enterprize, the Earl of *Albemarle*.

thereto, and four Thousand Horse were detach'd from the two Armies, under the Command of General *Fels*; who advanced towards *Castelet*, and without meeting any of their Parties, return'd and informed the Prince, that he had observ'd that the Campaign Country, between the Source of the *Scheld* and the *Somme* was of sufficient Extent, for twenty Squadrons to March a-breast. Upon this Report, his Highness thought he had the finest Opportunity imaginable, to attack the Enemy with Advantage: wherefore, he made all the necessary Dispositions for that purpose, and communicated his Design to the Duke of *Ormond*, whose Opinion he ask'd thereupon. His Grace answered with some Confusion, that he could not declare it immediately off-hand, but that he would in the Afternoon; To which End, he invited his Highness, Count *Tilly*, and the Deputies of the *States* to Dinner with him. At the same Time, his Grace detach'd all the Grenadiers of the Army, under the Command of General *Withers*, with Design, as was given out, to drive the Enemy from the Woods of *Bouchain*, below *Castelet*.

AT their Approach, the *French* Army were in the greatest Consternation imaginable, and were preparing to fly behind the *Somme*; insomuch, that if any Regard had been paid to Prince *Eugene's* Opinion, the *Allies* might have laid Siege to *Cambray*, with the greatest Ease. Nevertheless, all these favourable Circumstances became of no service, for the Detachment returned without doing any Thing; because, according to their Report, they had not been able to get at the Enemy, by reason of the Defiles that lay between them, and the Unevenness of the Ground. This Report furnished the Duke of *Ormond* with some Pretence, for making Objections to Prince *Eugene's* Proposals; but the convincing Answer given thereunto, by his Highness, and the Deputies of the *States* at the Army, together with their pressing Intreaties, obliged his Grace, at last, to declare; *That he had received positive Orders from the Queen, his Mistress, not to consent to a Battle.* Hereupon his Highness, without seeming in the least surprized at such a Declaration, which, at the Bottom, had not been unforeseen, answered; "That those Orders did not at all perplex him, neither would they prevent the Success of the Campaign, since they might undertake both the Siege of *Quesnoy*, and of *Landrecies* at the same Time; and after the Reduction of those two Places, might penetrate by *Champagne* as far as *Paris*;" But then the Duke declared, likewise, *That his Orders were not to enter upon any Action against the Enemy, either by hazarding a Battle, or undertaking a Siege.* Thus all that Prince *Eugene* could say to his Grace, about the favourable Opportunity his Highness had put into his Hands, of gaining a Victory over the *French*, and forcing them to conclude a good Peace with the *Allies*, was of no Service: Whereupon the Prince cou'd not forbear adding, "That after the *Allies* had passed the *Scheld* and the *Selle*, and had advanced into the midst of the Enemy's Garrisons, they could not well retreat, without running the Hazard of receiving a Defeat; and that it would have been much more proper for his Grace, since the Case was so, to have discovered his Orders, before they had approached so very near the Enemy."

But the D.  
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refuses it.

As soon as the News of the Duke of *Ormond's* Declaration, that he was restrained from acting offensively against the *French* had reach'd *England*, the Parliament being then sitting, a Motion was made in the House of Peers, for addressing the Queen, that her Majesty's Orders to his Grace might be laid before the House: But after a very warm Debate, the Question was put to adjourn it; which was carried by a Majority of Sixty-eight Votes against Forty.

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DURING the Debates, the Duke of *Devonshire*, who was for addressing, said, "That by proximity of Blood, he was more concerned for the Duke of *Ormond's* Reputation than any one; and therefore, he could not forbear declaring, he was surprized to hear any one dared make Use of a Nobleman of the first Rank, and of so distinguished a Character, as an Instrument in such a Proceeding." Hereupon, the Earl of *Powlet* answered, in behalf of the Court, *That no Body could question the Duke of Ormond's Bravery; but that he was not like a certain General, who led Troops on to the Slaughter, to cause a great Number of his Officers to be knock'd on the Head, in a Battle, or against Stone Walls, in order to fill his own Pocket, by disposing of their Commissions.*

The Earl of  
*Powlet* reflects  
grossly  
on the Duke  
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The Earl of  
Powlet re-  
flects grossly  
on the Duke  
of Marlborough.



Which the  
D. resents,  
and challen-  
ges him.

THIS invidious Reflection was too plain, not to be understood by the Duke of *Marlborough*; but his Grace being sensible that was not a fit Place, to make a proper Answer to a Suggestion of that Nature, he chose not to reply to it at that Time; as great a Command, however, as he had of his Temper, he could not so far conquer his Resentment, but that, as soon as the House was up, he sent the Lord *Mohun* to the Earl to tell him, that his Grace was desirous of coming to an *Eclaircissement* with his Lordship, about some Expressions he had used in that Day's Debate, and therefore invited him to go, and take the Air in the Country. The Earl, who readily understood the Meaning of that Invitation, asked the Lord *Mohun*, whether he brought him a Challenge? To which his Lordship answered, that his Message did not want any Explanation, and that he would accompany the Duke of *Marlborough*; intimating, that the Earl might likewise provide himself a Second.

The Difference made up, by her Majesty's Interposition.

THE Earl returning Home, in some Emotion, and giving his Lady a Hint of what had passed, the Earl of *Dartmouth*, one of the Secretaries of State, was soon made acquainted with it; who went immediately to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and desired him not to stir out. At the same Time, his Lordship had two Centinels placed at the Earl of *Powlet's* House, and having informed the Queen of the Matter, her Majesty sent him to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to desire that it might go no farther. Hereupon, his Grace, who had ever been ready to shew his Obedience to the least of her Majesty's Commands, notwithstanding the great and publick Provocation he had received, gave his Word of Honour, that he would comply with her Desire. We return now to what passed in the Confederate Army.

ad re-

THIS Difference between their Generals was kept very Secret from the Army of the *Allies*; both to prevent the Disorders which might have arisen from the Animosity of the Troops, and to take the necessary Measures that it might not be of a fatal Consequence. To this End, the Deputies of the *States*, dispatch'd an Express, that same Evening, to their *High-Mightinesses*; who immediately sent another, to their Minister at the Court of *Great-Britain*, upon the same Account. They likewise order'd their *Plenipotentiaries* at *Utrecht*, to complain of this Procedure to the Bishop of *Bristol*, who as we have before observed, had been invested by the Queen, with the same Character. He answered, that he knew nothing of the Matter, and that he would make his Report thereof to the Queen, after which, he took Occasion to give them to understand "That two Days before he had received a Letter from her Majesty, wherein she complained, That, notwithstanding the Advances made by her to the *States*, from Time to Time, in order to induce them to enter into a Plan of Peace with her, their *High-Mightinesses* had not answered her as they ought, and as her Majesty hoped they would have done; wherefore, they ought not to be surprized, if she thought herself now at Liberty, to enter into separate Measures, in order to obtain a Peace to her own Advantage."

Differences arise between the Queen & the States General.

HEREUPON, the *Plenipotentiaries* of the *States* represented to the Bishop, "That such a Step would be directly contrary to all the *Alliances* and *Treaties*, between their *High-Mightinesses* and the Queen; that they thought they had deserved otherwise, by the Deference they had paid to her Majesty on all Occasions; and that they knew nothing of the Advances, which his Excellency said her Majesty had made the *States*, on the Subject of a Plan of Peace." The Bishop, reply'd; "That he must not forget to tell them, his Instructions bore farther; that, considering the Conduct of the *States* towards her Majesty, she thought herself disengaged from all *Alliances*, and *Engagements* with their *High-Mightinesses*."

THIS Answer, and Declaration of the Bishop's, was communicated to the Rest of the Ministers of the *Allies* at the *Hague*, on the Fourth of June, and occasioned several Conferences; and on the Fifth, the *States General* wrote a long Letter to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, which they sent by an Express to their Envoy Extraordinary at *London*; with Orders to deliver it into her Majesty's own Hands.

IN this Letter, among other Things, they acquainted her Majesty.

"That

“ That they were both surprized and afflicted at the two Declarations of the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Bishop of *Bristol*. That after her Majesty had assured them; her Troops should act with the usual Vigour, it was difficult for them to conceive, how an Order should be obtained against their acting offensively; and they hoped they had given no Occasion, by their Conduct, for the Declaration made by the Bishop of *Bristol*, namely, *That she held herself to be disengaged from every Obligation relating to them.* They acknowledged, indeed, that her Majesty's Ministers had demanded to know of theirs, if they were furnished with full Powers to treat of *Peace*; and that they had refused to come into their *Plan*, lest the *Emperor* should have taken Umbrage thereat; but they said, if they had shewn some Backwardness to acting in Concert with her Majesty, they hoped she would only attribute, to an Excess of Prudence and Caution in them; and if they had really acted contrary to their Treaties and Engagements with her Majesty, she ought not immediately to look upon herself as disengaged from all Obligations, till she had represented wherein they had failed, and they had refused to redress what was complained of. That all the Difference between her Majesty and them was no more, if rightly considered, than a Disparity in their Sentiments; and if *Confederates*, united by the strongest Ties, might quit their Engagements for such a Cause, no Engagements could be rely'd on, for the Time to come.

The States  
General write  
to the Queen.

This Letter was printed, and dispersed, in *England*, almost as soon as it came to her Majesty's Hands; which gave great Offence to the Court, and Court-party, and occasioned an Address from the *House of Commons* to her Majesty, complaining of the Indignity: However, she was pleased, immediately, to return the following Answer.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, *Friends, Allies, and Confederates,*

“ THERE is nothing dearer to Us, than the Preservation of a good Understanding, and a perfect Union with your *State*. This has been the principal Object of our Care; and We have so little Ground to accuse ourselves, of having in the least contributed to the Lessening the same; that we reflect with Pleasure on the Pains we have taken, and on all the Instances we have made, that the Disputes which have happened, with Relation to the Interests of the two Nations, should be amicably determined, so as we might communicate our Thoughts one to another, without Reserve, upon those of the Publick: For in the present Conjunction of Affairs, there ought to be an equal Frankness on both Sides, and a mutual Confidence.

Her Majesty's Answer.

“ WE suppose that the Alarm you were under, on Account of the Declarations made by the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Bishop of *Bristol*, are now over; and we repeat to you, what we have so often declared, that it will be your own Fault, as it has been in Time past, if all our Measures about War, or Peace, be not taken in Concert with your *State*.

“ THE Earl of *Strafford* will be with you in a few Days, with full Instructions concerning our Intentions. Our Ministers will be disposed, and authorized, to do all that is incumbent on Us, to renew an entire Confidence with you, and to prevent, for the future, such Misunderstandings as have been fomented, with so much Artifice, and so little Foundation.

“ BUT we cannot pass over in Silence, our great Surprize, to see that your Letter of the Fifth Instant, N. S. was Printed and Published, almost as soon as we received it from the Hands of your Minister, a Proceeding, which is equally contrary to good Politicks and Decency: It is a Remonstrance, instead of a Representation; and an Appeal to the People, instead of an Address to the Sovereign. We hope you will not suffer the like to be done again, for our Honour will oblige Us, to give no Answer to any Letters, which shall be published in that Manner. For the Rest, we pray,” &c.

*Kensington, June 9. 1712.*

Your good Friend,  
ANNA REGINA.



NEVERTHELESS, the Interposition of the *States General* produced this good Effect at *London*, that the Duke had Orders to concur with the Generals of the *Allies* in a Siege. Whereupon that of *Quesnoy* was undertaken, and the Duke of *Ormond* covered it, with his Army composed of the Troops in the Pay of *Great Britain*.

*Quesnoy* besieged.

THE Trenches were opened before the Place, in the Night, between the 17th and 20th of *June*, and the Siege was carried on with all the Vigour imaginable. On the 21st of the same Month, there was a Conference between the Deputies of the *States*, the Prince of *Savoy*, and Count *Tilly*; to which the Duke of *Ormond* was invited; but he excused himself, on account of a slight Indisposition, in order to avoid taking any Measures in Concert with them. On the 24th in the Evening, his Grace sent to desire the Prince, and the *States* Deputies to consent to a Conference with him the next Morning; which being agreed to, he therein gave them to understand, "That he had received an Order from the *Queen*, his Mistress, to publish, within three Days, a Suspension of Arms for three Months; between his Army, and that of *France*; and to make a Detachment from his Troops, to take possession of *Dunkirk*, which the King of *France* was willing to deliver up into the Hands of the *English*, as an Assurance of the Sincerity of his Intentions; to which End, his Grace had already named ten Battalions, to take immediately the Rout to *Furnes*. Besides this, his Grace told Prince *Eugene*, and the Field Deputies of the *States*, that he had positive Orders to propose the publishing a like Suspension in the *Confederate Army*."

PRINCE *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the *States*, desiring some Time to write to their Respective Masters about this, the Duke of *Ormond* answered, that was not in his Power to grant; and if they persisted to carry on the Siege of *Quesnoy*, he could not cover it any longer, but must march off with his Forces, within three Days. His Grace likewise acquainted the Generals of the Foreign Troops, in the *British* Pay, that they must obey his Orders, or otherwise they must not expect to have either Bread, Pay, or their Arrears. But they gave him to understand; that as they were obliged to act against *France*, they could not follow any Orders that were contrary thereunto, without first knowing the Pleasure of their Principals; wherefore they demanded Time to consult them upon that Head; and declared, that till then they were obliged to stay with Prince *Eugene*. This resolute Answer perplex'd his Grace, and made him defer his March for some Days, to allow Time, as they affected to give out at *London*, for the *Allies*, to come in to the Suspension of Arms.

IN the mean while, the Siege of *Quesnoy* was push'd on, with an extraordinary Vigour and Success; wherefore the Duke of *Ormond*, foreseeing that the Reduction of that Fortrefs, would redouble the Hopes of the *Allies*, and would cross the Measures enter'd into, by *Great Britain*, for a General Peace; sent Word to Prince *Eugene*, that his Troops should continue in the Army, provided he would give over the Siege. But his Highness returned him for Answer, that, instead of leaving off the Siege, he would carry it on with all the Vigour imaginable; and that after the Reduction of *Quesnoy*, his Grace, if he pleased, should be Witness to another Enterprize, which he would undertake directly, without Delay. Hereupon, the Duke sent an Order, in writing, to the Head Generals of the Foreign Troops in the *British* Pay, to hold themselves ready to march with their Forces; but all of them (excepting Major General *Berner*, who commanded four Squadrons, and one Battalion, of the Troops of *Holstein Gottorp*, and Major General *Wallis*, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons of *Liege*, who had a Commission from the *Queen*) unanimously answered, as has been before observed; amongst others, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, now King of *Sweden*, (to his Honour be it spoken,) charged the Adjutant, who came to his Highness, in the Duke's Name, to tell his Grace; that the *Hessian Forces* desired no better than to march, provided it were to fight the French; and that next Day he would see the Duke, and acquaint his Grace with the Reasons which prevented his obeying his Grace's Orders on this Occasion.

On the first of *July*, the *Allies* attack'd the Counterscarp of *Quesnoy*, in two Places,

Places, carried it, and on the Third, *Monf. del'Abbadie*, Governor of the Place consented to surrender the Town, together with the Garrison, consisting of 2700 Men, who were made Prisoners of War.

ON the Fifteenth of the same Month, Prince *Eugene* sent an *Aid de Camp* to the Duke of *Ormond*, to inform his Grace, that he was obliged to decamp the next Day, both because he wanted Forage, and to pursue the Operations of the Campaign; and that if his Grace had the same Intention, and was willing to concert Measures with him for that Purpose, he would confer with his Grace in whatever Place he would be pleased to appoint. Hereupon, the Duke returned for Answer, in writing, "That he thought it strange such a Message should be sent him by only an *Aid de Camp*, and that but twelve or fourteen Hours before his Highness was to begin his March; because no Measures had been taken between them about any Motions or Enterprize; for which Reason, his Highness must not expect that he would accompany, or assist his Highness, in any Operations wherein he had not been consulted; that he gave the Prince that Notice, to the End his Highness might regulate himself accordingly, and not impute to him any Misfortune that might happen; that he thought it proper also to apprise his Highness, that if the *Imperial Army* should decamp, and leave him, he should be obliged to take the best Measures he could, for the Security of the *Queen's Troops*."

WHEN the Prince had received this Answer, he sent Count *Althan*, Major General of the *Imperial Troops*, with the Message before-mentioned, to which his Highness added, "That he had already informed his Grace, two Days before, that he would pass the River *Escalion*, and had demanded of him, whether he would have any Conference upon that Head, insomuch, that his Grace could not say he had Notice thereof too late."

ON the Sixteenth of *July*, a Day which the Separation of the *Confederate Army* will render ever memorable in History, and which will be look'd upon in future Ages, as the fatal Period from whence to date all the Misfortunes of the Common Cause; Prince *Eugene* decamp'd from *Hasppe*, with the Troops under his Command, and encamped at *Hartre* near *Landrecies*; he was joined in his March, by all the Auxiliary Troops, belonging to the Princes of the Empire, in the Duke of *Ormond's Army*, excepting those above-mentioned. His Grace decamp'd the same Morning also, and in his March, he published a Suspension of Arms, between the Troops of *Great Britain*, and those of *France*; but the Soldiers, far from expressing their Joy thereat, testified abundance of Regret, at being separated from their Companions in Bravery. The Duke wanted two Battalions and two Squadrons, which made a separate Body, and were posted at *Denain*; they had been placed there for the Security of the Convoys; the Navigation of the *Scheld*; and the Communication between Prince *Eugene's Army* and the Village of *Marchiennes*, through which all the Artillery, Ammunition and Provision passed. When this small Detachment had joined his Grace, he took Possession of *Ghent*, and *Bruges*, and made his Troops incamp near the latter during the Rest of the Season. It has been currently reported, that this was the Consequence of an Interview, between the Marshal *de Villars*, and the Earl of *Strafford*, who had been *incognito* at the *French Camp*: And that amongst other Things, it was agreed between them, that the Forces of *Great Britain* should possess themselves of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, to the End they might be Masters of the Navigation of the *Lis*, and *Scheld*, as the most proper Means, to prevent the *Allies* from making any Progress under Prince *Eugene*; in Case the Marshal should not be able to relieve *Landrecies*, which had been invested by the Prince of *Anhalt Dessau*, with thirty-four Battalions, and as many Squadrons.

The English separate from the Allies, and publish a Suspension of Arms.

*Landrecies* besieged.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Separation of the two Armies, however, the Commanders in Chief continued to observe mutual Civilities to each other; for the Duke of *Ormond*, soon after, sent General *Cadogan* to Prince *Eugene*, with a Compliment to tell him, that his Grace was sorry for their Separation, and wished his Highness a prosperous Campaign; wherein he assured his High-



ness, he should not meet with any Hindrance from him. The same Afternoon Count *Nassau Woudenberg*, Son to the late Veldt Marshal *d'Auverquerque*, went to the Duke of *Ormond*, from Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the *States*, to acquaint his Grace, "That being informed the Commandants of *Doway*, and *Bouchains* had refused to admit some of his Officers into those Places, upon the March of his Army; they thought themselves obliged to declare, that the same was not done, directly, nor indirectly by their Orders; and that the said Commandants should be severely reprimanded for it; desiring his Grace not to impute to them, what the said Commandants had done without Orders: And assuring him, that they were ready to give all possible Assistance to the Troops in their March, and to do every Thing that could be desired of them, towards preserving a good Understanding and Union between the *Queen* and their Masters." The same Evening, Count *Hompesch*, Governor of *Doway*, waited likewise on his Grace, to excuse himself, as having no Hand in the Commandants refusing Entrance to his Officers.

IN the mean While, the Marshal *de Villars*, who had received Orders from his Court to relieve *Landrecies*, caused Bridges to be laid over the *Scheld*, on the Eighteenth of *July*, pass'd it on the Nineteenth, and incamp'd the Twentieth on the *Selle*, towards *Chateau Cambresis*. On the Twenty-first and Twenty-second, he ordered 1500 Men, to widen and level the Roads towards the *Sambre*, and to lay Bridges over that River. Hereupon, Prince *Eugene*, who had been informed of these Motions, caused a large Intrenchment to be made before his *Left*, and posted General *Fagel* behind it, with forty Battalions; and ordered his *Right*, to move up, about three Leagues nearer, that he might be in a Condition to maintain the Siege, with his whole Army.

The fatal Effects of the Separation of the English.

NOTWITHSTANDING these Precautions, the *Allies* were soon made sensible of the fatal Effects of the Separation of the *Confederate Army*; since it gave the Marshal *de Villars* an Opportunity, of forming the important Designs of possessing himself of the Camp at *Denain*; which he would never have ventur'd on, had not the *Allies* been abandon'd by the Troops of *Great Britain*. To that End, he ordered the Count *de Broglie*, the Twenty-third in the Evening, to advance along the *Selle* with forty Squadrons; and caused all the Passages of the River to be well guarded, that none of the Parties of the *Allies* might cross it, to observe the Motions of his Army. At the same Time he commanded the Marquis *de Vieux-pond*, a Lieutenant General, to March, with thirty Battalions of his *Left*, some Artillery and Pontoons, and lay Bridges over the *Scheld*, at *Neufville*, between *Bouchain*, and *Denain*. Count *Albergetti* was detach'd after him with seventy Battalions more, which were followed by the whole *French Army*, in four Columns, and a fifth of Artillery; the heavy Baggage having been sent to *St. Quintin*, some Days before. These Orders were all but too well executed, though not without some Difficulty, by Reason of a Morass, on the other Side of the *Scheld*.

The French force the Lines of the Confederates.

THE *Allies*, to cover their Convoys against the Garrisons of *Cambray* and *Valenciennes*, had thrown up a Line from the *Scheld*, to the *Scarpe*: That Part thereof, which was between *Neufville* and *Denain*, was attack'd by the Count *de Broglie*, and being but weakly guarded, was soon forc'd, with little or no Resistance. Being enter'd he surrounded a Detachment of five hundred Horse, and as many Foot, who guarded the same Number of Waggon, laden with Bread, for the *Confederate Army*, which they took, after having made most of the Guard Prisoners. The Troops at *Denain* march'd, indeed, out of their Camp, in several Columns, to defend their Lines, and support their Convoy; but upon the Approach of the *French Infantry*, they returned to their Camp, which was defended by seventeen Battalions, under the Command of the Earl of *Albemarle*, with four Lieutenant Generals, and several Major Generals and Brigadiers: It was, likewise, covered by an Intrenchment, of between fifteen and twenty Foot high; and had twelve Pieces of Cannon mounted thereupon.

THE *French Infantry* having passed the *Scheld*, and the Line which the Count *de Broglie* had gained, the Marshal *de Villars* made Preparations for

the Attack, by disposing his Forces in eight Columns at about two Hundred Paces Distance from each other. The Grenadiers were at the Head of the Battalions, with a *Corps de Reserve* of six Battalions that marched in a second Line, and the Cavalry in the Rear. The Marshal *de Villars* put himself at the *Right* of the Infantry, and the Marshal *de Montequien*, with Count *Albergotti* were at the *Left*. The Signal for the Attack being given, the whole Line advanced seven or eight Hundred Paces towards the Intrenchments, without so much as firing. When they were come within half Musket-shot of the *Allies*, who lined the Rampart, made a Discharge of all their Cannon, loaded with Cartridge-shot, and three Discharges of all the Small-Arms; notwithstanding which, all the *French* Battalions remained unbroken; and when come within fifty Paces of the Intrenchment, the *Piquet*, and Grenadiers leaped into the Ditch, followed by the Battalions, and after some Resistance, they entered the Camp, and cut in Pieces all that came in their Way. The Rest retired into the Village, and the Abbey; but they were closely pursued by the *French*, that whole Battalions threw themselves into the *Scheld*; and thus the *Confederate* Troops were entirely defeated, before Prince *Eugene* could come to their Assistance. The Caution which Monsieur *de Villars* had taken, to conceal his March and Design, succeeded so well, that Prince *Eugene* had no Intelligence of them, 'till the Twenty-fourth in the Morning, when the Enemy were laying Bridges over the *Scheld*; wherefore he could not arrive, there with his Troops, 'till the Engagement was over. This Action proved a very unhappy One, and the *Dutch* lost many brave Officers therein; as may be seen by the following Account, sent by the Field-Deputies to the *States-General*.

And possess themselves of the Camp at Denain.

High and Mighty Lords,

Quefnoy, July 24, 1712. Letter from the Field Deputies to the States General.

“ THE Marshal *de Villars* decamped Yesterday, in the Evening, at Sunset, from *Chateau Cambresis*; and marched with such Expedition, that he passed the *Scheld*, in eight Columns, at *Sourche*, and at *Neufville*. As soon as Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* had Intelligence of the Enemy's March, he went to *Denain*; caused six Battalions to march thither, to reinforce the Body commanded by the Earl of *Albermarle*, viewed the Intrenchment there in Person; and the Infantry who were posted in it, caused the Cavalry and Baggage to come over to this Side of the *Scheld*, that there might not be any Confusion, and about Ten a Clock came over to this Side of the Bridge, to make the necessary Dispositions for supporting that Body, with all the Infantry of the Army who were actually on their March. In the mean While, the Enemy having advanced near to the Intrenchment, in one very close Column of their *Left* Wing and Main Body, which filed off to attack the Intrenchment in Front, after which they made several Feints, as if they would retire, because of the Fire which our Men made upon them, from their Cannon. But, at last, they fell with such Fury upon the Regiments posted there, that after one Discharge they abandoned the Intrenchment. Then the Enemy breaking in to the Intrenchment, charged our Men on the *Right* and *Left*, broke them, and after a vigorous but vain Resistance, forced them to retire over the Bridge on the *Scheld*. But that Bridge having been unfortunately broken, by the Weight of the Baggage which had newly passed it, the greatest Part of those who attempted to cross it were drowned: Some, however, got over to this Side of the *Scheld*, but the Rest of the seventeen Battalions, who were in the Intrenchment, were either killed or made Prisoners. The Earl of *Albermarle*, and Major-General *Lobel* are amongst the Latter; Count *Dhone*, a Lieutenant-General, and one Prince, of *Holstein*, a Major-General in the Emperor's Service, were drowned. We have not as yet any certain Advice of the Count of *Nassau Wondenburgh*. Of the seventeen Battalions, three were *Imperialists*, or *Palatines*, and Three of this State, viz. those of *Albermarle*, *Welderren*, and *Douglafs*; the Rest being

“ being auxiliary Troops. We are obliged to defer, to another Opportunity, the sending to your *High Mightinesses* the Particulars of our Loss; which is but little considering the great Fire, and had it not been for the breaking of the Bridge, would have been yet less: For the Enemy durst not penetrate to the *Scheld*, because of the Fire of our Infantry, who were posted on this Side of that River: Brigadier *Berkhoffer* is in *Marchiennes* with six Battalions; and as that Place is situated on the *Scarpe*, on Ground almost inaccessible, we hope he will retire elsewhere, in Case the Enemy should pass that River. As our Communication with *Marchiennes* is entirely cut off, Orders have been issued for baking Bread here, and at *Mons*; and the Infantry are ordered back to the Army, which is in its former Situation. To-Morrow we shall concert with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and Count *Tilly*, what to do; and we will immediately inform your *High Mightinesses* thereof: We hope thereby to prevent any ill Consequences of this Loss.” We are, &c.

THE Earl of *Albemarle* himself, likewise gave a very particular Account of this Action to the *States General*, which is too long to be inserted here; but several Reflections having been cast upon his Conduct, in this Affair, Prince *Eugene* wrote the following Letter in his Vindication, to an eminent Minister.

SIR,

Letter from  
Pr. *Eugene*,  
about the Ac-  
tion at *Den-*  
*nain*.

“ I AM both surprized and troubled, to hear of the Injustice, done by People to my Lord *Albemarle*; and all the impertinent Discourses that have been vented, concerning his Conduct, in the Action at *Dengen*. I have long been sensible, that the ill-informed Vulgar judge by Events, and that the Unfortunate are always censured by them; but I wonder that such Slanders should have found Reception amongst Men of Figure, as could only have been broached by his Enemies.

“ I SHOULD think myself wanting, therefore, in the Duty of a Man of Honour, if I did not testify the Truth, of which I was an Eye-Witness. He performed on that Occasion, all that a courageous, prudent, and vigilant General could do; and had all the Troops done their Duty, the Affair would not have gone as it did; but when they run, as soon as they have given one Fire, and cannot be rallied, no General in the World can help it. Wherefore, Sir, I doubt not but you will contribute to the disabusing those of the Regency, who may have been misinformed; and that you will be persuaded, none can have more Esteem for you than,

SIR,

*Yours, &c.*

EUGENE *de Savoy*.

*Dunkirk* de-  
livered into  
the Hands of  
the *English*.

DURING these Transactions, the *French* King, to shew that his Inclinations for a Peace were sincere, declared his Readiness to deliver up *Dunkirk* into the Hands of the *English*; whereupon, Sir *John Leake* was ordered to Convoy a Body of Troops from *England*, to take Possession thereof: For as the Auxiliaries had refused to march with the Duke of *Ormond*, it was not thought adviseable to weaken the Body of *English* Troops, under his Command, by sending a Detachment of them to *Dunkirk*, as at first was intended. Therefore, on the Seventh of *July*, Sir *John Leake* set sail from the *Downs*, with Brigadier *Hill*, who commanded the Land Forces, and at Two in the Afternoon they came to an Anchor before *Dunkirk*. The next Day the Troops being landed, the *French* marched out of the Citadel, *Fort-Lewis*, the *Risbank*, and all the other Forts, of which the *English* took Possession, and placed Guards at all the Gates; but the *French* Ships and Gallies were permitted to remain in the Harbour, with two or three Battalions of Marines, on Pretence of guarding the Stores: The Pri-  
vateers



vateers were also indulged in the Liberty of going in and out, provided they brought in no *English* Prizes.

AFTER the unfortunate Action at *Denain*, the Marshal *de Villars* ordered the Count *de Broglie* to invest *Marchiennes*, where the *Allies* had lodged the Chief of their Stores; consisting of above one hundred and thirty Bilanders, laden with Artillery, and all Sorts of Ammunition, and Provision, sufficient for a whole Campaign. At the same Time, he commanded Count *Albergotti* to attack *St. Amand*; and other Detachments were ordered to take Possession of the Rest of the Posts on the *Scarpe*. On the Twenty-sixth, two Hundred of the *Confederate* Troops, who were in the Abby of *Anchin*, and at *Pont a Rache*, yielded themselves Prisoners of War. The same Day, the Count *de l'Esparre* made himself Master of the Abby of *Hafnon*, where he took a Hundred Prisoners; Count *Albergotti*, likewise, possessed himself that Day of *Mortagne*, at the Mouth of the *Scarpe*, where he took a Hundred Men, and afterwards of *St. Amand*, which was defended by eight Hundred, who also surrendered Prisoners of War. There he found six Brass Cannon, some Ammunition, several Horses, and forty Bilanders laden with Provisions; which, together with eight hundred Prisoners, and those who were taken in *Mortagne*, *Anchin*, and *Hafnon*, were sent to *Conde* and *Valenciennes*. This done, Mons. *Albergotti* commanded the Fortifications of *St. Amand* to be demolished.

IN the mean While, the Count *de Broglie*, pursuant to the Orders he had received from Marshal *de Villars*, invested *Marchiennes*; and having taken an exact View thereof, found the Attempt much more Difficult, than he had imagined at first; that Place being situated in the Midst of Morasses, and Ditches, full of Water, covered with several Works; and defended by Brigadier *Berkhoffer*, with six Battalions, and five Hundred Men detached from the Garrison of *Doway*; and the Regiment of *Schellart*, consisting of the three Squadrons of Cuirassiers of the *Palatine* Troops. In Consideration of these Difficulties, Mons. *de Villars* desired the Marshal *de Montesquiou* to take upon himself the Direction of the Siege: Accordingly he repaired thither the same Day; and after having viewed the Place, informed Mons. *de Villars*, that he should have Occasion both for Artillery and Ammunition, in order to besiege the Place in Form. This being complied with, Mons. *Montesquiou* began to batter the Place the Twenty-eighth, with twenty Pieces of Cannon; the Trenches having been opened, at two Attacks, the Day before, and being then pretty far advanced: The Besieged beat a Parley the same Day, and offered to surrender upon honourable Terms; but this was rejected by the Marshal *de Villars*, who would grant no other Terms, than for the Garrison to surrender Prisoners of War; upon which the Hostilities were renewed.

THE next Day, there being a considerable Breach at one Attack, and Preparations being making for the Assault, the Day following, the Besieged beat a Parley the second Time, and complied with the Terms offered them; which were, that they should march out with their Arms, and Drums beating, and Colours flying, but should afterwards yield themselves Prisoners of War; as they accordingly did, and were conducted to *Valenciennes*. The Loss of this Post was of fatal Consequence to the *Allies*; for there was their principal Magazine of all Sorts of Artillery and Ammunition, and Provisions designed for the farther Operations of the Campaign; there being in the Place above a hundred Bilanders, besides those laden with three Hundred Thousand Weight of Powder, which the *Dutch* Commissary had caused to be sunk in the *Scarpe*, before the Siege. There was also above a Hundred Pieces of Cannon; three hundred Waggon, with their Harnesses; the Hospital of the Army, and a prodigious Quantity of Bombs, Grenades, Bullets, Musquet Balls, Powder, Corn, Meal, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Butter, Beer, Wine, Brandy, Merchandize, Ladders, Hatchets, Bills, Planks, Match, Flints; and in a Word, all Sorts of Provisions necessary to make two Sieges; there were likewise a good Number of Horses. On the other Hand, the Advantage it was of to the Enemy, was so considerable, that the *French* King thought it important enough to give a Account thereof

And invest  
*Marchiennes*.

The Garri-  
son surren-  
ders.

to the Archbishop of *Paris*, and to direct *Te Deum* to be sung upon that Occasion.

*Doway* invested.

THE *French*, animated with this Success, and being now rid of the Enemy they dreaded most, the *English*, and their brave and prudent Leader, the great Duke of *Marlborough*, seemed to despise the Rest of the *Confederates*; accordingly they invested *Doway* on the Fourteenth of *August*, in the Evening, at the same Time, with their Army in two Lines, their Right being in *Poivre*, and their Left at *Ribaucourt*. Next Day they prepared a great Number of Fascines, and set about several Batteries; and in the Night, between the Fourteenth and Fifteenth, they opened the Trenches, under the Direction of *Monf. Valori*, as chief Engineer.

HEREUPON Prince *Eugene* was obliged to quit his Design upon *Landrecies*, and hasten to the Relief of *Doway*; when he approached thither, he found the Avenues to the *French* Camp so well intrenched, that the Deputies of the *States* could not be induced to consent to the attacking of them; so the *French* carried on their Approaches against the Town, and *Fort Scarpe*, with great Assiduity. The latter they attacked with thirty Pieces of Cannon; notwithstanding which, the Garrison, though they consisted but of four Hundred Men, defended themselves bravely for a Fortnight; but after having repulsed the *French* in several Attacks, they were at last obliged to submit to so unequal a Force, and to surrender the 28th, Prisoners of War. This Fort being taken, the *French* redoubled their Fire against the Town, which made a resolute Defence; though the Garrison was but weak, and repulsed the Enemy in several Attacks; especially on the seventh of *September*, at Night, when they attacked and carried the *Counter scarp*, and a Half-Moon, but were obliged to abandon them again; however, the next Evening, the Governor found it necessary to beat a Parley, and to surrender, with his Garrison, Prisoners of War; the best Terms he could obtain.

DURING this Siege, Prince *Eugene* made some Attempts to relieve the Place, but without Success; which was owing, in some Measure, to the Care of the *French*, in securing their Camp with impenetrable Intrenchments; and as much, perhaps, to the Backwardness of the *Dutch*, who could not be persuaded to run the Hazard of a Battle, at this critical Juncture; especially when the Enemy were incamped so advantageously. However, Prince *Eugene's* Conduct did not escape Censure on this Occasion; particularly with Regard to the Siege *Landrecies*, which it was said ought not to have been undertaken, before the Reduction of *Maubeuge*. What Grounds there were, for such Reflections, we shall not pretend to determine; only we shall observe, in the Words of an eminent Author, who wrote about that Time: "That as the Disappointments and Misfortunes, which befel the *Confederates*, this Campaign, cast a Shade on the Reputation of Prince *Eugene*; so they did wonderfully heighten the Glory the Duke of *Marlborough* had gained, by his uninterrupted Successes, and Victories."

The *French* take *Quesnoy* and *Bouchain*.

THE Marshal de *Villars*, who observed all Prince *Eugene's* Motions, encamped, in the mean while, along the River *Honneau*, and possessed himself of such advantageous Posts, that the *Allies*, who were advanced to *Belian*, on the other Side of *Mons*, found it impossible to proceed any farther, but were obliged to look quietly on, and see the *French* invest *Quesnoy*, on the Tenth of *September*, which surrendered on the Fourteenth of *October*, on the same Conditions as had been granted to General *Hompesch*, tho' it abounded both with Ammunition and Artillery; but, indeed, the Works had not yet been entirely repaired, since the last Siege. *Bouchain* likewise underwent the same Fate, after ten Days open Trenches, notwithstanding it was as well defended, by the Governor, Major General *Govestein*, as any Place can be, which has no Hopes of being relieved, and has but a weak Garrison; which are reduced, before they surrender, to less than five Hundred Men.

If we may believe the *French* Accounts, they found in *Quesnoy*, a Hundred and sixteen heavy Cannon, a great Number of Field-Pieces; forty Mortars; between four and five Hundred Thousand Weight of Powder, and a

propor-

proportionable Quantity of all Manner of Ammunition and Provisions, amounting to the Value of three Millions of Livres: They pretend, also, that the Garrison of the Town, compleated the Number of forty Battalions of the *Confederates*, which they had either destroy'd or made Prisoners since the Action of *Denain*: Of such fatal Consequence was that Defeat, as bad, or worse than a pitched Battle!

During the Siege of *Quesnoy*, a Detachment from the Garrison of *Offend*, under the Command of the Partizan *La Rue*, undertook to surprize Fort *Knocque*, an important and strong Post, situated in an Island, formed by the Junction of the Canal *Ypres* and *Furnes*, above *Dixmuyde*: He set out from *Offend* in the Night, between the Third and Fourth of *October*, with three Officers, six Serjeants, and about a Hundred and eighty Soldiers. These marched by several By-ways; and on the Fifth at Night, Part of them found the Means to conceal themselves in three little Houses, between the four Draw-Bridges, of the Fort. There the Detachment remained till the Sixth in the Morning, at the opening of the Gates, when they possess'd themselves, by the Means of Guides, of two Bridges near the Fort, after having killed the Centinels. Then having divided themselves into four small Bodies; the First commanded by the Partizan *La Rue*, advanced with the utmost Expedition, and made sure of one Gate; two other Bodies also possess'd themselves of two Gates, whilst the Fourth went towards the Barracks, to oblige the Garrison to surrender, which succeeded as well as could be wished. The Governor, who was a Brigadier, and who had started out of Bed, upon the first Noise that was made, asked Quarter from the Window; and was made Prisoner, with the Garrison, without any other Damages on the *Allies* Side, than that of two Men killed, and one wounded. The Partizan *La Rue*, finding himself Master of the Fort, sent away the *French* Garrison that very Morning to *Ypres*; and made the Governor set out after them, having first obliged them him to sign a Writing, whereby he acknowledged himself Prisoner of War, together with his whole Garrison; consisting of three *French* Companies, and one of *Swiss*.

In the Afternoon the Governor of *Ypres* advanced, at the Head of two Thousand Men, and summoned the Partizan *La Rue* to surrender, offering him a considerable Reward, on that Condition: He even sent a Captain to the Partizan, to tempt him with a Present of ten Thousand Crowns down, and five Thousand Livres *per Annum*, and a Regiment of Dragoons: But the Partizan generously refused it, and answered, that he was no Traitor, and that his Masters were sufficiently powerful to be able to make his Fortune. Brigadier *de Caris*, having been informed of this good Success, immediately detached the Captain and Engineer *Bernonville*, with two Officers and fifty Men, to reinforce the Garrison, and put them in a Condition to maintain the Fort; the Command whereof was given, provisionally, to Lieutenant Colonel *Carpenter*. On the Thirteenth, General *Murray* sent a Convoy of Meal to the Fort, under an *Escorte* of four Hundred Grenadiers, and advanced himself, with seven Battalions, within Cannon-Shot of *Ypres*, to sustain them. He even passed the Night in the same Place, to wait for the four Hundred Grenadiers, who came next Day to rejoin him, after having seen the Convoy into the Fort.

THE *Dutch*, encouraged by this Success, had formed a Design of surprizing *Newport*, or *Furnes*; but were prevented from effecting it, by the Secret's being discovered to the Enemy, (as it is has been said) by a great Man in Power. His Inclination, at least, to betray it, is evident by a Letter he wrote to the late Lord *Bolingbroke*; a Copy whereof is in the Report from the Committee of Secresy, and is as follows. "The Success, says he, of the Enterprize upon Fort *Knocque*, has encouraged the forming a Project for surprizing *Newport* or *Furnes*; and the fortifying *Dixmuyde* is made use of as a Pretence, for drawing together a Body of Troops, to put that Design in Execution. If it be thought more for her Majesty's Service to prevent it, I am humbly of Opinion, some Means should be found, to give Advice of it to the Marshal *de Villars*, who may possibly think we owe him that good Office, in Requit of some Informations

The *Confederates* surprize Fort *Knocque*.

Great Fidelity and Generosity in an inferior Officer.

A Design formed by the *Dutch*, proves abortive.

" your



“ your Lordships knows he has given me, with Design to serve her Majesty, and the Nation.”

DURING the Siege of *Bouchain*, Prince *Eugene*, who had incamped a sufficient Time on the *Trouille*, where his Army suffered greatly, for Want of Forage, advanced as far *Soignies*, where he separated his Troops, after the Surrender of *Bouchain*, leaving large Garrisons in the Places adjoining to the Enemy's new Conquests: The Marshal *de Villars* imitated him therein, by putting also large Garrisons in those Conquests. His Highness then dismissed the Army, and went to the *Hague*, where he arrived the First of *November*; and after having some Conference with the *States General*, took the Road to *Vienna*; leaving the *Dutch* Generals the Conduct of the Troops in the *Low Countries*, where his Highness never commanded afterwards.

A remarkable  
Incurſion  
into France,  
by Major-  
General Gro-  
veſtein.

WE have now brought our Readers to the End of the Campaign 1712, in the *Netherlands*; the only One in the last War, wherein the *French* could boast of any Success. Thanks to the Separation of the *English* Troops, and the Disgrace of their ever-victorious General, the Duke of *Marlborough*! But before we absolutely quit this Scene of Action, we must, by no Means, pass over in Silence, an Incurſion, one of the boldest that could be imagined, which was made by Major General *Groveſtein*, through *Picardy*, *Champaigne*, and the Territory of *Metz*. Several Parties of Prince *Eugene*'s Army, had already alarmed the Frontiers of *Picardy*; when his Highness detached about two Thousand eight Hundred Horse, under the Command of Major-General *Groveſtein*, on Pretence of sending them to the Army of the *Empire*, but with Design, in Reality, to penetrate into *France*. This Officer, who, on several Occasions had given indisputable Proofs of his Bravery, and good Conduct, made his Detachment file off in divers little Bodies, the better to conceal his March; and they did not rendezvous, till they were twenty-five Leagues distant from the Camp. Then they marched on three Days, and as many Nights, without halting, but only some few Hours in the Night, to refresh their Horses. They passed between *Guise* and *Chapelle*, and marched through Part of the Dioceses of *Rheims*, and *Chalons*, plundering all the Villages, and open Places which they met with on their Rout, or taking with them Hostages, from those who agreed to pay a Ransom for being spared. Having crossed the *Aisne*, they arrived the Thirteenth of *June* at *St. Menchou*, whose Suburbs they plundered. They committed the same Ravages in the *Verdunois*; and having entered *Lorraine*, they passed the *Maese* at *St. Michael*, and the *Moselle* at *Pont a Mousson*; from whence they directed their March towards the *Saar*. The Duke of *Wurtemberg*, who then commanded the Army of the *Empire*, had been apprized of this Incurſion, and was ordered to send a Detachment from his Army to join the Major-General, whose Detachment arrived in Sight of *Metz*, the Sixteenth of *June*, after having plundered eighteen Villages within the Territories of that City. The Marshal *de Villars* was no sooner informed of the Rout this Detachment had taken, than he sent *Monſ. de St. Fremont*, in Pursuit of them, on one Hand, with four Thousand Horse; and dispatched after them the Count *de Coigny*, with eight Regiments of Dragoons, on the other Hand; but it was to no Purpose. Major-General *Groveſtein* had the Start of them four and twenty Hours, which he well knew how to improve to the best Advantage; and he prevented the Peasants, wherever he passed, from either ringing the Alarm-Bell, or taking up Arms, by intimidating them, by a Report, that Prince *Eugene* was at his Heels, at the Head of twenty-five Thousand Men: Wherefore, he arrived at *Truerbach*, loaden with Money, Spoils, and Hostages; from whence he returned to the Army in *Brabant*, without being obliged to fire one single Musket-Shot.

The Suspension  
of Arms  
prolonged be-  
tween Great  
Britain and  
France.

DURING these Transactions in the *Low Countries*, the Lord *Bolingroke* had been sent to *France* by the *Queen*, to settle some important Points, still depending between the two Courts; and amongst the Rest, concluded another Suspension of Arms, between *Great Britain* and *France*, for four Months, viz. from the Twenty-second of *August*, to the Twenty-second of *December*. This Suspension was proclaimed at *Paris*, the Twenty-fourth of *August*, N. S.

and at London, the 19th of the same Month, O. S. And before that Time was expired, it was prolonged for four Months more; viz. to the 22d of April; before the Expiration of which, the Treaty of Utrecht was signed.

HAVING mentioned the Treaty of Utrecht, it will naturally be expected, we should give some Account of that memorable Transaction; but that has already been done so amply, by several Historians, that we shall only touch upon the principal Circumstances relating to that Affair, and hasten on towards a Conclusion.

PURSUANT to this Resolution, we shall only observe, that tho' divers of the French Plenipotentiaries of the Allies, and those of France, arrived at Utrecht, about the Middle of January; yet it was not till the 11th of February that the first General Conference was held; when the French Plenipotentiaries delivered in their Proposals, to which they gave the following Title.

*A particular Explanation of the Offers of France, for a General Peace, to the Satisfaction of all the Parties concerned in the present War.*

THESE Proposals were received with great Indignation, and occasioned several Conferences between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies: Being, likewise, transmitted to London by the British Plenipotentiaries, they were received with almost as general an Indignation there. Accordingly, on the 15th of February, O. S. the Ld. Halifax made a Motion, in the House of Peers, for presenting an Address to the Queen, about the Offers of France, which he called, *Trifling, Arrogant, and Injurious to her Majesty, and her Allies.* A Debate ensuing thereupon; some Noble Members, of that August Assembly, gave it as their Opinion; "That they ought to be rejected with the utmost Indignation; and that, it plainly appeared, France had no other View than to amuse, and divide the Allies." Others said, "It was derogatory to her Majesty's Honour, to enter into any Negotiations whatsoever with that Crown, till her Majesty's Title was acknowledg'd." And upon a Division, it was resolved, in an Address to her Majesty; "to express their just Indignation, at the dishonourable Treatment of her Majesty by France, and their utmost Resentment, at the Terms of Peace, offered by the French Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht." It has even been said, that some Lords, who bore no great Good-will to the Duke of Marlborough, and the late Ministry, spoke strenuously against them.

HOWEVER, on the 5th of March, N. S. the British Plenipotentiaries delivered in; "The specifick Demands, of her Majesty the Queen of Great-Britain, for what relates to France." And, all the Members of the Grand Alliance, having also given in their respective Demands, the French Plenipotentiaries promised to explain themselves on that Head, on the Ninth. To that End, a General Conference was held that Day; when the French declared; That the said Demands being very extensive, they could not give in the Explanation they had promised, till they had received new Instructions from the Courts of Versailles, and Madrid, wherefore they desired a farther Respite of three Weeks, which was agreed to.

AT the Expiration thereof, viz. on the 30th, the Plenipotentiaries met, when those of France declared, "That as they had communicated in writing, the specifick Offers of the most Christian King, and the Allies, likewise, had given theirs in writing, it was unnecessary to continue treating that Way; but, that they were ready to treat with the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies, by Way of Conference." Hereupon, the Ministers of the Allies declared; "That they expected an Answer in writing, as had been promised." They insisted on the same again, on the 2d of April, in another Conference, and declared, "That they were unanimously of that Opinion;" The French, however, returned the same Answer as before. In short, the General Conferences, which were to have been held twice every Week, were hereby suspended; and the Publick knew nothing of any farther Steps made towards a Treaty, till the 6th of June, O. S. when the Queen of Great-Britain was pleased to communicate to her Parliament, the Terms, upon which a General Peace might be concluded. Thus, while the General Conferences at Utrecht were at a Stand, because the French would

The French deliver in their Proposals for a General Peace.

which are received with indignation.

Difference arises concerning the manner of treating.

not return any Answer in writing, the Conditions of the Peace were upon the Anvil elsewhere; and the Congress had nothing to do, but to sigh what ever should be agreed upon, in the Cabinets of the Powers engaged in the War. In Effect, this Dispute, whether they should treat in writing, or by Word of Mouth, was generally believed to be started, and improved, with no other Intent, but to amuse the *Allies*, and gain Time for private Negotiations.

THE 27th of June, the Bishop of Bristol communicated to the Ministers of the *Allies* at *Utrecht*, the Terms which the *French* King had been prevailed upon to offer to the *Confederates*; to which those Ministers made no other Answer, than that they would acquaint their respective Masters therewith, and wait for new Orders. The same Day, his Excellency had a private Conference, with the *Plenipotentiaries* of the *States*, and represented to them, the Necessity of a Suspension of Arms, in the *Netherlands*, in Order to facilitate the Conclusion of the Treaty.

Difference arises between one of the *French* and *Dutch* *Plenipotentiaries*.

It was then believed, and commonly reported, that the *French Plenipotentiaries* would make new Overtures for a *General Peace*, and for a Suspension of Arms; but the Negotiations at *Utrecht* still continued at a Stand; and an unlucky Difference that happened some Time after, between *Monsr. Mesnager*, one of the *Plenipotentiaries* of *France*, and the *Count de Rechteren*, one of those of the *States*, which made no small Disturbance, was the Occasion, or, at least, furnished a new Pretence, for farther suspending the General Conferences: The *French* having declared they could not renew them till their Sovereign had received Satisfaction about that Affair, which he required in such Terms, as the *States* did not think fit to comply with. This Dispute was industriously kept on foot, the whole Remainder of the Year 1712.

During this Interval, the Lord Lexington was sent to *Madrid*; where he was present at King *Philip's* making a solemn Renunciation, of all the Claims for himself and Pretensions, and his Successors, which either he or they had, or might have, for the future, to the Crown of *France*. This Renunciation was made on the 5th of *October*, and confirmed by the General *Cortez*, or the Assembly of the *States*, of the Kingdom of *Spain*, which had been summoned for that Purpose: And as this is the Foundation, on which the whole Fabrick of the Peace stands, it was couch'd in the strongest Terms possible.

THIS necessary Preliminary being concluded, in the Form, and Manner, as desired by the Queen of *Great-Britain* and King *Philip* having long before given to the *Electors* of *Bavaria* the Propriety, and Sovereignty of the *Netherlands*; whereby he extricated himself, at once, from all the Difficulties wherein he might have been involved, with Relation to the Barrier to the *States General*, in those Provinces; it was believed his Ministers would have been admitted at the Congress; but the *Allies* would not consent to it: inasmuch, that King *Philip* had not any Minister at *Utrecht*, even at the Time, when the Negotiations for a Peace, seem'd to draw towards a Conclusion.

NOTWITHSTANDING the general Conferences were suspended, as we have observed above, on Pretence of the Dispute between *Monsr. Mesnager*, and the *Count de Rechteren*, the Negotiations went on, by the Interposition and good Offices of the *British* Ministers, who, since the Suspension of Arms with *France*, had acted as Mediators: And the *States General* being very much pressed to come into the Queen's Measures, their *Plenipotentiaries*, about the Beginning of *October*, communicated to those of *Great-Britain* a new Plan for a Peace, in which they declared: "That,

A Plan for a Peace proposed by the *Dutch*.

"for the Good of Peace, their High Mightinesses were willing to yield Lisle to *France*, and to recede from their Pretensions to *Doway*, *Valenciennes*, and *Maubeuge*, which they had hitherto insisted upon having, provided *Conde* and *Tournay* were included in their Barrier; the *Tariffs* of 1664 restored; *Sicily* yielded to the *Emperor*; and *Strasbourg* to the *Empire*."



THIS Proposal was immediately transmitted to the Court of *Great-Britain*, where it met with a favourable Reception, and was look'd upon as more reasonable than any of their former Schemes. In the mean Time, the Affairs of *Portugal* having a very ill Aspect; their Forces being by no Means able to make Head against the *Spaniards*, now they were deprived of the Assistance of the *British* Troops, a Treaty for a Suspension of Arms, for four Months, was concluded at *Utrecht*, between the Ministers of the *Most Christian King*, and those of *Portugal*.

DURING these Transactions, the Earl of *Strafford* had taken a Trip to *England*, where he staid till the latter End of *November*, when having obtained a new Plan, containing her Majesty's last Intentions as to the Peace, he embark'd for *Holland*, and arriv'd at the *Hague*, the sixth of *December*, N. S. Next Day, his Excellency made a Visit to the *Grand Pensionary*; after which, having communicated this new Plan to the *States*, he desired a positive Answer to it; as being the utmost Concessions that were to be expected from *France*, and such as her Majesty had not obtained without great Difficulty: So haughty and elate were the *French* grown, and so much was their Tone changed, since the Suspension of Arms, and Separation of the Forces of *Great-Britain*!

The Earl of *Strafford* offers the *Dutch* another new Plan.

His Excellency told their *High-Mightinesses*, at the same Time; "That he wish'd the Love of War, and the private Interest of some Persons, had never given Occasion for a Coldness in that Friendship, which might have proved fatal to their State; and might yet prove so, if the last Offers now made, on the Part of her Majesty, for re-establishing a perfect Union with the *States*, should not be accepted: That it was apparent, the Irresolution of their *High-Mightinesses* had been attended with very unhappy Accidents; and that her Majesty was very desirous, they would, at Length, fix upon some Proposals, which might be reasonable in themselves; and of such a Nature, that in the unfortunate Situation wherein Affairs then stood, they might be obtained of *France*." He added, "That he had also brought with him, a Plan, of a new Treaty of Succession and Barrier, and must insist upon having this Treaty signed before the Peace; for in the former Treaty of Barrier, many Things were inserted, to the Disadvantage of *Great-Britain*, and which could neither be reconciled to the Letter, or the Design of the *Grand Alliance*: Neither were they conformable to any Principles, upon which the present Confederacy was made, and the War begun."

To conclude, he told them, "That, notwithstanding all the Provocations, and all the Delays, on the Part of the *States*, the *Queen* had, hitherto, kept the Negotiation open; but she thought she had now retard-ed it long enough, and possibly too long, in good Policy: That, therefore, the Offers her Majesty now made were her ultimate Resolutions; that this was the last time she would address herself to their *High-Mightinesses*, in Case they formed new Delays; and did not answer her Majesty's good Intentions, for their own Interests." His Excellency said farther; "Her Majesty also expected the Concurrence of the *States*, in all she had stipulated for his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*; as likewise in obliging the *Emperor* to a Neutrality in *Italy*, and to withdraw his Troops from *Catalonia*."

THIS new Plan being communicated to the respective Provinces of the *Republick*, and the *States General* shewing an Inclination to comply with the *Queen's* Measures, some Explanations and Restrictions only were insisted upon. This Affair was warmly debated, by the *States* of *Holland*; who had several Meetings before they could come to a Resolution, through the Divisions amongst the several Cities of that Province. The Majority were for rejecting the Plan, as disadvantageous to the *Republick*, and for continuing the War; but *Amsterdam* being of another Opinion, and the Sentiments of that City being always of great Weight with the *States*, the most prudent Members of the Assembly proposed the Deputies returning home, and advising with their Principals, to the End that the Resolutions of that

The *States* consent to the new Plan.

Pro-

Provinces might be unanimous, if possible. During this Interval, the Earl of *Strafford* made a Tour to *Amsterdam*, where he had divers successful Conferences with the leading Magistrates of that City; and on the 29th of *December*, the *States General* came to a Resolution to comply with the *Queen's* Measures, whereof they gave her Majesty Notice, in a very submissive Letter.

A new Treaty of Succession, and Barrier signed, between Great Britain, and the States.

HER Majesty express'd her Satisfaction thereat, in her Answer of the 7th of *January*, O. S. towards the Conclusion whereof, however, she told them, "She was sorry she was not in a Condition to support, both their Interests, and those of the other *Allies*, so effectually as she could have done the Spring before." This Answer contributed very much to the Hastening the Success of the Negotiations; insomuch that the *British* and *Dutch* Ministers had divers Conferences; in order to concert a new Treaty, for the Guaranty of the Succession of the Crown, in the Protestant Line of *Hanover*, and the Barrier to be granted to the *States*; which was concluded, and signed, on the 30th of *January* N. S. and sent to *England* for its Ratification, as also to the respective Provinces of the *Republick*, for the same End. In that Treaty, the Number of Ships and Troops, with which each Party was to assist the other, in Case of Necessity, was stipulated; as also the Places wherein the *States* should have Garrisons for their Barriers were nominated, and the Revenues for their Maintenance assigned: It was likewise agreed, that the *English* and *Dutch* should be upon the same Foot, in Point of Trade, in the *Netherlands*.

AFTER the Signing this Treaty, the Negotiations were carried on with greater Expedition than before; and several important *Preliminaries* settled, which till then had prevented a general Treaty. The Ministers of the *Emperor*, and *France* entered into a Negotiation for evacuating *Catalonia*, and the Neutrality of *Italy*. The *States General* were likewise prevailed upon, to grant Passports for the Ministers of *Spain*; as also for those desired by *France*, for the *Electors* of *Cologn*, and *Bavaria*. The Difference between Monsieur *Mesnager*, and the Count de *Rechteren* was likewise adjusted: In short, all the Difficulties, which obstructed the general Conferences were removed.

AFFAIRS having taken this favourable Aspect, the Bishop of *Bristol*, in a Conference, held the 13th of *March*, made a Speech to the Ministers of the *Allies*, wherein he put them in Mind: "That the Congress had been opened fourteen Months, in order for a Peace, wherefore it was high time to bring the great work to a Conclusion: That her Majesty had observed with some Dissatisfaction the Slowness and Delays wherewith they had proceeded in the Negotiations; so that she was resolved to conclude her Peace, without any farther Delay; being persuaded that the other *Allies* would follow her Example, to the End, that the Peace might be general; and that, in Case any of them were not yet ready, a convenient Time should be reserved for them."

To this the Count *Zinzendorff*, one of the *Imperial* Plenipotentiaries, answer'd; "That the Proposal made by the *British* Plenipotentiaries was of such great Importance, that it required some Time to consider of it, and to be prepared to declare themselves on that Subject, in the following Conferences; at least, it did so, on the Part of the *Emperor* and the *Empire*; and that it were to be wish'd the Peace might prove general; to which the *Allies* had sufficiently shown their Inclination, by the Advances they had made and their Easiness in coming to an Agreement upon several Points."

The Dukes of Berry, and Orleans, renounce their Pretensions to the Crown of Spain.

THE *British* Ministers, nevertheless, fixed the 25th of *March*, as the last Day, to which their Instructions would allow them to defer Signing the Peace. In the mean While the several Instruments, relating to the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and the Neutrality of *Italy* (to which the *Queen* was Guarantee) were signed by her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, and those of the *Emperor*, *France*, and *Savoy*. These Difficulties being removed, the *French* Court agreed, that the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans*, should make a solemn

Re-

Renunciation of the Crown of *Spain*, in the *Parliament of Paris*, which was performed accordingly, with great Ceremony; this having been insisted on by the Court of *Great Britain*, as the most effectual Means, to prevent the Union of *France* and *Spain*, under one Sovereign.

THE *Imperial* Ministers, however, still refused to come into the Measures proposed; wherefore the last Courier which the *French* Plenipotentiaries had sent to their Court, returning on the 6th of *April*, with fresh Instructions from his *Most Christian Majesty*, whereby they were impower'd to remove some Difficulties, which principally obstructed the Signing of the *Peace*, on the Side of the *States General*, the *French* Plenipotentiaries had a long Conference the next Day with those of *Great Britain*. This done, the latter had also a Conference with the Ministers of the *States*, and those of the *Emperor*, and the rest of the *Allies*, wherein they said, That as a sufficient Time had been allow'd the several Ministers, to receive Instructions from their Courts, they hoped they were ready to sign their respective Treaties, the *Tuesday* following, being the 11th of *April*, on which they had resolved to sign theirs.

HEREUPON Count *Zinzendorff* declared, that the Plenipotentiaries of the *Emperor*, and the *Empire* were not ready, neither could they consent to a *Peace*, without the Restoration of *Strasburgh*, nor admit several of the Pretensions of the *French*, in Relation to the *Electors of Cologne* and *Bavaria*. The Ministers of *Portugal*, *Prussia*, and *Savoy*, were altogether silent, having agreed before with the *French*, to sign at the same Time as those of *Great Britain*; and those of the *States* declared, they would acquaint their respective Masters with what had been said: At the same Time the *Imperial* Ministers made a farther Declaration, that they were ordered to protest against the *Peace*, on the Foot whereon it was then projected.

IN the mean While, the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries having conferred amongst themselves, deputed three of their Members to the *Hague*, who, immediately upon their Arrival there, had an Interview with the *Pensionary*, and afterwards with the Deputies of the *States*, to whom they communicated the Declarations made by the *British* Ministers, and the State of the Negotiation. This Report was communicated the same Day, by the *Pensionary*, to the *States of Holland*, who were extraordinarily assembled, and they declared for *Peace*, and that their Plenipotentiaries should have full Power to sign it. Next Morning, the Instructions drawn up for the said Plenipotentiaries were communicated to the *States of Holland*, and being approved by them, were delivered to the Plenipotentiaries, who immediately returned to *Utrecht*.

DURING these Transactions, Count *Zinzendorff* went to the *Hague*, where he used all possible Means to persuade the *States* to put off the Signing of the *Peace*, till he had received an Answer to an Express he had dispatch'd to *Vienna*; he declared besides that if the *States* signed before his Master, his *Imperial Majesty* would immediately withdraw his Troops out of the *Netherlands*. His Remonstrances, and Declarations, however, were ineffectual; wherefore he again protested against the *Peace*, as he had before done at *Utrecht*, whither he returned the same Evening, and found the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries had adjusted several Articles, relating to their Commerce, with those of *France*.

ON the 11th of *April*, N. S. the Ministers of the *Protestant* Princes, met together in the Morning, and drew up a Representation in Favour of the poor *Protestants of France*, which they delivered to the *British* Ministers, desiring them to deliver it to those of *France*, as was done accordingly. The *British* Plenipotentiaries went afterwards to Count *Zinzendorff*, and told him they were going to sign the *Peace*, and shew'd him the Plan they had stipulated with the *French*, for the *Emperor* and the *Empire*, till the first of *June*. From thence they proceeded to the Houses of the other Ministers of the *Allies*, to whom they made the same Declaration. At Two in the Afternoon, the Ministers of *France* went to the Bishop of *Bristol's*, where the *Treaties of Peace and Commerce* between her Majesty and the *Most Christian King* were signed.

A Representation made in Favour of the *French Protestants*.



signed. The Ministers of the Duke of Savoy signed the Treaty about Four; as did those of Prussia about Eight. The Portuguese signed the Treaty about Midnight; and it was past One in the Morning, when the Plenipotentiaries of the States signed theirs. On the other Hand, the Ministers of the Emperor and Empire express'd the greatest Resentment, that the Allies should conclude a Peace without their Consent, and pretend to prescribe Conditions to them; accordingly they gave out, that they would still carry on the War, and put all to the Hazard, rather than to submit to such Usage; but they were soon oblig'd to comply, even upon worse Terms than they might then have had, as we shall find hereafter.

THE Peace being concluded, as has been observed above, the Parliament met the 9th of April, O. S. when the Queen, in a most gracious Speech from the Throne, gave both Houses an Account of the Success of the Negotiations at Utrecht; and the two following Days, the two Houses waited upon her Majesty, with their congratulatory Addresses: These were follow'd soon after by those of several Corporations, notwithstanding the Terms of the Peace were hardly known to them at that Time.

THE Ratifications of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce met with some Opposition at the Council-board; but it was soon got over, and they were sent to be exchanged at Utrecht: This being done, and they being brought to London, the Queen sign'd a Proclamation on the 4th of May, being the same Day of the Month, on which the War had been proclaimed eleven Years before, for publishing the Peace; which was accordingly performed the next Day, at London, with the usual Ceremonies; and soon after in all the Cities and Market-Towns in Great-Britain and Ireland. On the 9th of May, her Majesty communicated the said Treaties of Peace and Commerce, between Great-Britain and France, and Spain, to the House of Commons, which occasioned another Address of Thanks from the House.

The Peace  
proclaimed  
all over  
Great Bri-  
tain and Ire-  
land.

As we are hastening as fast as is possible towards a Conclusion, we shall not trouble our Readers with the Detail of the several Articles in these Treaties, which undoubtedly they must have seen elsewhere; we shall, therefore, only observe, that those Articles therein, which were really advantageous to that Nation, though far short of what we had reason to expect from our repeated, and uninterrupted Successes, and even to what we might have had at Gertruydenberg, were entirely owing to the indefatigable Labours, Courage, and Conduct of our invincible Hero, the Great Duke of Marlborough. We must not, however, omit, that notwithstanding these Treaties had the Sanction of being approved by both Houses of Parliament, in an Address to the Queen, they were received with an almost general Disgust and Murmuring throughout the whole Nation. The Ministerial Party, indeed, called that Address, the United Voice of the People; but in Order to be set right in that Affair, we need but to compare it with what the Lords said, in their first Address to his late Majesty King George I. viz. *It is by no Means to be imputed to the Nation in general: And what the Commons said thereof, in less than a Year after; We are sensibly touch'd, not only with the Disappointment, but with the Reproach brought upon this Nation, by the unjustifiable Conclusion of a War, which was carried on at so great an Expence, and was attended with such unparallel'd successes: But as that Dishonour cannot, in Justice, be imputed to the whole Nation, so we firmly hope, and believe, that through Your Majesty's great Wisdom, and the faithful Endeavours of Your Commons, the Reputation of these Kingdoms will, in due Time, be vindicated, and restored.*

WE must now take a cursory View of the State of Affairs between the Imperialists and the French: We have already seen, that the Peace signed at Utrecht, between most of the Allies, France, and King Philip, had re-established Tranquillity in the Low Countries, which for twelve Years successively had been the Scene of the War; but as the Emperor, and the Empire would not agree to the Terms offered them, Hostilities continued between them and France, who march'd with their Forces to the Rhine, and the Moselle; where they drew together two Armies, under the Command of the Marshal de Villars, and the Marshal de Besons.

The State of  
Affairs in  
Germany.

THE

THE *Emperor* being thus oblig'd to continue the War, intrusted the Safety of the *Empire* to the Conduct and Care of Prince *Eugene*. His *Imperial* Majesty had made earnest Remonstrances to the Diet of *Ratisbon*, and all the Princes had made him the fairest Promises in the World; insomuch that he had Reason to expect he should have one of the finest Armies in the World, (that had been seen a long Time; but when these Promises were to have been put in Execution, Prince *Eugene* found but too soon how much he must abate in his Reckoning of the Number expected.

THE Troops which had served in the *Low Countries* the Campaign before, passed the *Maese* the 4th of May at *Ruremonde*, and the *Rhine* the 18th at *Mentz*; and arrived on the 20th in the Neighbourhood of *Philipsburgh*. Prince *Eugene*, who had a Mind to form three Armies, one between *Cologne* and *Coblentz*, another between *Coblentz* and *Mentz*, and a third within the Lines of *Etlingen*, arrived at *Mulberg* the 24th the same Month. He spent that whole Day in visiting the Lines; and the 26th he detach'd Ten thousand Men, under the Command of General *Vaubonne*, to possess themselves of the Passes of the *Black Forest*; and having received Intelligence, that the *Marshal de Villars* would make some Attempt on that Side, he sent thither a second Detachment, under the Conduct of Monsieur *Phull*.

PRINCE *Eugene's* Design was to have cross'd the *Rhine* at *Philipsburgh*; but the *Marshal de Villars*, who had received Intelligence thereof, and was resolved to prevent the *Imperialists* carrying the War into the Territories of *France*, used so much Expedition, that he got the Start of his Highness; and posted himself between *Philipsburg* and *Landau*, in such a Manner, that on one Hand he hindered the Prince from passing the *Rhine*, and on the other, he prevented his throwing any Reinforcement into *Landau*, the Siege whereof had been resolved on by the Court of *France*: Insomuch that the *Marshal de Villars*, posting himself from the Lines of the *Loutre* to *Manheim*, with his Head-Quarters at *Spires*, the *Marshal de Besons* possessed himself of all the Posts round about *Landau*, which was invested the 11th of June. Landau invested.

PRINCE *Alexander* of *Wurtemberg*, who commanded in the Fortress, had long been taking all possible Precautions for making a vigorous Resistance; being fully persuaded, that if the War continued, the Siege thereof would be the first Enterprize the *French* would undertake. He added to the Fortifications of the Place another covered Way, and made *Lunettes* or *Fleches* at each salient Angle; besides which he built an Outwork which he named the *Fort of Justice*: His Garrison consisted of twelve Battallions, three Squadrons, and one independent Company.

WHILST every Thing was preparing for making this Siege without Opposition, the *Marshal de Villars* caused several Detachments to attack *Keyserlautern*, the Fort of *Manheim*, and the Castles of *Lignange*, and *Volstein*, whereof they made themselves Masters divers ways. In the mean While Prince *Eugene*, who had by no Means Forces enough to oppose all these Enterprizes, sent Courier upon Courier to the Diet at *Ratisbon*, and to *Vienna*, to demand the several Sums which the Princes of the *Empire* were to furnish for the Military Chest; and to hasten the March of the Troops they were to send him. But the Diet, who had promised above Four Millions of Crowns, met with great Opposition from the Ministers of divers Princes; which convinced Prince *Eugene*, that he must look out for other Supplies; and that, notwithstanding his Army, according to the Number which had been settled and agreed on, was to amount to 180,000 Men, he must not depend upon having two Thirds of them. Thus this great General, for Want of being supported as he ought, was oblig'd to make as disagreeable a Campaign in *Germany*, as he had the Year before in the *Low Countries*.

NOT being able then to prevent, or any ways to obstruct the Siege of *Landau*, his Highness distributed his Troops, during that Time, in the following Manner: Monsieur *de Vaubonne*, General of the Cavalry, commanded in the *Black Forest*, with Fifteen Squadrons, and Eight Battallions, to guard the Passes, against the Body commanded by the *Chevalier d'Assaut*,

in the *Upper Alsace*: General *Neipperg* commanded from *Stry* to *Linkenheim*, with a Squadron of the Guards of *Wirttemberg*, a Detachment of 300 Horse, and 19 Battallions: The Marquis of *Barcith* had the Command from *Linkenheim* to *Graben*, near *Philipsburgh*, with 49 Squadrons: Count *Fels*, General of the Cavalry, from *Graben* to *Manheim*, with nine Squadrons, and twenty-nine Battallions; and Count *Vellen* from *Manheim* to *Metz* with eighty-two Squadrons, and eight Battallions: General *Bulau* commanded the Troops of *Hanover*, which were near *Mentz*, to the Number of twenty-nine Squadrons, and sixteen Battallions: Prince *Frederick* of *Wirttemberg* had under his Conduct the Troops of that Dutchy, consisting of four Squadrons, and five Battallions; and General *Milkan* was posted near *Aschaffsburgh* with nine Squadrons, and seven Battallions of Saxons. All these Troops, whereof the Army of the *Empire* was composed, amounted together to 220 Squadrons, and 85 Battallions, whose only Design, as may be seen by their Disposition, was to guard the Passes of the *Rhine*.

*Laudau* surrenders.

The Duke of *Wirttemberg's* Conduct justified.

THE Siege of *Laudau* lasted till the 21st of *August*, when the Capitulation was signed; thus the Prince of *Wirttemberg* defended the Place for fifty six Days after the Opening the Trenches. Nevertheless there were some Persons who pretended, that this General might have held out longer; and that he might have made more Sallies; and that, after all, the worst that could have befallen him, would have been to have been made Prisoner of War; that is, they blame him, for having spared his Troops, in Hopes of being relieved, as Prince *Eugene* had promised him, and sent him positive Word several Times. These Persons don't consider, that Mines are only made to destroy the Enemy's Works, without exposing the Soldiers of the Garrison; wherefore, they cannot accuse the Prince of having been too sparing of the Mines, whereof he made as advantagious a Use as he possibly could; whereby he gave Prince *Eugene* Time to have relieved him, had it been in his Power. Did those, who pretend he might have held out longer, examine the Magazines which were exhausted, without mentioning that one Third of the Garrison had no Fire-Arms? Thus are Generals often blamed, without diving into the Reasons of their Conduct!

After the Reduction of *Laudau*, the *French* Generals resolved upon undertaking the Siege of *Friburg*. This was an important Enterprize; the *Imperialists* had old Lines, which covered that Place, and had been at Work 4 Months in fortifying them: To this End they made double Intrenchments, which began at *Homburg*, and extended to the Outworks of *Friburg*, near the Gate of *Suabia*; these Intrenchments were very high and steep, and reach'd the whole Length of the Mountain of *Roscof*. The *Imperialists* had a Camp upon this Mountain, fortify'd by several Redoubts; and from the very Beginning of the Campaign, General *Vaubonne* had been ordered to look carefully to the Defence of these Intrenchments, with a Body of between 17 and 18000 Men. In Order to this, he possess'd himself of all the Passes by which the Enemy could penetrate to *Friburg*, and had other Lines thrown upon the Mountain of *Hohlgraben*, where there already was a Fort, within three Leagues of *Friburg*.

NOTWITHSTANDING all these Impediments, the Marshal *de Villars* succeeded in his Design of forcing this Post, by the Help of a Feint, which put the Cheat upon Prince *Eugene*. At the very same Time that the Marshal had given out all the necessary Orders for the Attack of these Lines, he made Motions altogether contrary thereto; he marched towards *Strasburgh*, and having spread a Report, that he had a Design upon *Mentz*, he drew together a Number of Pionneers, as if he intended to attack the Lines of *Ettlingen*. This was the Enterprize it was most reasonable to think he would undertake, and therefore his Highness imagined it to be his real Design; and accordingly he drew his Troops together on that Side, to put a Stop to the Career of the *French*. In the mean While, the Marshal *de Villars* was at *Strasburgh*, where he gave Entertainments and Balls; but whilst he was believed to be wholly taken up with Dancing, he set out with the Army, leaving the Marquis *d'Alegré* at *Offenburgh*, to keep the *Imperialists* in a

con-



continual Anger, in their Lines at *Homburg*, whilst the Marshal *de Befons*, posted near *Philip Louis*, amused Prince *Eugene* in those of *Erlingen*.

On the 20th the Army of the Marshal *de Villars* arrived in Sight of the Lines of *Roscof*, where they found the Count *du Bourg*, who had marched before, and who, having taken a View of the Intrenchments, had made the Dispositions for attacking them in three different Places. These Attacks had the desired Success; the Lines were forced, and ten Battallions which guarded them retired to *Friburgh*; whilst *Monfr. Vaubonne*, with his Body, which might have made Head against an Army, incamped beyond *Rotweil*, where Prince *Eugene* joyned him, in order to cover *Suabia*, leaving the Duke of *Wirtemberg* to guard the Lines of *Erlingen*.

After the forcing the Lines of *Roscof*, the French met with nothing to prevent their Besieging *Friburgh*. This City, the Capital of *Brissgaw*, had been regularly fortified by the French, who had been in Possession of it from 1677, till the Peace of *Ryswick*. It is almost a regular Octagon, fortified after the Manner of the celebrated *Vauban*. The Ditches, on one Side, are filled with running Water, and are dry on the Side of the Mountain which commands it; but there are four Forts built upon this Mountain, which command each other. The first is the Castle, which commands the City; next the Fort of the *Eagle*; then the Fort of the *Star*; and lastly Fort *St. Peter*, which is on the Top of the Mountain. The Baron *d'Arsh* commanded in the Town, with a Garrison of fifteen Battallions, and 500 Horse; and he acquired a great Reputation by the gallant Defence he made, from the first of *October* to the Sixteenth of *November*, although he was attack'd with all possible Vigour, both on the Side of the Town, and at the Fort of *St. Peter*. Prince *Eugene* did all that lay in his Power to relieve the Place, but besides the Advantage of the Ground, the Marshal *de Villars* covered himself with a double Intrenchment; wherefore his Highness was oblig'd to leave *Friburgh* to rely upon its own Strength. Hereupon, every Thing being ready, on the First of *November*, for a general Assault, the Baron *d'Arsh* hung out two white Flags, and sent a Letter by a Magistrate to the Marshal *de Villars*. He acquainted him therein, that he was retired into the Castle with his best Troops, and that he abandoned the City to his Direction, and recommended to his Mercy about 2000 Sick and Wounded, with 300 Soldiers who guarded the Breaches, and a great Number of Servants, Women, Children and Equipages. This Officer had taken this Resolution, because he was satisfy'd *Monfr. de Villars*, if he capitulated, would require him to surrender the Forts, which he had no Mind to deliver up without some Advantage. The French immediately entered the City, which they treated with Moderation enough; but in order to oblige the Baron *d'Arsh* to deliver up the Forts, *Monfr. de Villars* threatned either to send back to him the Sick and Wounded, Servants and Women, &c. or to set them upon the Esplanade, and expose them to the Fury of the Bombs and the Cannon. This Declaration of the Enemy's gave Rise to some Parleys, wherein the Governour obtained a Suspension of Arms for some Days, and sent to Prince *Eugene* to receive his Orders. This Negotiation lasted thus fifteen Days, at the End of which he obtained a very honourable Capitulation, both for the Troops that had retired into the Forts, and for those he had left behind in the Town.

THIS was the last Action of this War, for the Empire finding themselves unable to stop the Progress of the French Arms, a Treaty of Peace was again set on Foot, which was managed wholly by the two Generals, Prince *Eugene*, and the Marshal *de Villars*. By this Treaty, which was concluded and signed the Sixth of *March* following, the Emperor was obliged to quit his Pretensions to *Landau*, and for the Rest, the Rhine was agreed to be the Barrier between the Empire and France; and the other Articles were conformable to the Treaty of *Ryswick*.

It is now Time to return to our other Hero the Duke of *Marlbrough*, whom we left Abroad in his voluntary Exile, and who was now beginning to have some Thoughts of his Return Home: What might induce his Grace to form

The supposed Cause of the Duke of Marlborough's Return to England.

this Design just at this Juncture, besides the natural Love every Man has to his native Country, and his Family, is not so easy to determine, and has given Rise to various Conjectures. We shall not pretend to decide which of them was best grounded, but only mention one which seems not wholly destitute of Probability. The Suspension of Arms agreed on with *France*, exclusive of the *Allies*; the fatal Separation of the *English* Troops from the *Confederates*, which occasioned the irreparable Misfortune at *Denain*, the shameful Abandoning the brave *Catalonians*; and the clandestine and unjustifiable Measures entered into with the Court of *France*, to force in a Manner the *Allies* to accept what Terms the *Grand Monarque* would give them, and to forego all the Advantages they had gained by an expensive, tedious, bloody and successful War, made it not altogether unreasonable to apprehend, that the then Ministry had entered into some private Engagements with his *Most Christian* Majesty, not only destructive to the Liberties of *Europe* in general, but even to those of this Nation in particular. In short, it was strongly believed that a Scheme was formed for setting aside the *Protestant* Succession in the House of *Hanover*, and the *New-Modelling* the Army, by displacing such Officers as were known to be best affected to that illustrious Family, without having any Regard to their Merit or long Services, confirmed most People in that Belief. If this was the Case, no Doubt, but the Friends and Well-wishers to the *Hanover* Succession had a watchful Eye upon all their Motions, and entered into other Measures to prevent their traitorous Designs taking Place, and to assert and maintain the Right of the *Electoral* House, when the *Queen's* Demise should entitle them to enter into Possession thereof; which her ill State of Health made it reasonable to imagine would happen before long. This being premised, it will be natural to suppose, that the immediate Return of the Duke of *Marlborough*, to put himself at the Head of the Well-affected, in Case any Insurrection should have happened in the *Pretender's* Favour, at her Majesty's Decease, was one of the first Things resolved on; and as his Grace had early and just Intelligence how Matters went, by the Means of his Son-in-Law, the Earl of *Sunderland*, General *Stanhope*, and General *Cadogan*, and, besides, had a strict and regular Correspondence with the Court of *Hanover*, it is to be believed this had been agreed on with that Court; and consequently it will be easy to account for his being constantly in a Readiness, immediately to embark for *England*, during the three last Months of her Majesty's Life: But it will be necessary to descend to some Particulars.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Ministry, as we have observed before, were supposed to have entered into some Measures prejudicial to the *Hanover* Succession, it is certain the main Body of the Nation were well affected to it, and expected their Security and Happiness from that alone. It was even believed, that the two principal Persons at the Helm began to be convinced thereof themselves; therefore as they look'd upon the *Queen's* Life to be very precarious, though they had been for some Time at Variance with each other, that they had begun both, for Self-preservation, to endeavour at a Reconciliation with the Party, they had till then opposed. To this End, though they did not act in Concert, they are both said to have made their Application to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and to have both invited him over.

THE Misunderstanding, which daily increased between the Treasurer and Secretary, may probably have been another Inducement to their acting in this Manner; since which of them soever could gain the Duke over to his Interest, might think himself well assured of getting the better of the other. This Misunderstanding, soon after the Rising of the *Parliament*, broke out into an open Rupture. The Treasurer had always kept to himself the Direction of Domestick Affairs, with the Disposal of most Places of Profit; he had also, by the Credit of his high Post, and the *Queen's* Favour, marry'd his Children to great Advantage, and advanced all his Relations. In the mean While, the Weight and the Fatigue of the Foreign Affairs lay upon the Secretary, who being less circumspect in the Pursuit of bold Measures than the Treasurer, had therefore the greatest Share of the publick Odium, without

any Advantage but the Profits of his Office, the most of which he lavish'd away in riotous Pleasures.

As he was a Man of excellent Parts, and great Penetration, he could not avoid being sensible of his own Merit, and consequently grew impatient of Dependence, and unequal Usage. This occasioned warm Expostulations between him and the Prime Minister, who imagining himself secure in the *Queen's* Favour, and depending upon his great Interest in *Parliament*, had very little Regard to his Complaints; which increased the Rage of the exasperated Secretary. Their private Disputes would frequently have broken out into open Quarrels, had not the Command of the indulgent *Queen*, together with the Remonstrances of the Lord Chancellor, and the Lady *Masham*, kept them within Bounds; but no sooner had the *Parliament* given a Sanction to the Peace, by their Approbation, then their irreconcilable Rivalship and Enmity appeared barefaced to the whole World; and it was visible, the one could not bear an *Equal*, nor the other to be any longer *Second*.

But before Things were come to this Length, the Treasurer, either finding his Interest decline at Court, or despairing of the *Queen's* living any Time, and apprehending the ill Consequences of some late Measures, endeavoured to gain the Friendship of the Lord *Cowper*, as being a considerable Step towards a Reconciliation with the contrary Party, over whom that Nobleman had a great Influence. He likewise hoped to have been strongly supported by the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, who by his Candour, and great Prudence, had acquired the Esteem both of the *Queen*, and the Publick; and whose Behaviour in the Government of *Ireland*, had endeared him very much to the Well-affected to the *Hanover* Succession; but his Grace, justly resenting the Neglect of the Ministry, whilst he was at *Dublin*, gave himself very little Trouble about them, when he returned to *London*: On the contrary, he rather inflamed than moderated their Differences, by Complaining to the *Queen* of some Orders sent him, which he thought inconsistent with the Service of her Majesty, and the Nation.

NOTWITHSTANDING this Disappointment, the Treasurer, still sanguine, formed the Design of displacing his Competitor, as the most certain Means of proving his Affection to the *Protestant* Successor. But whilst he was setting several Engines at Work, to this End, he found he began to lose Ground considerably at Court: And it was evident soon after, that the Secretary, by his superior Interest with the Lady *Masham*, the Assistance of the Lord Chancellor, and his humouring the *Queen* in every Thing, and boldly Pursuing any Measures, had got entirely the better of his Rival, in her Majesty's Favour, and Confidence.

WHILST the Court was in this Ferment, and an approaching Change in the Ministry seemed certain, the Lord Chancellour took his Leave of the *Queen*, on the 17th of *July*, with Intention to go down to his Country-Seat, for some Refreshment; and designing, from thence, to have attended her Majesty at *Windsor*, where she proposed to be by the 27th. But, in the mean While, some Incident happened, it is not yet certainly known what, which prevented her Majesty's Departure from *Kenington*, and hastened the Treasurer's Disgrace. For, on the Twentieth, the Chancellor was sent for to Court in all Haste, and was in close Conference the next Day with the *Queen*, and the Lord *Bolingbroke*, after which it was every-where reported, that the Treasurer would be speedily removed: And contrary to his own Expectation, as well as every Body's else, when he went to Court on the 27th of *July*, the Staff was taken from him, rather with mortifying, than agreeable Circumstances, when a considerable Pension, or, at least, some Feather in his Cap, was the least that was expected for him.

IT has been reported, that very bitter Reproaches passed, between the fallen Minister on one Side, and the Lord Chancellor, with the Lady *Masham* on the other, even in her Majesty's Hearing; and that the Lord Treasurer, looking upon them as necessary to his Disgrace, told them, *He had been wronged by Lies, and Misrepresentations; but that he should be revenged, and leave some People as low as he found them.*

The Earl of  
Oxford dis-  
graced.



The Queen's  
last Sickness.

THESE disagreeable Expostulations could not but shock and perplex the sickly Queen, and give her uneasy Suspicions of her having been abused and deluded by those in whom she had most confided; and the Consultation that was held thereupon, and which lasted 'till near Two in the Morning, certainly occasioned so violent an Emotion in her Majesty's Spirits as could not but add greatly to her Indisposition, insomuch that it increased so upon her, that next Morning, being the 29th, she was believed in great Danger, and she is said to have intimated to one of her Physicians, *that she should not out-live it.* The Dukes of *Somerset*, and *Argile*, having Advice of the Queen's desperate Condition, hastened immediately to *Kensington*, without staying for being summoned, and went directly into the Council-Chamber, where the Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of *Shrewsbury* and *Ormond*, the three Secretaries of State, the Bishop of *London*, were assemble in a Committee; whereupon the Duke of *Shrewsbury* thanked their Graces, for their Readiness, to give the Council their Assistance, at so critical a Juncture.

The Duke  
of *Shrews-*  
*bury* made  
Lord High-  
Treasurer.

ONE of the Council then represented, how necessary it was, in Case of the Queen's Demise, that the Place of Lord Treasurer should be filled; the whole Board assented thereto; upon which the Duke of *Shrewsbury* was proposed, and unanimously approved of, as the most proper Person for so high a Trust: And the Physicians having assured the Council, that her Majesty was then sensible, and might be spoken to, the Duke himself, with some others, were appointed to attend her, and acquaint her with the unanimous Opinion of the Council. Her Majesty answered, *They could not recommend a Person she liked better;* and giving him the Staff, bid him *use it for the Good of the People.* Hereupon his Grace would have returned the Lord Chamberlain's Staff, but it was the Queen's Desire, he should keep both; so that he was possessed, at the same Time, of three of the highest Places of Trust, Honour, and Profit in the Gift of the Crown; being at once Lord High Treasurer, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

The Duke of *Shrewsbury*'s Advancement made an immediate and great Change in the Face of Affairs; dash'd the towering Ambition of the Lord *Bolingbroke*; baffled whatever indigested Schemes might have been formed to the Prejudice of the *Protestant* Succession, and gave new Life and Vigour to all who were well affected to the House of *Hanover*. The Coming of the Dukes of *Somerset* and *Argile* so opportunely into the Council, had this farther good Effect, that upon their Motion it was resolved, that all privy Councillors, without Distinction, who were then in and about *London*, should attend, which the Lord *Sommers*, and some other staunch Friends to the House of *Hanover* did the same Day.

About Three in the Afternoon, the Queen relapsed into a kind of lethargick or apoplectick Fit, and soon after, the Physicians acquainted the Council, that her Life was in extream Danger; whereupon they provided with wonderful Prudence and Dispatch, for the Security of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, of the Sea-Ports, and of *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; an Embargo was also laid upon all Shipping. Her Majesty continued all Night in a kind of lethargick Dozing, which increased to such a Degree, about Ten the next Morning, that all her Physicians despaired of her Life; upon which the Privy Council sent Orders to the Heralds at Arms, and a Troop of the Life-Guards, to be ready to mount, in Order to proclaim the *Elect*or of *Hanover*, immediately after the Queen's Decease: At the same Time, rightly judging, that if the Partisans of the Pretender made any Attempt in his Favour, it would be in *Scotland*, they ordered Major General *Whetham* thither, to assist Major General *Wightman*.

Queen Anne  
dies.

Between Twelve and One, the Queen gave some Signs of Life, and took some Spoons-full of Broth, after which she continued in a dozing heavy Condition, 'till about Six in the Evening. Her Pulse then beat something higher, which gave some small Hopes; but it proved but a Lightning before Death: For the Remedies which the Physicians apply'd, not having the desired Effect, and particularly the Blisters not rising, her Majesty expired the next Morning, being the First of *August*, a little after seven a Clock, in the fiftieth

fiftieth Year of her Life, and Thirteenth of her Reign. Thus died that great and excellent Princess, *Anne Stuart, Queen of Great-Britain, &c.* who was Her Encomium. endowed with as many Virtues as ever adorned a private Life; and who in her publick Capacity, tho' she may have been misled into some Mistakes, in the latter Part of her glorious Reign, was equalled by few of her Predecessors, and hardly excelled by any, not even the glorious *Queen Elizabeth*; since from the whole Tenor of her Conduct, it was evident to all the World, that to the best of her Knowledge, she had the Peace, Happiness, and Prosperity of her People, constantly at Heart. Thus much we thought proper to say, in Justice to that excellent Princess; whose Memory will be ever dear to all true Britons, and whose Value was never truly known, till after her Decease.

WE mentioned before the Duke of *Marlborough's* Intention of Returning to *England*, and it is certain he had designed it, and prepared for it for some Time, even for three Months before the Death of his Royal Mistress; but whatever occasioned his delaying it so long, he did not land at *Dover*, till the very Day her Majesty expired; having lain Wind-bound at *Ostend*, near a Fortnight, without which he might have been in Town before the Treasurer's Disgrace. He was received at *Dover*, by the Mayor and Jurats of the Town in their Formalities, with the Acclamations of all the People, and with the Discharge of a great Number of Guns from the Plat-form, but none from the Castle; which never salutes any one but its Sovereign. His Grace lay that Night at *Sir Robert Furnesse's*; from whence he proceeded to *Sittingburn*, attended by a great many Gentlemen; and on *Wednesday*, the Fourth, at the Desire of several Noblemen, Gentry, and eminent Citizens, he consented, much against his natural Inclination, to make a Kind of publick Entry. In Reality, it was, in a Manner, forced upon him; for *Sir Charles Cox*, one of the Members of Parliament met him, on Horseback, and resolved to attend him through their *Borough*. He was likewise attended through the City by above Two Hundred Gentlemen, and eminent Citizens, on Horseback, and by his noble Relations, and others of the Nobility and Gentry, in their Coaches, many of them with six Horses; the whole making a handsome Appearance, though without any great Formality. A Company also of the City-Grenadiers resolved, of their own Accord, to give his Grace their Attendance; and accordingly marched before his Coach, the Drums beating the Grenadiers March, to his House at *St. James's*, where they saluted him with a general Discharge of all their Fire-Arms; the People every-where crowding to see his Grace, and making loud and joyful Acclamations, of *Long live King GEORGE, Long live the Duke of MARLBOROUGH.*

The Duke of *Marlborough* returns, and makes a publick Entry through *London.*

NOTWITHSTANDING his Grace's Enemies were in the utmost Confusion; they did not fail censuring his making such a publick Entry, when his Royal Mistress was hardly cold, as a gross Insult upon her Memory, and horrid Ingratitude. But we have already observed, that it was in a Manner forced upon him; it being judged necessary to lay Hold on his Arrival, as a proper Occasion for the People, to shew their Zeal and Affection to King *George*; accordingly, it redoubled the Fears and Alarms of the Pretender's Adherents, to such a Degree, that vast Numbers of them, who had come over lately from *France*, made the best of their Way back again.

For which he is censured by his Enemies, but unjustly.

His Grace was complimented, the Morning after his Arrival, by most of the Foreign Ministers, and by great Numbers of the Nobility, Gentry, and Officers of the Army. The same Day he went to *St. James's*, where he was sworn of the Privy Council by the Lords Justices; and as he went through the Park to the House of Peers, which was then sitting, (the Parliament having met of course, the very Day of the Queen's Death, though it was Sunday, pursuant to an Act made to that Purpose.) his Chair was followed by Crowds of Soldiers, and others with loud Huzzas: His Grace, afterwards, retired, for some Time, to the Bath.

WE have already mentioned that Care was taken by the Privy Council for the Security of the Realm, and the Proclaiming the *Electors of Hanover*; accordingly

accordingly he was proclaimed, the same Day her Majesty died, with the usual Solemnity; and on the second of *August*, the Earl of *Dorset*, being appointed by the Lords-Justices, to carry his Majesty the News of his Inauguration, and to attend him to *England*, set out for *Hanover*: Notice having been sent the Day before her Majesty's Death to his then Electoral Highness, of her extream Danger; the Measures that had been taken to secure the *Protestant* Succession; and to desist Preparations to be made for with all convenient Speed to *Holland*, where a *British* Squadron, which was fitting out with all Expedition, would attend him, and bring him over, in Case it pleased GOD to take the *Queen* to his Mercy.

The King  
arrives at  
Greenwich.

ACCORDINGLY, on the 31<sup>th</sup> the King set out from *Herenhausen*, on his Way to *England*, in Company with the Prince Royal, arrived the Fifth of *September* at the *Hague*; and after a short Stay there, embark'd the 16<sup>th</sup> at *Orangepolder*, and landed two days after at *Greenwich*, where he was received by a vast and splendid Appearance of the Nobility and Gentry. But amongst these, none shined with greater *Eclat* upon this happy Occasion, than his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*; his late Sufferings having added a new Lustre to that wherein he always used to appear, when he returned triumphant from his victorious Campaigns: Neither was there any one to whom the King shewed more distinguishing Marks of his Royal Favours and Esteem. His Majesty even gave our *Hero* an Opportunity of triumphing over his Enemies, in the Face of the whole Court, by his gracious Reception of him, and the extraordinary Marks of Favour he shew'd him; whilst his Persecutors were hardly look'd upon, or, at the most, met but with a cold Return, to their, perhaps, as faint Offers of their Duty and Loyalty. The Prince, likewise, who had been an Eye-witness of some of the Duke of *Marlborough's* memorable and glorious Exploits, and was truly sensible, with how steady an Affection and Resolution he had ever espoused the real Good of the Nation, and in particular the *Protestant* Succession, in the House of *Hanover*, was not wanting on his Side, to add to his Grace's Triumph. In short, though it was not yet declared, every one looked upon him, as re-instated in his Post of *Captain General*, and as a rising Favourite.

HIS Majesty continued the 19<sup>th</sup>, being *Sunday*, at *Greenwich*, and on the *Monday* made his publick Entry, through the City to his Palace at *St. James*, with a Pomp and Magnificence which nothing could exceed, but the Joy of every true *Briton*, upon this great and solemn Action. Never was a more agreeable Sight, nor a greater Number of Spectators: The Road from *Greenwich* to the *Stones-End*, and the Streets from thence to the Royal Palace, were so thronged, that in many Places the Guards had enough to do to clear a Passage. Not only the Balconies and Windows were filled by Persons of the best Fashion, and particularly Ladies; but the very Tops of the Houses were covered. And here the Esteem the Publick had for the Duke of *Marlborough*, again visibly appeared, by the continual Huzza's, Shouts, and Acclamations, that constantly attended the Coach, wherein his Grace was, together with General *Cadogan*, the whole Way, from *Greenwich* to *St. James's House*.

The Duke  
of *Marlbo-*  
*rough* de-  
clared Cap-  
tain Gene-  
ral, Colonel  
of the first  
Regiment  
of Foot-  
Guards, and  
Master of  
the Ord-  
nance,

FOUR Days after the Royal Entry, his Majesty was pleased, amongst other Promotions, to appoint our *Hero*, Captain General of the Land-forces; Colonel of the first Regiment of Foot Guards, and Master of the Ordnance. He was also, some Time after, nominated one of the Commissioners for the Government of *Chelsea Hospital*: Besides the Satisfaction of having the same Regard again paid to his Merit, as formerly in the *Queen's* Time, his Grace had also the Pleasure of seeing the Royal Favour and Munificence shower'd down upon his Friends and Relations; and particularly the Earl of *Sunderland*, who was advanced to the high Post of Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

and Privy  
Counsellor.

ON the 29<sup>th</sup>, his Majesty was pleased to declare his Royal Pleasure of dissolving the Privy Council, and named the Members for composing a new one; amongst whom his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* was one of the first that was remembered. On the Eleventh of *October*, her Royal Highness the Princess



Princess of *Wales*, now our most gracious *Queen*, arrived from *Hanover*, together with the two eldest Princesses. On the Twentieth, the Ceremony of his Majesty's Coronation was performed at *Westminster*, with the greatest Splendour and Magnificence; and the Duke of *Marlborough* walk'd in his due Rank in the Procession, being the fourth Time he had walk'd in Solemnities of that Nature.

In the Beginning of the Year 1713, a new *Parliament* being called, the *Electors*, in some Countries and Cities, drew up Instructions for the Gentlemen they had chosen to represent them; and we shall insert one Passage, in those given by the Citizens of *London* to their new Members, as it does Honour to the Transactions, and Administration, wherein the Duke of *Marlborough* had so large a Share. "We desire and expect (say they) that you will enquire, by whose Counsels it was, that after God had bless'd the Arms of her *Late Majesty*, and her *Allies*, with a Series of unparallel'd Successes, she was prevailed upon, contrary to the *Grand Alliance*, and her repeated Promises from the *Throne*, to both Houses, to send to, or receive Managers from *France*, and to treat separately of a Peace, without the Knowledge, or Consent of our *Allies*." That this was the Sense of the greatest and most considerable Part of the Nation, as well as of the City of *London*, is evident by the Addresses of Thanks of both Houses of *Parliament*, for his Majesty's most gracious Speech at the Opening thereof; which turned upon the same Principles, (though express'd more copiously) as dictated these Instructions.

Instructions given by the City, to their Representatives, much to the Honour of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

On the Ninth of *April*, the Papers relating to the late *Peace*, and the *Treaty of Commerce* were laid before the *House of Commons*, by Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*; on which Occasion he told the *House*, "That nothing had been omitted, which might either answer the Desire they had express'd, of being thoroughly informed of what had pass'd in those important Negotiations; or satisfy the whole World, that the present Ministry acted with the utmost Fairness, and designed to take no Advantage over the late Managers, in their intended Enquiries." He concluded with adding, "That the Papers laid before the *House*, being too many, and too voluminous, to be perus'd and examined by all the Members, he thought it more convenient, and, therefore, moved, that the said Books and Papers be refer'd to a select Committee of twenty Persons, who should digest the proper Substance of them under proper Heads, and report the same, with their Observations thereupon, to the *House*."

This Motion being approved of, it was resolved, pursuant thereunto, that those Papers should be refer'd to a Committee of Secrecy, consisting of twenty-one Persons, who being named, accordingly, they chose *Robert Walpole*, Esq;., their Chairman. This was that famous Committee, which took so much Pains, to discover the secret *Maanders* of the former Ministry; and the private Intrigues and Negotiations, which were introductory to the *Treaty of Utrecht*; whereof we have had Occasion to make frequent Mention.

On the 18th of *April*, the Duke of *Marlborough* reviewed the Horse, and Foot Guards, in *Hyde-Park*, and had the Satisfaction of restoring several Officers of Merit, who had lost their Commissions, not long before, for their Affection to his Grace, and their Zeal for the *Protestant Succession*.

On the 30th, a Clause was offered, in the *House of Peers*, to be inserted in the *Bill for regulating the Land Forces*, to confine the several Regiments to those Parts of his Majesty's Dominions, for which they were allotted. The Duke of *Buckingham*, the Lord *Trevor*, the Lords *North* and *Grey*, the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and others, spoke for the Clause; but the Duke of *Marlborough* represented the fatal Consequences, which might attend such a Bill, in Case of an Invasion from Abroad, or an Insurrection at Home, by any Number of Enemies, Foreign and Domestick, superior to the Number of Forces actually on the Spot, where either should happen; and urged, "That his Majesty having trusted his Royal Person, and Family, entirely in the Hands of the Nation, and having told the *Parliament*, at the Opening

“ Opening of the Sessions, *that whatever they should judge necessary for their Safety, he should think sufficient for his own*; the least they could do for his Majesty, was to leave to his great Wisdom and Discretion, the Disposal of those few Troops, which were kept on Foot.” It has likewise been said, that some Lords moved for having *all Foreign Officers excluded*; and that the Duke of Marlborough reply’d, “ That to exclude Officers, who, like the *French Refugees*, had served *England*, for above twenty-five Years, with a disinterested Zeal, and an unshaken Fidelity, would be a Piece of Injustice, unprecedented even in the most barbarous Nations.”

His Grace censured, for course Cloathing, that was delivered to his Regiment.

About this Time an Accident happened, which, had it not been remedied in Time, might have been attended with the most fatal Consequences; it was this. On the King’s Birth-day, new Cloathing was delivered to the first Regiment of Foot-Guards; but it was so *course*, particularly the Shirts, that the Soldiers were very near mutining upon it. For there being Abundance of *Irish Papists*, and other disaffected Persons, then in the Guards, their Discontent was easily inflamed by the Enemies of the Government, insomuch that some of the Men had the Insolence to throw their Shirts into the Gardens of the King, and Duke of Marlborough, at St. James’s; and on Monday, the 30th of May, as a Detachment marched from *Whitehall*, through the City, to relieve the Guard in the *Tower*, the Soldiers drew out their Shirts, and showed them to all *Shop-keepers*, and *Passengers*, crying out, *These are the Hanover Shirts*, &c. The Court being informed what passed, and foreseeing the Consequences, Orders were immediately sent to the Guard at *Whitehall*, to burn thole new Shirts; which was done that very Evening.

His Conduct therein vindicated.

The Duke of Marlborough’s Enemies did not fail laying Hold of this Occasion, to reflect upon his Grace, and imputed the Injustice done the Soldiers of his Regiment to his Avarice and Contrivance; upon which an Advertisement was publish’d in the *News Papers*, in his Grace’s Vindication, wherein the Fault was laid upon the Undertakers for the Cloathing. Hereupon Mr. William Churchill, the Contractor for the Cloathing, being apprehensive he should be saddled with the Blame, published likewise an Advertisement, wherein he endeavoured to throw it off from himself, upon Mr. Brooksbank, the Factor for the woollen Cloth; but he not being willing to bear it, endeavoured likewise by an Advertisement, to saddle it upon Mr. Heron, the Linnen Draper. And the latter, a unwilling to be charged therewith, as the woollen Factor, retorted the Charge by imputing the whole to the said Mr. Brooksbank. Thus, though the Grievance was *real*, and *palpable*, yet all the Persons concerned endeavoured to justify themselves; but whoever was in Fault, it is certain, that the worst of the King’s Enemies could hardly have done his Majesty a greater Disservice, than to create a Dissatisfaction, and Discontent, at such a tumultuous juncture, amongst his Guards; on whom alone, or at least, chiefly, his Majesty must have depended, for the Preservation of his sacred Person, and of all his Royal Family. The Duke of Marlborough not content with having his Conduct vindicated in an Advertisement, to prevent the ill Consequences of this Dissatisfaction’s growing to any greater Height, prudently made a Review of the Regiment, on Thursday the second of June, on which Occasion his Grace spoke to the Soldiers to this Effect:

GENTLEMEN,

His Grace’s Speech to his Regiment, about the Abuse in their Cloathing.

I am very much concerned to find your Complaints so well-grounded, about the ill State of your Cloaths. I take this Opportunity to tell you, that I am wholly innocent of this Grievance; and depend upon it, no Application shall be wanting on my Part, to trace out the Measures that have been taken, to abuse both you and me. I am resolved nothing shall divert me from demanding Satisfaction, (wherever it may happen to fall), and shall think nothing too much, on my Part, in Regard to so much Merit. I have ordered you a new Set of Cloathing, such as will be every-way becoming his Majesty’s first Regiment of Foot-Guards. I desire you will return these, and take your

old

old Cloaths, 'till such a Time as the new can be compleated, which, I give you my Word, shall be as soon as possible. I have had the honour to serve with some of you a great many Campaigns; and believe y<sup>e</sup> will do me the Justice to tell the world, that I never willingly wronged any of you; and if I can be serviceable to any, the least of you, you may readily command it; and I shall be glad of any Opportunity for that Purpose. I hope, I shall now leave you good Subjects to the best of Kings, and every Way entirely satisfy'd.

THE Duke having thus concluded his Speech, the Soldiers made loud Huzza's to express their Joy and Satisfaction; after which his Grace was pleased to present to each Company a Barrel of Beer, to drink his Majesty's Health.

On the Ninth of June, Robert Walpole Esq; acquainted the House from the Committee of Secresy; "That he had a Report to present, according to their Order; but that he had the Commands of the Committee, to make a Motion to the House, before he read the Report. That there are in the Report Matters of the highest Importance. That although the Committee had Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records, they did not think fit to make Use thereof, believing it to be necessary, in Order to bring Offenders to Justice, that some Persons should be secured, before it is possible they should know what they are to be examined to, and lest they should have Notice from what should be read in the Report, to make their Escape. He was commanded, therefore, by the Committee, to move, that a Warrant may be issued, by Mr. Speaker, to apprehend certain Persons, who shall be named to him by the Chairman of the Committee; and that no Members be permitted to go out of the House."

All this being so ordered, and done, several Persons were named to Mr. Speaker, by Mr. Walpole; and the celebrated Mr. Matthew Prior, and Mr. Thomas Harley, were taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Mr. Walpole then read the Report in his Place, the Reading of which lasted from One at Noon, 'till Six in the Evening; and the Reading of it then, by the Clerk of the House, took up the Remainder of that Day, and all the next, 'till about Four in the Afternoon. A late Historian having reduced the Contents of this Report to ten general Heads; they may serve to give such Readers, as have not seen it, some Idea thereof, and also to refresh the Memories of those who have.

1. "The clandestine Negotiation with Monsieur Mesnager, the French Agent, which produced two Sets of Preliminary Articles; one private, for Great Britain only, and the other, general, for all the Allies."
2. "The extraordinary Measures, pursued from the Congress at Utrecht."
3. "The Trifling and Amusements of the French Plenipotentiaries, at Utrecht, by the Connivance of the British Ministers."
4. "The Negotiations about the Renunciation of the Spanish Monarchy."
5. "The fatal Suspension of Arms."
6. "The Seizure of Ghent and Bruges, in Order to distress the Allies, and favour the French."
7. "The Duke of Ormond's acting in Concert with the French General."
8. "The Lord Bolingbroke's Trip to Paris, to negotiate a separate Peace."
9. "Mr. Prior, and the Duke of Shrewsbury's Negotiations at the Court of France."
10. "The precipitate Conclusion of the Peace at Utrecht."

General  
Heads of  
the Committee  
of Secresy.

In Consequence of this Report, several Lords were impeach'd; two of which being driven away, the one, probably, by his Consciousness of his Guilt; and the other, by his, perhaps, groundless Fears, they were both attainted; whilst a third, who boldly stood his Ground, was honourably acquitted by his Peers; and the Rest came to nothing.

About this Time, the Government had repeated Informations, of a Rebellion, that was hatching in Scotland, and of the Pretender's being expected to land there, to give Life to it: Upon which several Measures were



taken by those at the Helm, for the Security of these Kingdoms, which may not be improper just cursorily to mention.

On the 22d of July, Sir George Bing, afterwards Lord Torrington, set out for the Downs, to take upon him the Command of his Majesty's Feet, which was ordered to be forthwith reinforced with several Men of War. The same Day General Erle went Post to his Government of Portsmouth, to put that important Place in a Posture of Defence; and the Trained Bands of London and Westminster were put under Arms. The next Day, General Cadogan, by the King's Command, mark'd out a Camp in Hyde-Park, for his Majesty's Horse, and Foot Guards, where the latter encamped the same Day, and the former on the Monday following, being the 25th. It was thought proper also to appoint the Lord Viscount Irwin Governor of Hull, in the Room of Brigadier Sutton; who, together with General Ross, General Webb, General Stewart, the Lord Windsor, Colonel Desaunay, and some other Generals, and Colonels, were either dismiss'd the Service, or ordered to sell their respective Regiments.

Several Officers and Colonels dismissed.

It was likewise resolv'd by the King in Council, to raise thirteen new Regiments of Dragoons, and eight of Foot, and the Nomination of the Officers being left to the Dukes of Marlborough and Argile, together with the Generals Stanhope and Cadogan, they sat about the same Time, for that Purpose, at the Office of Mr. Pulteney, Secretary at War. We ought to have premised, that in the London Gazette, of July the 5th, and July the 12th, there was published the following Letter, written by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, by his Majesty's Command, to the Secretary of War.

SIR,

Letter from the Duke of Marlborough to the Secretary at War.

" HIS MAJESTY being determin'd to provide, as soon as possible, for the broken Officers, and those who are upon Half-pay, as well with Intent to ease the Nation, in Time of the Burthen thereof, as to reward the particular Merit of those Officers, who have distinguished themselves by their Services, during the Course of the late War."

" I am commanded to signify to you his Pleasure, that, as any Commission shall happen hereafter to become vacant in the Army, of what Degree soever it be, the same shall be always filled up with a Half-pay Officer; and that, for the future, no Person, through Favour, Interest, or other Practice, may unjustly obtain a Commission, to which he has no Right, in Prejudice of another Officer, elder than himself. It is his Majesty's farther Pleasure, that the first Regard shall always be had to the Seniority of the Commission, provided his Majesty shall have good Reason to be satisfy'd of the Character and Merit of the Person, and of his Fidelity, and Zeal for his Service; still observing, that a reduced Officer, of the same Rank, in the Regiments where such Vacancy happens, is to be preferred before all others. This his Majesty's Pleasure, you are to cause to be entered in the Books of this Office, as a standing Rule, and Direction in this Behalf.

I am,

June 30, 1715.

SIR,

To the Secretary at War.

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

" IT is his Majesty's Pleasure, that all the Colonels now and late in the Army, do certify to me, the Date of each Officer's Commission, reduced out of their respective Regiments; to the Intent, that all Officers, so reduced, may be provided for, according to his Majesty's Pleasure, signify'd to me, as above, by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough; and the said Colonels are hereby required to send such Certificates as soon as possible.

WILLIAM PULTENEY.

However, the Generals appointed by his Majesty, to name the Officers of the New Regiments, having pitch'd upon such Gentlemen, as they thought either to be most depended upon, or most proper to serve the King, and the Nation, in this critical Juncture, without a strict Regard to the Seniority of their Commissions, it occasioned great Murmurings amongst the Half-pay Officers, who were postponed. Some of them bore the Injustice (as they called it, and, perhaps, some of them might have Reason) so impatiently, that they presented Petitions to his Majesty, to which they annexed the Duke of Marlborough's Letter, and Mr. Pulteney's Order thereupon, before mentioned. And, notwithstanding that, to put a stop to their Clamours, full Pay was allowed to all Half-pay Officers; yet many of them did not think the same sufficient Amends for their not being provided for, according to the Date of their Commissions; whilst junior Officers were preferred in the new Levies: Hereupon the Court thought fit to make some Alterations in the Lists of the Officers of the said Regiments, which were publish'd, on the Ninth of August, in the Gazette.

Half-pay Officers discontented at not being provided for according to the Date of their Commissions.

ON the Twenty-second of July, William Pulteney, Esq; Secretary at War, by his Majesty's Command, signify'd the Royal Pleasure, that all Officers, then in the Army, should immediately repair to their respective Posts, on Pain of his Majesty's highest Displeasure; and, at the same Time, all such Out-pensioners of Chelsea-Hospital, as had pass'd their Examinations before the Lords Commissioners, were ordered to appear on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th and 27th of the same Month, in that Part of the said Hospital, commonly called the *Burton's Court*; upon Failure whereof they were to lose the Benefit of their Pensions. In the mean While, the Justices of Peace, and other inferior Magistrates of London and Westminster, were very active in searching for Horses and Arms, in the Houses of Papists and other suspected Persons; who were not allowed to keep any Horses worth above five Pounds, nor any Fire Arms.

The Papists disarm'd, and their best Horses taken from them.

WE might now proceed to give some Account of the Breaking out, carrying on, and Suppression of this unnatural Rebellion; but as that has been done by several already, more amply, and particularly, than we have Room for here; and as it does not particularly relate to this History, we shall only observe, that his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, as Captain General of his Majesty's Forces, gave such Orders, for the March of the King's Army, and such proper Directions for its Suppression, as soon brought it to a happy Conclusion. It was his Opinion, that the Rebels ought to be fix'd at Preston; the Order of the Disposition of the Troops, for the Expedition against them, was chiefly of the Duke's own forming; though the Alterations, in the Execution, were made by General Wills, and General Carpenter, according to the various Circumstances and Motions of the Rebels.

THIS was the last Scene of Action, in which we find, our illustrious Hero acted any Part, in his publick Character; for, soon after, he retired from all Business; and thereby justify'd the Truth and Sincerity of that Part of his remarkable Speech, in the House of Lords, on the 7th of December, 1711; where he said, *That his advanced Age, and the many Fatigues of War, made him earnestly wish for the Power to enjoy a quiet Retirement, and Repose, in Order for him to think of ETERNITY*: For his Grace being now in high Favour at Court, and possess'd of the most exalted Military Posts, might have made as splendid a Figure in Publick as ever. His Retirement was altogether voluntary; and next to a Resolution of devoting the Remainder of his Days to the Service of his CREATOR, could proceed from nothing but a Satiation of Glory, and a strong Propensity to pass his last Hours in a sweet Repose.

The Duke of Marlborough retires from all Business.

His Grace spent the Time of his Retirement either at *Blenheim-house*, near Woodstock; at *Holloway-house*, near St. Albans; or at *Windsor-lodge*; at which last Place he fought his last Fight, (the only Battle he ever lost) on Saturday, the 16th of June, 1722, fell a Victim to Death, that invincible Enemy, against whom there is no human Defence; being in the seventy-third Year of his Age; just the same Age to which his Companion in Glory, and our other

He dies at Windsor-lodge, in June, 1722. aged 73.

other *Hero*, Prince *Eugene* likewise attained, but did not exceed; dying suddenly at *Vienna*, towards the Close of the Year 1735. full of Honours, and greatly lamented by his *Imperial Majesty*, and his Family.

To return to the Duke of *Marlborough*: Thus died this *illustrious Hero*, crown'd with Years, and bless'd with Peace, Wealth and Glory; the greatest Subject of his Time, in *Christendom*; whom five successive Monarchs of *Great Britain* employ'd in their Armies, and Councils, and took Delight in heaping Favours and Honours upon him.

As the Glory his Grace has obtain'd was without Example, and his Merit beyond what any Subject had ever acquir'd, every Body thought it highly befitting, for the Honour of the Nation, that his Remains should be interr'd with all possible Solemnity. His late Majesty, as a Token of the high Opinion He had of his extraordinary Merit, and how much He valued his Memory, was graciously pleas'd to offer defraying the Expences of his Funeral; But her Grace the Dutches, his disconsolate Widow, would have the Honour of it herself; and to shew the Respect she bore to his Memory, thought no Cost too great, but caused all Things to be prepared, with the greatest State and Magnificence.

AND accordingly his Grace had the most magnificent Funeral that ever was bestowed on a Subject in this Kingdom, or we believe in any other: But the Particulars thereof being too prolix, and several Accounts of it having been already published, we must refer our Readers thereunto.

The following fine ODE, on his Grace's Sickness, may properly find a Place here; And therewith we shall conclude this Work.

*On the Duke of MARLBOROUGH's Sickness. An ODE.*

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| I.                                       | Is to trace our actions past,       |
| AWFUL HERO; MARLBRO' rise,               | And to find them great and good.    |
| Sleepy Charms I come to break;           |                                     |
| Hither turn thy languid Eyes,            | VI.                                 |
| Lo! thy GENIUS calls, awake!             | BUT 'tis gone—O Mortal born!        |
|  | Swift the transient scenes remove:  |
| II.                                      | Let them pass with noble scorn;     |
| WELL survey this faithful Plan,          | Thine are Worlds which roll above.  |
| Which records thy Life's great Story;    | VII.                                |
| 'Tis a short, but crowded Span,          | PATRIOTS, Captains, Heroes, Kings,  |
| Full of Triumph, full of Glory.          | Pleas'd, thy ripe approach foresee; |
| III.                                     | Men who acted wond'rous Things,     |
| ONE by one, thy Deeds review,            | But, in all, far short of thee.     |
| Sieges, Battles, thick appear;           | VIII.                               |
| Former Wonders lost in new,              | FOREMOST in the Patriot Band,       |
| Greatly fill each pompous Year.          | Shining with distinguish'd Day,     |
| IV.                                      | See thy Friend GODOLPHIN stand,     |
| THIS is <i>Blenheim's</i> Crimson Field, | See he beckons thee away.           |
| Wet with Gore, with Slaughter stain'd:   |                                     |
| Here retiring Squadrons yield,           | IX.                                 |
| And a bloodless Wreath is gain'd:        | YONDER Seats and Fields of Light,   |
| V.                                       | Let thy ravish'd Thoughts explore,  |
| DWELL on these while Life shall last,    | Wishing, panting for thy Flight,    |
| Th' utmost Bliss to Men allow'd          | Half an ANGEL, Man no more.         |

FINIS



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