

A brave
action of Co-
lonel Grove-
seins.

reconnoitre the Enemy. Accordingly he met with a Detachment of their Cavalry consisting of 400 Men, and resolv'd to attack them, notwithstanding their Superiority. He commanded his Men, therefore, not to fire, and after having stood their first Discharge, fell upon them, Sabre in Hand, and put them to Flight. This done, he pursued them for half an hour till he came to a Defile, where he order'd a Retreat to be sounded, after having had seventy-six Men killed, and wounded, and having received himself six or seven slight Wounds. The *French* lost in this Action above 150 Men, with three Officers who were taken Prisoners.

BUT all this was but the Prelude to the Campaign; we shall soon see much more considerable Occurrences: The *French*, after having been so long Conquerours, are going to be vanquish'd in their Turn, and to lose their Conquests.

The Earl of
Marlborough
is made Ma-
ster of the
Ordnance.

THIS was the State of the Campaign, when the Earl of *Marlborough* left *England*, where her Majesty, for the better support of his Dignity, had conferr'd upon him the Post of *Master General of the Ordnance*. His Lordship upon his Arrival at the *Hague*, having the Character of Embassador, as well as of Captain General, had several Conferences with the Deputies of the *States*, before he set out for the Army, in which he gave them all possible Assurances of her Majesty's Good Will, and Resolution to Support them, in all Emergencies. The Earl of *Athlone*, had been set on, by the other *Dutch* Generals, to insist on sharing the Command with the Earl of *Marlborough* by Turns. His late Conduct had indeed gained him a great Reputation; however, the *States* oblig'd him to yield, in this Point to the Earl; whom, notwithstanding this Opposition, they persist'd in declaring *Generalissimo* of all their Forces, and accordingly sent Orders to all their Generals, and other Officers to obey him. Hereupon he set out from the *Hague*, and arriv'd at *Nimeguen* the 2d of *July*, whither the Earl of *Athlone*, and General *Dopff*, came next Morning to compliment him and receive his Orders.

His prudent
Conduct.

The
Strength of
the Confede-
rate Army.

They march
in pursuit of
the Enemy.

IN the mean While, the Earl on his Side, made so modest a Use, of the Power put into his Hands, as soon gained him the Hearts of all the General Officers, who were under him; and particularly he behaved in so courteous and obliging a manner to the Earl of *Athlone*, that the Command seem'd to be equal between them. Immediately after the Earl of *Marlborough's* Arrival at *Nimegoen*, he had an Interview with the General Officers, and gave orders for drawing the Army together; which by the Junction of nineteen Battalions of the Troops, that had been employ'd at the Siege of *Keyserfwaert*, with the Forces of *Hesse* and *Lunenburg*, the *English* from *Breda*, under Major General *Lumley*, and other Reinforcements amounted to about 60,000 Men. With these Troops a Camp was formed at *Duckenburg*, whither the Earl came, and on the eighth held a Council of War, of all the General Officers, to concert the farther Operations of the Campaign. This done, finding his Army, if not superiour in Number, to that of the Duke of *Burgundy*, yet preferable to it in many other Respects, and rightly judging that all Things considered he had the Advantage of the Enemy, he march'd his Army, on the sixteenth, over the *Maese*, near *Grave*, and incamp'd within two Leagues and a half of the *French*, who lay strongly intrench'd between *Gock*, and *Gennep*.

The Lord
Cuts takes
the Castle of
Gravenbroeck.

THE *French*, not being to be drawn out of their Intrenchments, the *Confederate* Army repass'd the *Maese*, below the *Grave*, and on the 28th they incamp'd at *Geldorp*, upon which Motion, the *French*, marched over the same River, about *Venlo*. Two Days after, the *Allies* removed from *Geldorp*, to *Gravenbroeck*; where finding a *French* Garrison, in the Castle, seated in a Morass, and surrounded by a double Ditch, and good Pallisadoes; a Detachment, under the Command of the Lord *Cuts*, briskly attack'd it, and after a short Resistance, oblig'd the Garrison, consisting of a Captain, and a hundred Men, to surrender at Discretion. The same Day, the *British* Artillery arriv'd in the Camp from *Holland*, under the Convoy of two Regiments of *English* Horse, and as many of Foot, which had left *England* the Beginning of *June*.

THE second of *August*, N. S. the *Confederate* Army advanced to *Petit Brugel*, following the *French*, who retreated as fast as they advanced, so close, that they were obliged to abandon the *Spanish Guelderland*, which was thereby left to the Discretion of the *Confederates*. The Earl was for venturing, upon any Terms, on a decisive Action, to which End, the whole Army were ordered to their Arms, the next Morning early: But the *Dutch* were fearful of putting Things to such a Hazard, and would not consent to it. The *Pensionary*, and those who were at the Helm, at the *Hague*, proceeded with the more Caution, because, upon King *William's* Death, those who had always opposed him, began to form Parties in several of their Towns, and designed a Change of Government; so that any publick Misfortune would have given those who lay upon the watch to supplant them, great Advantages against the Administration. The *Pensionary* was more particularly aimed at, and this made him the more unwilling to run any Risque. Those who pretended to be good Judges, thought, if the Earl of *Marlborough's* Advice had been followed, Matters might soon have been brought to a happy Decision; and the more, as it appeared afterwards, that the *French* Army were not above half got to their Camp, very much fatigued, by an almost continual March, of two Nights, and two Days, and in the greatest Consternation: But as the Earl was prudent in his Conduct of the Army, so he was careful not to take too much upon himself.

The *French* retreat before the Earl.

He is for engaging them but the *Dutch* oppose it.

FROM *Petit Brugel*, the Army march'd to demolish the Walls of *Peer*, and *Bray*, two small Towns, in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, which had been of great Service to the Enemy, in securing their Convoys. The twelfth the *Confederates* encamp'd at *Everbeek*, and on the twenty-second at *Holchteren*, where they found the *French* seemingly preparing to receive them; being very advantageously posted, and having received divers Reinforcements amounting to about eighteen or twenty Thousand Men; so that they were now in a Condition, if Courage had not been wanting, to venture an Engagement. Accordingly, the Earl of *Marlborough*, ranged his Troops in order of Battle, and in that manner proceeded on his March; the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the *French* Generals, likewise, drew up their Army in Battalia; tho' they very well knew there could be no Action, the two Armies being separated by Morasses and Defiles, in such a Manner that it was impossible for either to attack the other, without running a very great Hazard. In this Posture both Armies continued two Days, cannonading each other, and expecting which would begin the Onset: But the *French* not willing to run the Risque, tho' they were so well secured, decamp'd silently in the Night, and took Post at *Berringen*; retreating so precipitately, that the Baggage not being able to follow quick enough, the Duke of *Burgundy*, according to the Accounts of the *French* themselves, was obliged themselves to sleep in the open Air.

Further Motions of the *Confederate* Army.

BRIGADIER *Ross*, with some Squadrons, fell in with their Rear, and charged them, in their Flight, for upwards of a League together; but without any considerable Advantage, they fled with such Precipitation before him: A great Number of their Troops, however, took this Opportunity to desert. In the mean Time, the Duke of *Burgundy*, finding himself thus obliged to retreat, as the *Confederate* Army advanced, thought it very unbecoming his Dignity to continue any longer in the *French* Army, under these Disadvantages; wherefore he left the Marshal to command it, and ended his first Campaign very ingloriously. Accordingly, It is certain, the *French* King was highly dissatisfy'd with the Conduct of Marshal *Boufflers*, for he never reposed any great Confidence in him afterwards. In effect, this Character, in general, may justly be given of that Marshal; as long as he only commanded a Flying Camp, to surprize a Post, bombard a City, or perform any other Expedition of that Nature he deservedly acquired a Reputation; but the Office of the General requiring great Judgment, as well as Bravery, was too much for him, and he soon sunk under the Weight of it.

The Duke of *Burgundy* grows weary of the Campaign, and leaves the *French* Army.

The Character of M. *Boufflers*.

THE *Dutch*, who were in the greatest Consternation, but a few Weeks before, on the Retreat of their Army under the Cannon of *Nimeguen*, before the Earl of *Marlborough* arrived, had now the Pleasure to see the Enemy fly in their Turn; and thus were the *United Provinces* preserved by the Earl's Prudence

dence and Vigilance, whilst the Duke of *Burgundy*, who came to the Army to be taught the Art of War, learnt not any Thing from Marshal *Boufflers*, but how to avoid an Engagement.

THE Earl of *Marlborough* went on, taking several Places, which made little or no Resistance; but finding, at last, that the *French* were not to be brought to an Engagement on equal Terms, and the Deputies of the *States General*, who followed the Army, representing to him that it would be much more to the Advantage of *Holland*, to dispossess the Enemy, of the Places they yet held in the *Spanish Guelderland*, whereby the free Navigation of the *Maese*, was interrupted, the and important Town of *Maestricht*, in a Manner block'd up, his Lordship disposed all Things for the Siege of *Venlo*.

SOME Accounts say, that when the *Confederate Army* march'd, on the 22d of *August* N. S. from *Everbeck* to *Holchteien*; the Earl of *Marlborough* was resolved to force the *French* either to quit their Camp at *Bergeyck*, or to cut off their Convoys. That when the *Allies* came to their Ground, the Enemy appeared, as has been observed above, in Battle Array, behind several Morasses and Defiles, whereupon the *Confederates* actually advanced against them, but a Stop was put to their Eagerness to fight by the Badness of the Ground; which would not suffer them to come at the *French*, without a very great Disadvantage; tho' the Armies were once so near as to cannonade each other, for a whole Day together. The Earl of *Marlborough*, therefore, seeing now very plainly, that they were as careful to avoid a Battle, as he was desirous to engage them, since they always either retired before him, or posted themselves in Places that were inaccessible, thought fit to decamp from thence the 29th, and march'd to *Asch*; resolved to drive the Enemy from their Fortresses on the *Maese*, and secure the Navigation of that River, as also the Communication with *Maestricht*.

The *French* avoid a Battle upon which the E. of *Marlborough* decamps.

At which some Officers are displeased.

SEVERAL Officers, however, amongst whom was the Lord *Albemarle*, were displeased at the Earl's decamping, and thought the Enemy might have been attack'd, without too great a Hazard; but his Lordship knew very well, by what had pass'd before, that the Deputies would never have consented to it. The Lord *Albemarle*, in a Letter, to Mr. *** at *Zell*, dated the fifth of *September*, has the following Expressions on this Occasion: *Voila notre brave Prince Eugene; qui a fait des Merveilles; Je me mange the Coeur de Chagrin, de ce qui je vois que nous profitons si peu de notre Avantage; car huit ou dix Jours Passez, lorsque nous etions en Pretence des Ennemis, nous ne devions pas les avoir laisse echapper, comme nous avons fait, & on aura cette negligence a se reprocher long Temps.* That is, "There is our brave Prince *Eugene* has done Wonders; and I could tear my "Flesh for Vexation, to see we are here so little better here for our Advantages for eight or ten Days ago, when were in View of the Enemy, we ought "not to have let them escape, as we did, and we shall have Reason to reproach "ourselves a long Time, for this Neglect" But with Submission to his Lordship he lived to see, that the Earl never declined an Engagement, with the Enemy, when there was any possibility of getting at them, and we presume his Lordship changed his Opinion of that great General.

Venlo invested.

THE same Day, the Town of *Venlo* was invested by M. *Opdane*, with a Detachment of *English* and *Dutch*; commanded under him by the Lord *Cuts*, on one side of the *Maese*, by Fort *St. Michael*; and by the Margrave of *Brandenburg*, the late King of *Prussia*'s Brother, with his *Prussian Majesty*'s Forces, commanded under him by the Baron *de Heyden*. General *Cohorn* had the Direction of the Attacks, and the Prince of *Nassau Saarbruck* had the Command of the Siege. Upon this, the Duke of *Burgundy*, who had before quitted the *French Army*, returned to *Paris*, having not come to Marshal *Boufflers*, to be a Witness to the Reduction of the Places, which had been already in the Possession of the *French*, before his Arrival at the Army. The *French*, however, pretended, the Reason of the Duke of *Burgundy*'s leaving the Army was, because he had been obliged to make Detachments from his Army, to reinforce all the Garrisons of the *Spanish Netherlands*, and the Bishoprick of *Liege*, and the Electorate of *Cologne*; which had weaken'd his Army so much, that there

was

was no Hopes of his gathering any more Laurels this Campaign: And it wou'd be very difficult to say where he gather'd any before.

VENLO is a very strong Town in the *Low-Countries*, in the Territory of *Ruremond*, in *Spanish Guelderland*. It is situated on the Edge of an Island, form'd in that Place by the Confluence of the *Maese*, with the little Rivulet *Haven*. Description of Venlo

'Tis pretended that it was at this Town, the first Tryal was made of the Bombs, which were used soon after, for the first Time, at the Siege of *Wachtendonk*. It lies near the Bishoprick of *Juliers*, ten Miles *South-west* of *Guelders* and eleven *North* of *Ruremond*. The Troops employ'd in this Siege, at both Attacks, consisted of thirty-two Battalions, and thirty-six Squadrons, with sixty-four Cannons, twenty-four Mortar-pieces, and *Hawbitzers*, and a great Number of *Cohorn* Mortars. The Town and Fort were commanded by the Count *de Varo*, Major General *L'Abbadie*, and two Brigadiers, having under their Command six Battalions of Foot, and two Squadrons of Horse, with thirty-three Cannon, and twelve Mortars Mounted, and plenty of Ammunition.

ON the seventh of *September*, N. S. the Trenches were opened on both Sides the *Maese*, without losing so much as one Man; the *Confederates* having cast up such high Works, as almost covered them, before they were perceived by the Enemy. On the eighth the Besiegers were reinforced, by a Body of *Munster* Troops, consisting of 2000 Foot, and 500 Horse; and the following Days, the Attacks were carried on with great Vigour: But the most memorable Action, which happened during this Siege, was performed by the Lord *Cuts*, in the Manner following. The Trenches opened.

ON the eighteenth, his Lordship was commanded to attack Fort *St. Michael*, between the Bastion, which is next the Plain, and the Ravelin, which lies on the *North* Side of it; having under his Command Brigadier General *Hamilton*, with the Royal Regiment of *Ireland*, and General *Heukcom's* Regiment, with 172 Grenadiers, and 100 Fusileers, (some Accounts say 200 of the former and 150 of the latter, most *English*;) under a Lieutenant Colonel; as also 300 Workmen, with a competent Number of Engineers, under Colonel *Blood*. His Lordship's Orders were to make a Lodgment from the Point of the Ravelin to the Bastion, leaving him at Liberty to proceed farther, if he found it practicable: At the same Time, the Prince of *Anbalt*, with the same Number of Troops, was to make an Attack between the Bastion, and the Ravelin, on the *North* Side, with the like discretionary Orders, either to lodge himself, or to advance, as he shou'd see Occasion. The Signal for both Attacks was to be, the Blowing up a Barrel of Powder, and the Discharge of all the Batteries of the Besiegers, both Cannon and Mortars; which was accordingly made, a little before six in the Evening. Fort St. Michael stormed, by the Lord Cuts, and the English.

THE Lord *Cuts*, who, at first, had no Thought of taking the Main Fort, had given Orders, on his Attack, to the Officers who led on the Grenadiers, first to clear the Cover'd Way of the Enemy, and then, if they saw it practicable, to storm the Ravelin Sword in Hand: assuring them, in the Hearing of all the Grenadiers, that, *as soon as he shou'd see fifty of the latter, upon the Top of the Ravelin, he wou'd sacrifice himself, and his Troops, rather than not sustain them*: That, therefore, they might go on undaunted, if they found it possible to pass: His Lordship, likewise, inspired them with double Courage, *by promising Rewards, in her Majesty's Name, to all who shou'd signalize themselves*. His Orders were, therefore, executed, with inexpressible Vigour and Chearfulness; and as soon as the Grenadiers, whom his Lordship, with distinguish'd Intrepidity, and admirable Presence of Mind, continually sustain'd with fresh Numbers, had cleared the Counterscarp, with their Fire, and avoided a Mine, which the Enemy Sprung unsuccessfully, they boldly attack'd the Ravelin, Sword in Hand, encouraging and assisting one another, upon the Assurance of being seconded. Prudent Directions of the Ld. Cuts.

THE Lord *Cuts* perceiving this, according to his Promise, march'd with all his Forces, engaged the Enemy, and was soon Master of the Ravelin. The *French* then made a great Fire upon the *English*, from the Rampart of the Fort; upon which, the Lord *Cuts* sent Orders to the Officers, who were at the Head of the Grenadiers, to throw in their Grenadoes, and attack the Fort, Sword in Hand, if it were possible to find a Passage. This they did, charging and following the

the Enemy so close, that they had not Time to break down the Bridge; tho' it was hotly disputed by Fire, and Push of Pike; especially by the Enemy's Grenadiers, from the Flank of one of their Bastions: But the Bravery of the *English* Grenadiers surmounted all Difficulties, by following the Example of their Officers, and some brave *English*, and other Volunteers of Distinction, as Prince *Ernest Augustus*, late Duke of *York*, the Earl of *Huntington*, the Lord *Lorn*, now Duke of *Argyle*, the Lord *Mark Ker*, the Prince d' *Auvergne*, Sir *Richard Temple*, now Viscount *Cobham*, Colonel *Webb*, and Mr. *Dubynprie*. Some of them attack'd the Bridge, others climb'd up the Ramparts, after having thrown in their Grenadoes, and forced their Way into the Fort.

A Brave
Action of
the Earl of
Huntington's

THE Earl of *Huntington*, in particular, call'd out to the Soldiers, who had got over the Pallisades to help him over, and promised all the Money he had about him; which he, accordingly, gave them very generously, and led them on with great Bravery and Success. The Enemy, however, continued to make a vigorous Defence, until the *English* poured in so fast upon them, that they were no longer able to resist; which as soon as the Lord *Cuts* perceived, he check'd the Fury of the Soldiers, and put a Stop to the Slaughter. The *English* took, in this Action, about two hundred Prisoners, thirty of whom were Officers, together with a Brigadier General, and the Governour; but all the Rest, who were in the Fort, to the Number of 600, were either killed, or drowned in endeavouring to escape, except twelve (the *French* say eighty) who pass'd the *Maese*, in small Boats.

Pretences of
the *French*
to lessen the
Honour of
the Action.

THE *French*, to detract from the Honour, gained by the *Allies* in this Action, and especially by the *English*, pretend; that being sensible of the Weakness of the Garrison of the Fort, Orders had been given them, that Morning, to abandon the Cover'd Way and the Half Moons, to cut off the Draw-Bridges, and to make what Fire they cou'd from the Body of the Place; that they were just about executing these Orders, when the *Allies* attack'd the Cover'd Way of the Fort; and that the whole Garrison consisted only of Men, just come out of the Hospitals of *Ruremond* and *Venlo*, and not perfectly recovered.

WHEN the Lord *Cuts* found himself entirely possess'd of the Fort, he left four hundred Men in the Outworks towards the Town; posted a good Guard at the great Port towards the Town, and a small Guard at each Sally Port; seized the Magazines; sent out a hundred Grenadiers to discover whether any of the Enemy were on the Side of the *Maese*; drew up the Rest of his Troops upon the Rampart towards the Town; turned the Enemy's Cannon upon themselves; made a general Discharge to give Notice to the Camp that all was well; and continued under Arms all Night. In the Magazine of the Fort, and round the Rampart were found thirty five brass Cannon, six Mortar-pieces, and a large Quantity of Powder, Ball, Corn, Meal, Brandy, and other Provisions.

Bravery of
the late Duke
of *York*, and
of Colonel
Blood.

NEVER was more Bravery shown, than on this Occasion, by all, both Officers and Soldiers, of the respective Nations, under his Lordship's Command; but especially by the *English*. Amongst the Rest, Prince *Ernest* of *Hanover*, late Duke of *York*, pass'd the Night before the Attack, with the Lord *Cuts* in the Trenches, behaved with a great Deal of Gallantry, and staid most of the Night with his Lordship in the Fort. Colonel *Blood* also, who acted as first Engineer, under General *Coborn*, and was to have made the Lodgment, when he saw the Lord *Cuts* had quitted that Design, to push on farther, performed the Part of a brave Officer, charging with the Men, Sword in Hand, and killing an Officer of the Enemy's Grenadiers, who made a vigorous Opposition with his Party. M. de la *Martinerie* likewise, a *French* Protestant Engineer, who had been sent from *England* not long before, by his Royal Highness, was highly serviceable in this Action, both by his Bravery and his Skill. For it was partly by his Advice, the Lord *Cuts* resolv'd to make himself Master of the Fort: rightly judging, that if the Enemy made a vigorous Resistance at the *Ravelin*, as they did, and were beaten off, they would be so much fatigued, as not to be able to hold out long in the Fort. This was a bold and glorious Action, chiefly owing to the undaunted Bravery and Conduct of the Lord *Cuts*, who behaved himself in so gallant a Manner, as justly deserved a general Applause.

WHILST these shining Actions were performing at Lord Cuts's Attack, the Prince of *Anbalt* behaved with Gallantry suitable to his Birth; and his Troops, encouraged by his Example, attack'd the Enemy, with all imaginable Vigour and carried the *Ravelin*, on their Side, Sword in Hand. But the *French* having broke down the Bridge between that *Ravelin*, and the Fort; rho' some of the *Prussians* leap'd into the *Fosse* and swam over, it was impossible for the Rest of their Troops to pass.

The Prince of *Anbalt* behaves Gallantly.

THE Beliegers employ'd the four Days following, in playing furiously from their Batteries, upon the Wall of the Town, in order to widen the Breaches; and all other necessary Preparations were made for a general Assault, of which the Soldiers expressed themselves eagerly desirous. On the twenty-second the *Confederates*, having received Advice of the Surrender of *Landau*, which had been besieged, a considerable Time, by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, testify'd their Joy for that agreeable News, by drawing up in Order of Battle, and making a triple Discharge of all their Cannon and small Arms. This the Besieged, as it was reported, took to be a Signal for storming the Town; because the Attack of Fort St. *Michael*, which had very much intimidated the Garrison, began in the same Manner: Wherefore, they immediately beat a Parley, and surrendered the Place on the twenty-fifth. *French* Writers themselves allow, that the great Motions the Besieged observed in the Camp of the *Confederates*, on the twenty-third in the Evening, which they apprehended was in order to a general Assault, determined them to beat a Parley, and desire to capitulate. Pursuant to this Capitulation, the Garrison were conducted to *Antwerp*, with their Arms, and Baggage, but without any Cannon, or Mortars, on which they, at first, insisted, but which the Prince of *Nassau Saarbruck* would not allow them upon any Account. During this Siege, which lasted four Weeks, the Besieged are computed to have lost as many Men, and more commission'd Officers, than the Besiegers; a Thing very uncommon.

An odd Circumstance occasions the surrender of *Venlo*, sooner then it wou'd have capitulated otherwise.

WHILST the *Allies* were employ'd about the Siege of *Venlo*, the *French*, to make themselves some Amends for that Loss, undertook either to surprize *Hulst* in *Flanders*, or to carry it by Storm. To this End, the Marquis *de Bedmar* draws together all the Troops under his Command, makes great Preparations at *Ghent*, and advances to the Place. In an Instant he made himself Master of some little Forts, which cover the Sluices; but attempting to attack the Fort of the Great *Kykuyt*, which is very near the Town, General *Dedem*, who commanded there, defended it so well, and made so great a Fire with his Artillery; that the *French* were forced to retire after making four Assaults in vain, which cost them above 600 Men. In short, the Garrison of *Hulst*, having received a considerable Reinforcement, the Marquis *de Bedmar* gave over his Design, and returned within his Lines, after having caused the Little Forts, he had taken, to be demolish'd. Let Us return to the Armies upon the *Maese*.

The Design of the *French* upon *Hulst* miscarries.

THE Earl of *Marlborough* had no sooner Notice of the Surrender of *Venlo*, than his Active Genius put him upon making the best of the Remainder of the Season, and pushing on for new Conquests. He therefore ordered those *English*, *Dutch* and *Prussian* Forces, which had reduced *Venlo*, to invest *Ruremond*, or *Roermond*, another Town of *Spanish Guelderland*, of equal, or more considerable Importance, tho' not quite so well fortify'd as *Venlo*. This Place, generally reckoned the second City of *Guelderland*, lying upon the *Maese*, at the Confluence of that River and *Roer*, 11 miles South of *Venlo*, and 21 of *Guelders*, has several stately Monasteries, amongst which that of the *Carthusians* is the most considerable. It was invested the 29th of September N. S. the *Confederates*, as soon as the Trenches were opened, attacking it with a more than common Vigour, or rather Fury, the Garrison consisted of four Battalions of Foot, commanded by the Prince of *de Hoorn*, found it was to no Purpose to attempt a long Resistance. They beat a Parley therefore the sixth of October, and the next Day surrender'd the Town upon Articles; according to which the Garrison march'd out the 9th with four pieces of Cannon, and were conducted to *Louvain*.

Ruremond invested, and taken by Capitulation.

*Steven-
swaert* be-
sieged, and
taken by
Capitulation.

DURING his short Siege, *Stevenswaert*, a small, but very Strong Town, or rather Fortrefs, situated on a small Island, in the Middle of the *Maese*, about five Miles to the South of *Ruremond*, defended by a Colonel with 400 Men, was likewise vigorously attack'd by General *Scultz*, (M. *Rouffet* says the Count *de Noyelles*) with a Detachment, and taken by Capitulation; whereby the Navigation of the *Maese* was opened, and secured between *Maestricht* and *Holland*. All this while Marshal *Boufflers* sat still, an idle Spectator of the Reduction of these important Places, without making any one Motion for their Relief, or so much as aiming at any Enterprize which might take the *Allies* off from pushing on their Success, by Way of Diversion.

The Siege of
Liege resol-
ved on.

A short Ac-
count of the
City.

The Moti-
ons of Mar-
shal *Boufflers*
to prevent
its being be-
sieged.

THE Deputies of the States, would very willingly have sat down contented, with these considerable Conquests; but the Earl of *Marlborough*, rightly foreseeing how valuable a Conquest the fine and noble City of *Liege* would be; how highly it would redound to the Honour of the *Confederates* Arms; and the great Importance of it, as he might put great Part of his Army in Winter Quarters there, resolved to attempt it, and thereby put a glorious End to the Campaign. This Place, which is ranked amongst the great Cities of *Europe*, has in the City, and Suburbs, above a hundred Churches, eight of which are Collegiate, and thirty two Parochial; it is besides very rich and populous. It is situated in a pleasant Valley, surrounded with Hills; and the River *Maese* entering it in two Branches, accompanied with lesser Streams, forms therein many delightful Islands. On the Brow of a Hill, which hangs over it, is a Citadel of great Strength, which commands the Town. It has likewise a famous University, endowed with large ecclesiastical Revenues.

MARSHAL *Boufflers*, who soon suspected the Earl's Design, was, at last, rous'd from his Lethargy, and thought it high Time to do something for the security of that important Place, which he apprehended to be in no small Danger. Being therefore accompanied by the Duke *de Maine*, and some Engineers, he went twice to view the Fortifications of the Citadel viz. the 27th of *September*, and the 2d of *October*. He likewise visited the most considerable Posts between the City and *Maestricht*, as if he had an Intention to incamp between those two Places. But he no sooner heard that the Earl of *Marlborough* was in Motion, and that he march'd directly towards *Liege*, but he returned to *Tongeren*, with great Precipitation, and intrench'd himself there: However, not thinking himself yet safe enough, upon the farther Motions of the *Confederate* Army, he decamp'd with his Army from thence, and went towards *Brabant*, to cover the Places of that Province; which our brave Hero, at that Time had no Thoughts of attacking.

A memora-
ble Instance
of the Earl
of *Marlbo-
rough's* fine
Conduct, and
exquisite In-
telligence.

HERE we cannot help observing, how much the Earl of *Marlborough* excell'd the Marshal, in fine Conduct, and exact Intelligence; how much he out-did him in every March; and how active he was in over-reaching him in all his Designs; whereof we have the following memorable Instance. His Excellency having Notice where the Marshal designed to be one Day at Noon, march'd so early, and was so well Posted, that *Boufflers* with his Army, came within Shot of the *Confederate* Forces, before he knew where he was: And he must in all Probability, have been utterly ruined, Horse and Foot, if the two cautious Dutch Generals, who were influenced by the Deputies of the States, attending the Army, cou'd have been prevailed upon to venture a Battle. But this being prevented, the Marshal stole out of the Trap, by the Favour of a dark Night.

The *Confederate* Ar-
my come be-
fore *Liege*.

NOR was the indefatigable Vigilance of this great Commander less conspicuous, in the extraordinary March, he made from his Camp at *Soutendale* to *Liege*, before which Place he sat down with his Army the 12th of *October* N. S. The Earl decamp'd, with the Grand Army about One in the Morning, and march'd in two Columns, towards that important City. He cross'd the *Jecker* a little above the *Maestricht*, leaving the *Maese* to the Left. About four in the Afternoon he came within Cannon-shot of the Citadel; and about Sun-set, both Columns joining, the Camp was formed along the Hill near it, on the North-Side; by which Means, the City, Citadel, and lower Fort, were, in a Manner, blocked up. The Governour, and Commander in Chief, was Lieutenant General *Violane*, who had twelve Battalions of Foot under his Command; and had,

had, in the two Citadels, near fifty Pieces of Cannon, and Mortars, mounted, with plenty of Ammunition, and all other Necessaries.

THE thirteenth the whole Army decamped, and advanced a little nearer the City. At their Approach they found the Suburb of *St. Walburg* set on Fire by the *French* Garrisons, and the Governour with eight Battalions retired into the great Citadel, having put the Remainder into the lesser Citadel, called the *Chartreuse*. The Chapter, and the Magistracy, having sent Commissioners, the Evening before to the Earl of *Marlborough*, and desired to treat, their Request was readily granted; the next Day they came out again, and the Articles being agreed on, were signed by his Excellency, by the Deputies of the *States-General*, and by the Commissioners from the Chapter, and Magistracy. *M. Rouffet* says, it was agreed on in the Capitulations, that the *Allies* should not Attack the Citadels on that Side towards the Town, in order to prevent its being entirely destroy'd.

The City
surrenders.

PURSUANT to the Articles, one of the Gates of the City was deliver'd up to the *Confederates* that same Night, about ten o'Clock; and on the 14th, they took Possession of the whole Town, with three *English* Regiments of Horse, and as many Battalions of Foot, under the Command of the Lord *Cutts*; the Keys having been delivered to the Earl of *Marlborough*, with great Submission. On the 18th in the Evening, the Trenches were opened before the Great Citadel, by four *English* Battalions on the Right, commanded by Lieutenant General *Sommerfelt*, and the like Number of *Dutch*, on the Left, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Fagel*.

The Trenches
opened
before the
great Citadel.

THE very same Evening, the *Allies* attack'd an Intrenchment of the Enemy's, which occasioned a great Fire, on both Sides, but at last the *French* were beaten off, and attempting again to regain that Post, they were repulsed with considerable Loss. On the twentieth, at Sun-rise, the Batteries of the Besiegers being compleatly finish'd, and mounted with 44 Cannon and twelve Mortars, they began to play against the Citadel with great Fury, and thereby blew up a Magazine of the Enemy's, wherein were upwards of a 1000 loaded Bombs, and Grenadoes, with several Barrels of Powder. The twenty-first the Besiegers continued to cannonade the Citadel more furiously then before, and dismounted all the Enemy's Cannon except two, and two Mortar pieces. The same Evening, the *Confederates* throwing some Bombs into the Place, set on Fire another of the Enemy's Magazines, wherein were 6000 Grenadoes ready fill'd, with a great Quantity of Powder, which blew up with a dreadful Noise.

THE Attack was carried on that Night with great Success, notwithstanding the *French* made a Shew of falling upon the Besiegers; but so hot a Fire was made upon them, that they were glad to retire without effecting their Design. The twenty-second, the Besiegers Batteries, which they had now considerably augmented, continued to batter the Citadel with great Fury, and two more Magazines were set on Fire by their Bombs. The same Evening, their small Mortars for Granadoes, (an Invention ascrib'd to *M. Cohorn*) being ready, all the Batteries began to Play, with so much Order, Dispatch, and Success, as was almost unprecedented till that Time.

ON the twenty-third, *M. Cohorn*, perceiving the Batteries had made a considerable Breach, resolv'd, with the Approbation of the Earl of *Marlborough*, to attack the Counterscarp, that Afternoon. Accordingly four Battalions, with a Detachment of 500 Grenadiers, on the Right, commanded by Lieutenant General *Sommerfelt*, and the like Number on the Left, headed by Lieutenant General *Fagel*, were appointed for that Attack; which began a little before four o'Clock. The Cannon, and Mortars having play'd till then with such good Success, that they had blown up four other Magazines.

THE Signal being given, the *Confederates* advanced, with great Boldness and Unconcern, towards the Enemy; observing such strict Discipline, that not a Musket was discharged, tho' the *French* sufficiently provoked them to it, by the continual Fire on their Side. Being advanced to a proper Distance, they attacked the Counterscarp with so much Fury, that the *French* were not able to defend their Post, but soon abandon'd it. In the mean Time, the *Allies*, instead

The Counterscarp
storm'd, and
taken, together
with the Citadels,
Sword in
Hand.
of

of lodging themselves upon it, got into the Cover'd Way, pass'd the *Fosse*, mounted the Breach, at once, and took the Place, Sword in Hand.

IN the Heat of the Action, the Lord *Cuts*, who was in the City, with ten Battalions, detach'd 1200 Men to the Assistance of the Assailants. They rush'd suddenly, and *unexpectedly* into the Citadel, on that Side next the City, which contributed not a little to the Success of this Attack. For the Enemy were so *surprized*, and daunted, to find themselves fallen upon in this Manner, on every Side, that they quitted the Breach, much sooner than they had otherwise Reason to expect they would.

WE cannot help observing, that there is a seeming Inconsistency between this Account, and what M. *Rouffet* says, that was agreed, by the Capitulation, not to attack the Citadel on that Side next the City. Either M. *Rouffet* must be mistaken, or the Lord *Cuts* must have violated the Articles of the Capitulation, which every one knows his Lordship was a Man of too much Honour to have been guilty of. Besides, Complaint would have been made of such Violation, which we don't find was ever done. And yet, upon the Whole, there seems some Reason for what M. *Rouffet* says, even by this very Account. For, he says, they rush'd *unexpectedly* into the Citadel, on that Side next the City, which *surprized* the Enemy, &c. Now if there was no such Agreement, this Attack on the City Side must have been so far from being *unexpected*, and *surprizing* to the Besieged, that they had all the Reason in the World to expect it, and prepare against it; and it is a greater Wonder they did not make some such Attempt before, than that they did it then. We shall not pretend, however; to determine which Account is best, but leave our Readers to decide the Matter themselves, and return from whence we have digress'd.

M. *de Violane*, the Governour, who, but five Days before, upon a Summons sent him to Surrender, gave the Earl of *Marlborough* this haughty Answer, *that it would be Time enough to think of that six Weeks after*, was so surprized at this vigorous Attack, and unexpected Daring, that he immediately beat a Parley; but the victorious *Allies*, being already in the Place, would hear nothing of it; but would have killed all they met, if the *French* had not thrown down their Arms, and begged Quarter, which was granted them. At the Conclusion of this glorious Action, a small Mistake happened, which proved fatal to some of the Conquerors. For they firing some small Arms, after they were in Possession of the Place, it gave Occasion to those who were in the Batteries to believe that the Enemy had rallied again, on the farther Side of the Citadel; upon which they poured in a whole Shower of Bombs at Random, which falling amongst both Friends and Foes, did some Damage before the Mistake was discovered.

A mistake produces fatal Effects.

The great Bravery of the Prince of Hesse-Cassel.

ALL the Troops, and particularly the *English*, behaved themselves to Admiration, and besides Abundance of Honour, gained a very considerable Booty. For, besides thirty-six Pieces of Cannon, and a great Quantity of Arms and Ammunition, in the Cash of Treasure alone, they found 300,000 Florins in Gold and Silver, and Notes for 1,200,000 Florins more upon substantial Merchants at *Liege*, which were as good as Money; as also a valuable Parcel of Plate, belonging to the Governour: And it was affirm'd, that an *English Grenadier* got a Bag wherein was 10,000 *Louis d'or*. Amongst the Rest, the extraordinary Bravery of the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* (now King of *Sweden*) deserves highly to be recorded; for his Highness went Volontier in the Attack, at the Head of the Grenadiers, and mounting the Breach the very first, wrested the Colours the *French* Officer.

THE Loss of the *English*, besides Mr. *Wentworth*, (Brother to the Lord *Raby*, now Earl of *Strafford*) who had formerly been Page to King *William*, and went Volontier in the said Attack, was one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, six Subalterns slain; twenty-four Officers wounded; one Hundred and forty-three private Soldiers killed, and three Hundred and sixty wounded. The Enemy's Loss was computed at double that Number; besides which, the Governour, and the Duke of *Charost*, (who were carried to the Earl of *Marlborough's* Quarters) with the Remainder of the eight Battalions; whereof three were *French*, which were in the Citadel, and were made Prisoners at Discretion.

THE

THE Citadel being thus taken, after a Struggle of about three Quarters of an Hour, the Victory of the *Confederates* was soon after compleated, by the Surrender of the *Chartreuse*; which they designed to have attack'd two Days had not the Stormy Weather, which happen'd the 26th, and 27th, damaged their Bridge of Boats.

ON the twenty-ninth about ten in the Morning, the Mortars began to Play, which set greatest Part of the Building in a Flame; and about two in the Afternoon, the Cannon began to fire, and batter the Place, upon which the Garrison immediately desired to capitulate. Hostages being exchanged, it was agreed; that one of the Gates should be delivered to the *Confederates*, in the Morning; and that the Garrison, which insisted upon going directly to *Namur*, should march out the thirty-first, in the Evening, with their Arms, and Drums beating, and Colours flying, as also with two small Pieces of Cannon, and should be conducted by *Tongeren*, *Vogelsanck*, and *Herenthal*, to *Antwerp*.

The *Chartreuse* surrenders.

THUS ended this prosperous Campaign, the first of this War; with such Success, that one may truly say, both the *Allies* and the *French* were surprized thereat; and that neither the one, nor the other expected any Thing like it. The Earl of *Marlborough's* Conduct and Deportment, had entirely gained him the Affection of the Army; the *States* were highly satisfy'd, as they had Reason to be, with whatever he had done; and what added the more to his Honour, the Earl of *Athlone*, did him the Justice to confess, that the Success was wholly owing to the Lord *Marlborough*, since he had differed in Opinion from his Lordship, in almost every Thing that was undertaken.

THIS Acknowledgement is greatly to the Advantage of our Hero; but to compleat his Glory, we shall add one Observation more. When he came to take upon him the Command of the Army, he found it flying before the Enemy, and hardly thought secure, tho' under the Cannon of a considerable Fortress; but no sooner was he possess'd of that Command, then that pale Goddess, Fear left the *Allies*, and took up her Abode with the Enemy. They were as careful to avoid a Battle, as he was desirous of coming to an Engagement; they even let slip Advantages they might have taken; and suffered him both to attempt, and put in Execution, just what he pleased himself.

THIS uncommon Success of the first Campaign, of her Majesty's glorious Reign, was the Occasion of striking a handsome Medal, according to the following Description. On the *Face*, is a Busto of the Queen crowned, with her usual Title. On the *Reverse* in a Town besieged, and batter'd with Cannon and Mortars, with this *Motto*; VIRES, ANIMUMQUE, MINISTRAT. That is, *She gives both Strength, and Courage*. In the *Exergue*, CAPTIS COLONIA TRAJANA, VENLOA, RUREMONDA, STEPHANVERDA, LEODIO, MDCCH. That is, *Keyfswaert, Venlo, Ruremond, Stevenswaert, and Lige* being taken, 1702.

A Medal struck on the Success of this Campaign.

THE third of November, N. S. The *Confederate* Army separated near *Liege*, and so put an End to a Campaign, glorious beyond Expectation. An Accident, however, which followed soon after, was very near depriving the *Allies* at once both of all the Honour and Advantages gained by it. The very Day the Army separated, the Earl of *Marlborough* went to *Maestricht*, where thinking it the easiest and quickest, as well as the safest Way, of returning to the *Hague*, he embarked the same Evening on the *Maese* for *Holland*. He had a Detachment of twenty-five Soldiers, commanded by a Lieutenant, in the Boat to serve as an *Escorte*. The next Morning he came to *Ruremond*, where he joined M. *Coborn*; and having dined with the Prince of *Holstein Beck*, Governour of that Place, they continued their Voyage together, having a Company of sixty Men in a larger Boat, which went before theirs. There was likewise a Troop of fifty Horse ordered to ride along the Banks of the River, for his Excellency's Guard.

ABOUT seven in the Evening they came to *Venlo*, where the Party of Horse being relieved by a like Number, out of that Garrison, they pursued their Way down the River. The Great Boat, in which General *Coborn* was, out-failed the other; and the Troopers on shore, either mistaking their Way in the Night, or as M. *Roussel* says, being come to a Place where they were forced to ride at some Distance from the River; a Party of thirty-five Men, of the Gar-

The Earl of *Marlborough* is taken by a French Party.

rison

rison of *Gueldres*, (the only Town the *French* had left, in the *Spanish Guelderland*;) rush'd out from the Place where they lay in Ambush, waiting for an Adventure, seized by Surprize on the Rope by which the Boat was drawn, and hauled it ashore, the Company being all asleep, it being between eleven, and twelve, at Night. They immediately made a Discharge of their small Arms, and threw several Hand-Grenades into the Boat, by which some of the Soldiers were wounded; this done they entered the Boat, and seized on all who were in it, before they could put themselves any Ways in a Posture of Defence. Thus had a Handful of Men the Luck, to take that General Prisoner, whom the whole *French* Army had not dared to look in the Face, during all the Summer.

A remarkable Instance of the Earl's presence of Mind, when in Danger, by which he got out of their Hands again.

THE Earl had in Company with him *M. Obdam*, one of the *Dutch* Generals, and *M. Gueldermalsen*, one of the Deputies of the *States*. Fortunately for the Earl, the *French* were Strangers to his Person; but they knew the other two, who had both of them Passes, according to a Civility, usually practised by the Generals on both Sides. General *Churchill*, the Earl of *Marlborough's* Brother, happened to have provided himself with one; but his ill State of Health having obliged him to leave the Campaign, it remained in the Hands of his Secretary, and the Earl chanced luckily to have it now in his Pocket. Upon the Officer who commanded the Party's asking, if they were provided with Passes, Messieurs *Obdam* and *Gueldermalsen* produced theirs, which were according to Form; and the Earl drew out his Brother's, whose Date was already expired; but he shew'd it with that admirable Calmness, and Presence of Mind, that what with the Hurry they were in, and its being Night, the Officer happily overlook'd that Circumstance, and allowed it a very good one. Wherefore he only rifled the Boat; searched the Trunks and Baggage; took out of them what Plate and Things of Value he found; with Presents from those whom he believed to be protected by their Passes; made the *Escorte* of 25 Men Prisoners; and then let them go, after having stopt them several Hours.

The Consternation of the *Dutch*, on this Occasion.

THE Governour of *Venlo* having early Notice of his Excellency's being taken, but not of what followed, presumed he was carried Prisoner to *Guelders*; wherefore he marched immediately with his whole Garrison, to invest that Place. The News of it reaching the *Hague* likewise, in the same imperfect Manner, put the *States* under no small Consternation. They immediately assembled, and resolved to send Orders to all their Forces, to march immediately to *Guelders*; to threaten that Garrison with the utmost Extremities; unless they deliver'd the Prisoners, and never to leave the Place till they had either taken it, or the Generals were set Free. But before these Orders could be dispatched, the Earl of *Marlborough* arrived at the *Hague*; he was receiv'd there with inexpressible Joy, not only by the *States*, but by all the Inhabitants; who began to look upon him as their Guardian Angel, and crowded the Streets so, on this Occasion, that it was not without Difficulty he got through them to his Lodgings.

ALTHOUGH it is our Design, to confine ourselves, as much as possible, to the Actions of the three Heroes mentioned in our Title; we should be guilty of great Injustice to the other great Generals, should we absolutely pass over in Silence, what pass'd in those Places where they were not present. Wherefore we shall just take Notice of the principal Events of each Campaign, in all those Countries where the War raged.

Death of the Prince of *Nassau Saarbruck*; the Earl of *Athlone* made Veldt Marshal of the Armies of the *States* General.

WHILST the *Allies* were pushing on their Conquests, beyond their Expectations, or Hopes, the Prince of *Nassau Saarbruck* finish'd his Course gloriously near *Ruremond*, which he had just before taken; and dy'd, in a manner, Sword in Hand; after having driven the *French* from all the Places in their Possession on the *Maese*. He dy'd Veldt Marshal of the Armies of the *States General*, whom he had served thirty-eight Years; and was succeeded in that Post by the Earl of *Athlone*, who had already render'd himself worthy thereof by his Services. Let us now see what pass'd upon the *Rhine*.

THE *Emperour*, in the Beginning of the Campaign, had drawn together towards the *Rhine*, an Army of 40,000 Men, commanded by the brave Prince of *Baden*, under the then King of the *Romans*, afterwards the *Emperor Joseph*. Marshal *Catinat* headed the Troops of the King of *France*, which were not

strong

strong enough to act offensively: Wherefore the Prince of *Baden* began both the Hostilities, and the Campaign, by the Siege of that important Fortrefs *Landau*. M. de *Melac*, Lieutenant General, commanded in that Town; and having foreseen the Design of the Imperial General, took all imaginable Precautions to make a vigorous Opposition: To this End, he raised several Out-works in order to put a Stop to the Imperialists; and give Time to Marshal *Catinat*, and Lieutenant General *d'Uxelles*, who commanded in *Alsatia*, to come to his Relief. These Difficulties only animated the Prince of *Baden* the more; the greater Obstacles he was to surmount, the greater Glory was he to acquire. Wherefore having provided for the Defence of the Lines of the *Loutre*, his Highness march'd towards *Landau*, the sixteenth of *June*, and took up his Quarters at *Hartshelm*, within half a League of the Place, with the Margrave of *Bareith*, and the Counts *de Thungen*, *de Friesse*, and *Vanten*, as Generals under him. The Count *de Leiningen*, who commanded the Right, was at *Merlenheim*, and the Left extended to *Dam*, where Count *Nassau-Weilbourg* was posted. .

The Prince of *Baden* lays Siege to *Landau*.

ON the nineteenth of *June*, the Trenches were opened before this important Place. We shall not enter in the Particulars of the Attacks, and Sallies. The King of the *Romans* arrived at the Army the twenty-seventh where he was received with a triple Discharge of all the Artillery. This Siege was very long; and many Officers of Distinction had an Opportunity of acquiring Honour there; as the Prince of *Saxony*; Prince *Prosper* of *Furstemburg*; Prince *Leopold* of *Diedrichstein*; the Prince of *Darmstadt*, and the Prince of *Wirtemberg*. Several brave Officers also lost their Lives there; amongst others, the Count *de Soissons*, Prince *Eugene's* elder Brother, the Prince of *Dourlach*, and one of the Counts *Konigsegg*. The Town surrender'd by Capitulation, the 10th of *September*. M. de *Melac* acquired Abundance of Glory by his fine Defence thereof; as did the Prince of *Baden*, by his Activity and Resolution; which alone were to supply the Deficiency of an infinite Number of Things, that are generally wanting in Enterprizes of this Nature, when Recourse must be had to the *Empire* for them. The Count *de Friesse*, Major General of the Imperial Troops, was appointed, by the King of the *Romans*, Governour of this Conquest.

Landau surrenders.

THE Moment *Landau* surrendered, the Elector of *Bavaria*, who had not yet declared himself, made himself Master, by Surprise, of the City of *Ulm*, in order, as he pretended, to punish the Circles of *Suabia*, and *Franconia*, for having espoused the *Emperor's* Cause, notwithstanding a Treaty of Association, which they had made with his Electoral Highness, to maintain the Tranquility of the *Empire*. This Action, which was unexpected by any one, was followed by Orders sent by the Most Christian King, to the Marquis *de Villars*, to advance with Part of the Army beyond the *Rhine*, with Intent to join the Duke of *Bavaria*, who, on his Side was marching through the *Black Forest*. This Body of Troops, commanded by the Marquis *de Villars*, who had under him the Lieutenant Generals *Desbordes*, and *du Bourg*, with four Marshals *de Camp*, and eight Brigadiers, consisted of thirty-six Squadrons, and thirty-two Battalions. The Marquis advanced directly to *Hunningen*, with Design to have pass'd the *Rhine* there; but Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, always active, prevented him, and rendered the Passage of that River more Difficult then had been imagined at *Verfailles*; this gave Rise to a bloody Engagement, fought between *Fridlingen*, and *Etlingen*, where above four thousand Men on both Sides were left upon the Field of Battle. The following is a fair Account of that Action.

The Elector of *Bavaria* surprizes *Ulm*.

PRINCE *Lewis* of *Baden* having Notice that the *French* had surprized *Newburgh*, either by Address, or by Chance, gave Orders for his Army to march that Way, with Design to recover that City, where the *French* intended to pass the *Rhine*. His serene Highness, therefore, went to confer with the Dutch General *Dopff* upon this Head. The Marquis *de Villars*, having Information, that our Troops were decamping from before *Hunningen*, made his Troops cross the *Rhine*, over Bridges he had laid for that Purpose, and in Boats, and made them advance into the Plain of *Weil*, along the River, and upon the Rising Grounds. No sooner were our Generals apprized of these Motions, then they ranged their Cavalry in Order of Battle, to march to the Enemy, and made the Infantry ad-

The Battle of *Fridlingen*.

vance to the Rising Grounds, where being arrived, they found the Enemy drawn up in Battalia. Upon this our Horse, pushed on by a little too much Fire, fell upon the Enemy, Sabre in Hand, and the Enemy received them with a Discharge of their Small Arms, whereby many were killed. Thus the *French* broke our Squadrons, and drove them back upon the two Lines, which were also put into Confusion; insomuch that our Cavalry made a precipitate Retreat towards *Friburgh*, and never returned to the Onset.

IN the mean Time, our Infantry, which were also in Battle-Array, fell upon the *French* Foot, who had some Pieces of Cannon, and after a pretty doubtful Struggle, maintained on both Sides, the Prince of *Baden* arrived upon the Spot. The Presence of that General animated his Troops so much, that they rush'd upon the Enemy, Sword in Hand, and their Bayonets at the End of their Muskets, and defeated them; pursuing them, in that Manner above three Quarters of a League, without its being possible for them to rally, or the *French* Cavalry's stirring a Foot. So that the Prince of *Baden* gained the Field of Battle, upon which he continued six whole Hours, waiting the Return of his Horse to attack the Enemy's Cavalry. If these Horse had appeared, the Prince of *Baden* might have gained a Compleat Victory; but not seeing so much as one Squadron of them return, he pursued his March towards *Steufen*, and the Enemy's Cavalry did not so much as make the least Shew of following him.

WE have gained in this Action seven Pieces of the *French* Cannon, and several Colours; but as we had no Horses for the Cannon, our Men could bring away but three Pieces, and buried the other four, after having broken their Carriages. Our Soldiers not having given any Quarter, we took no other Prisoners, but the Adjutant General of the Marquiss *de Villars*. And several Persons of Distinction lost their Lives there; amongst others, Lieutenant General *Desbordes*, a Marshal *de Camp*, two Brigadiers, and a Colonel. They retreated under the Cannon of *Hunningen*; and hearing the Prince of *Baden* had been joined by the Corps commanded by Count *Stirum*, they repass'd the *Rhine* with Precipitation. Nevertheless the Enemy arrogated to themselves all the Glory of this Day. The King of *France*, had *Te Deum* sung at *Versailles*; and in order to have it believed, he was actually satisfy'd his Troops had got the Victory, he made the Marquiss *de Villars*, who had commanded them, a Marshal of *France*. The *Imperialists* on the other Hand, who remained Masters of the Field of Battle, and whose least Motion obliged the *French* to secure the *Rhine* between the two Armies, claimed the Victory as having juster Title to it, and sung *Te Deum* with more Reason; at least, if we may judge by the Consequences, which ought to be the true Touchstone, on these Occasions. It was not only upon the *Rhine*, the *French* ascribed to themselves Laurels they had never gathered, the very same Thing happened in *Italy*.

Both Sides
claim the
Victory.

The Empire
declare War
against the
French King,
and the Duke
of *Anjou*.

IN the mean While, the Diet of the *Empire* were so incensed at the Elector of *Bavaria*, for his Treachery in seizing *Ulm*, that after a Warm Debate thereupon, it was resolved by a Plurality of Voices, to declare War against the *French*, and the Duke of *Anjou*, which was done accordingly; and a Memorial was ordered to be drawn up, requesting his *Imperial* Majesty, to proceed against the Elector, according to the Constitutions of the *Empire*. The Ministers of the Electors of *Bavaria*, and *Cologne*, were, hereupon, forbid appearing any more in the General Diet. In Return for this, the Elector of *Bavaria* protested against these Proceedings of the Diet, and particularly against their Declaration of War; but no Regard was had to his Protest; and for the *Empire's* Declaration of War, it was publish'd, and notify'd to the Cardinal of *Lamberg*, the *Emperor's* Commissioner, on the thirtieth of *September*, N. S. by the Direction of the Elector of *Mentz*, in the Name of the Diet of *Ratisbonne*.

TOWARDS the latter End of the Year, Count *Tallard*, took the strong Castle of *Traerbach*, upon the River *Moselle*, after an obstinate Resistance; and on the other Side, the hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, took *Zinck*, *Lintz*, *Brizick*, and *Auderrach*, all small Places, of which the *French* had possess'd themselves upon the *Rhine*. Thus stood Matters at this Time in *Germany*; let us see how they went in *Italy*.

We have observed before, in what Posture the two Armies were, on the Banks of the *Po*, and the *Mincio*. Prince *Eugene* judged, that in order to improve the Advantages gained by a Campaign so glorious, as that which was just over, he ought not to give the *French* any Rest, even during the Winter. At first he formed the Design of attacking *Goito*; but he soon gave that over as impracticable, and fix'd upon that of blocking up *Mantua*, where the Count *de Telfe* was posted. To this End, it was necessary to make himself Master of *Bersello*, an important Place upon the *Po*, and well fortify'd. It belongs to the Duke of *Modena*, of whom Marshal *Villeroy* had requested it, with great Earnestness.

PRINCE *Eugene*, having been informed of the Proceedings of the *French* General and knowing of what Service the Possession of that Place would be to him, negotiated that Affair secretly with the Duke of *Modena*, who agreed with him to deliver up the Town, provided he might seem to have been forced to it. Hereupon, Prince *Eugene* caused the Governour to be summoned in the *Emperor's* Name, and he demanded ten Days to know the Pleasure of the Duke his Master. In the mean While, the Prince threaten'd to put all the Country to Fire and Sword, if the Gates were not opened to him by a certain Time. The Duke of *Modena* pretended to be terrify'd at these Threats, and order'd the Place to be deliver'd up to the *Imperial* Troops. Prince *Eugene* took Possession thereof, on the sixth of *January*, and placed therein two Battalions, with two Companies of Grenadiers; he found there a numerous Train of Artillery, and Abundance of Provision.

THIS done he sent to summon the Duke of *Parma*, to receive *Imperialists* into his Fortresses. The Duke answer'd, that being a Vassal to the *Holy See*, he could not do it without the Leave of the *Pope*; upon which young Prince *Vaudemont* was detach'd; and on the ninth he enter'd the *Parmesan*; where he put three Regiments of Horse in Winter Quarters, in Spite of all the Protections made against it by the Duke of *Parma*: Prince *Eugene* afterwards apply'd himself closely to straiten the Garrison of *Mantua*.

To this End, he sent a Lieutenant Colonel to take a View of the Places in the Neighbourhood of that City; and upon the Account he brought him back, he detach'd six Hundred Foot of the Regiment of *Lichstenstein*, with two Hundred Horse, and as many Hussars, to take Possession of the Posts of *Dosso*, and *Spinosa*, on the other Side the *Mincio*: He likewise sent 1400 Infantry, 200 Cavalry, and as many Hussars to *Governolo*, *Marmiolo*, *Butilano*, and *Ponte-Molino*, which were the Places whither the Garrison of *Mantua* used to come to forage. The same Day he ordered the Baron *de Riet* to fix 24000 Pallisades along the *Po*.

AT the same Time Marshal *Villeroy*, set Men at Work in building a Bridge above *Cremona*, over which he pass'd 6000 Men, with six pieces of Cannon: This obliged General *Vaubonne*, who was quartered thereabouts, to draw nearer to *Bersello*, for Fear of being surrounded. Marshal *Villery* then made his Men raise a Redoubt at the Head of this Bridge, and recalled 4000 of the 6000 beforementioned to go to the Territory of *Alexandrino*, having left the other 2000 to guard the Bridge and the Redoubt.

PRINCE *Eugene*, still apply'd himself to straiten *Mantua* more and more, by fresh Troops which he sent thither, and which possess'd themselves of yet more Posts. He set Men at work to render the Roads from *Marmiolo* to *Goito* unpassable, in order to cut off all Communication between the latter and *Mantua*; he possess'd himself, likewise of *Notre-Dame-de-Grace* which is five Miles from that Place.

AFTER his Highness had taken all the Measures necessary, for blocking up the City of *Mantua*; finding he could not do it wholly, not being Master of *Goito*; neither being able to prevent the Garrison's receiving supplies by the *Mincio*, he set about putting in Execution the Design he had formed, of surprizing the City of *Cremona*. The Undertaking was great and bold; there being a strong Garrison therein; and if successful, it tended to no less, then the obliging the Army of the two Crowns to abandon *Italy*. This Action was so memorable, and will make such a Figure in Story in future Ages, that it deserves to have

The Campaign in Italy

Mantua block'd up by Prince *Eugene*.

Motions of the Marshal *Villeroy*.

a particular, and very circumstantial Account given thereof; especially as M. Dumont has only mentioned it cursorily in the first Part of our History.

An exact and particular Account, of the Surprise of Cremona, by Prince Eugene.

CREMONA is situated in a large Plain, near the *Po*, with which it has a Communication by the Canal of the *Oglio*, which fills its *Fosses* with Water, which *Fosses* are five Miles in Circumstance. The City has five Gates, flank'd with some Bastions, together with a pretty good Castle. The Marquis de *Grenan*, and the Count de *Revel*, Lieutenant Generals, commanded there, in the Absence of Marshal *Villeroy*, who was gone to *Milan*, to confer with Prince *Vaudemont*, about the Opening of the Campaign. They had under them M. *Mongon*, a Marshal de *Camp*, and the Marquis de *Baslin*, who commanded the Cavalry; M. d' *Arenes*, General of the Infantry, and most of the Head Officers of the Army. The Garrison consisted of twelve Battalions, and as many Squadrons.

In order to his succeeding in this Attempt, Prince *Eugene* had entered into a Correspondence with an Ecclesiastick, whose Name was *Cassoli*, President of the Church of *Santa Maria Nuova*, which is one of the Parishes of *Cremona*. He promised him a considerable Reward, in the *Emperor's* Name, if he served him, on this Occasion, with Zeal.

THERE was an Aqueduct, which carry'd the Filth of the City without the Ramparts; and which went under the House of the *Sieur Cassoli*: He pretended this common Sewer was full of Dirt and Ordure; wherefore he presented a Petition to the Magistracy, wherein he represented what Inconveniencies the whole City might suffer from thence, and himself in Particular. He even went so far, as to complain thereof to the Governour, and other Officers who had Authority in the Place. As his Character secured him from all Mistrust, Orders were given for cleansing this Sewer, and they began without the City. Prince *Eugene* being apprized hereof, tampered by the Means of his Emissaries, with a number of Citizens, whom he had gained over, and had some Conferences with some of the most Intelligent of them, whereby he got a Plan of the City. Therein were specify'd all the Guards; the Number of the Troops; the Quarters, and Houses of the General Officers; the Situation of the Caserns; what Forces were in each of them; and the Number of those who were in the Posts, upon the Ramparts, at the Gates, and in the most publick Places.

His Design was founded upon the Aqueduct, or Common Sewer, just before mentioned; through which he intended to introduce Troops into the City, to surprize the Garrison. This Attempt seem'd to him of such vast Advantage, that he made no Scruple of drawing together a good Body of Men, and even to remove Part of the Blockade of *Mantua*, to put it in Execution.

As soon as his Highness had well digested his Project, he made some of the most resolute Grenadiers, with some Officers steal secretly into the City, under several Disguises, and take up their Lodging with People gained over to the *Imperial* Interests, where they waited the Day appointed for the Execution of this Enterprize.

He discovers his Design to the Council of War, who approve it.

ON the twenty-eighth of *January*, the Prince, believing he had taken his Measures well enough, not to fail of Success in his Design, held a Council of War, with the Prince de *Commercy*, young Prince *Vaudemont*, General *Staremburg*, and some other General Officers, wherein he discovered it to them. He acquainted them what Correspondence he had in the Town; and what Measures he had concerted to succeed in the Attempt; letting them see, at the same Time, that the Surprise of the Place wou'd put an End to the War in *Italy*: Because it would be easy, when he was Master of *Cremona*, and of the Troops and general Officers that were therein, to fall upon the other Quarters, and destroy them one after another. This important Design, having obtained the Approbation of the Council, the Prince de *Commercy*, and General *Staremburg*, were order'd to get ready the Troops appointed for this Expedition, which were to march with Prince *Eugene*.

PRINCE *Charles*, of *Vaudemont*, was enjoin'd to draw together the Regiments of *Daun*, *Herbstein*, *Bagni*, *Lorraine*, and some others, which made altogether a Body of about 8000 Men, both Horse, and Foot, with Orders to be on the first of *February*, at Break of Day, within Sight of *Cremona*, on the other

other side of the *Po*, in order to attack the Redoubt that was at the Head of the Bridge, and afterwards to join Prince *Eugene*, who, according to the Scheme was to be by that Time in the City. These Instructions being given, every one set out to prepare for the Execution thereof.

PRINCE *Charles* of *Vaudemont* went to his Quarters, as did also General *Staremberg* to his. They drew together all their Troops; the general Rendezvous was at *Ustiano*; where Prince *Eugene*, who had call'd upon the Prince de *Commercy*, as he pass'd by *Montignano*, came to join them, the thirtieth of *January*.

ON the thirty-first the Troops being ranged in Battle-Array, began to file off by the Bridge of *Ustiano*, with as little Noise as possible, in the following Order. An Under-Lieutenant of the Grenadiers of *Geschwind*, with twenty-five Grenadiers led the Van; being followed by Major *Hofman*, of the same Regiment, a Captain, a Lieutenant, and an Ensign, with two Hundred Foot. After him came the Count de *Massari*, Major of the Regiment of *Lorraine*, with as many Officers and Soldiers of the same Regiment; then the Company of Grenadiers, and one Hundred Men of the Regiment of *Bagny*. The Count de *Kuffstein*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Herbstein*, march'd next, with the same Number of Officers, Grenadiers; and Soldiers; and besides 100 Men of the Regiment of *Geschwind*, followed by M. *Scherter* Lieutenant Colonel, with the Company of Grenadiers of the Regiment of *Bagny*, consisting of 100 Men, as many more of his own Regiment, and the like Number of *Herbstein*, and *Bagny*. He had with him the Captain of the Artillery, *Thor*, with his Fusiliers. The Rest of the Infantry, amounting to 1100 Men, were divided into as many Companies; at the Head of each of which was a Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign.

The Troops begin their March.

THESE Troops were appointed to enter first by the Aqueduct, and had Orders to seize the Posts which had been specify'd to them. The Cavalry march'd in the Manner following.

THE Count de *Mercy*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Lorraine*, was at their Head, with four Captains, five Lieutenants, four Cornets, five *Wacht-Masters* fourteen Corporals, and 225 Troopers. He was followed by the Baron de *Freiberg*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Taff*, and 325 Troopers, with their Officers, one Kettle Drummer, and six Standards of the Regiment. M. de *Haux*, Major of the Regiment of *Lorraine*, followed these, with an equal Number of Officers, Troopers, Standards, and Kettle Drums. Next came M. du *Pre*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Newburgh*, with the Rest of the Regiment, Standards, and Kettle-Drums. Colonel *Paul Diak*, with the Hussars, brought up the Rear. Prince *Eugene*, General *Staremberg*, and the Prince de *Commercy*, was with this Corps, which amounted to seven Thousand Men.

WHILST these were upon their March, Prince *Charles*, of *Vaudemont*, advanced on his Side, with the Regiments of Horse of *Darmstadt*, *Vaudemont*, and *Diedrichstein* and two Thousand Foot of the Regiments of *Daun*, *Staremberg*, and other Troops, amounting together to almost 3000 Men. He took his Rout towards *Forensola*, and pass'd the *Po*, with a Design to have march'd to the Gate of the Bridge of *Cremona*.

The Horse begin their March.

PRINCE *Eugene*'s Detachments arrived in this Order, about three in the Morning, on the first of *February*, within a Quarter of a League of the City; where his Highness halted, to wait the Coming up of the Rest of his Troops, which had not been able to join him, by Reason of the Badness of the Roads, and the long March they had taken. He there receiv'd Advice, three Times successively, that every Thing went as well as he could wish in the City, and that they waited only his Highness's Orders to begin to act.

As soon therefore as all the Troops had join'd him, Prince *Eugene* made those advance, which he design'd to introduce into the City, through the Aqueduct. First he made 300 Grenadiers, approach with all the Silence possible, under the Command of the Major of Regiment of *Geschwind*, together with some Car-

The City's surprized.

St. Margaret's Gate
forced open.

the Side of the *Fosse*, to lay a little Bridge over the *Canetta*, which was happily performed: This Detachment was immediately followed by another that was larger. After having found that all was quiet in the City, the Detachments got through the Subterraneous Passage, without being perceived. As fast as these Troops came out of the Aqueduct, they went and join'd the Grenadiers which were already in the City, and possess'd themselves of the Posts specify'd by Prince *Eugene*. The Major of the Regiment of *Geschwind*, began by making himself Master of *St. Margaret's Gate*, which was never opened, and at which, consequently there was no Guard. He there set the Men on to work whom he had brought with him, and they forced it open in a little Time, so that there was free Passage for our Cavalry, who were waiting near it for that End. It was by Reason of this Gate, which was kept fastened up, and the Aqueduct, that Prince *Eugene* had imagined himself sure of the Success of his Enterprize.

WHILST the Major of *Geschwind's* Regiment, set the Men to work with as little Noise as possible, at forcing open *St. Margaret's Gate*, being accompany'd with twenty-five Grenadiers, whom he made post themselves at that Gate, the other Officers were employ'd in possessing themselves of the Ramparts. They took Care also to keep the Avenues well guarded, and to have the high Street which led to the great Place, kept clear for the Passage of the Cavalry. As soon as the Gate was forced open, the Major of *Geschwind's* Regiment made the Signal agreed on, to give Notice thereof to Prince *Eugene*, which was flashing off some Powder three Times upon the Ramparts. Hereupon the Count *de Mercy*, who led the Van, with 250 Troopers, entered the City immediately on a Gallop, and took his way towards the *Po-Gate*, in order to make himself Master of that, and of the Artillery that was placed there. The Baron *de Freiberg*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Taff*, at the Head of 325 Horse, followed him Sabre in Hand, and went to post himself upon the *Piazza de Sta Agatha*. He then made a Lieutenant, with two hundred Horse, go upon the Scout, in the Neighbouring Streets. *M. du Havre*, Major of the Regiment of *Lorraine*, entered next, with as many Troopers, half of which he posted upon the Great Place, and the other upon the *Piazza Piccola*, making Patrols march continually between the one Place and the other. He was followed by the Baron *de Scherzeck*, Lieutenant Colonel, with a larger Detachment, which posted themselves in other Places. *M. du Pre*, Major of the Regiment of *Newburgh*, staid without the City, with a like Detachment, towards *St. Margaret's Gate*, and took Care to have two Lieutenants patrolling, on the Right, and Left, with each of them twenty-five Horse. Colonel *Paul Diack*, with his Hussars, posted himself on the Right of the Squadrons of *Newburgh*, near a little Bridge, to scour exactly the back ways.

The Imperialists disappointed of seizing the *Po-Gate*.

COUNT *Mercy* found at the *Po-Gate*, an *Irish* Officer, who was upon Guard, with thirty-five Men. This Officer shut the Barrier as soon as he perceiv'd him, which obliged the Count to retire upon the Ramparts, where he seized on a Battery of eight Pieces of Cannon.

PRINCE *Eugene* then made the Rest of his Cavalry and Infantry enter the City, with which he reinforced the Posts, whereof the *Imperialists* had made themselves Masters, especially those about *St. Margaret's Gate*, in order to leave himself a Retreat in Case of Need. The Prince of *Commercy*, and General *Staremburg* enter'd the City with these last Troops. This General was so well informed, of all the Places where the General Officers lodg'd, that he immediately sent Detachments to seize on their Houses, and prevent their coming out, to draw together the Troops of the Garrison.

Marshal Villeroy taken Prisoner.

MARSHAL *Villeroy* happened to arrive the Night before from *Milan*, where he had been to confer with Prince *Vaudemont*. He had risen early in the Morning, as was his usual Custom, to set about such Affairs as related to the Operations of the Campaign, when he was informed that the *Allies* had got into the Town. Hereupon, he called for his Horses, and whilst they were getting ready, burnt all his Papers, which might have been of ill Consequence if seen. Then he went out, followed by a Page, and was going directly to the Great Place. But finding it possess'd by the *Confederates*, he would have turned down

down the Corner of a Street, and was immediately seized by an *Irish* Captain, named *Mackdonald*, who was at the Head of a Detachment of Horse. He was in the *Emperor's* Service, and refused the Offer of 1000 Pistoles, and a Regiment of Cavalry, which was profered him by Marshal *Villeroy*, to conduct him to the Castle. They carried him out of the City, and committed him to the Care of the Troops Prince *Eugene* had left there.

The Fidelity, and Generosity of an *Irish* Officer.

As he was taken just before the Lodging of the Marquis *de Mongon*, that Officer awaking at the Noise, and putting his Head out of the Window, ask'd if it was the Marshal *de Villeroy* who was passing by; and upon being answer'd that it was he who was marching at the Head of the Cavalry, he came down, and mounted on Horseback to follow him; but he was hardly got into the Street, before they fired upon him, and killed his Horse under him. He was then trodden under Foot by the Horses, and made Prisoner. *M. d'Esgrigny*, Intendant of the Army, was also taken at the same Time, as he was coming out of his Lodgings; a great many other Officers, and Soldiers met with the same Fate. The *Imperialists* sent other Detachments, which surrounded the Regiment of Horse of *Montperoux*, with eight Troops of the Regiment *Dauphin*, the Regiment of *Rovergne*, and six Companies of the *Royal Comtois*, some of whose Men were killed.

TILL then the *Allies* had not met with any Opposition; and it was to have been presumed, that with Measures so well concerted, and such good Intelligence as Prince *Eugene* had, he would have made himself Master of all the Troops who were in the City, and secured himself in the Possession of it. He imagined himself so much Master thereof, that having summoned the Senate to the Town-House, he demanded of them, to make the Citizens declare in Favour of the *Emperor*, to take their Oaths to him, and 14000 Rations of Bread. They answered to the first Demand, that as soon as he should be absolutely Master of the City, they would willingly do it, and only promised what Bread he required.

The Senate refuse to become Parties in the Struggle.

EVERY Thing till then had succeeded to a Miracle; but the Chevalier *d'Entragues*, Colonel of the Regiment *des Vaisseaux*, having given orders to his first Battalion to draw together by Break of Day, with Intent to see them perform their Exercise, *M. d'Arenes*, Major General of the Army, getting on Horseback upon the Noise he had heard, found this Battalion under Arms; and putting himself at their Head, with the Chevalier *d'Entragues*, they march'd directly to the Great Place, which they found possess'd by the *Emperor's* Cuirassiers. They advanced towards them, filling the Street which opened upon them, and when their Grenadiers were but about the Length of a Pike distant from them, they fired upon these Cavalry, which were broken both on the Right, and Left, and almost left the whole Place clear. Nevertheless the *French* could not possess themselves thereof, because a Detachment of the Infantry of the *Allies* were Masters of the Town-house, and all the Principal Buildings that look'd upon the Place. All they could do then was to barricade themselves in the Streets which led thither, and to post Soldiers in the Houses that were nearest, till a Reinforcement should arrive to support them.

The first Attack of the *French*.

It was about this Time that the Marquis *de Crenan*, Lieutenant General, came out of his Lodgings. He met some Officers and Soldiers who joined him, and with whom he would have made his way to the Great Place: But he was attack'd by a large Detachment of the *Confederates*, had his Shoulder broken, and was taken Prisoner. The Prince of *Commercy*, who happened to be present, had him carried to a House which had been specify'd to him. Some Time after he went to visit him, and whilst he was there one of his *Aides de Camp* came to inform him, that the Garrison were gathering together, and charged the *Imperialists* on all Sides. Upon this his Highness said to the Marquis *de Crenan*: Here is Business going forward; I am obliged to leave you.

The Marquis *de Crenan*, wounded, and taken.

PRINCE *Eugene* himself went some Moments after to see the Marquis, and told him; the best Council he could give him, was to get removed to a Cassine without the City; because when all the Troops were once entered, it would not be in his Highness's Power to put a Stop to the Disorders and Slaughter that must necessarily ensue: This his Highness said, imagining himself sure, that

Prince

Prince Charles of Vaudemont wou'd force the Redoubt at the Bridge, and soon come and join him.

THE Marquis de Crenan having been thus wounded, and taken Prisoner, there remained no other General Officers besides *M. d'Arenes*, beforemention'd, than the Count de Revel, Lieutenant General, and the Marquis de Praslin, who got to the Glacis of the Castle. The Count de Revel then sent to cry about the City: *Frenchman, to the Ramparts*. This made the Troops take up Arms, and hasten half naked, some to the Glacis, and others to the Ramparts of the City, from the Milan Gate, to the Battery of St. Peter's Church, whose Fire defended the Bridge over the Po. The Confederates were Masters of this Battery, and of the Kampart to the Gate of All-Saints, on which they had seized, and put the Garrison to the Sword, after having forced open St. Margaret's Gate.

THE Caserns of the two Irish Battalions of Bourk, and Dillon, were near the Bridge Gate. Major Mahony, a Reformed Officer, who commanded Dillon's Regiment, in the Absence of Colonel Lacq, had given the same Orders as the Chevalier d'Entragues, for them to exercise that Morning. He had only thrown himself upon his Bed, and had enjoined his Servant, and his Landlord, to awake him as soon as Day should break. He heard the Noise of some Cavalry, which obliged him to get up with all Speed, and upon his Complaining to his Landlord for not waking him soon enough, the latter told him; they were the Emperor's Cuirassiers which were passing by the Windows, and that the Allies had surprized the City. Hereupon he took his Pistol, and after having taken Notice very carefully what passed, in order to choose a favourable Opportunity of going out, without being attack'd, he was so fortunate as to find one, and to get safe to his Regiment.

The Imperialists are driven from the Battery at the Po-Gate.

THE Count de Revel, had sent Orders to *M. d'Arenes* to march to the Ramparts on that Side towards the Chapel of Santa Maria Nuova, which is at the Gate of Milan, and at that of All Saints. Just at that very Time he saw coming towards his Right the two Battalions of Dillon, and Bourk, who were marching with Major Mahony at their Head, towards the Po-Gate. Count Mercy had seized on a Battery of Cannon which was on the Left of this Gate; wherefore *M. d'Arenes*, instead of following his first Orders, put himself at the Head of the two Irish Regiments, with Mr. Mahony. They charged the Imperialists, who were Masters of the Rampart on the Left of the Po-Gate, and they attack'd them so vigorously, that after a very long, and very obstinate Fight, they forced the Imperialists to abandon that Post, with the Battery on the South, and killed them Abundance of Men, although the Irish Soldiers were almost all Naked to their Shirts. They posted there a good Guard of Foot, and made the Rest of the Irish enter a Convent of Franciscans, which was on the Left of the Rampart. This done, *M. d'Arenes* went to the Po-Gate to post the Regiment of Beaujolois there. Major Mahony, and *M. Wacob*, Lieutenant Colonel of Bourk's Regiment, called him, and presented to him an Irish Officer, being the same Mackdonald, who had taken Marshal Villeroy: He was come thither to parley with them, and to offer them good Quarter in Prince Eugene's Name.

Mr. Mackdonald seized, and made Prisoner.

THIS Officer told *M. d'Arenes*, that Marshal Villeroy was taken, and that above five Thousand of the Garrison were killed upon the Spot; wherefore he could not hope for any better, than the good Quarter which was offered him, because Prince Eugene waited only his Return, to attack, and force them. *M. d'Arenes* answered him, that he was very much out in his Reckoning; for that in a little while, Prince Eugene, and his Troops, wou'd be driven out of the Town; and that if his Highness waited his Return to come and force them, he wou'd not do it in a long Time, since they wou'd begin by seizing him: Accordingly they did so, and sent him to the Castle, with other Prisoners whom the Irish had taken.

As soon as *M. d'Arenes* had seen the Irish, and the Regiment of Beaujolois, well posted, he went to join the Count de Revel, to give him an Account what he had done, and to receive his Orders. He found the Count upon the Glacis, with the Marquis de Praslin, drawing together as many Troops as they could; and good Part of the Garrison were got together in half an Hour. The

Count

Count *de Revel* put himself at the Head of the Foot, and detach'd several Parties of them, with Orders to make such and such Attacks.

THE Marquis *de Praslin*, on his Side, had drawn together all the Cavalry he cou'd get out of the Caserns, drew them up in Battle upon the Esplanade, and march'd to force the Horse of the *Allies*, whilst the Regiment *des Vaisseaux* with that of *Medoc*, who had all along maintained themselves in their Posts, attack'd the *Imperialists* by the little *Piazza*: But they found them so numerous, that they could not drive them from the Post. It was in this Action that M. *d'Entragues*, and M. *de Montandre*, were wounded and disabled. During this the Marquis *de Praslin* charged the *Imperialists*, at the Head of the Cavalry.

The *Imperialists* are attack'd on every Side.

HE found all the Streets full of the *Imperial* Horse, whom he could not move; but the Marquis *de Fimarcon*, at the Head of his Regiment, took them in the Flank, by a Street which came directly upon them; and charged them six Times successively, with such good Success, that the *Imperialists* began to give Way. Whilst the Cavalry were thus engaged, the Count *de Revel* was taking Measures to clear the Ramparts, and to regain the Posts in the Possession of the *Allies*. He had been joined by *Don Diego de Conchia*, Governour of the City, who had run to Arms upon the first Alarm. He fell into the Midst of a Troop of *Imperialists*; and being abandoned by a small Guard he brought with him, received two Wounds from a Musket-shot, one in the Belly, and the other in the Left Arm, of which he afterwards died: But this did not prevent his joining the Count *de Revel*, who was now seconded by M. *d'Arenes*, with *Messieurs de Gailus, de la Chetardie, de Courlandon, de Langais*, and several other Officers.

THEN the Count *de Revel*, in order to attack the *Imperialists* the more regularly, settled a Communication with the Post possess'd by the *Irish*, and had several Streets barricaded, to secure himself from the *Cuirassiers*. He afterwards made the Regiment *des Vaisseaux*, with the Remains of the *Royal Comtois*, advance and attack the Church of *Santa Maria Nuova*, and the House of the President *Cassoli*, which were carried, as well as the Bastion that was near them, of which the *Germans* had made themselves Masters. They followed this Advantage, and the same Troops, sustained by four Troops of the Cavalry of *Dauphin*, and a Squadron of the Regiment of *Narbonne*, march'd to the Gate of *All-Saints*, where they attack'd the Troops which guarded it, drove them away, and made themselves Masters of it.

THESE Troops march'd afterwards to the Square Tower, which was defended by an old Church, and by Houses, wherein some Infantry were lodged. This Post was both attack'd, and defended, with extraordinary Courage. The Count *de Revel* was even obliged, to send to the Castle, for two small Pieces of Cannon, in order to compass his Design the easier: And as no Horses were to be got, the Officers, with some Soldiers, drew them along themselves. As soon as they were come, they battered the Tower of the Church, and began a second Attack. At last, the Marquis *de Fimarcon* who had hastened that way, at the Head of his Regiment, whom he made dismount, drove the *Imperialists* from thence, and possess'd himself thereof.

THERE remained now only *St. Margaret's Gate* to be carried, in order to have shut the *Imperialists* entirely into the City; but Prince *Eugene*, having rightly foreseen, of what vast Consequences it would be to him to keep that Passage secure, had taken Care to have all the Avenues to it well guarded, and to make the Troops who defended them, entrench themselves there strongly. He had likewise fill'd all the Houses about this Gate with Infantry, who made a continual firing. Notwithstanding this M. *d'Arenes*, propos'd to the Count *de Revel* the attacking this Gate, and trying to make themselves Masters of it, to which the Count *de Revel* consented. M. *d'Arenes* then ordered a Battalion of the Regiment *des Vaisseaux* to march, and put himself at the Head of a Battalion of that of the *Royal Comtois*. He had all the Street flank'd, which led to that Gate; but just as he was going to make the Infantry advance, to attack the Posts of the *Confederates*, he received a Musket-shot in the Pit of his Stomach, upon a large Silver Button, which prevented the Entrance of the Ball.

The *Imperialists* almost hemm'd in on every Side.

They maintain their Post, however at *St. Margaret's Gate*.

Although this Wound did not prove dangerous, it hindered him from acting, having entirely taken away his Breath. Nevertheless, the Count de Revel has the Posts attack'd by *M. de Beaulieu*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Medoc*, but the *Imperialists* repulsed them, with all the Courage imaginable, and the *French* were forced to retire. *M. de Revel* made another last Effort, but to no purpose, it was impossible to force the *Allies*.

The Baron
de Freiberg
killed.

To return to what pass'd, in the mean While, on the Side of the *Po Gate*; after Major *Mahony* had driven the *Allies* from the Ramparts in that Quarter, and had recover'd the eight Pieces of Cannon, with the two *Irish* Regiments, he received orders from the Count de Revel, at ten in the Morning, to leave a hundred Men in the Battery, and to do his utmost to repulse those that hindered his Passage in the Way to the Gate of *Mantua*, where he should have farther Instructions what to do. Accordingly he march'd that way with the *Irish*, and repulsed about two hundred Grenadiers, to a *Corps de Guard*, where the *Imperialists* had a more considerable Body, which made a terrible Firing. At the same Time, several Troops of the *Imperial* Cuirassiers coming up hastily at the Noise, with other Cavalry and Infantry, attack'd the *Irish* both in the Flank and behind. The Baron de Freiberg, who commanded the Cuirassiers, forced the first Ranks, and enter'd *Dillon's* Battalion. Hereupon Major *Mahony* seized his Horse's Bridle, and propos'd to him to yield himself Prisoner, but he answer'd fiercely, it was not then a Day for Mercy, and bid him do his Duty; wherefore as would have spur'd his Horse on to the Charge, he was killed in an Instant. The Cuirassiers seeing the Death of their Commander, began to be stagger'd; and the *Irish* charged them with repeated Volleys of their small Arms, which made many fall dead at their Horses Feet, this forced them to betake themselves to Flight. *Bourk's* Regiment had seven Officers, and forty-two Soldiers killed on this Occasion, and nine Officers, with fifty Soldiers wounded. *Dillon's* Regiment had one Officer, and forty-nine private Men killed, and 12 Officers, with seventy-three Men wounded.

MAJOR *Mahony*, however, did not think proper to pursue the *Imperialists* any farther, nor yet to continue his march towards the Gate of *Mantua*; rightly foreseeing that he should meet with still other Impediments, and that the Battery would be infallibly retaken. This Apprehension was well grounded, since the *Allies* returned with fresh Troops upon the *Irish*, and fired upon them, when they saw them retiring; they also made themselves Masters of a House, from whence they fired upon the *Irish*: But Major *Mahony*, who had posted himself near the Battery, made the Cannon play upon that House, which oblig'd the *Imperialists* to abandon it. He likewise order'd them to fire with Cartridges upon all the *Confederates* that appeared, which dispers'd them immediately. Nevertheless they continued firing from the Rising Grounds, the Angles of the Bastions, and all places where they were under Cover.

Pr. Eugene
endeavours,
in vain, to
raise the In-
habitants in
his Favour.

PRINCE *Eugene* heard with Concern of the Loss of the Baron de Freiberg, and the Retreat of the Cuirassiers. He was likewise inform'd of all the Disadvantages his Troops had met with on every Side. He endeavour'd therefore, again, to gain over the Inhabitants of the City to his Interests, and would fain have incited them to take up Arms against the *French*; and the Prince de Commercy, to whom he communicated this Design, approved thereof. Wherefore, as he had chosen his post at the Town-House, he had the Alarm-Bell rung, to convene the Magistrates: But, in spite of all his Highness could alledge, either to terrify them, by threatening them with giving up the City to be plundered; or to encourage them, by assuring them being protected and distinguish'd by the Emperor, he could get no other Answer, but that they were not in a Condition to undertake any Thing, in the Situation Things were then in; but that they would receive the *Imperialists* when once they were entirely Masters of the City, as they had before received the *French*.

NOTWITHSTANDING all these Crosses and Disappointments, the *Imperialists* might still have succeeded in their Attempt, if Prince *Vaudemont* had pass'd the *Po*; but the Dust raised by his Troops, made the Enemy judge, some Reinforcements were coming to Prince *Eugene* on that Side; wherefore the *French* took Care, immediately to withdraw the Detachment they had in the Redoubt, and to

to break down, or rather burn, the Bridge of Boats. This rendered six thousand Men, commanded by Prince *Vaudemont*, entirely Useless; and put an End to the Efforts, made by Prince *Eugene*, to keep his Footing in the City. For as soon as he had Notice that the Bridge was broken, he judged that he must think of retreating; which he did with so much Temper, and Presence of Mind, that the Enemy, tho' got together from all Parts, durst not pursue him, notwithstanding he halted within a Mile of the Town, and was incumber'd with the number of his Prisoners; amongst whom were near a hundred Officers, and at the Head of them the Duke of *Villeroy*, a Marshal of *France*, and the Marquis de *Crenan*, a Lieutenant General, who died of his Wounds; Fate the Marshal envied, so much was he ashamed of having been surprized in such a manner.

The Imperialists miscarry in their Attempt, notwithstanding which Pr. Eugene makes an admirable Retreat, and secures all his Prisoners.

As for Prince *Eugene*, it may justly be said, he acquired as much Glory as if the Attempt had succeeded; because it could not have been better concerted; and it only miscarried by such meer Chances, as it was impossible for him to have foreseen. His highness not only gained a great Deal of Glory by this Enterprize, but he likewise had the Advantage of making himself Master of divers important Posts upon the *Oglio*; for the Marquis de *Cregui*, upon receiving advice that *Cremona* had been surprized, had drawn all his Detachments from thence, to form a considerable Body, and hasten to the Relief of that City.

THIS Expedition made no Alteration in the Blockade of *Mantua*, which still went on, under the Command of the Generals *Pal*, and *Gerbestein*; during which several pretty brisk Actions happened, which do not relate at all to our Subject. The Court of *France*, being informed of the taking of Marshal *Villeroy*, immediately sent the Duke of *Vendome* to *Italy* with a Reinforcement of Troops; on the other Hand, 15000 arrived by the *Trentine* to Prince *Eugene's* Army. As soon as the Duke of *Vendome* reach'd *Cremona*, on the first of *March*, he changed the whole Disposition of the *French* Army along the *Adda*. He made several Marches and Countermarches; abandoned some Posts, and took others; in short the Duke left nothing undone to puzzle Prince *Eugene*, and prevent his Highness's diving into his Designs; this lasted till towards the Middle of *May*, when all the Troops of the two Armies were drawn together.

PRINCE *Eugene* was obliged, soon after to abandon the Blockade of *Mantua*, in order to unite his Forces against those of the Enemy, who were greatly superiour to them in Number; and he was the more obliged to it, because he had been informed, the Duke of *Vendome* had orders to give him Battle, and had boasted, he would not end the Campaign, without clearing *Italy* of all the Imperial Troops. Besides this, King *Philip* had set out some Time before, from *Spain* to *Naples*, with Intent, after having secured his Authority amongst that seditious and restless People, by distributing his Favours on every Side, to join the Duke of *Vendome* in *Lombardy*, and put himself at the Head of the Army.

The Duke of Vendome boasts he will clear Italy of all the Imperialists.

ACCORDINGLY that Prince set out from *Naples* on the second of *June*, but did not reach *Cremona* till the third of *July*, having passed by *Leghorn*, and *Finale*, where he landed, and where he gave some *German* Officers, their Liberty, charging them, (with an Air that seem'd to say, what he promised might be depended on) to tell Prince *Eugene*; he should see him in very little Time: Nevertheless it was but at a good Distance, and only on the 26th, near *Santa Vittoria*, as will be seen by the Sequel. In the mean While, the Duke of *Vendome* was so intent upon marching and countermarching all the different Corps, whereof his Army was composed, and on covering himself every where with Rivers, and large Intrenchments, that he could not wait on King *Philip* at *Cremona* till the thirteenth. That Prince immediately shut himself up with the Duke, to concert the necessary Dispositions for the future Operations of the Campaign; and it was concluded to divide all the Troops into two Armies; one under the Command of King *Philip*, which should keep the Field; and the other under that of old Prince *Vaudemont*, which should continue intrench'd by the *Fossa Maestra*, over against the Imperial Army which was at *Montanara*.

King Philip sets some German Officers at Liberty, and sends a Message by them to Pr. Eugene.

NEVER before were the two Armies encamped so near each other; that of the Enemy being within Cannon-shot of that of Prince *Eugene*; but the Country between

between them was so woody, that neither of them could see each other. This did not prevent some Skirmishes happening, from Time to Time, between the Foragers and the other Detachments of the two Armies, till the 26th of July, when the Enemy having pass'd the Po at *Cast Maggiore*, 30,000 strong, separated into two Bodies, and made a Shew of attacking *Reggio*. Thereupon Prince *Eugene* made General *Visconti* post himself between *Broglia*, and *Crosto*, with the three Regiments of Cuirassiers of *Darmstadt*, *Commercy*, and *Visconti*, with Orders to observe the Enemy. The 26th about four in the Evening, the French to the Number of fifteen Thousand, with all their *Gendarmerie* and Carabineers, fell on every Side upon the three Regiments, who had but just Time to mount their Horses. The following is an ingenuous Account of the Action between them.

A sharp
encounter
between the
French, and
Imperialists,
in which the
latter are o-
verpower'd
with Num-
bers.

The *Imperialists* seeing that their Retreat was entirely cut off; because the Enemy had made themselves Masters of the Stone Bridge, the Officers and Soldiers mutually encouraged each other; every one telling his Comrade that they must behave valiently, and that now was the Time to do the Emperor good Service. In effect, the Engagement was very sharp; and the three Regiments fought like Lyons, and repulsed the Enemy three Times. At Length, however; the *Gendarmes* having pass'd the *Fosse*, made so hot a Fire that they could no longer maintain their Ground; when fortunately for them, the Regiment of Dragoons of *Erbeville*, who were coming to pass the Bridge, having found the Enemy there, the Commanding Officer made Part of his Men dismount, and drove them from the Bridge with Loss, which opened a Passage for the *Imperialists* to retreat. But the Eagerness with which some would have passed, together with the Incumbrance of some Baggage Waggons, was the Occasion of many's falling into the Water. The Enemy remained Masters of the Baggage of the three Regiments, of two pair of Kettle Drums, and ten Standards. Their Loss amounted to near 2000 Men; and Deserters reported that 300, were wounded in this Action, arriv'd at *Casal Maggiore*, besides those that have been carried to other Places. But five Hundred of the *Imperialists* were left upon the Spot, the Fire of the Enemy's Infantry having for the most Part reach'd only the Horses, for which Reason they lost a Thousand. Some Cuirassiers still arrive every Day at the Camp, who have made their Escape a-cross Morasses, and Ditches. General *Visconti* behaved with Abundance of Courage, and had three Horses killed under him. The Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *de Commercy* was wounded, as well as the Count *d'Arenberg*, who was taken Prisoner. The *Wacht-Master* of the Regiment of *Commercy* was killed, and twelve Captains of Horse were either slain there, or wounded. The Regiment of *Darmstadt* suffered the most of the three. The Prince *de Commercy*, who was sick, at *Guastalla*, having Notice of this Action, mounted on Horseback with so much Precipitation, that he did not allow himself Time to draw on his Stockings, but put on his Boots bare legg'd; however he did not get thither till it was too late.

K. Philip
and the D.
of Vendome,
greatly elate
at this trif-
ling Advan-
tage.

BEFORE the Fight began, the Duke of *Vendome*, sent to desire the young Monarch, to come and share with him in the Glory of that Day; but that Prince, however desirous of signalizing himself, and engaging at the Head of his whole Army, finding his Troops could not advance with as much Expedition as he could have wished, tho' he put himself, at last, at the Head of 400 Horse, most of them *Spanish* Noblemen, did not arrive there till towards the End of the Action, at which he had the Mortification of being only a bare Spectator. However, the young Monarch, and M. *de Vendome*, exaggerated to a high Degree the Loss of the *Imperialists*; and look'd upon this Beginning of the Campaign, only as the prelude to a great Number of other Victories; insomuch that, in their Opinions, all the Conquests Prince *Eugene* had made in *Italy*, were upon the Point of dwindling away to nothing.

AFTER this Action which, in the Main, was of no great Importance, the Armies made such Motions, as drew them on insensively to a more decisive Engagement. Prince *Eugene* finding he had two powerful Armies to cope with, which had a young Monarch at their Head, whose Presence might inspire them with

with fresh Courage, began to think of reuniting his Forces, and putting himself in a Condition to oppose their farther progress. To this End, he gave over the Blockade of *Mantua*, and decamped from *Seraglio*, without Prince *Vaudemont's* knowing any thing of the Matter, tho' he was encamped but at *Riviera*. The King of *Spain*, and Duke of *Vendome*, fond of taking Advantage of their great superiority in Number, bent all their Thoughts upon falling upon the *Imperialists*, well assured (in their own Minds) that they should infallibly gain the Victory. With this Assurance, they decamped from *Testa* in the Night, and advanced towards *Luzzara*. On the other Hand, Prince *Eugene* having Notice of this Motion, march'd his Army also the same Way, and drew them up in Order of Battle. All these Dispositions were followed by the bloodiest Battle that had been fought in *Italy*; as may be seen by M. *Dumont's* Account thereof, in the first Part, Page 53, to which we refer our Readers; and more particularly by the Letter, written by Prince *Eugene* himself, the Day after the Battle, with which we shall not trouble them, for Fear of tiring them with Repetitions.

It may be seen by these Accounts, that the *Imperialists* remained Masters of the Field of Battle; that they drove the *French* a full Mile from thence, and consequently that the Victory was on their Side. Nevertheless the Enemy, having received a considerable Reinforcement after this Action, and having intrench'd themselves within their Camp, attack'd *Luzzara*, and *Guastalla*; two little Places, of which they made themselves Masters; because it was impossible for Prince *Eugene* to relieve them, by Reason of the Situation of the Ground.

THE Taking of these two Towns, gave the *French* an Opportunity of claiming the Victory; and accordingly they reported every where, that they had beaten the *Imperialists*. Their common Discourse at *Paris*, was, that since Prince *Eugene* had suffered *Luzzara*, and *Guastalla* to be taken, without offering to relieve them, it was a convincing Proof, that the Victory had not been on his Side; but that on the Contrary, it ought to be ascribed to the Army of the two Crowns, since they were in a Condition, after the Battle, to reduce those two Places. Thus did the Court of *France*, who are always used, to set off every Thing, wherein they are concerned, in the best Light, spare no Pains to exaggerate the Glory of this Day, in order to amuse the People.

The egregious Vanity, and Diffimulation of the Court of France.

How else could they pretend to draw any advantageous Consequences to themselves, from Prince *Eugene's* not thinking it proper, with an Army greatly inferior in Number, tho' victorious, to attempt to force a formidable Army, reinforced with fresh Troops, and strongly intrench'd; and all this to save two defenceless Posts, which were hardly worth his giving himself the least Trouble about them? If the Battle had been fought with equal Numbers, there would have been more Probability and Foundation for the Inference the *French* would draw from thence; but it is a Matter of Fact well known, that the Army of the two Crowns was vastly superior to that of Prince *Eugene* even before the Battle, and that after it they received a considerable Reinforcement. They might, therefore, very well stand their Ground, by intrenching themselves near the Field of Battle, notwithstanding their Loss there; and might afterwards make themselves Masters of *Luzzara*, and *Guastalla*; between whom and the *Imperial* Army they had cut off all Communication.

If the Forces of the two Crowns, as formidable as they were, had gained such great Advantages at the Battle of *Luzzara*, as the Court of *France* endeavoured to insinuate, what were the Consequences thereof? And whence comes it they did not improve them by some notable Attempt? All they did afterwards was to besiege *Borgoforte*, which the Count *de Thesse* invested with a Detachment of the Troops of the Garrison of *Mantua*, which put an End to their Campaign, if we except *Governolo*, which the Duke of *Vendome* attack'd in *December*; whereas Prince *Eugene* certainly formed the finest Design that could possibly be imagined: This was, to surprize *Mantua*, notwithstanding its numerous Garrison; and the Design would infallibly have succeeded, had not the Duke of *Vendome* been apprized thereof.

Pr. Eugene's glorious Design upon Mantua.

To this End, his Highness posted several large Bodies of Troops, in the Places nearest to *Mantua*; giving out that he intended to block up that City during Winter. He had disposed his Quarters in such a Manner, that he could draw together above 20,000 Men in one Night. His Intelligence with some of the Citizens not being sufficient, his Emissaries attempted to corrupt the Fidelity of one of the Officers of the Garrison; to the End that when he was upon Guard at one of the Gates, he might let in the *Germans*. The Officer pretended to give Ear to the Proposal, and accept the Reward offered him by the Prince; but, instead thereof, having given Notice of the Scheme to the Duke of *Vendome*, he concerted Measures to surprize Prince *Eugene*, when he should come to put his Design in Execution. Accordingly he took them so well, that the Attempt could not have failed of Success; but an old Soldier of *Franché Comte* happening to get Notice of the Plot that was laid, deserted in the Night, and gave Information thereof to Prince *Eugene*, who was then upon his March, by which means the Design miscarried on both Sides.

WE now return to the Earl of *Marlborough*, who having finish'd his Negotiations at the *Hague*, and concerted Matters with the Deputies of the *States*, for the Operations of the next Campaign, set out from thence, and arrived at *London* on the 28th of *November*. But before his Return, the new Parliament had met, viz. on the 20th of *October*, and three Days after the *House of Lords* waited on her Majesty with their Address, wherein they congratulated her on the Prosperous and Glorious Success of her Arms, under the Command of the Earl of *Marlborough*. The *House of Commons* likewise, in their Address a few Days after, take Notice, that the wonderful Progress of her Majesty's Arms, under the Conduct of the Earl of *Marlborough*, had signally retrieved the ancient Honour and Glory of the English Nation. Which had suffer'd a little Eclipse, by the Miscarriage before *Cadix*.

The House of Lords congratulate the Queen on the E. of *Marlborough's* Success.

A publick Thanksgiving appointed for the same.

The Earl of *Marlborough* receives the Thanks of the House of Commons.

He is made a Duke, and one of the Commissioners for treating of the Union.

The Queen sends a Message to the House of Commons in his Favour.

The Duke desires the Q. to forego her Message.

ON the twelfth of *November*, her Majesty attended by both Houses of Parliament, went in great State, to *St. Paul's*; that Day having been appointed, to be observed throughout *London* and *Westminster*, and the Places adjacent; as a Day of publick Thanksgiving for the great Success of her Majesty's Arms, and those of her Allies, and particularly of her Troops, under the Conduct of the Earl of *Marlborough*.

Two Days after the Earl's Arrival, a Committee appointed by the *House of Commons* attended upon him with their Thanks, for the Great and Signal Services performed by his Lordship for the Nation: To which the Earl answered. That nothing could add to the Satisfaction he took, in the Queen's most gracious Acceptance of his hearty and sincere Endeavours for the publick Service, but the obliging and favourable Sense which that House was pleased to express of them, of which Honour no Man could be more truly sensible than himself. That our Success was chiefly to be imputed to God's Blessing on her Majesty's happy Conduct, and to the Great Bravery of her own Troops, and those of her Allies.

ON the second of *December*, the Queen acquainted a Committee of Council, that she was so well satisfy'd with the eminent Services of the Earl of *Marlborough* to the Publick, and to herself, both in the Command of the Army, and the entire Confidence he had established between her and the States General, that she intended to make him a Duke. This she did, accordingly, by the Title of Marquis of *Blandford*, and Duke of *Marlborough*. His Grace was likewise appointed, this Year, one of the Commissioners for treating of a Union with *Scotland*.

ON the 10th her Majesty sent a Message to the Commons in his Grace's Favour, whose Purport was; that as she had thought fit to make him a Duke, in Consideration of his great Services, and to grant him a Pension of 5000 *l. per Annum*, upon the Revenue of the Post Office, for the Support of that Honour, during her natural Life; which Pension her Majesty, had it been in her Power, would have granted for the same Term as the Honour, viz. to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, she hoped they would think it so reasonable, in that Case, as to find some proper methods of doing it.

THIS Message occasioned great Debates in the House, of which the Duke of *Marlborough* no sooner was informed, than he waited on her Majesty, and pray'd her rather to forego her gracious Message in his Behalf, than it should create any Uneasiness,

Uneasiness, which might perplex her Affairs, and be of ill Consequence to the Publick. Upon which she sent them another Message on the fifteenth acquainting them, that *the Duke of Marlborough had desired her to desist from pressing her Message to them, which she did accordingly.*

NEVERTHELESS the first Message produced an Address from the House wherein they set forth the Reasons why they could not comply with her Majesty's first Message, notwithstanding which they acknowledged the Duke of *Marlborough's* Merit in a very handsome Manner; and assure her Majesty, that whenever she shall think fit to reward such Merit, it will be to the entire Satisfaction of her People. A great, and noble Testimony of his Grace's uncommon Deserts.

UPON the Duke of *Marlborough's* Return, a new Demand was made by the *States General*, for the Augmentation of the *English* Forces; their *High Mightinesses* being under the greatest Apprehensions, from the extraordinary Preparations of *France*, which threatened their Country with immediate Ruin; the *Most Christian King* having given out Commissions for a vast Increase of his Armies: They, therefore, moved the Queen to reinforce her Army in the *Netherlands*, with 10,000 Men more. Hereupon her Majesty acquainted the Parliament by a Message, *January* the fourth, with the Request of the *States*, and their Reasons for it; and both Houses readily concurr'd therewith, on Condition of the *States* breaking entirely off all Commerce and Correspondence with *France*, and *Spain*; to which the *States* willingly consented.

SOON after, viz. on the 20th of *February*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, whilst he was applying himself, indefatigably as usual, to making the necessary Preparations for opening the Campaign, met with a very cutting domestick Affliction, in the Loss of his only Son, the Marquis of *Blandford*; a young Nobleman, who promised the greatest Things; but was cut off untimely, just as he had enter'd the 18th Year of his Age, by a malignant kind of small Pox, which carried him off in a few Days, at *King's College* in *Cambridge*, to the inexpressible Grief of his illustrious Parents.

Death of the
Marquis of
Blandford.

THIS Misfortune happening just as his Grace was upon his Departure for *Holland*, put a Stop, as may be reasonable imagined, to his Crossing the Seas, for some Days longer than he intended. He bore it, however, shocking as it was, with his usual Serenity of Mind, and Constancy; and took Care not to let the publick Affairs be neglected for his private Loss.

DURING his Grace's Absence from the *Low-Countries*, *Rhineberg* had been kept block'd up by Count *Lottum*, General of the *Prussian* Troops; and on the ninth of *February*, it surrender'd by Capitulation: after which that Count likewise block'd up the City of *Guelders*.

Rhineberg
taken.

ON the 17th of *March*, N. S. the Duke of *Marlborough* arriv'd at the *Hague*, where he was met by *M. d'Auverquerque*, with the Generals *Dopff*, and *Coborn*, the Lord *Paget*, and several foreign Ministers. The next Day his Grace entertained all the General Officers at Dinner; and the 27th he set out from the *Hague*, with Intent to review the *English* Forces, in their respective Garrisons, and ordered the Troops near *Liege*, to hold themselves in Readiness to take the Field immediately. He also dispatch'd General *Coborn*, to make all the necessary Preparations for opening the Campaign with a Siege. The second of *April* his Grace return'd to the *Hague*, where having conferr'd with the Deputies of the *States*, he went from thence again, on the ninth to *Nimeguen*, where he met General *Coborn*, and set out on the 11th for *Venlo*. The next Day, he pass'd thro' *Ruremon*, *Stevenswaert*, and *Maeseyck*, to *Maestricht*, at all which Places he was received with the Respect due to his Rank, the Garrisons being drawn out, and Cannon discharged. The 14th, he visit'd *Liege*, where he had a Conference with the Governour Count *Sinzendorf*, and from thence he return'd again to *Maestricht*, after having given the necessary Orders every where.

The Duke
of *Marlborough*
arrives
in *Holland*.

THO' his Grace had been detained, as we have observ'd longer in *England*, than he had expected, he had not been backward, even during that Time, in pressing those foreign Princes who had Troops in the *English* pay, to take Care they might be in a Condition to enter immediately upon Action. Of which, among many, we shall only give one Instance.

His great
Care to have
the Troops
in good Or-
der.

Extract of a Letter from M. d'Alonne in a Letter to Monsieur * * * at Zell, of the 24th of March, wrote him Word, that the Duke of Marlborough had given him orders to complain, of the bad Condition of the Troops of Zell, in *English* Pay; insomuch that they were not able to assist at the Siege of *Bonn*; which was a great Uneasiness to his Grace, because he feared he should be obliged to abandon that Siege on that Account, and at a Time when such a Diversion was highly necessary.

SOON after his Grace's Arrival, the *Dutch*, whom he had likewise spurr'd up, brought their Armies into the Field; and by his prudent Management, the *Confederates* were enabled to open the Campaign early with the Siege of *Bonn*; a very antient, and strong City, in the Circle of the *Lower Rhine*, and Archbishoprick of *Cologne*; formerly an *Imperial* City, but then Subject to the *Elect*or of *Cologne*, and usually the Residence of that Prince; who had put it, with the Rest of his Dominions, into the Hands of the *French*, at the Beginning of the War. It was antiently a *Roman* Colony, called *Colonia Julia Bonna*.

The *French* disappointed in their Designs by the Duke of Marlborough's Vigilance.

THIS early Care of the Duke of Marlborough's to put the *Confederate* Army in a Condition to act offensively, defeated all the Projects of the Enemy, whose Design was to have acted offensively, on their Side, and to have opened the Campaign, the twenty-ninth of *April* with the Siege of *Liege*. To this End, they had actually provided 15000 Pioneers, 3000 Waggon, and all other Necessaries, not in the least suspecting that the *Confederates* would be ready so early to oppose them. The *French* Army, according to their own Accounts, consisted then of 54 Battalions, and 103 Squadrons, besides a Flying Camp of six Battalions and 11 Squadrons, under Prince *Tserchaes de Tilly*, 25 Battalions under the Marquis de *Bedmar*, and another Flying Camp under the Count de *la Motte*, whose Number is not specify'd. They had likewise 40 Battalions in Garrison in *Guelderland*, and *Flanders*; so that the two Crowns had then in the *Low-Countries*, one Hundred and Eighty Battalions of Infantry, forty of which were *Spaniards*.

Army

Bonn invested.

THE Duke of Marlborough, however, was beforehand with them; for all the necessary Preparations being made, for the expeditious carrying on the Siege of *Bonn*, his Grace ordered that Place to be invested the 24th of *April*, (five Days before that appointed by the *French* for the Laying Siege to *Liege*) by the *Prussian* and *Lunenburgh* Cavalry, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Bulau*. The next Day, his Grace went to *Cologne*, whilst the Infantry, under Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, were advancing to the Camp. The 26th Lieutenant-General *Cohorn* arrived by Water, with the Vessels and *Pontoons*; upon which a Bridge was immediately laid over the *Rhine*, at *Rhinedorff*, from whence the Besiegers Camp extended as far as *Kruitsberg*.

Disposition of the Attacks.

AFTER some Consultations among the Generals, upon the Duke's Return from *Cologne*, the Town was ordered to be attacked in three Places. His Grace himself gave the Directions for marking out the Quarters for the several Troops, and formed a Plan for the three Attacks. The first was against the Fort, on the other Side the *Rhine*, and the other two against the City, and the Outworks that secured it. The former of these Attacks was commanded by Lieutenant-General *Cohorn*, having under him the Major-Generals *Freisheim*, and *Erbervelt*, with M. *La Rocque* for Chief Engineer. The Second, by the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*; having under him the Prince of *Anbalt Zerbst*, and M. *Tettau*, with M. *Hazard*, as head Engineer. And the third, by Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, with whom were joined the Major Generals *Dedem*, and *St Paul*, with Colonel *Reinhard* for principal Engineer. The Troops appointed for the Service of this Siege, consisted in all, of forty Battalions of Foot, and sixty Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, with an Artillery of above 100 large Cannon, and 36 Mortars. These Troops took their Posts accordingly the 27th; and the 3d of *May* the Trenches were opened, and carried on with great Success, and very inconsiderable Loss, by the great Care of the Generals and Engineers.

The Trenches opened.

THE Preparations for this Siege, were the most extraordinary that had ever yet been seen; at which the Marquis d'*Alegre*, who was Governour, being something alarmed, he sent a Letter to the Duke of Marlborough, whose Substance was as follows:

“ THAT

“ THAT an Agreement had been made the last Year, between the *Electör* The Govern-
fends a Let-
ter to the
Duke, to
prevent the
City's being
bombarded. *Palatine*, and the *Electör* of *Cologne*, that the Cities of *Dusseldorp* and *Bonn* should not be bombarded, in order to preserve the Churches, Palaces, and other publick Buildings; the Performance of which he was ordered to request from his Grace: and to declare withal, unless the same were observed, the *Electör* of *Bavaria* would destroy the City of *Nieuburgh*, belonging to the *Electör* *Palatine*.”

HIS Grace, after having communicated this Letter to the *Electör* *Palatine*, and the Generals, returned the following Answer.

“ THAT it was neither his Custom, nor Inclination, to destroy Cities, or publick Buildings out of premeditated Malice, or Design, provided the Enemy's Conduct did not put him under a Necessity of so doing.” His Grace's
Answer.

THE very Day the Trenches were opened, the Batteries were begun to be raised, with great Alacrity; and being finish'd by the Eighth, the Besiegers began to fire with such good Success, both upon the Town, and the Fort, that the same Day, the Chain which held the flying Bridge, by the Means of which the Fort held a Communication with the Town, was broken by a Cannon-shot, and the Bridge, which was staved to Pieces, carried away by the Stream, notwithstanding the Enemy's utmost Endeavours to save it, with the Loss of several Men killed and wounded. But to counterballance this Advantage, a very unlucky Accident happened the same Evening, in Major General *Dedem's* Attack; where one Hundred and fifty Bombs, and as many Grenadoes took Fire, and blew up, together with a Lieutenant, and five Workmen. An unlucky
Accident in
Major Ge-
neral De-
dem's Attack. *French* Historians exaggerate this Misfortune, and pretend there were 300 Bombs, three or four Thousand Grenadoes, and a great number of People.

THE next Day, the Battery which play'd upon the Fort having made a large Breach, and the Besiegers being informed that the Garrison was not numerous, the General resolved to storm it in the Evening; This was executed by four Hundred Grenadiers, supported by four Battalions. During the Attack, the Enemy set Fire to all the Barracks, and other Buildings, that they might retire into the City in Boats, by Favour of the Smoke: But most of them were so closely pursued into the Ravelin, that they had not Time to effect their Design. Some Prisoners, who were taken on this Occasion, reported, that there were fifty Men yet remaining in a Redoubt within the Fort; upon which the Ramparts were immediately scaled, and the Redoubts taken, Sword in Hand, after a short Resistance. The greatest Part of those who defended it were put to the Sword, and several were taken Prisoners, endeavouring to escape in a Boat. The Diligence and Valour of the Besiegers having thus prevented the Design of the Besieged, the Commander of the Fort, with thirty of his Men were made Prisoners, and all the Rest either killed or drowned. This Success was so unexpected, that the Duke of *Marlborough*, and General *Opdam*, sent Expresses to the *States General* to acquaint them therewith. The Fort
taken.

THE *Confederates* being now Masters of the Fort, a great Battery was raised in it, from which they began to play, on the twelfth, with seventy Pieces of heavy Cannon, and eighteen Mortars, to make two Breaches in order to storm the Place both from the Attacks of the Prince of *Hesse*, and General *Dedem*. The *French* Writers pretend, that after the Fort's being taken, the *Allies* raised Batteries for Eighty Pieces of Cannon, forty large Mortars, and five Hundred small ones to throw Hand Grenades, at the Attack of the *Lower Rhine* alone.

NEXT Day, about noon, the Besieged, with about one Thousand Foot, supported by all their Horse and Dragoons, made a Sally upon General *Dedem's* Attack: The Besiegers, in the Trenches, were, at first, put into some Disorder. But soon recovering themselves, they repulsed the *French*, with the Loss of about one Hundred Men killed, and as many wounded, besides a Major and three Captains taken Prisoners; whereas the Loss on the Side of the *Allies*, did not amount to half the Number; tho' the *French*, according to their own Accounts, had the Advantage greatly on their Side in this Sally. The Besieged
made a
Sally.
But are re-
pulsed.

ALL Things being now in Readiness to storm the Counterscarp, and Covered Way, on the Side of the Prince of *Hesse's* Attack, the Onset began about eight a Clock the same Night, under the Command of Major General *Tettau*, and The Counterscarp storm-
ed, and
taken.

Brigadier *Palandt*; and the Prince himself being there in Person, animated the Soldiers with so much Courage and Resolution, that being seconded by a continual Fire, both from the Cannon and Mortars of several Attacks, they forced their Way forwards, drove the Besieged from their Works, and in less than an Hour's Time lodged themselves upon the Place. In this warm Action, General *Tettau* was wounded, together, with about ten other Officers, and one Hundred and fifty Soldiers killed and wounded, together with the Engineer who commanded in the Works. The *French* pretend the *Allies* had 300 Men killed, and 200 wounded, in this Action.

The City
surrender'd.

THE *Confederate* Troops shewed so much Bravery, on this Occasion, and such an astonishing Torrent of artificial Fire was poured in upon the Besiegers, that rather than stand another Attack, they beat a Parley the next Day, and surrender'd the Place the fifteenth of *May*, on honourable Conditions, which were mutually signed by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Governour, the Marquis *d'Alegre*. According to Father *Danie's* Account, the Marquis defended the Town, till both that and all the Fortifications were demolish'd by the dreadful Artillery of the *Confederates*; insomuch that the whole Circumference was but one continued Breach.

A Medal
struck on this
Occasion.

A handsome Medal was struck, on this Occasion, on the Face of which is represented a Busto of her Majesty, with her usual Title; and on the Reverse, a Plan of the Siege, with the following Inscription continued in the *Exergue*. BONA A MALIS EREPTA, SOCIALIBUS ARMIS, IDIEBUS MAII, 1703. BONN taken from the Wicked, by the Arms of the ALLIES, May 15, 1703.

DURING this Siege, the *French* Marshals, *Villeroy*, and *Boufflers*, who commanded in *Flanders*, laying hold of the Opportunity of the Duke's being employ'd at *Bonn*, thought to have surprized the *Confederates*, that lay dispersed about *Maeſtricht*, and, after having bombarded that Place, to have fallen upon *Liege*. To this End, they advanced the ninth of *May* N. S. at Night, unexpectedly into the Neighbourhood of *Tongeren*, with an Army of about forty Thousand Men. This Town is in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, and Subject to that Prince. It is situated on the River *Jecker*, almost eight Miles West of *Maeſtricht*, and thirteen North West of *Liege*. Part of their Forces came up under the Command of *Boufflers*, on one Side of the Town, whilst the Remainder, headed by *Villeroy*, advanced on the other: So that the *Confederates*, who were marching with Design to have posted themselves there, were forced to retreat, with all the Speed they could, under the Cannon of *Maeſtricht*.

The French
take Tonge-
ren.

IN the mean Time the Enemy fell upon *Tongeren*, where two Battalions of Foot, one of *Elſt*, and the other of *Portmore* were quartered: These Troops defended themselves with extraordinary Bravery, for twenty-eight Hours; but then they were forced to yield at Discretion; however, this vigorous Resistance gave the *Confederates* Time and Opportunity, to draw together before *Maeſtricht*; so that when the Enemy advanced, designing, as was supposed, to have forced the *Confederate* Cavalry to repass the *Maeſe* at *Nimeguen*, and the Infantry to retire under the Out-works of *Maeſtricht*, and there to have plied them with their Bombs; they found the *Confederate* Army, to their great Surprise and Mortification, drawn up in order of Battle, under the Command of *M. d'Auverquerque*; advantageously posted; and ready to engage them, though they were greatly inferior in Number.

The French
come within
Sight of the
Confederate
Army.

THIS put the two Marshals to a stand; they knew not what Course to take; and the *Allies* could easily perceive how undetermined they were in their Resolutions. First they appeared, about seven in the Morning, upon the Hill called *Duysburgh*, with the greatest Part of their Army, in Battle-Array. From thence they made several Motions as if they designed to attack the Right Wing of the *Confederates*; which being observed by them, they posted an *English* Brigade in the Hedges of *Lonaken*, to cover their Right Flank; whilst a Regiment of Dragoons was planted near the Church of *Lonaken*, to support one hundred and fifty Foot, who were placed in the Church-Yard, to defend the Pass from the Heath of *Bellmere*: And, indeed, wherever the Enemy seemed to bend their Strength, the *Confederate* Generals were careful to double their Opposition.

ABOUT

ABOUT ten, the same Forenoon, the Enemy made a general Motion with all their Forces, sending down several Brigades of Foot, in two Columns, from between *Duysburgh-Hill*, and the Village of *Veltweffen*. Upon this the *Confederate* Generals concluded, they were marching directly towards them. But when they came within Reach of the Cannon, they made a Halt, both with their Brigades, and the main Body of their Army; the Brigades stretching themselves out, with their *Right* towards *Duysburgh*, and their *Left* towards *Veltweffen*.

IN this Posture, both Armies stood observing each other, till three in the Afternoon; and then the two Marshals, finding all their Motions were to no Purpose, and not daring to attack the *Confederates*, marched back the same Way they came to *Tongeren*; leaving the whole Honour of the Day to M. d'*Auverquerque*, who by his Prudent Experience, and Valour, prevented the total Ruin of this Part of the *Confederate* Army. But dare not attack them.

BONN being taken soon after, as we have already observed, the Duke of *Marlborough* rejoined the Army of the *Confederates*, which now consisted of one Hundred and thirty-six Squadrons, and sixty-six Battalions, (tho' some Accounts say, but one Hundred and thirty of the former, and fifty of the latter) and marched them towards *Liege*; with Design not only to secure that Place, but to force the Enemy to decamp from *Tongeren*: Nevertheless their Army was computed to consist of about seventy-one Battalions, and one Hundred and 40 Squadrons, tho' their Accounts own but sixty Battalions, and little more than one Hundred Squadrons; besides which, they were very advantageously posted. The five and twentieth his Grace pursued his March, from *Hocht* near *Maastricht*, and having passed near the *Jecker* advanced to *Hautin*, where the Enemy designed to have foraged that Morning; but upon Notice of the Duke's Approach, they removed to a greater Distance, and continued upon their Arms that Night. However, next Day, when the *Confederates* advanced to *Nieudorp*, they retreated, with great Precipitation, to *Bockworm*, not daring to venture a Battle; and the Duke of *Berwick*, after having blown up the Walls and Tower of *Tongeren*; where he commanded, quitted that Place likewise. The Duke of Marlborough rejoins the Confederate Army.

OUR Hero followed them close, and advanced within half a League of their Camp; but the *Jecker* parted the two Armies, and the *French* had secured all the Bridges and Passes over that River; notwithstanding this, they were far from thinking themselves secure, till they had got to *Hannuye*. They did, indeed, draw up in order of Battle, upon the Duke of *Marlborough's* advancing to *Thys*, and *Lamyn*; and they sent away their Baggage, as if they were resolved to try their Fortune in an Engagement; but their Courage failed them again, and they thought it their safest way to retire within their Lines. In this manner was spent best Part of the Month of *June*; the Duke of *Marlborough* using his utmost Endeavours to draw the Enemy to a Battle, and they as carefully avoiding it; wherefore as nothing very remarkable happened during that Time, we shall omit giving an Account of the several Motions of both Armies from Day to Day. The French abandon Tongeren again.

AT last the Duke of *Marlborough*, finding it was to no Purpose to think of drawing on the *French* to a Battle, on equal Terms, resolved upon attacking them within their Lines. The Execution of this Design was intrusted to General *Coborn*, and Baron *Spar*, who performed it successfully in the Country of *Waes*; whilst General *Opdam*, (with another Part of the Army) staid on the hither Side the *Scheld*; in order to make an Attempt on the Lines before *Antwerp*. The *French* at that Time had two Flying Camps, one commanded by the Marquis de *Bedmar*, and the other, which hovered about *Bruges*, by the Count de la *Motte*. The Attack was undertaken in two different Places; that under the Command of General *Coborn*, was at a Post called *Hoeck van Callo*, where he made himself Master of a Redoubt called St. *Anthony's Hoeck*, and of the *Pearl-Fort*, with little Resistance, and an inconsiderable Loss; as may be seen by the following Letter from M. *Coborn*, to their High Mightinesses the *States General*. The Duke of Marlborough resolves to force them.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

" HAVING made all the necessary Dispositions for forcing the Lines, in
 " the Country of *Waes*, we made our Attack Yesterday Morning; and
 " I soon forced them on this Side, with the Loss of about three or four Men;
 " but General *Spar* had a harder Task, and lost a great many; of which I don't
 " question but he will give your *High Mightinesses* a particular Account. I am
 " at present busy in disposing all Things, for joining the Body commanded by
 " Baron *Spar*, or taking such other Measures as shall be necessary, according
 " to the Advices I receive from him. I am, &c.

From the Camp at Callo's
 Hoeck, June 28, 1703.

M. B. COHORN

The Lines
 likewise for-
 ced by Baron
Spar.

" THE other Attack, commanded by Baron *Spar*, was made near the Village
 of *Steeken*. The Baron perceiving the Count *de la Motte* watch'd him narrow-
 ly, feigned a March towards *Bruges*, in order to deceive him; but turning
 back on a sudden, he march'd directly towards the Lines, where a vigorous
 Opposition was made, by eight Battalions of Foot, and six Thousand Peasants;
 who made a better Defence than the disciplined Troops, and by their Fire from
 the Houses of that Village, very much gall'd the *Confederates*, after they were
 Masters of the Lines; this obliged Baron *Spar* to order no Quarter to be given
 them. In this one Action Baron *Spar* had 1200 Men of his Detachment either
 killed or wounded, several of whom were Officers of Distinction. Particularly
 two Brigadier Generals were wounded, and M. *de Vassy* Governour of *Sas-van-
 Ghent* killed. How many the Enemy had killed is uncertain, but about eighty
 of their common Soldiers were taken Prisoners. This Action happened the 27th
 of *June*. Baron *Spar*'s Account thereof, in his Letter to the *States General*,
 was as follows.

From the Camp in the Lines, in the Country of *Waes*, between *Krickenhage*,
 and *Steenbrugge*, June 27, 1703.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

A remarka-
 ble Escape.

" AFTER having endeavour'd for some Time to elude the Vigilance of
 " the Count *de la Motte*, I thought, this Morning, I had, at last, met
 " with an Opportunity of attacking the Enemy's Lines, which I did between
 " six and seven a Clock. The Onset was very hot and Sharp; and I cannot
 " sufficiently express the Ardour and Bravery of the Officers and Soldiers, but
 " this will appear better hereafter. I have lost many gallant Men; two Bri-
 " gadier-Generals are wounded; Colonel *Vasséy*, Commander of *Sas-van-Ghent*,
 " killed; Colonel *Malsburg* wounded; two Lieutenant-Colonels, two Majors,
 " and about ten Captains, killed and wounded. I have received but a slight
 " Wound; my Purse, though there was but one Pistole in it, has saved my
 " Thigh. I have promised each Grenadier a Pistole, and half as much to each
 " Pioneer, which they have very well deserved; and with the Leave of your
 " *High Mightinesses*, I shall pay them out of the first Money, brought me by
 " the Inhabitants of the Country of *Waes*. I cannot yet learn exactly how ma-
 " ny Men I have lost, but shall know to Night. I have to deal with Count
 " *de la Motte*, with fourteen Battalions, and four Regiments of Horse and
 " Dragoons, but cannot fancy he has any Mind to fight me. I expect, this
 " Evening, Brigadier *Schratembach*, with three Battalions, and, no Doubt, I
 " shall receive Orders from M. *Coborn*. All I can do now is, to maintain my-
 " self in this Post, till I have sent back the wounded Soldiers, received the Bag-
 " gage, and know what M. *Coborn* designs to do. I recommend to your *High-
 " Mightinesses* Favour, all the Officers, and particularly such as have distin-
 " guished themselves in order to their Preferment; they deserve it very well.
 " The Troops have behaved themselves even beyond Expectation. The Line
 " we attack'd was guarded by seven Battalions; and covered by a River, in-
 " stead of a Ditch, which we were obliged to fill, and pass, and then attack a
 " Fortification

“ Fortification by a narrow Way. I beg your *High Mightinesses* Pardon, for
 “ the Confusion of this Letter; for, besides the Business I have upon my Hands,
 “ I am obliged to write it upon a Cloak. I congratulate this good Success of
 “ your Arms, and remain, &c.

L. W. SPAR.

OUR Readers will observe, that Baron *Spar* mentions only seven Battalions, that opposed him, but takes no Notice of the 6000 Peasants, and the *French* Relations agree with him in this particular; nevertheless all the *English* Accounts concur in giving the Enemy eight Battalions, and six Thousand Peasants.

THE Duke of *Marlborough's* Design, after having forced the Lines, was to have possess'd himself of *Antwerp*, which was garrisoned by some *Spanish* Troops, under the Command of the Marquis *de Bedmar*: And this first Success made every one, both at the *Hague*, and in the *Confederate* Army, so sanguine, that it was hardly doubted but that important Place would have soon fallen into the Hands of the *Allies*: But as nothing can be more uncertain than the Events of War, they soon found themselves deceived in their Expectations. The Grand Army of the *Confederates*, under the Command of the Duke and M. *d' Auverquerque*, was to have attacked the Lines on the Side of *Louvain*, and *Mechlin*; M. *Coborn*, with his Flying Camp, was on the Right of the *Scheld*, towards *Dutch Flanders*, to keep the Marquis *de Bedmar* in an Alarm, on that Side; whilst Baron *Obdam*, with another Detachment of the Army, of about ten or twelve Thousand Men, (some Accounts, and particularly the *French*, say fifteen Thousand) lay incamp'd between *Eckeren* and *Capelle*, near *Antwerp*, with Design to act, on that Side, against the Lines, which were defended there by the *Spaniards*. The two *French* Generals, rightly judged, there would be no other way to frustrate this Project, but by attacking the Body of Troops under Monsieur *Obdam*, and cutting off his Retreat, if possible. To conceal this Design, Marshal *Villeroy* made a Motion, with the Army of the two Crowns, and advanced towards *Diest*, upon having Intelligence that the Duke of *Marlborough* was marching towards *Antwerp*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* forms a Design upon *Antwerp*.

HIS Grace was no sooner apprized of this, than he held a Council of War, who were unanimously of Opinion, that the *Confederate* Camp at *Eckeren*, consisting only of thirteen Battalions, and six and twenty Squadrons, which were hardly covered on the Right, it was easy for the Enemy, with a superiour Force, not only to cut off their Communication with *Bergen-op-Zoom*, and *Breda*, but likewise that with *Lillo*; wherefore the best Thing they could do, would be to send their heavy Baggage to *Bergen-op-Zoom*, and, upon the first Intelligence they should have of the Enemy's Motion, to retire nearer towards *Lillo*. Accordingly the Baggage was sent away that very Night, and upon Advice that the Enemy were come out of their Lines, the 30th of *June*, with a considerable Body of Troops, the *Confederates* did retire nearer towards *Lillo*. This Body of the Enemy's Troops, as it appeared afterwards, consisted of thirty-three Battalions, thirty-two Squadrons, and forty-seven Companies of Grenadiers, under the Command of the Marquis *de Bedmar*. He was afterwards joined and assisted by M. *Boufflers*, and Prince *Tjerciaes*, which thirty Squadrons, and thirty Companies of Grenadiers, from Marshal *Villeroy's* Grand Camp. These Motions brought on the famous Battle of *Eckeren*; the first Account of which was carried to the *Hague*, by an Express from General *Obdam*, which put all the People there in the utmost Consternation, and not without Reason.

His Grace holds a Council of War.

FOR according to General *Obdam's* Letter to the *States*, “ The *French*, near
 “ *Antwerp* having received a considerable Reinforcement from their main Army,
 “ came out of their Lines, the thirtieth of *June* N. S. surrounded the whole
 “ Body of the *Confederate* Forces, under his Command, and had entirely routed them; insomuch that he had been obliged to make his Escape to *Breda*,
 “ with only thirty Horse, and could give no farther Account of those
 “ Troops.”

THE Truth of the Matter was this: The Motions of the *Confederate* Army, after the forcing of the Enemy's Intrenchments, gave Room to believe, there

was a Design upon *Antwerp*; General *Coborn* was making Advances in the *Dutch Flanders*, and General *Obdam* commanded a small Army on the other Side of the *Scheld*, whilst the Duke of *Marlborough*, lay with the Body of the Army, near the Lines in *Brabant*. Marshal *Boufflers* was therefore detach'd from Marshal *Villeroy's* Army with a Body, double in number to *Obdam's* to fall upon him. *Boufflers* marched so quick, that the *Dutch* were surprized at *Eckeren*, a Village about four Miles North of *Antwerp*, where they were put into great Disorder; and *Obdam*, apprehending all was lost, fled, with a small Party of his Men, to *Breda*. But the Rest of the *Dutch* rallied, and maintained their Ground with such Firmness, and Resolution, that the *French* retired, very much to their Dishonour: Since they were greatly superiour in Number; notwithstanding which, they let the *Dutch* recover, out of their first Confusion, and keep their Ground, tho' they were forsaken by their General.

The *Dutch* terribly alarmed, but (as it happened) falsely, by an Express from General *Obdam*.

UPON the Arrival of *Obdam's* Express beforementioned all the *Hague*, as we have already observed, were in the greatest Confusion. The *Staees* immediately assembled, and after sitting in Consultation till one in the Morning, dispatch'd away *M. Gueldermalsen*, with two Deputies more, with Money, and Instructions, to prevent, as much as possible, the ill Consequences of this supposed Disaster. But these Deputies, in their way towards the Frontiers, meeting with a Messenger dispatch'd by *M. Hop*, Treasurer General to the *States*, and their Deputy in that Army, with a Letter to their *High Mightinesses*, they opened it and finding therein a quite different Account of the Matter, they proceeded no farther, but returned with great Joy to the *Hague*.

THIS Action at *Eckeren* being very brave, and remarkable, and redounding greatly to the Honour of the *Allies*, we shall give our Readers General *Schlangeburgh's* Letter to the *States* the Day after the Battle, which is the best Account of it that is extant, and was as follows.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

General *Schlangeburgh's* Account of the Battle of *Eckeren*.

AFTER that by the Order of your *High Mightinesses*, the Army commanded by General *Obdam*, was lessen'd to thirteen Battalions, and twenty-six Squadrons; and it was resolv'd, that this small Army should march from *Stabroeck* towards *Eckeren*; Count *Tilly* and I represented the bad State of that Camp, with so small a Number of Troops, within three Quarters of a League of the Enemy, who, according to General *Coborn's* Report could draw together fifty Battalions from *Lier* to *Ostend*, and be likewise reinforced from their main Army; whereas we could expect no Assistance in any Time, not even from General *Coborn*. Besides Count *Tilly* and I farther remonstrated, that the Enemy, being superiour in Number, might always cut off our Retreat; and we had been informed several Times, that the Enemy were stronger in their Lines than we were in our Army, and that our Grand Army had pass'd the *Jecker*, and that of the Enemy had advanced as far as *Tirlemont*; besides this we had Advice of the Enemy's expecting more Troops in their Lines; but we could obtain nothing more by all our Remonstrances, than a Resolution to send away our heavy Baggage to *Bergen-op-Zoom*. This was done, at the same Time that Marshal *Boufflers* arrived in the *French* Lines, with a considerable Body of Horse and Dragoons, and, as Prisoners say, with seventy Companies of Grenadiers. Upon this without Loss of Time, the Enemy sent all their Troops out of their Lines, with the Marquis de *Bedmar*, Prince *Tserclaes*, Marshal *Villeroy's* Son, and many other General Officers; and having march'd with incredible Expedition, they posted an Ambuscade of Dragoons before our *Left*, and advanced with the main Body of their Army to *Capelle*, behind our Camp, before we were in the least apprized either of their Design, or of their March. Nor had we been informed then, before we had been surrounded, but that Count *Tilly*, and myself, with some of our Major Generals, making the Tour of our Camp, met their Ambuscade of Dragoons, about one a Clock, near our Grand Horse-Guard. Having discovered this Ambuscade, we judg'd the Enemy design'd to attack us, and immediately put our Troops under Arms,

“ after

“ after which we acquainted General *Obdam* what we had done. One of our
 “ Guards on the Steeple of the Church of *Eckeren*, informed us, at the same
 “ Time, that the Enemy were advancing with a large Body of Troops towards
 “ *Capelle*, and continued marching on. Upon this, General *Obdam* resolved
 “ to retire under *Lillo*, and ordered two Squadrons of Dragoons to possess
 “ themselves of the Post of *Houwen*, in order to cover the March of our
 “ Army.

“ WHILST General *Obdam* was employ'd in giving Instructions for their
 “ March, we understood that the Enemy were advanced to *Houwen*, and had
 “ repulsed the two Squadrons of Dragoons, whereby the Road to *Lillo* was
 “ stop'd. Brigadier *Schuylenbutgh* was detach'd at first, to post himself at *Muis-*
 “ *broeck*, and *Gebug*, below *Houwen*, to cover our Retreat; but when he got
 “ thither, he found that Post strongly guarded by *French* Dragoons and Gre-
 “ nadiers, whereupon he began to charge them; but they being much superi-
 “ our in Number, he judg'd a Retreat necessary, and try'd to seize on the
 “ Post of *Houteren*, but he found the Enemy possess'd of that also. This o-
 “ bliged him to draw up at *Watering*, between *Houteren* and *Muisbroeck*, and
 “ it was resolv'd to attack the *French* there, and to oblige them, if possible, to
 “ retire; but they were so advantagiously posted, that it was impracticable.
 “ On the other Hand the Enemy advanced towards us, and made a vigorous
 “ Charge upon Major General *Erberfeldt*, who commanded the Troops of
 “ *Munster*, beginning a sharp Battle with the Infantry about three in the Af-
 “ ternoon.

“ PERCEIVING the Enemy to be much superiour in Number, we were o-
 “ bliged to change our Design, and to endure a terrible Fire from their small
 “ Arms. General *Obdam*, and Count *Tilly*, who were upon the Road with
 “ the Cavalry, upon the Dyke that goes to *Willemerdonck*, try'd to continue
 “ their March opposite to *Houteren*, along the Dykes of the *Scheld* to *Lillo*;
 “ and when they arriv'd found the Enemy possess'd of *Houteren*, but they were
 “ afterwards driven from thence by our Troops. In the mean While, the
 “ Foot continued engaged between *Houwen*, and *Eckeren*, with a terrible Fire
 “ on both Sides, till eight at Night; especially about, and upon the Dyke
 “ between *Eckeren* and *Willemerdonck*, where Lieutenant General *Fagel*, and
 “ the Major Generals *Friesheim*, and *Erberfeldt*, gave such Proofs of their
 “ Courage and Conduct, as can never be sufficiently admired. Lieutenant Ge-
 “ neral *Fagel* being wounded in the Head and Foot, and we not being able to
 “ sustain his Regiment, the Enemy perceiving we wanted Infantry, took that
 “ Opportunity to force our Troops at *Houteren* to retire; posting themselves
 “ there, and at some Sluices between that Village and Fort *la Croix*. By this
 “ means we were surrounded on all Sides, having the Enemy's Lines and *Ant-*
 “ *werp* in our Rear, and Fort *Philippine*, and the *Scheld* on our Left, which
 “ oblig'd me to send to General *Obdam*, and Count *Tilly*, for their Advice,
 “ how to get out of this Labyrinth. Word was brought me, that General
 “ *Obdam* had not been seen for some Time, and that Count *Tilly* said he be-
 “ lieved him either killed or taken.

“ UPON this, it was resolv'd to try all Courses, with the utmost Vigour.
 “ Count *Tilly* detached some Cavalry, under General *Hompesch*, to sustain the
 “ Foot, who maintained a bloody Fight, for a considerable Time upon the
 “ Dyke: The *French* also sent Horse to sustain their Infantry on this Occasion.
 “ General *Hompesch*, however, led on his Horse with so much Courage and
 “ Conduct, that he broke several *French* Squadrons, took some of their Stand-
 “ ards and Kettle-Drums, routed divers Battalions of their Foot, and drove
 “ the Enemy back a Quarter of a League.

“ BRIGADIER *Wyke*, and the other Brigadiers and Colonels having spent all
 “ their Powder and Ball, by their frequent Discharges, ordered their Men to
 “ fix their Bayonets at the End of their Muskets, and pursue the Enemy in
 “ that Manner; and the Battle being sharp and bloody, the Dyke was cover-
 “ ed with the slain and wounded.

“ I HAD then taken Post, on the Key of a Canal that joined the Dyke,
 “ where I placed two Battalions with the Cavalry behind them, to maintain
 “ that

“ that Post to the last Extremity, if our first Troops should happen to be broken; as also for the Security of the Rest of the Regiments which we expected in the Night; but the Enemy were put into such Disorder, that they had no Inclination to renew the Fight at that Post. They had endeavoured, during the Heat of the Onset abovementioned, to fall upon our *Rear*, having, for that End, charged us with four Battalions from *Antwerp*, and Fort *La Croix*, along the Village, and another Dyke of *Willemerdonck*; but they found that Post too well guarded, and their Men were forced to retire, by the dreadful Fire of our Troops. Night coming on, and finding ourselves still encompassed on all Sides, we were forced to open ourselves a Passage by the Dint of the Sword. The *French* had seized the Post of *Houteren*, with several others towards the Sluices, which cut off our Communication with *Lillo*. Hereupon Count *Tilly*, M. *Hop*, and myself, resolved to attack that Post, with the utmost Vigour, and our Infantry wanting Powder and Ball, we ordered them to advance with their Bayonets fixed at the End of their Muskets.

“ Major-General *Friesheim*, and Brigadier *Dbona*, were accordingly detached, with four Battalions, and marching through a Ground full of Ditches, waded up to their Middle, to attack the Enemy, in that Post, in *Flank*, and *Rear*. We marched also some Regiments along the Dyke, and Count *Tilly* advanced with some Dragoons, and after firing some Cannon, on that Post, we attack'd the Enemy in *Flank*, *Front*, and *Rear*, drove them from *Houteren*, took their Cannon, and beat them from the Sluices, where they were intrench'd. We pursued them fighting, as far as Fort *La Croix*, which opened our Passage along the Dykes to *Lillo*, where we arrived this Morning, and are now encamped.

“ I CAN assure your *High Mightinesses*, that all your Troops, both Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, fought with a surprizing Valour; and that Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, with all the other Generals, whether Majors, or Brigadiers General, behaved themselves, in this dangerous Action, with admirable Conduct; I am only sorry we have lost several brave Men. There are some made Prisoners, and many wounded, of whom I cannot send your *High Mightinesses* a List till the next Opportunity. We have gained some Standards, and Colours; and my Regiment has taken one Piece of Cannon, and a Pair of Colours. I hope your *High Mightinesses* will consider the small Number of our Troops; that the Enemy were twice as strong as we; that their Loss is much greater than ours; and that almost all of them retired in Confusion, and left us Masters of the Field of Battle; whereas we came hither in good Order. It was the Opinion of Count *Tilly*, and myself, and all the Generals who were present, that we ought never to have exposed ourselves in such a disadvantageous Camp; however, I hope it will be no small Satisfaction to your *High Mightinesses*, that this Action will certainly heighten very much the Reputation of your Troops.

“ I FORGOT to tell you, that the Count of *East Friezland*, and Count *Vander-Nat*, distinguished themselves highly on this Occasion; and that Colonel *Yvois* assisted me with his Care, Courage, and good Advice; so that, I doubt not but your *High Mightinesses* will consider their Merit. General *Fagel* is embark'd to Day for the *Hague*, to have his Wounds better look'd after. General *Coborn* came to *Lillo*, in the Night, with some Regiments, after the Battle; but he sent them back again immediately, under Major General *Dedem*. All our Regiments, especially the Foot, are extremely weakened, so that they cannot act in a Body, except your *High Mightinesses* change those that have suffered most, with others that are in Garrisons. This Post is not safe, except the Sluices of Fort *Frederick-Henry* be opened, which cannot be while we are here, because the Salt-Water would occasion Sickness. M. *Obdam* not being present, I have taken upon me the general Command, till I receive your *High Mightinesses* farther Orders.”

Lillo, July 2. 1703.

THE *States*, having perused this Letter, came to a Resolution, that Thanks should be given to Lieutenant General *Schlangenburgh*, for the great Conduct, Zeal, and Courage, he had shown in the Battle of *Eckeren*; and that he shou'd be acquainted, how well satisfy'd their *High Mightinesses* were likewise, with the good Conduct and Courage of the other General Officers, as also with the extraordinary Bravery not only of that superiour and subaltern Officers, but likewise of the private Soldiers, and for their having maintained the Honour of the Troops of that State, and performed their Duty, in the Service of their Country: And that M. *Schlangenburgh*, should in the Name of their *High-Mightinesses*, signify to every one of them, in the best and properest Form the Satisfaction they had given upon that Occasion.

The *States* thank General *Schlangenburgh*, and order him to thank all the Army, both Officers, and Soldiers, for their Behaviour, on this Occasion.

HEREUPON General *Schlangenburgh* drew up his Troops, and gave them Thanks in the following Terms.

"THEIR *High Mightinesses* the *States-General*, and their *Mightinesses* the Nobles of the Council of State, have ordered me, in their Names, to thank you the Officers, both High and Low, as also you the private Soldiers, for the Bravery, Courage, and Zeal, which you have all exerted in the Battle so particularly known to you all. I have Orders to tell you, that they will, upon all Occasions, testify their Acknowledgments to you for the same."

ACCORDING to the best Computation, the *Dutch* had, in this Engagement, 717 Men kill'd, 1003 wounded, and 694 Prisoners, or deserted, besides 376 Horses: And the *French* own'd, they had near 1600 Men killed and wounded, besides 150 Officers: And, notwithstanding M. *Obdam* went off in the Midst of the Action, the other *Dutch* Generals maintained the Fight, with such admirable Presence of Mind, and Resolution, that the Enemy were obliged to abandon the Field of Battle, and march off by Night, without Beat of Drum, or Trumpet's Sound, towards their Lines; tho' Marshal *Boufflers* had, at least, 30,000 Men under his Command; the greatest Part of them chosen Troops, and was accompany'd by a great many General Officers, and young *French* Noblemen, who came, the first to assist him, and the latter to acquire Glory and signalize themselves; whereas the *Confederate* Army did not much exceed 10,000 Men.

A fair Computation of the Loss on both Sides.

NOTWITHSTANDING all these Circumstances, which the *French*, in their Account of this Action, printed at *Namur*, in a great Measure Confirm, whereby they evidently prove the Advantage to have been on the Side of the *Allies*; and tho' they there own their Loss to be, at least, equal to that of the *Confederates*, the *French* King was made to believe, or, rather he but pretended to believe, that his Troops had gained the Victory; accordingly he caused *Te Deum* to be sung for it in the Church of *Notre Dame* at *Paris*; and all this upon the single Circumstance of the Retreat of General *Obdam*.

The *French* sing *Te Deum* tho' beaten, as for a Victory.

MORE than this, the *French* Court, to make this Action appear with the Lustre of a compleat Victory, did not scruple to affirm; that the *Allies* were superiour in Infantry, and advantageously posted; and yet were obliged to abandon the Field of Battle, with their wounded, their Tents, Baggage, six Pieces of Cannon, forty-four Mortars, their Ammunition, Provision, Artillery Waggons, and several Colours and Drums, with the Loss of 2000 Men kill'd on the Spot, and 500 Prisoners.

The prodigious Partiality, and Falshood, of the *French* Accounts.

THESE Circumstances are not only contradicted by the before-cited Letter of M. *Schlangenburgh* to the *States General*, who had their Deputies upon the Spot, to have confuted him, if he had been guilty of asserting a Falshood, but by many others. M. *Roussel*, in particular, says; the Enemy, at first, took four Pieces of Cannon, but were soon obliged to abandon them; whereas the *Confederates* carried off one of their Cannon, divers Pairs of Kettle-Drums, two Standards of the *Gendarmes*, and some Colours. Besides which they took the Colonel, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment *du Maine* Prisoners, with several Officers of a lesser Rank, and a great Number of common Soldiers. The Army continued in the Field of Battle all Night, under Arms, and marched next Morning from *Houteren* to *Lillo*, without the Enemy's making the least Offer to disturb them. He adds, that Baron *Obdam* was cut off from the Rest of the Army, whilst he was giving out his Orders, and not having so

much

much as one of his Men about him, had been obliged to pass through the *French* Forces, and retired to *Breda*.

WE have the following short Account of this Action, and of the Vanity of the *French* from M. Cardonnel, Secretary to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

EXTRACT of a Letter from M. Cardonnel to M. * * * at Zell, dated Tiel, July 6, 1703.

Extract of a Letter from M. Cardonnel to M. * * * at Zell.

“ YOU have, undoubtedly, received particular Advice from the *Hague*, of the Action between our Troops, and part of the *French* Army under the Command of Marshal *Boufflers*; how the former, tho’ not near half so numerous, not only repulsed them, with a considerable Loss, but remained Masters of the Field of Battle, and took from them, one Cannon, with several Standards, Colours, and Kettle Drums, as also a great Number of Prisoners: And, nevertheless, those Gentlemen, according to Custom, have made great Rejoicings, both in their Towns, and in their Camp, as if they had obtained a compleat Victory. They probably have taken it from the Letter, which M. *Obdam* wrote to my Lord Duke, as soon as he arrived at *Breda*; wherein he informed his Excellency, as he, likewise, had done the *States*, that all was lost, and he alone saved, as it were, by a Miracle, which Letter had the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of the *French*.

“ WE are going to have a Conference with the Generals of the other Army, and the Deputies of the *States General*, to concert the Measures proper to be taken, now the two Armies are so near each other. All I can say thereof is, that my Lord Duke will endeavour to persuade them to attack the Enemy’s Lines, in order to get to *Antwerp*, tho’ their whole Army is incamped behind them, &c.

General *Obdam*’s Vindication of himself.

As for General *Obdam*, he afterwards wrote a Letter to the *States*, from *Lillo*; wherein he acknowledges. “ That he had made too hasty a Judgment, of the imminent Danger the whole Army was in; and that the Enemy pressing on, with an irresistible Superiority, within Pistol-shot of the Place where he was, and whereno Relief could come up, to enable him to keep his Ground, it had moved him to retire. He added; That he would have reassumed the Command of the Army, and that the Generals, and other Officers, made no Scruple of obeying his Orders; but that finding himself lessened in the general Esteem, and look’d upon as unworthy to command the Forces of the *States*, he had begg’d Leave of the Deputies of their *High Mightinesses*, to come to the *Hague*, for a few Days, in order to clear himself before their *High Mightinesses*, from the Imputations under which he unfortunately lay.

ACCORDINGLY General *Obdam* arrived at the *Hague*, July 11. N. S. where shortly after, by the Command of the *States General*, he deliver’d to them in writing, his Apology for his Behaviour, which was much to the same Purpose, as the Letter of which we have given an Extract above.

ABOUT a Month after, several Officers of the *Dutch* Army, which was now commanded by Lieutenant General *Schlangenburg*, wrote a Letter to M. *Obdam*, to this Effect: “ That hearing a Report had been spread in *Holland*, that since the Misfortune which had befallen him, of being intercepted from the Army, at the Battle of *Eckeren*, they had scrupled serving under him, it was far from their Thoughts; wherefore, they had taken the Resolution to assure him, they should be very glad, to see him again at the Head of the Army.

The Hardship of General *Obdam*’s Case.

IN Reality there seems to be a peculiar Hardship in the Case of this Gentleman, which very well deserved Compassion; it being certain that he had served his Country, above thirty Years, with unblemish’d Fidelity, Zeal, and Courage; neither does there appear to have been any Want of either of them, even in this last Action, if the Circumstances alledg’d in his Vindication are true, and we never heard that ever they were contradicted. If M. *Obdam* was really cut off by the *French*, and not able to regain his Army, what better Course

Course could he have taken, than to keep out of the Enemy's Power? If he had been either slain, or made Prisoner, one of which must have been the Alternative, what Benefit could the *Allies* have reaped from thence? What a ticklish Thing is Honour! How hardly obtained, and how easily forfeited in the Eye of the World! That the Merit of thirty Years painful Service, should be obliterated by one Error of Judgment, whereby no one was a Sufferer! It is the Misfortune of Great Men, that their Actions are liable to the Censures of the Meanest; and that rash Judgments are but too often formed of them, not from their real Motives, but according to the Success they meet with.

HOWEVER, it was not General *Obdam's* Fate alone, to suffer in his Reputation, on Account of this Action. The Conduct of Marshal *Boufflers* was justly censured, for the same Reason, and it was thought this put the finishing Hand to his Disgrace. Nor did the Duke of *Marlborough* escape Censure at this Juncture; for it was pretended, he ought either to have sent a sufficient Force to support General *Obdam*, or to have made an Attempt on M. *Villeroy's* Army, when it was weaken'd by the considerable Detachment sent with M. *Boufflers*. M. *Rouffet* goes so far as to say; "It must be confessed the Duke of *Marlborough* was guilty of a great Fault on this Occasion; in leaving so considerable a Body of Troops exposed to be surrounded on all Sides by the Enemy, and either to be cut in pieces, or taken, as it were in a Net." We will not pretend to be sufficient Judges on such a nice Point, to determine whether there is any Ground for this Censure or not; we shall only observe, that allowing his Grace to have been guilty of an Oversight at this Time, we believe it is the only one he committed during the whole Course of the War, which we fancy is more than can be said of any other General whatever: We shall also add that M *Hop*, one of the Deputies of the *States General*, in his Letter to their *High Mightinesses*, wherein he gives them an Account of this Action, informs them, that the Duke of *Marlborough* had written to him two Days before, to advise them to be upon their Guard; and it is evident from the very Circumstances of this Action, that his Grace had Reason, to expect from these brave Commanders, when thus forewarned, all that could be done by Men of the greatest Courage, and Conduct.

The Duke of *Marlborough* censured on this Occasion.

IN the mean Time, the *States*, tho' their Troops gained great Honour, and some Advantage by this Action, had the Mortification of losing the future Services of two brave Commanders thereby; those of General *Obdam* for the Reasons already assigned; and those of General *Schlangenburgh*, because he had given Offence to the Duke of *Marlborough*, by being too free of his Censures, on this Occasion; wherefore they were obliged, some Time after, to dispense with him from serving any longer, rather than disoblige his Grace, of whose Service they stood more in Need: Thus this brave Officer, who certainly behaved very gallantly in this Action, wherein he undoubtedly saved the seven Provinces from an Invasion, lost by his Tongue, the Advantage he had gained by his Sword. We cannot help observing, however, tho' the Removal of General *Schlangenburgh*, is ascribed by most Writers, to his being over free with his Tongue, on this Occasion, that he was not discharged from serving till two Years after; and that when he had given his Grace, a very great and fresh Provocation, by spiring up the *Dutch* Deputies, to oppose his venturing a Battle, when he had a fair Opportunity of so doing, and the Enemy were in a great Consternation.

This Action commonly reckoned the Occasion of the *States* losing the Service of two Generals.

Reasons offered why this seems to be a Mistake.

THE *Allies* being desirous of improving the Advantage they had gained at the Battle of *Eckeren*, joined all their Forces together, with Intent to come to an Engagement with Marshal *Villeroy*; who incamping near St. *Job*, ranged his Army in order of Battle, and gave out that, he was resolved to stay there for the Duke of *Marlborough*. Hereupon, his Grace, and M. *d'Auverquerque*, hoping he would be as good as his Word, march'd with the Troops under their Command, in several Columns, to *Hoogstraet*, within half a League of the Enemy's Camp, where, to all Appearance, they were making great Preparations for a vigorous Action. General *Schlangenburgh*, decamping from *Lillo*, march'd all Night, and arrived early in the Morning, between *Eckeren* and *Capelle*, to attack them on that Side; and the Duke of *Marlborough*, with his

his Army, advanced into a great Plain, over against the Enemy, and caused four pieces of Cannon to be discharged, for a Signal to General *Schlangenburg*, to begin the Attack. But, as he advanced, the Marshal declined the Engagement, and having set Fire to his Camp, ordered his Army to retire within their *Lines*, which they accordingly did, with great Precipitation: By this Means they covered the City of *Antwerp*, which was exactly in their *Rear*, and thereby frustrated the Duke's Design.

The Duke of Marlborough views the French Lines, and forms a Design to force them.

His Grace, failing thus in his Hopes of bringing them to an Engagement, went, on the twenty-seventh of *July*, with several General Officers, and a Guard of four Thousand Horse and Dragoons, to view the Enemy's Lines. Lieutenant *Benson*, of the *English* Royal Regiment of Dragoons, being detached, with about thirty *English*, fell in with one of the Enemy's Out-guards, of forty Horse, who retired after one Discharge, and were driven by the *English* to the very Barrier of their Intrenchments, which gave the *Confederate* Generals an Opportunity of viewing them, within Musket-shot: and from that Day, the Duke laid a Scheme to force them, but the Execution of this Design was industriously put off, from Time to Time, by the Deputies of the *States-General*, as will be seen in the Sequel.

His Grace, probably, took a view of these Lines more than once; for M. *Roussel* observes particularly, that on the fifth of *July*, the Duke being joined by the little Army, which had been under the Command of General *Obdam*, marched towards the Enemy's Lines, with Eighty-four Battalions, and one Hundred and forty-five Squadrons, in Order of Battle, hoping to bring them to a General Engagement, but in vain, for they would not venture out of their Lines.

Huy invested, and the Trenches opened.

ON the tenth of *August*, N. S. Count *Noyelles*, with a Detachment from the Grand Army, arrived before *Huy*, a considerable Town of the Bishoprick of *Liege*, on the *Maese*, having a strong Castle, three Forts, and four Churches. Upon his Approach, the Governour broke down the Bridge between the two Towns, and retired, with his Garrison, into the Castle, and Fort *St. Joseph*, Fort *Picard*, and Fort *Rouge*, or the Red Fort. Notwithstanding the Fatigues the *Confederate* Troops had undergone, in a most difficult March, all possible Diligence was used for opening the Trenches, which was done the seventeenth in the Night. The Attack against Fort *St. Joseph* was commanded by the Prince of *Anhalt*; and that against Fort *Picard*, by Brigadier *Frederick Hamilton*, the only *English* Brigadier in the whole Army.

THE Trenches against the former were carried one Hundred and ninety Paces; but the Engineer, who was to conduct the Workmen to Fort *Picard*, fell into a hollow Way, which carried off from the said Fort, by Reason of the Darkness of the Night, which occasioned the opening the Trenches, on that Side, to be deferred till the Next. After this, the Approaches were continued with Abundance of Success, and some of the Besiegers Batteries being ready the twenty-first, they began to throw some Bombs into the Enemy's Works. Next Morning they fired both with Cannons and Mortars upon Fort *Picard*, Fort *St. Joseph*, and the Castle; which continued till three in the Afternoon, when Fort *St. Joseph* beat a Parley; as did also Fort *Picard*, and the Red Fort, about seven in the Evening.

The Forts taken.

THE Garrisons desired to retire to *Namur*, with their Arms and Baggage; but that being denied, and no other Terms offered them, than either to surrender Prisoners at Discretion, or retire into the Castle, the continual Fire of the Besiegers obliged them, at Length, to abandon the Forts, of which the *Confederates* took Possession on the twenty-third, and M. *Millon*, Governour of the Castle, refusing to admit his own Men into it, they were forced to return into the Town, where they were immediately seized and disarmed.

UPON the taking of the Forts, the Batteries that had been raised against them were removed, and they began to play upon the Castle, where they did great Damage to the Enemy. The twenty-fifth, the Dispositions were made for an Attack, and all the Batteries firing, without Intermission, in the Afternoon, the Besieged had above one Hundred Men killed and wounded; in which last Number were reckoned many Officers, and the Governour himself. Our Troops advanced,

advanced, in the mean Time, and placed several Ladders at the Foot of the Castle. This was only designed for a Feint; but the Enemy believing we were in earnest, beat a Parley about six in the Evening, and offered to surrender, on Condition of their being allowed to go to *Namur*, with the usual Marks of Honour. The Marquis *de Quincy* gives a long and circumstantial Account of this Afternoon's Action, and pretends that the *Allies* mounted the Breach twice, with incredible Fury, but were repulsed with great Slaughter, on both Sides; notwithstanding which the Officers would have stood a third Attack, but were obliged by the Soldiers to beat a Parley; but the small Number of Men killed on either Side, make this altogether improbable.

UPON the Enemy's offering to surrender, as we observed above, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent Word to the Governour, that notwithstanding the Advantages he was possess'd of, all that belonged to the Officers and Soldiers should be left them, provided they would lay down their Arms, and they should be exchanged for a like Number of our Men, when ever Marshal *Villeroy* should desire it. Time was allowed them till three, next Morning, to send a positive Answer; and upon the Governour's Refusal, Orders were given for renewing the Assault: Hereupon the Soldiers refused to defend the Place any longer, wherefore the Governour was forced to accept the Terms offered him. Pursuant thereto, he, and Garrison, which, including those who were in the Forts, consisted of nine Hundred Men, commanded by two Brigadiers General, were to remain Prisoners of War, till the two Regiments, taken some Months before, by the *French*, in *Tongeren*, were released. On the twenty-seventh of *August*, in the Morning, the Garrison march'd out of the Castle, and were all disarm'd, except the Officers, whom the Duke of *Marlborough* generously allowed to keep their Swords.

The Castle surrenders at Discretion.

THERE was found in the Castle, a considerable Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions, of the most Valuable, of which we find the following Account: Ten Thousand pounds of Powder; 254 empty Bombs; 159 fill'd; ten Iron Guns; one Mortar; 250 Sacks of Meal; 120 Barrels of Beer; seven Hogheads of Wine; 900 Loaves of Bread, &c. During the whole Siege, the *Confederates* had not above twenty Men killed, and thirty-five wounded, whereas the Loss of the Enemy was very considerable above that Number. The Command of the Castle was given to the Baron *de Trogne*, who very well deserved it; for he not only discharged the Part of Chief Engineer, to entire Satisfaction, but when the Ladders were carried to be set up against the Castle Wall, as we have observed above, he led the twenty-five Grenadiers, who were ordered upon that Service, and himself carried a Ladder upon his Shoulder.

A considerable Booty taken in the Castle.

THREE Days before a Grand Council of War was held, at the *Confederate* Camp, at *Val-notre-Dame*, where the Duke of *Marlborough*, M. *d'Auverquerque*, M. *Schlängenburgh*, the other Lieutenant Generals, and several Major Generals were Present. The Question in Debate was, what should be next undertaken after the Reduction of *Huy*? And the Siege of *Limburg* being proposed, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who, (as we have taken Notice above) had, with great Care and Diligence, informed himself of the Condition of the Enemy's Lines, and got the best Intelligence he could, where they might be forced with most Probability of Success, was against that Proposal: Then his Grace, together with the other Generals, whose Names are thereto subscribed, gave their Opinion rather for attacking the Enemy's Lines, between the *Mehaigne* and *Lewwe*, as an Enterprize, which would contribute much more to the Glory, and Advantage of the Arms of the *High Allies*: They were also of Opinion that *Limburg* might be attack'd, when the Season was more advanced.

The Duke holds a great Council of War.

The D. of Marlborough with several other Generals, for forcing the Enemy's Lines.

The Opinion of the Duke of Marlborough, and several other Generals.

" I. THE Enemy having great Magazines at *Namur*, for the Subsistence of their Army, and we being by our Superiority in Number, in a Condition to give them Umbrage on that Side, they will be obliged, soon after we are possess'd of *Huy*, to put a large Garrison into that Place, for the Security of

Their Reasons for it.

“ their Magazines; Our Superiority will then be so much the greater, and they will be the less able to resist our Efforts.

“ 2. WE having here a Level Ground before us, of above two Leagues and a half in Extent, where the Enemies Lines are weakest, it seems to be the only Place where we should choose to attack them; and since our whole Army may act, it is to be believed if the Enemy should stand us, it would be impossible for them to defend such an Extent.

“ IN Case they should venture an Engagement with us, since it is what we have been seeking all this Campaign, we are of Opinion we ought gladly to embrace the Occasion, because we have a greater Superiority at this Time than ever.

“ 4. IF we do not attack the Enemy in this Place, with the finest Troops that can be seen, and such a Superiority as we cannot expect to have next Year, it will be evident, to our *Allies*, to their great Discouragement, and the Enemy may with great Reason boast, that these Lines, which they will make yet stronger every Day, are an invincible Barrier against the Troops of the *Confederates*.

“ 5. IF we do not attack the Lines, there is no other Course to be taken, than either to retire to the other Side of the *Maeſe*, or to march away to the Right, to be near to the District of *Bois-le-duc*, there being no Forage left in these Parts. The first would be dishonourable to the Arms of the *Allies*; for their getting the River between them and the Enemy, would look as if they durst not stand them; and the latter might be very dangerous to the *States*: Besides the Enemy, by the means of their Magazines, would be in a Condition to undertake any Thing: Whereas if we attempt their Lines, should they pretend to defend them, we may, with the Assistance of the ALMIGHTY, hope to gain a Compleat Victory, the Consequence whereof may be of more Importance than can be foreseen; and should they think best to retire, there is Ground to hope we might push forward very successfully, and draw great Advantages from thence.

“ 6. WE consider, likewise, that the Enemy being superiour both in *Italy*, and the *Empire*, and being outnumbered nowhere but here, the Eyes of all the *Allies* are fixed on us; and they will have Cause justly to blame our Conduct, if we do not all that is possible to relieve them, by obliging the Enemy to call back some Forces into these Parts, which is not to be done but by pushing boldly.

Signed by the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Generals of the *English*, *Chas. Churchill*, *Guts*, and *Henry Lumley*.

Generals of the *Danes*, *Chas. Rudolph*, Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and *F. Scholten*.

Generals of the *Lunenb.* *C. Somersfeldt* *M. Bulau*, *E. August. D. of Brunswick*, and the Count de *Noyelles*.

Generals of the *Hessians*, *Freder. Pr. of Hesse*, *Spiegel de Diesenh.* *A. Van Tettau*.

The Dutch are against attempting the Lines.

HAVING given the Reasons alledged by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Generals who were of the same Opinion with him, for forcing the Lines, it will be but just to set down those of the contrary Party, who opposed them.

Reasons offered by the Dutch Deputies and Generals, against attempting the Enemy's Lines.

Their Reasons against it.

“ IN the Council of War held Yesterday, the twenty-fourth, two Things were debated, *viz.* Whether to attack the Enemy's Lines, or to besiege *Limburg*? Undoubtedly the first would be the most glorious Attempt. But, before it be determined, we judge it necessary to examine all the Difficulties of executing it, and afterwards the Advantage that may accrue from succeeding therein.

“ THAT

“ THAT Part of the Lines which seems the easiest to be attack’d, reaches from *Waseige*, on the *Mehaigne*, as far as *Janche*, which is an Extent of two Leagues and a half. It lies cross a Plain, but takes in a rising Ground at *Mestdorp*: And it is to be enquired, whether the Enemy are really inferior in Number to us, and whether their Lines are not stronger, and in better Repair, than is reported.

“ SUPPOSING the Lines forced, it is next to be considered, what will come of it, and whether we shall then be able to penetrate into the Country, and to march to *Tirlemont*, and *Louvain*. What gives Ground to apprehend we shall not is, that the Enemy, a little within their Lines, (of which a Plan lies before us) have Posts to retire to, that are yet more defensible than their Lines: For Instance that of *Ramillies*, where their *Right* being extended to the *Mehaigne*, near *Taviers*, and their *Left* towards *Ramillies*, and *Autreglise*, they will have a narrow Opening of but twelve Hundred Paces to defend.

“ SHOULD the Enemy abandon their Lines, and take Post in that Camp, it will not be in our Power to march towards *Tirlemont*, till we have forced them to decamp; Because we shall be obliged to pass near the Head of the River *Gheet*, between the Enemy’s Army and *Janche*, which it will be impossible to do, without endangering our *Rear-Guard*.

“ IF after the Lines shall be either forced by us, or abandoned by the Enemy, it should be thought advisable for our Army to pass the *Gheet* lower, about *Heilersheim*, the Enemy would move down along that River to observe us; and by extending their *Left* to *Heilersheim*, would have a stronger Part of the Line before them, than that between the *Mehaigne* and *Janche*; and by that means they would hinder us from advancing to *Tirlemont*, and *Louvain*.

“ IF the Enemy should post themselves, as we have said, about *Heilersheim*, the Ground between *Ramillies* and the *Mehaigne*, would lie open to us, and we might pass above the Head of the *Gheet*, and so cut them off from all Communication with *Namur*. But it is not possible for us, when we are got with the Army, within the Lines, in the Part nearest to *Hannuye*, to march with Expedition sufficient, to prevent the Enemy’s seizing the Post of *Judoigne*, where they will have no more than about 600 Paces of Ground to defend.

“ IF we had all Things necessary, in our Places on the *Maese*, for the Siege of *Namur*, it is not credible, that they would suffer us to cut off their Communication with that Town: But the Body commanded by *M. de Pracontal*, and our Dispositions upon the *Maese*, put the Enemy out of Fear of a Siege; and the Works which *M. Cohorn* formerly added, sufficiently secure them against the Effects of Bombs.

“ WE cannot positively affirm that the Enemy will do as we have said; but they may do so, or may repair and strengthen their Lines before we can be in a Condition to attack them.

“ PRUDENCE also requires us, to make the most serious Reflexions, in an Affair of so great Importance, and to dispose Things in such a Manner, if we determine to march towards the Lines, that what Course soever the Enemy takes, we may be in a Condition to pursue our Designs: And as the Good of the common Cause chiefly depends on the Resolution we shall take on this Occasion, it becomes us to examine, with the greatest Deliberation, whether we ought rather to attack the Lines, or to besiege *Limburg*, which is not a Place of so little Consequence as some Men imagine; for when we are Masters of that Place, which ought to be attack’d in a favourable Season, and not in the Decline of the Year, by Reason the Ways will then be unpassable, we not only acquire a whole Province, but cover our own Country, and the Provinces of *Juliers*, and *Guelderland*; We likewise cut from the Enemy all Communication with our Country, and extend and secure our own Quarters, which will make it easy to clear the whole Country between the *Maese* and the *Rhine*.

“ WHAT-

“ WHATEVER Resolution shall be taken, we whose Names are underwritten will not fail to contribute all we can to facilitate its Execution.

Done in the Camp at Vignamont, August 15, 1703.

<i>D. Dopf.</i>	<i>Auverquerque.</i>
<i>Dompere.</i>	<i>Count de Noyelles.</i>
<i>Oxenstiern.</i>	<i>Albemarle.</i>
<i>D. Rantzau.</i>	<i>M. Heuckelom.</i>
	<i>De St Pol.</i>
	<i>D'Anhalt.</i>

THESE were the Reasons opposed by the Deputies of the *States*, and the *Dutch* Generals, who would not consent to hazard their Troops, on what they called a *desperate Action*; which they said, was, at best very dubious, and which, if attended with Success, would yield no farther Advantages than to find the Enemy retired into their fortify'd Towns: Whereas, on the contrary, should the *French* get the Victory, the *United Provinces* would remain exposed to their IncurSIONS. However, the Arguments offered by the Duke and his Party were very strong; and besides these, his Grace had his private Reasons, founded upon very good Intelligence, which he had from his Spies; of whom, an Officer, who served under him, has averr'd, he had no less than three introduced to him in one Night in his Tent, (after the Fatigue of a hard Days March) the Officer of his Guard having Orders to wake him when they came.

THE Project of attacking the Lines being thus laid aside, the Resolution was taken to besiege *Limburg*, a City once very strong, tho' not large, but had been dismantled at the Peace; notwithstanding which it was of Consequence, being the Capital of the Dutchy and Territory of that Name, and having a strong Castle. It is situated on a Rock, amongst shady Woods, on the River *Wesdret*, sixteen Miles South East of *Aix la Chapelle*, nineteen almost East of *Liege*, and almost forty-three South West of *Cologn*.

The Siege of
Limburg re-
solved on.

ON the fifth of *September*, by Break of Day, the Duke, and *M. d'Auverquerque*, march'd with the Grand Army, from the Neighbourhood of *Huy*, and pitch'd their Camp at *Hannuye*, within about two Leagues of the *French* Grand Army, consisting then of 74 Battalions, and 140 Squadrons, with upwards of 120 Pieces of Cannon, and 24 Mortars, all mounted on their Intrenchments and Lines, in the Front. The *Confederate* Army consisted then of 80 Battalions, and 142 Squadrons. The Duke, with several other Generals, and a Guard of 40 Squadrons, advanced out of the Front of the Camp, almost within Cannon-shot of the Enemy's Lines, to view their Situation, which put the Enemy into so great a Consternation, that they immediately mann'd their Lines, being fully possess'd with the Opinion that it was his Grace's Design to attack them: But tho' it was his earnest Desire, his Hands were then ty'd, wherefore he returned in the Evening to the Camp.

THE *French* would make us believe, they were so little apprehensive of the *Allies* attacking them at this Time, that only the common Guards of the Lines stood to their Arms; but that the Rest of their Troops made no Motion at all: Till at last, some Troops advancing within Musket-shot of their Lines, and continuing to provoke them, Marshal *Villeroy* ordered a Detachment of Carabineers, and of the Kings Guards, out of the Line to attack them; which, they pretend, they did with Success, killing and wounding a great Number of them, and even dispersing those Troops, which were about the Duke's Person. But this Story does not seem to carry any great Probability with it.

March of
the *Confederate*
Army,
in order
thereunto.

THE sixth the Army encamped at *St Tron*; from whence the Duke detach'd Lieutenant General *Bulau*, on the Eighth, with a Body of Troops, towards *Limburg*. The Seventh, the Enemy made a Detachment to intercept a Convoy of the *Allies*; but perceiving two Coaches with six Horses, they imagined the Duke of *Marlborough* to be in one of them, and quitted their other Design to pursue those Coaches; But to their Mortification they found it was Duke

Hamilton,

Hamilton going to *Aix la Chapelle* with a Pass. In the mean while the Convoy escaped, and left them the Shadow for the Substance.

ON the 10th *Limburg* was invested by Lieutenant-General *Bulau*, with *Limburg* invested. four and twenty Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons. The Officer, who commanded in the Place, had Orders to abandon it at the Approach of the *Allies*, but first to blow up the Castle; however, being surprized, he was obliged, in Honour, to make some Defence. The Garrison in the Town and Castle consisted of four Battalions, and they had twelve Pieces of Cannon, and four Mortars mounted. The 12th, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, march'd from the Camp at *St. Jron*, with fifteen Squadrons and twenty-four Battalions, in order to command at the Siege in Person; and he arrived there accordingly two Days after. The Besiegers then consisted of twenty-four Battalions of Foot, and thirty-nine Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons. The 20th, the Artillery, with all other Necessaries, for the expeditious carrying on the Siege, arrived from *Liege*; and next Day was chiefly employ'd in making and bringing together a great Quantity of Fascines.

IN the mean time, the Besiegers having taken the respective Posts assigned them, and all the Artillery and other Necessaries being come up, a Lieutenant-Colonel, with three hundred Men, was ordered to attack the *Lower-Town*, from whence the Enemy retired, upon their Approach, without making any Resistance. The Trenches being opened, and the Batteries finished, on the 25th, they play'd Night and Day, with twenty-four Pieces of Cannon, and eight Mortars upon the *Upper-Town*. The 27th, the Breach was so wide, that the *Confederates* were preparing to give a general Assault, which the *French* perceiving beat a Parley. But the Duke would grant them no better Conditions, than "That the Garrison should remain Prisoners of War; that the Officers and Soldiers might keep what was their own; and that the Officers should be allowed twelve Waggon to carry their Baggage, provided they delivered up one of their Gates, within half an Hour after this Agreement. The Garrison capitulates.

THIS being consented to by the Besieged, the Garrison consisting of seven hundred Men, according to *M. Rouffet*, and the *French* Writers, but of fourteen hundred according to the *English* Accounts, laid down their Arms, and march'd out; upon which the Besiegers took Possession of the Place, and the Duke of *Marlborough* appointed the Baron *Van Rechteren* Governor thereof. By the Reduction of this Place, the *Allies* became not only entire Masters of the Dutchy of *Limburg*, but secured the Bishoprick of *Liege*, and the Electorate of *Cologne*, from the Incursions of the *French*; and before the End of the Year, they were likewise Masters of the whole *Spanish Guelderland*, by the Surrender of the City of *Guelders*, on the 17th of *December*, after it had been long blockaded, and bombarded by the *Prussian* General, *Count Lottum*, and was reduced almost to a Heap of Ruins. *Guelders* surrenders. The Place had been so ill used, that the Governor, *M. de Bethis*, had demanded to capitulate on the 8th of *October*, but they could not agree about the Conditions; wherefore Hostilities were begun again, and it was kept blocked up till the Seventeenth of *December*, as has been already observed, when *M. de Bethis* found himself obliged to surrender. *Count Lottum*, however, granted him two Pieces of Cannon, with all the usual Marks of Honour, and the Waggon that were necessary to carry the Equipages to *Louvain* and *Mechlin*, whether they were conducted.

To return from whence we have digressed, the Duke of *Marlborough* gave immediate Notice of the Reduction of *Limburgh* to the *States General*, by a Letter; and the following Medal was struck on Account of his Grace's Success in that Campaign.

ON the Face, was the Bust of her Majesty, with her Titles as usual; and on the Reverse the Duke of *Marlborough*, on Horseback, and a Nymph, crown'd with a Mural Crown, presenting him three Keys, in a Basin, with the following Inscription, which is continued in the Exergue. A Medal struck on account of the Success of this Campaign.

SINE CLADE VICTOR, CAPTIS BONNA, HUO, LIMBURGO, 1703.
Victorius without Slaughter, by the taking of BONN, HUO and LIMBURG, 1703.

WITH these Conquests ended the Campaign in the *Netherlands*, which it must be own'd was glorious to the Duke of *Marlborough*; but might have been much more so, had his Grace been allowed to pursue his own reasonable and well-grounded Measures. He had the superior Army; but what by Reason of the cautious Maxims of the *States*, what by Reason of the Factions amongst them, which, at that time, were rising very high, between those who had been of the late King's Party, and were now for having a Captain-General, and those of the *Louvestein* Party, who were for governing all by a Deputation from the *States*, no great Design could be undertaken by an Army under the Influence of such a divided Administration.

The Pretences of the French to extenuate their Losses.

THE *French* make it a Merit in their Generals, and applaud them highly, for having with so much Conduct, prevented the *Allies* from extending their Conquests farther this Campaign. They even pretend, notwithstanding what they attempted at the Opening thereof, that they never design'd any thing more than to stand upon the Defensive in *Flanders*; to the end they might act with the greater Vigour in *Germany* and *Italy*.

As we took occasion, at the Conclusion of the last Year, to mention cursorily what pass'd in the other Parts where the War raged, during the Campaign in the *Netherlands*, so it will be highly necessary to do the same here, especially with Relation to *Germany*, as it will give us an Insight into the State of Affairs there, and serve as the most proper Introduction to the glorious actions of the ensuing Campaign.

Summary of the Affairs in Germany.

THE *French*, and their new Confederates, the *Bavarians*, had harrassed the *Emperor* and the *Empire* miserably, during the whole Summer. The *French*, on their Side, took Fort *Kiel*, Old *Brisac*, and *Landau*, all considerable Fortresses on the *Upper Rhine*; and had defeated the *Dutch* and *Germans*, under the Command of the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, at the Battle at *Spirebach*. M. *Roussset* says, the Prince withstood the Efforts of the Marshal *de Tallard* with abundance of Courage and Resolution; and was only forced to retreat, because Courage avails nothing against a superior Force: But Mr. *Lediard* says, the *French* surprized the *German* Camp, whilst the Officers were celebrating the Festival of St. *Leopold*, in Honour to the *Emperor*, and were in the midst of their Mirth and Jollity. Perhaps both may be true; every one knows the *Germans* are boon Companions, and 'tis as well known that they are excellent Soldiers; wherefore tho' they might be surprized in the midst of their Mirth, they might make an obstinate Resistance, and might only give Way at last, because overpowered by Numbers.

The Elector of Bavaria possesses himself of Ratisbonne.

THE *Bavarians*, on the other Hand, having been joined in the Spring, by the Marshal *de Villars*, possess'd themselves (tho' not without great Difficulty) of *Ratisbonne*, a very large, and strong City of *Germany*, in the Circle and Dukedom of *Bavaria*; and in a Bishoprick of the same Name, under the Archbishop of *Saltzburgh*. It is famous for the general Diets of the *Empire's* having been held there ever since the Year 1662. It was formerly the Capital of *Bavaria*, and afterwards the Residence of the *Franconian* Emperors; but was, at last, taken from the *Bavarians*, by the *Emperor Frederick I.* in the Year 1180, and made a free Imperial City, as it now remains. It has a very fine Stone-Bridge over the *Danube*, 1901 Foot long, and 32 broad, supported by Pillars, and adorned with three Towers. It has likewise a magnificent old Cathedral, and a stately Castle, where the Imperial Diets are generally held. The River *Regen*, which falls into the *Danube* on one side of it, has given it the Name of *Regensburg*, by which alone it is known throughout *Germany*.

THE *Emperor* having not only refused to consent to the Neutrality of *Ratisbonne*, proposed by the Elector of *Bavaria*, but instead of that required the Sovereign Princes and States of *Germany*, to furnish their Quota's, to enable him to prevent the Mischiefs that threatened the *Empire*; their Deputies at the Diet, who were indeed no better than the Elector of *Bavaria's* Prisoners, insisted upon their Securities; alledging, that the Refusal of the Imperial Court was out of Season, and prejudicial to the Authority of the Princes and States of the *Empire*.

THE

THE Queen of *England*, and the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*, press'd with all possible Earnestness, that unweildy and lethargick Body, to take effectual Measures to prevent the fatal Consequences of the Conjunction of the *French* and *Bavarians*. But when some of the Deputies wou'd have taken into present Consideration, the Ways and Means for every Circle to furnish their Quota's of Men, Artillery, and Ammunition, for the Army of 120,000 Men, which the *Diet* had resolv'd to set on Foot, the Year before, for the Defence of the *Empire*; others reply'd, That the Consideration of these Things was too late for this Campaign, and too soon for the next.

The Queen and the States General endeavour in vain, to rouse the Germanick Body from their Lethargy.

THIS supine Negligence of the *Diet*, the Cause of all the succeeding Distractions of the *Empire*, encouraged the *Elect*or of *Bavaria* to publish a *Manifesto*, wherein he complains " of the *Emperor* and his *Allies*, whom he " accuses of exorbitant Plundering, extorting Contributions, and burning " his Country; from thence insinuating, that he took up Arms lawfully in " his own Defence. He denies his having any Design (as the House of *Au-* " *stria* gives out) of joining with *France*, to attack the *Empire*; and avers, " That he left the *Netherlands*, and retired to his own Country, meerly to " keep himself out of this new War, and to join his Endeavours, with " those of the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia*, firmly to establish the " Peace made by the Treaty of *Ryswick*. He adds, That the Ministers of " *France*, having not only by Memorials, but by Word of Mouth, repre- " sented to the *Diet* at *Ratisbonne*, and the Circles of the *Empire*, that their " Master was disposed to keep the Treaty of *Ryswick* inviolably, and the " Circles having express'd a like Inclination in their Answers, he had agree- " ably thereunto declared on the Side of *France*, and entered into a Treaty " with that Crown. That he wish'd the *Imperial* Court, when they began " the War in *Italy*, for the Succession to the *Spanish* Monarchy, had had the " Consent of the *Empire*, or at least of the Electoral College: As also, " when they declared against the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Mantua*, and against " the *Elect*or of *Cologne*, whose only Crime was, that he would not be subser- " vient to the Designs of the House of *Austria*. That his Electoral Highness " had Cause sufficient to complain of such Proceedings of the *Imperial* Council, " but had 'till then smother'd his Resentments in respect to the *Emperor*; but, " when the Circles of *Austria*, *Suabia*, and *Franconia*, without waiting the " Resolutions of the *Diet* of the *Empire*, engag'd in the War, and conse- " quently became unqualify'd to give an impartial Vote in the *Diet*, his " Electoral Highness finding his Country left naked and exposed; his Ene- " my grown more formidable, and the House of *Bavaria* in Danger of be- " ing oppress'd, judg'd it high Time, for his own Security, and for the Pre- " servation of his Country, to possess himself of some advantageous Post, " particularly *Ulm*, and *Memmingen*, to prevent being crush'd by the Mo- " narchical Administration, 'till now unheard of in the *Empire*. This *Ma-* " *nifesto* was presented to the *Diet* at *Ratisbonne*, by the *Bavarian* Minister, " with another Writing, to this Effect: That the *Elect*or wou'd think him- " self no longer oblig'd to evacuate that Town, even tho' the *Emperor's* Ra- " tification of the Resolution of the *Diet* for a Neutrality, shou'd be con- " firm'd by his *Imperial* Majesty. However, he assured the publick Mi- " nisters residing there, that they shou'd enjoy all manner of Freedom and " Security in that Place, with which Assurance he hoped they wou'd rest " satisfy'd, and not demand any Thing farther."

Abstract of the *Elect*or of *Bavaria's* *Manifesto* published June 1, N.S.

The *Elect*or declares he will not evacuate *Ratisbonne*.

THE Marshal de *Villars*, (who was then the Favourite-Hero both of *Lewis XIV.* and of Fortune, and had so great an Opinion either of his own Abilities, or his good Luck, that whenever he heard of the ill Success of any other General, he used to cry out, *VILLARS cannot be every-where*) remain'd upon the *Danube*; where, fortunately for his Honour, he had neither the Duke of *Marlborough*, nor Prince *Eugene*, to oppose him. In the mean while, the *Elect*or of *Bavaria* invaded *Tyrol*, and possess'd himself of *In-* *spruck*, and divers other Places, with such Rapidity, as amazed all *Germany*, and very much alarmed the Court of *Vienna*. He made his publick Entry into *Inspruck*, from which he demanded Homage, and a monthly Contribu-

The great Vanity of Marshal *Villars*.

The *Elect*or of *Bavaria* invades *Tyrol*.

tion of 120,000 Florins, besides a large Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions.

THE Emperor's Forces were so broken into small Armies, in different Places, that he had not one which could be call'd good any-where. He had none at all in *Tyrol*; and all the Prince of *Baden* could do, was to watch the Motions of the Marshal *de Villars*; but he did not dare attack him even during this Separation; for which Misconduct he was very much blamed. Some call'd his Courage in Question, and others his Fidelity; whilst many endeavour'd to excule him, by saying, his Army was not only weak, but ill supplied in every Respect. The Duke *de Vendosme* had Orders to march from the *Milanese* to *Tyrol*, to join the Elector of *Bavaria*; which Junction must have made all *Germany* tremble, and was one of the finest Schemes the Court of *France* had laid, to favour the powerful Diversion that Elector was making in Favour of the two Crowns, and must have reduced the House of *Austria* to the lowest Extremity.

But is forc'd
to abandon
it.

The Elector, as we have observed, had, at first, made himself Master of the greatest Part of *Tyrol*; but the *Boors* rising, attack'd his Forces with so much Resolution, that he was forced to retire out of the Country with considerable Loss, before the Duke *de Vendosme* could join him: And the Duke *de Vendosme* had the Mortification to be forced to return back, without effecting any thing (the *Boors* being now animated by their Success against the Elector, and being well supported by Imperial Officers and Troops) after having in vain bombard'd the City of *Trent* for four Days, and lost Abundance of Men before it. All the Comfort he had, was to make himself Amends at last, by what he plundered in his Retreat.

The Elec-
tor of Ba-
varia takes
Augsburgh.

THE Elector afterwards rejoined Marshal *Villars*, and designed immediately to have seized on *Augsburgh*, in which, however, he was then prevented, by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*. But the French and Bavarians having afterwards defeated Count *Stirum*, near *Hochstet*, with a considerable Body of Germans, the Prince could no longer hinder the Elector of *Bavaria* from attacking *Augsburg*, which he soon took, and delivered into the Hands of the French. This City, the *Augusta Vindelicorum* of the Ancients, is a very large, populous, and rich Place, one of the most celebrated in *Germany*; and a free Imperial City, adorned with magnificent Churches and Palaces, and Magazines exceedingly well furnish'd, besides several excellent Hospitals. It is famous for several Imperial Diets held there, particularly in the sixteenth Century, after the Reformation in *Germany* by *Luther*; but above all, for the famous Confession of Faith made there by the Protestant Princes; of the Empire, call'd from thence the Confession of *Augsburgh*.

His farther
Success.

NOT long after that, the Elector turn'd his Arms Eastward, took *Nassau*, march'd into *Austria*, and made himself Master of *Lintz*, a very considerable City, and the Capital of *Upper Austria*. He even threatened to join *Ragotski*, and the Hungarian Rebels, who ravaged *Austria*, *Stiria*, and *Moravia*, and made Incursions almost to the very Gates of *Vienna*. To this fatal Extremity was the House of *Austria* at that time reduc'd; and what would have been the End of it, if our Illustrious Hero, the Duke of *Marlborough*, had not come to their Relief, the ensuing Campaign, as we shall see in the Sequel, no one can tell; but by all Circumstances it must have been destructive.

The mis-
erable State
of the
House of
Austria.

The State
of Affairs
in *Italy*.

IN the mean While, Affairs in *Italy*, wore, at first, but an indifferent Aspect this Year. Prince *Eugene* had been recalled from thence in *January*, and made President of the Council of War at *Vienna*, in the Room of Count *Mansfeldt*, who had desired to be dismissed. After the Prince's Departure from *Italy*, the Court of *France* resolv'd to make three separate Armies act there; the one commanded by the Duke *de Vendosme*, the other by the Grand Prior, his Brother, and the third by Prince *Vaudemont*. These three Armies were to surround the Imperialists on all Sides, who were but a handful, in Comparison of their Enemies, and to force them in their Posts. General *Staremberg*, however, who commanded in Prince *Eugene's* Absence, without being discouraged, or disturbed, had incamp'd his Troops above the *Secchia*.

Secchia, and waited the Duke of *Vendosme's* passing that River, and coming to attack him, without stirring. Nevertheless, that he might be the less incumber'd, he ordered the heavy Baggage, and Equipages to retire into the Territories of *Ferrara*. In this Disposition were the Armies at the Beginning of the Campaign; nevertheless, the *French* did nothing answerable to the great Preparations they had made. The Siege of *Bersello* took them up a considerable Time; on the contrary, the *Imperialists* maintain'd their Posts, and, which is more, defeated the Design the *French* had formed upon *Ostiglia*; beat General *Albergotti* near *Mirandola*; made surprizing Incursions into the Country; and kept their footing with that Valour and Intrepidity, which had made them admired ever since the Beginning of the War.

BUT the greatest Mortification the *French* met with in *Italy*, was occasioned by the exquisite Address of Prince *Eugene*, as far absent as he was from thence. This was the Rupture of the Duke of *Savoy* with the Court of *France*, the Ground Work of which Prince *Eugene* had laid before his Departure for *Vienna*, and undoubtedly he was not wanting to advance it afterwards. This was a great Loss, and a sensible Shock to the King of *France*; and yet it must be owned, the Court of *Versailles* themselves contributed very much to the rendering Prince *Eugene's* Designs successful, by their rash and precipitate Conduct, on this Occasion; in treating the Duke of *Savoy*, after a Manner, never practis'd amongst Sovereign Princes. In Effect, as soon as that Court had discovered the Correspondence between the Duke and Prince *Eugene*, they sent Orders to the Duke of *Vendosme*, to disarm all the Duke of *Savoy's* Troops, and to seize the Officers as Prisoners of War: That General executed the Orders of his Court. His Royal Highness resolving to do himself Justice for so unworthy a Treatment, immediately summoned his Council to meet, and there took such Resolutions as suited with the present State of his Affairs. As soon as his Royal Highness came out of Council, he dispatched Couriers to the different Courts of *Europe*, and caused the Ambassadors of the two Crowns to be put under an Arrest. The Gates of *Turin* were likewise shut, with an Injunction not to suffer any one to go out, without an express Order from the Marquis de *St. Thomas*.

The Duke of Savoy breaks with France.

THIS done, his Royal Highness of *Savoy* appeared at the Palace, and declared, in the Presence of all the Court, the Necessity he was under of denouncing War against *France*, to maintain his just Prerogatives as a Sovereign. This Intention of their Prince's was follow'd by the Applauses of all his Officers, who answered unanimously; That they were ready to sacrifice the very last Drop of their Blood, to revenge the Injury done to their Sovereign, in the Duke of *Vendosme's* Camp. This done, the Duke of *Savoy* gave Orders for arresting all the *French* Officers that should be found in his Dominions. Accordingly, a Regiment of Horse which were passing near *Turin* were disarmed, and the Officers conducted over the *Po-Gate*. The Fortresses of his Royal Highness were then provided with every thing necessary for their Defence; the Couriers coming from *France* were immediately seized; and the twelve Provinces of *Piedmont* had Orders each of them to raise a Regiment. Count *Torini* was likewise sent to the Court of *Vienna*; and was charged with Letters, not only for the *Emperor*, but also for several Princes of the *Empire*; wherein his Royal Highness gave them Notice, that he had declared War against *France*, and at the same Time demanded their Assistance. In a Word, never was seen such a Revolution, and that Prince never seem'd so highly incens'd against *France*, as he was then. This powerful Diversion, from which the *Allies* reap'd considerable Advantages in the Course of this War, was owing to the Policy and Address of Prince *Eugene*, who by this single Negotiation, did the *Emperor* and his *Allies* more Service than if he had continued in *Italy*, at the Head of their Armies, and had gain'd several Battles.

Which is unanimously applauded by all his Officers.

THE King of *Portugal* acceded likewise, about this Time, to the Grand Alliance. This Campaign was also the first of his Serene Highness *John William Friso* Prince of *Orange*, and hereditary *Stadtholder* of *Friesland*, the Grand Father

The King of Portugal accedes to the Grand Alliance.

Father to his Serene Highness the present Prince of Orange, tho' that young Hero was then but sixteen Years old. King *William*, his Cousin, took a particular Care of the Education of this young Prince, who was Grandson to his Aunt, and was so fond of him, that judging him worthy of inheriting his Title, and his great Riches, he declared him his Heir, by his Will made in 1695, of which the *States-General* were left Executors. This Prince was brought up with Abundance of Care, and was endued together with a natural Sweetness of Temper, and Goodness, with all that Valour, Intrepidity, and other great Qualities, which make consummate Heroes. Such was the young Prince when he came to the Army, to learn under the Duke of *Marlborough*, and *M. d' Auverquerque*, that glorious Art, wherein his Ancestors had so signally excelled, to the Advantage of the Republick, and the Happiness, and Liberty of *Europe*.

The Arch-
duke of *Au-*
stria declar'd
K. of *Spain*.

THE Campaign in the *Netherlands* being over, as we have observed above, the Duke of *Marlborough* having given the necessary Orders for the Disposition of the Troops, was preparing to return to *England*. In the mean Time, the Archduke *Charles* of *Austria* (who is now Emperor) having been declared King of *Spain* at *Vienna*, by the Resignation of his Father, and Brother, had assumed the Title of *Charles III.* King of *Spain*, &c. and was arrived at *Dusseldorp*, in his Way, through *Holland* and *England*, to that Kingdom.

The Duke
of *Marlbo-*
rough waits
on him there.

AS SOON as the Duke of *Marlborough* was informed of the King of *Spain's* Arrival at *Dusseldorp*, his Grace went thither, to congratulate his Majesty, on his Accession to the *Spanish* Throne, in the Name of the Queen of *Great-Britain*. On this Occasion the Duke told him, amongst other Things, *He was just come from putting his Majesty in Possession of Limburg.* To which the young Monarch answered, *That he hoped to be much more indebted to his Grace's Valour, and Conduct, in the Reduction of other Places and Territories to his Obedience.*

His Majesty
makes him a
Present of a
Sword of
great Value.

As that Prince had had Notice given him of the Duke's coming, he put on, the Day he expected his Visit, a Sword of great Value, which he designed to present to his Grace; accordingly he did so, in the following agreeable and polite Manner. Whilst they were discoursing together, his Majesty took it from his Side, and giving it into the Duke's Hand, with a graceful Air, *My Lord (said he in French) I am not ashamed of owning that I am but a poor Prince (Je n' ai que la Cape, & l'Epee) I have nothing but my Cloak, and my Sword; a younger Brother's Fortune; the latter may be of Use to your Grace, and I hope you will not think it the worse for my wearing it one Day.——So far from it (answered the Duke) that it shall always remind me of your Majesty's just Right and Title, and of the Obligations I lie under to hazard my Life, and all that is dear to me, to make you the greatest Prince in Christendom.* We shall find in the Sequel, that his Grace was ever mindful of this Promise, as far as lay in his Power. The Duke accompanied his Majesty from thence to the *Hague*, where he arrived the Second of *November*, N. S. and his Grace, after some Stay there, to concert proper Measures for the ensuing Campaign, went over to *England*, where he arrived the Thirtieth of *October*, O. S.

He comes o-
ver to *Eng-*
land.

THE King of *Spain* followed him the Third of *December*, N. S. and arrived at *Spithead* the Twenty-sixth, from whence he was invited by the Queen to *Windsor*; and was conducted thither by the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was sent to *Spithead*, to compliment him on his Arrival, and by Prince *George*, who met him on the Road. He was entertained at *Windsor* with great Splendor, and Royal Magnificence, and after a Stay of two Nights, returned to *Portsmouth*, and went on board the *Royal Catherine*, commanded by Sir *George Rooke*, who was appointed to carry his Majesty to *Lisbon*. This Year, likewise, the Duke of *Marlborough* was appointed Governor of *Greenwich-Hospital*.

BEFORE we conclude our Account of the Transactions of this Year, we must just mention one, which happened in the *Netherlands*, after his Grace left the Army under his Command. When the Troops, on both Sides, were thought to be very quiet in their Winter-Quarters, the Count *de Noyelles* marched,

marched, unexpectedly, on the Twenty-sixth of *December*, in the Evening, from *Liege*, with a Detachment of thirty Men out of each Company of Foot, in Garrison there, notwithstanding the Inclemency of the Weather, which was very bad and foggy, to *Marche en Famine*, where he was joined by a good Number of Troops, drawn out of *Maestricht*, *Vifet*, *Ruremond*, *St. la Chapelle*, *Venlo*, and other Places, which together made a Body of 13,500 Men, besides 1000 more drawn out of *Huy*, who were commanded by the Baron *de Trongue*, Governor of that Place. They continued their March, next Day, and on the Twenty-eighth, betimes in the Morning, arrived before the Enemy's Lines, between the Villages of *Waseige* and *Merdo*.

THE Baron *de Trongue*, was sent foremost with his Detachment, and was the first who forced the Lines; insomuch that when the Count came up, he found him posted in the Church-yard of *Waseige*; the French Forces which were there, having been obliged to retire, after a short Resistance, and many of them having been either killed, or taken Prisoners. The Count *de Noyelles* immediately gave Orders for demolishing the Lines, which was done in less than twenty-four Hours, for the Extent of a League and a half, tho' they consisted of a Ditch twenty Foot deep, and twenty-four broad, with a *Parapet* proportionable. In the mean Time, a Detachment was sent out to lay the neighbouring Country under Contribution, who brought away the principal Inhabitants as Hostages, for the Payment of 300,000 *Guilders*, which were demanded of them, and which they engaged to raise in three Weeks time. The Twenty-ninth they marched to *Hanff*, from whence the Count *de Noyelles* returned to *Liege*, with the Forces he took with him from thence, as did the rest of the Troops to their respective Garrisons.

The Confederate force the Enemy's Lines.

And lay the Country adjacent under Contribution.

THIS Expedition, which was executed with the greatest Secresy, very much alarmed the Enemy, who were far from apprehending any such Thing, at that Time of the Year: And Marshal *Villeroy* went thereupon from *Brussels* to *Leeuwe*, with a small Detachment of Horse and Dragoons, being followed by the *Sieur de Ximenes*, with a Body of Troops drawn out of several of their Garrisons, between the *Sambre* and the *Maese*. But the *Allies* being returned to their Winter-Quarters, they did the like, and left the repairing of their Lines to a more favourable Season.

WE come now to the ever-memorable Year 1704, a Year as famous, in the Annals of the Reign of Queen *Anne*, for the unparallel'd Success that attended her Arms therein, as the Year 1588 in those of the Reign of her Majesty's great Predecessor, Queen *Elizabeth*.

1704.

WHILST our modern Hero, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who would have shined with great Lustre, even in that Reign, so fertile of illustrious Heroes, was employed in Parliament, for the Good of the Common Cause, the *States General* were so highly sensible of his prudent Conduct, and so desirous of his Presence amongst them, that they represented to her Majesty, by their Envoy Extraordinary at *London*,—Of how great Advantage his Excellency's coming to the *Hague* would be to the Confederacy, by concerting there with them, the Measures proper to be taken at that Juncture. Accordingly they desired her Majesty to give his Grace Leave to cross the Seas for a few Days. Hereupon, her Majesty was pleased, on the Second of *January*, to give Directions for that Purpose. Pursuant thereunto, the Duke embarked on board the *Mary Yacht*, in the River, the Fifteenth of the same Month, in order to set sail for *Holland*, and arrived in three Days at the *Hague*, where he received the Compliments of all the Publick Ministers, General-Officers, and other Persons of Distinction.

The Duke of Marlborough goes for Holland.

HIS Grace had there several Conferences, with the Deputies of the *States General*, in which a Scheme was formed for the Operations of the next Summer: And it was resolved, that instead of a fruitless Campaign in the *Netherlands*, they would only have a small Army there, to lye upon the Defensive, which should be commanded by *M. d'Auverquerque*; and that, since the *Rhine* was open, by the taking of *Bonn*, quite up to the *Moselle*, their main Army, which should be commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough*, should

A Plan formed for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign.

should act there. More was not understood to be designed, at that Time, except by those few, who were let into the Secret.

HEREUPON all the Preparations for the Campaign were ordered to be carried to the *Rhine*, that every Thing might be in Readiness against the Duke's Return. The real Secret was in few Hands, and the *French* had so little Mistrust of it, that they seemed to have no manner of Apprehensions that tended that Way. All Matters being thus settled, his Grace left the *Hague*, the Eleventh of *February*, and arrived at *London* on the Fourteenth.

The deplorable State of the Emperor, and Empire.

The Emperor implores the Queen's Protection.

THE Affairs of the Empire were, at this Time, in a very desperate Condition. The Emperor was reduced to the very last Extremity. The *Electors* of *Bavaria* was Master of the *Danube*, quite down to *Passau*, and the *Malecontents* in *Hungary* were making a formidable Progress. The Emperor was not in a Condition to maintain a defensive War long on both Sides; nor was he able to make any Opposition at all against them, should they have come once to act by Concert. Thus his Affairs had a very melancholy Aspect, and utter Ruin was to be apprehended: *Vienna* was in an apparent Danger of being besieged on both Sides, and was not in a Condition to have made a long Defence: So the House of *Austria* seemed lost, beyond all Prospect of a Recovery: In this Exigency, Prince *Eugene* prudently advised the Emperor's imploring the Queen of *Great-Britain's* Protection. This was agreed to, and Count *Wratislau* transacted that Matter at the *English* Court, with great Application and Secrecy. The Duke of *Marlborough* saw the Necessity of undertaking the Emperor's Relief, and resolved to use all possible Endeavours to put it in Execution. When he went into *Holland*, as we observed above, he proposed it to the *Pensionary* and (as some say) to a few others, in whom he was assured he could repose the greatest Confidence. They approved thereof, but it was not thought advisable, as yet, to propose it to the *States*. At that Time, many of them would not have thought their Country safe, if their Army should have been allowed to have been sent so far from them. Nothing could have been long a Secret, which was proposed to such an Assembly; and the main Hope of succeeding in this Enterprize, lay in the Secrecy with which it was put in Execution. Therefore, under the Pretence of carrying the War to the *Moselle*, every Thing was prepared, that was necessary for the carrying on the true Design.

Count Wratislau's Memorial to the Queen.

WHILST Things were in this Condition, Count *Wratislau*, the Emperor's *Envoy* Extraordinary, to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, presented a Memorial to her Majesty, on the Second of *April* 1704, the Substance whereof was;

“ THAT having, at several Times, represented to her Majesty's Ministers, by Word of Mouth, the urgent Necessities of the Empire, by the Inruption of a considerable Body of *French* into *Bavaria*; which together with the Insurrection in *Hungary*, had reduced the Imperial Hereditary Countries to an incredible Complexity and Confusion; so that it was to be feared an entire Revolution, and the Desolation of all *Germany* would ensue, unless some speedy Remedy were applied, proportionable to the great Danger wherewith they were threatened; he was extremely well satisfied with the Zeal of her Majesty's Ministers for the Common Cause, and with the Attention they gave to his Remonstrances: But nothing being as yet resolved on, tho' the Season was far advanced; and the final Resolution, on the several Schemes, which had been presented, being deferred till the Arrival of the Duke of *Marlborough* at the *Hague*, this Envoy thought himself obliged, before his Grace's Departure, to do his last Endeavour, by representing, in Writing, the Danger wherein the Emperor, and Empire were at present, involved; and praying, That her Majesty, through the same Zeal for the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*, for which she was so much famed, amongst the Potentates in Alliance with her Majesty, would be pleased to order the Duke of *Marlborough*, her Captain-General, seriously to consult with the *States-General*, about the speediest Method for relieving the Empire; or, at least, to conduct Part of the Troops in her Majesty's Pay beyond Sea, to preserve *Germany* from a total Subversion; it neither being just in itself, nor any ways advan-

“ tagious

“tagious to the Common Cause, that her Majesty’s Troops should remain on the Frontiers of *Holland*, which were not in the least threatened by the Enemy, and were defended by large Rivers, and strong Fortresses, whilst the *Empire* was laid waste by the *French* with Fire and Sword. (In the Conclusion Count *Wratislau* said;) That the Request he most humbly presented was grounded on the Alliance between the *Emperor*, *England*, and *Holland*; pursuant to which he hoped, that her Majesty would give such Orders as were necessary for the Assistance of *Germany*; by the Want of which he foresaw the Mischiefs that would befall the Common Cause; especially if the Orders of the *States General*, to recal their Troops from the *Empire*, should take place at a Time when *France* endeavoured to send a powerful Reinforcement to their Army in *Bavaria*.”

To this Memorial, the Queen was pleased to return the following Answer, by Mr. Secretary *Hedges*. “That the Duke of *Marlborough*, Captain General of her Armies, had received Orders from her Majesty, to take the most effectual Methods, with the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, her good *Allies* and *Confederates* to send speedy Relief to his Imperial Majesty, and the *Empire*, and to press the *States* to take the necessary Measures to rescue *Germany*, from the imminent Danger to which it was now exposed.”

Her Majesty’s Answer.

EITHER the foregoing Memorial was but Matter of Form, or the *Emperor’s* Envoy was then unacquainted with the glorious Scheme the Duke of *Marlborough* had already formed to deliver the *Empire*. It is said, indeed, he had communicated it to three Persons in *England*, viz. the Queen, Prince *George* of *Denmark*, and the Lord *Treasurer*; not to above two Persons in *Holland*; and not to any one of the *Imperial* Court, before it was ready to be put in Execution.

Prudent Secrecy of the Duke of Marlborough

IN order hereunto, his Grace embarked at *Harwich*, the Eighth of *April*, O. S. with his Brother, General *Churchill*, Lieutenant General *Lumley*, the Earl of *Orkney*, and other General Officers, and landed safely at *Moesland Sluys*, the Twenty-first of the same Month, N. S. His Grace went the same Evening to the *Hague*, where he received the Compliments of the Foreign Ministers, General-Officers, and other Persons of Distinction. On the Twenty-third of *April*, N. S. his Grace was attended by a Deputation of the *States General*, with whom he had a preliminary Conference, about the Measures he thought most proper to be put in Execution that Summer. The same Day, Part of the Garrisons of *Leige*, and *Maastricht*, with the Troops which had been quartered for some Time in that Neighbourhood, consisting of seventy-three Squadrons, and about forty Battalions, were ordered to assemble on the Rising Ground of *Leon*, and to encamp, with the Left at the Village of *Harcourt*, and their Right near the River

He embarks for Holland.

And has a Conference with the Deputies of the States.

ABOUT the same Time the *States General* regulated the several Posts of their General-Officers; M. d’*Auverquerque*, their Field-Marshal, was appointed to command their Forces on the *Maese*, having under him the Counts de *Tilly*, and *Noyelles*, as Generals; M. *Schlangenburgh* was named to head those on the *Moselle*; Lieutenant-General *Salisch* to command in *Brabant*; Lieutenant-General *Spar*, and Lieutenant-General *Fagel* in *Flanders*; and Major-General *Belcastel* in *Savoy*.

ON the Second of *May*, his Grace had another long Conference with the Deputies of the *States General*, wherein he partly opened to them the Scheme he had concerted long before, and of which he had only given some Hints, to such of them as he reposed most Confidence in, when he went last to the *Hague*, at the Desire of the *States*. He added, that he thought his marching into *Germany* would be most conducive to the Advantage of the *Confederacy*, and the weakening the Common Enemy; wherefore he did not question, upon their Report of this Matter to the *States General*, but they would readily concur with him, and join their Forces with those of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, in so glorious a Cause. They spent a whole Day in Consultation upon the Duke’s Proposal, to which some Members of that wise and potent Assembly were somewhat backward in giving their Concurrence; being apprehensive,

He has a second Conference wherein he partly opens his Design to them.

hensive, that by dividing their Forces, in this Manner, they might lose, in one Summer, all the Advantages they had gained; by his Grace's Conduct, and Valour, in the two former Campaigns.

The States General con-
cur with the
Duke's Pro-
posal.

Next Morning, his Grace had a Conference with the *States General* themselves, and the *Council of State*, to whom he made a very lively Representation of the imminent Danger which threatened the whole *Empire*, and indeed all *Europe*, if an immediate Check were not given, to the Progress of the *French*, and *Bavarians* in *Germany*: He added, that being now entire Masters of the *Maese*, and all the *Spanish Guelderland*, a small Number of Forces were sufficient to secure their Frontiers. These Reasons, supported by the Reputation of the Person that delivered them, and also by the Influence of those who had been intrusted with the Secret, made so great an Impression on the Minds of the whole Assembly, that all Affairs relating to the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, were happily determined and adjusted in this Conference. His Grace soon after took his Leave of them, and set out in a Yacht for *Utrecht*, on the Fifth of *May* at Night.

The Duke's
admirable
Prudence &
Caution in
the transact-
ing this Af-
fair.

THE consummate Prudence of the Duke of *Marlborough*, in the transacting of this important Affair, on which the Fate of all *Germany* depended (and indeed, we may say, of all *Europe*, without exceeding the Bounds of Truth) can never be sufficiently admired. The Plan thereof was entirely his own, and was long treasured up in his Breast alone. When Matters were ripe for that Purpose, and the Way prepared, he opened his Design to his Sovereign, whose Approbation and Consent was primarily necessary; but he trusted no one else with the Secret, excepting the Lord Treasurer, in whom he knew he could confide, and who must necessarily have a Knowledge of it. Having obtained the Queen's Consent, he was sensible that of the *States* was likewise requisite, as so large a Body of their Troops was under him, and to be instrumental in the Execution thereof. He then disclosed some Part of his Mind to one or two only of the Assembly of the *States*, in his first Voyage to *Holland*, but prudently kept the Main Design still a Secret. At his Return to *Holland*, these his Confidants having paved the Way for it, he opened so far of his Mind to the whole Assembly of the *States*, and by the Strength of his Arguments, gained their Consent to act with their Troops in *Germany*, that is on the *Moselle*: But they had not as yet any Knowledge of his real Design, to march into the Heart of the *Empire*, and strike there at the Root of the Evil, which threatened, and must have compleated, its entire Ruin, without this seasonable, and effectual Relief.

His Grace
sets out from
Utrecht for
Ruremonde

NEXT Day, his Grace's Coaches met him at *Utrecht*, and carried him that Evening to *Vortz*, a Seat belonging to the Earl of *Albemarle*; from whence he proceeded to *Ruremonde*, giving Orders for the *English* Troops, and other Forces posted thereabouts, to join and march towards *Coblentz*. The Eighth he came to *Ruremonde*, where he was saluted with a triple Discharge of all the Cannon, and complimented by the Bishop and Magistrates of the Place, who met him at some Distance from the Town. The same Evening, his Grace gave the necessary Orders, for the building a Bridge, over which the *English*, and other Troops, designed (as it was industriously given out on Purpose) for the *Moselle* were to pass. Those Forces were, in the mean Time, drawing together, towards *Bois-la-duc*, under the Command of General *Churchill*, in order to proceed on their March to *Ruremonde*.

And goes
from thence
to *Maastricht*

ON the Tenth, the Duke went on to *Maastricht*, where he had the same Honours paid him as at *Ruremonde*; and M. *d'Auverquerque*, with several other General-Officers, having waited upon his Grace, he accompanied them to the Camp; and having reviewed the *Dutch* Army, was entertained by them at Dinner, and then returned to *Maastricht*. On the Sixteenth, his Grace set out from thence, and the same Evening, joined the Detachment, commanded by Brigadier-General *Ferguson*, with five Squadrons of the *Dutch* Horse, and eleven Pieces of Cannon of the *Dutch* Train. On the Eighteenth the Duke marched to *Bedburg*, and was there joined by General *Churchill*,
with

with the *English* Forces, and Train of Artillery, and the Army encamped with the *Left* at that Place, and the *Right* at *Caster*. On the Nineteenth the Prince of *Hesse*, and the Prince of *Saxe-Zeitz*, Bishop of *Raab*, with other Canons of the Chapter of *Cologne*, came from thence to the Camp, to wait upon his Grace: As did also Count *Briancon*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*, to the Queen of *Great-Britain*.

By this Time, the *French* in *Flanders*, began to be alarmed; tho' they were far from suspecting the Duke's real Design. His marching towards *Coblentz*, and the great Preparations which were making in that Place, induced them to believe his Grace designed to open the Campaign with the Siege of *Traerbach*; and then to endeavour to advance, along the *Moselle*, into *France*. Upon this Supposition, they detached eight Battalions, and sixteen Squadrons towards that River, and gave out, that they intended to besiege *Huy*, vainly imagining that by this Report, they might stop the Progress of the *English* General. This Feint was too thinly glossed over, to have any Effect on the Duke; besides, he very well knew, the Forces he had left in *Flanders*, under M. d'*Auverquerque*, were sufficient to frustrate any Attempt the *French* could make on that Side: His Grace, therefore, continued his March, according to the Resolution he had too firmly taken, to be diverted from it by such weak Stratagems, and on the Twentieth of *May*, advanced from *Bedburg* to *Kerpen*.

The *French* mistake the Duke's Design.

NEXT Day, his Grace advanced as far as *Kulfecken*, where he received an Express from Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, giving it as his Opinion, that the *French* might force their Passage through the *Black-Forest*, and bring a new Reinforcement to the *Elect*or of *Bavaria*. This was confirmed by Letters from the Prince of *Hesse*, M. *Bulau*, and Baron *Hompesch*, who all agreed in the same Opinion. About the same Time, his Grace received Advice from the *Netherlands*, that the Court of *France* had sent positive Orders to Marshal *Villeroy*, to march towards the *Moselle*, with 35 Battalions, and forty-six Squadrons, being still firmly persuaded his Grace would act on that Side. Thereupon, he gave immediate Orders for his Forces to march on, and for the greater Expedition, to prevent the ill Consequences, that might attend the Junction of the *French*, and *Bavarians*, he advanced himself with the Horse, and left the Infantry to march after him, with the Artillery and Baggage, under the Command of his Brother, Lieutenant-General *Churchill*; who likewise was very expeditious in following the Duke, tho' in such a Manner, as not to over-fatigue the Troops. The Method he took, for this End, was, to begin his March, every Morning, by Break of Day, and pitch the Camp a-new before the intense Heat of the Mid-Day Sun incommoded them; so that the remaining Part of the Day's Rest, 'till next Morning at Break of Day again, was almost as refreshing to the Men as a Day's Work.

The Duke continues his March.

ON the Twenty-third, his Grace left his Troops on a full March, and went to view the Fortifications of *Bonn*; where having given some Directions to the Governor of that Place, he returned in the Evening to the Army. There he received certain Advice, that the Recruits for the *French* Army in *Bavaria*, with farther Reinforcements, had actually joined the *Elect*or of *Bavaria*, three Days before at *Villingen*. As this Junction added greatly to the Difficulties our Illustrious General had to encounter, tho' it could not shake his steady Resolution, nor abate his undaunted Courage, we must beg Leave to make a small Digression, in order to give an Account of this no less difficult, than important Enterprize.

He receives News of the Junction of the *French* & *Bavarians*.

The *Imperialists*, under the Command of the Prince of *Baden*, General *Thungen*, and the Margrave of *Barceith*, were not only Masters of the strong Lines of *Stolhoffen*, with those of *Kinch*, and *Biehl*, but also of all the Passes of the *Black-Forest*, inasmuch that there was no Passage left for Marshal *Tallard* but by the *Red-House* in *Switzerland*. Wherefore he spread a Report with great Address, that he intended to take that Rout, and the Marquis de *Puisieux*, Minister of *France* to the *Swiss* Cantons, acting in Concert with the Marshal, and joining in the Report, alarmed the *Swiss*, which obliged them to make Remonstrances, and this Affair began to occasion a great

A fine Stratagem of Marshal *Tallard's* which succeeds.

Noise

Noise, so that it was no wonder the Generals of the *Empire* were over-rested; accordingly they left other Posts unguarded, on Purpose to strengthen themselves on that Side.

How this Junction was effected.

IN the mean Time, Marshal *Tallard* sent into the *Lower Alsace* forty-five Boats fit to make a Bridge; the *Sieur Laubanie*, Governor of *Landau*, posted himself at *Gernersheim*, with seven or eight hundred Men, and a great Train of Artillery. The Troops brought from the *Moselle* by the Count *de Coigny* seemed to bend their March the same Way; and the Army of Marshal *Tallard* were ordered likewise to march thither. These Preparations obliged the *Germans* to withdraw Part of the Forces, they had beyond the Mountains, to re-inforce those appointed to guard the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, and the Banks of the *Rhine*.

The *Germans* retire before the *Elect*or of *Bavaria*.

They likewise quit their advantageous Post, and retire as the *French* advance.

THE Recruits designed for *Germany*, to the Number of twelve thousand, Foot, three thousand Horse, and one thousand Officers, were drawn together at *Newburgh*, and the Marquis *de Courtebonne* was posted on the other Side of the *Rhine*, near *Hunningen*, with a Flying-Camp, to keep the *Germans* under an Alarm for the Forest-Towns, and the Lake of *Constance*. In the mean while, the *Elect*or of *Bavaria* marched from *Ulm*, the Fourth of *May*, N. S. with an Army of near thirty thousand Men, and used so much Expedition, that on the Thirteenth he arrived within eight Leagues of the Head of the *Danube*; the *Germans*, who were surprized, quitting their Lines, and retiring as fast as that Prince advanced. The same Day the Troops commanded by the Marquis *de Courtebonne*, and the Recruits fell down the *Rhine*; and the Armies of Marshal *Tallard*, and Count *Coigny*, advanced that Day to the Bridges laid at *Brisac*, and *Rheinau*, where they passed the *Rhine*. The former arrived, the Fourteenth, at *Langendentzling*, at the Entry of the Valley of *Waldkirch*, through which there was likewise a Pass. The same Day Marshal *Tallard* caused a Road to be made, on his Right, leading into the Valley of *St. Peter*; on the Fifteenth he commanded a Detachment of Grenadiers, with ten Men out of each Troop of Horse and Dragoons; and one hundred and ten out of each Battalion, under the Command of M. *Surlauben*, to post themselves at *Kirchzarten*. On the Tenth, the Right Wing of the Cavalry, with two Brigades of Foot, marched to possess themselves of the Camp of M. *Surlauben*, who advanced towards the Mountain of *Tornee*, situated in the Middle of the Passage. The *Germans* had built a Fort upon that Mountain, but had abandoned it, as well as several Redoubts, and Intrenchments; and two Regiments they had posted in the Abbey of *St. Peter*, quit that Post, likewise, with great Precipitation.

MARSHAL *Tallard*, who had joined the Detachment of M. *Surlauben*, put some Troops in those Posts, for the Security of five hundred Waggons, which followed the Recruits, and to favour their Passage. The Marquis *de Courtebonne*, marched on to encamp at *Capel*, at the Entrance of the Valley of *Friburgh*, and arrived the Seventeenth at *Falkenstein*, where the Equipages and Waggons met together, having passed, in the Night, under the very Cannon of *Friburgh*. These Waggons were laden with Ammunition, Arms, Provision, and Money, for the Army, and the *Elect*or of *Bavaria* reached *Donau-Eschingen*, the Source of the *Danube*, on the Sixteenth, where Marshal *Tallard* went to pay him a Visit. He continued there the Eighteenth to confer with him, and on the Nineteenth rejoined his Army near *Friburgh*. Having giving his Army two or three Days Rest there, he decamped from the Neighbourhood of *Friburgh*, and marched back towards *Offenburgh*, as if his Intention had been to attack the Lines at *Biehl*.

The Conduct of the *Imperialists* is greatly blamed.

THE Conduct of the *Imperialists*, on this Occasion, was very much blamed; both in trusting the Defence of the important Passes of the *Black Forest*, to the *Militia* alone, and in not taking the Opportunity of Fighting the *Elect*or of *Bavaria*, when they might have done it with a visible Advantage. M. *Rouffet*, makes light of the Reinforcement brought to the *Elect*or of *Bavaria*, by Marshal *Tallard*, and says; All that came thereof is, that the Junction succeeded, but the *Elect*or derived no Advantage from thence; for of the ten thousand Recruits (our Accounts say sixteen thousand) which the *French* Army

Army escorted, not one Third got safe to him, the others either died by the Way, or deserted.

HAVING mentioned the *Imperialists* not fighting the *Electo*r of *Bavaria*, when they had a visible Advantage, it will not be improper to inform our Readers how that happened. The *Electo*r of *Bavaria*, and Marshal de *Mursin*, being advanced towards *Dutlingen*, General *Thungen* thought fit to withdraw the *Confederate* Troops from the Lines, between the *Danube*, and the Lake of *Constance*, and posted himself the Thirteenth at *Rotweiler*, with eight Regiments of Horse, nine Battalions of the *Dutch*, and two of *Wolfenbuttle*. He was reinforced, the Fourteenth, with another *Dutch* Battalion, and three others, besides three Regiments of Horse, of the Duke of *Wurtemberg's*. On the Fifteenth, the Margrave of *Baireith*, and Count *Stirum* arrived in the Camp with twelve thousand Men, besides four Battalions, and nine Squadrons of the King of *Prussia's* Forces.

HEREUPON, these Generals, seeing they had now a fine Army consisting of ninety-nine Squadrons, and forty two Battalions, resolved to attack the *Electo*r of *Bavaria*, the Seventeenth, near *Villingen*; but Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* sent them particular Orders not to stir from their Camp till his Arrival. On the Nineteenth his Highness came to the Camp, and having held a Council of War, it was resolved to attack the Enemy, next Day; but it was then too late; the Opportunity was neglected; the Army broke up, indeed, according to the Resolution of the Council of War; but the *Bavarians* having Advice of their Motion, quitted their Camp with great Precipitation, leaving several Things behind, and retired to *Donau-Eschingen*; the Armies being so near, that some of the *Bavarians* were obliged to pass, almost within Musket-shot of the *Imperialists*, who saluted them with several Volleys of Cannon. The Fourteenth, the *Electo*r marched to *Hufingen*, and advanced the Twenty-second to *Furstenberg*, and the Twenty-third to *Engen*.

PRINCE *Lewis* not being able to attack the *Bavarians*, because they were parted by a deep River, and a Morass, marched to *Dutlingen* the Twenty-first, and having passed the *Danube*, advanced to *Liptingen*, on the Twenty-third, to streighten the *Bavarians*, between the Lake of *Constance*, and his Army, and oblige them to fight. The Twenty-fourth, General *Bibra* joined the Prince with seven thousand Men, from the Lines of *Stolkoffen*, and both Armies moved towards *Stokach*, the only Pass, through which the *Bavarians* could make their Retreat. The Twenty-fifth they cannonaded each other; but during that Cannonading, the *Bavarians* marched through a Defile, which was so narrow, that only two Men could pass it in Front, and the Twentieth in the Morning, their whole Army was got through, and marched to *Pfuhlendorff*, and from thence to *Saulben*, having found a great Quantity of Provisions at the first, which they ordered to be laid up there, in their March to *Donau Eschingen*: This done, they burnt that Place, and divers others. The *Imperialists* having thus suffered the *Bavarians* to escape, marched towards *Moschkirken* and arrived, the Twenty-eighth in the Evening, at *Riedlengen*. The *Bavarians* had been three Days without Bread; and had the *Imperialists* secured the Pass of *Stokach*, they must of Necessity have laid down their Arms, and disbanded themselves. Some have laid the Fault upon the Guides, who led the Army a great Way about; but more ascribe it to the Heaviness and ill Conduct of the *Germans*, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who were highly blamed on this Account. But, whoever was in Fault, it is certain the *Imperialists* lost a very favourable Opportunity, which occasioned great Murmurings in the Army, and rendered the Arrival of Prince *Eugene* very agreeable.

WE now return to the Duke of *Marlborough*, upon whose Motions, the Eyes of all *Europe* were, by this Time, fixed. Notwithstanding the late Junction of the *French* and *Bavarians*, by the Number of the Troops the *French* left behind them, and by Marshal *Tallard's* marching back, with the Rest of his Army, towards the *Rhine*, his Grace was confirmed in his Opinion, That the Enemy were still wholly ignorant of his Design. He therefore continued

The *Imperialists* resolve to attack the *Electo*r of *Bavaria*; but are hindered by the Prince of *Baden*.

The *Bavarians* retire, in their Turn, before the *Imperialists*.

The *Bavarians* have a narrow Escape.

For which *Pr. Lewis* of *Baden*, and the *Germans* are highly blamed.

Pr. Eugene comes to the *Imperial Army*.

The D. of *Marlborough* pursues his March.

his March, with unwearied Diligence, and advanced, by the Twenty-fifth, to the Camp of *Neudorff*, near *Coblentz*, where *M. Davenant*, the Queen's Agent at *Frankfort*, and *M. d'Amelo*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, came to compliment his Grace. Count *Wratislau*, late Envoy from the Emperor to her Majesty of Great-Britain, attended likewise on his Grace there, to settle all Things for his farther March, and his Junction with the Imperial Army.

Visits the Elector of Triers.

And is visited by the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt.

ON the Twenty-sixth, whilst the Horse and Dragoons were passing over the Rhine, his Grace made a Visit to the Elector of Triers, at his Castle at *Ehrenbreitstein*, where he was saluted with a triple Discharge of all the Cannon round the Place, and having dined with the Elector, marched in the Afternoon with his Troops to *Braubach*, a Town belonging to the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt. Next Day, that Prince made a Visit to the Duke, who encamped that Night at *Neustadt*, and on the Twenty-eighth removed to *Schwalbach*. In the mean Time, the Foot marched the Twenty-seventh, from *Coblentz* to *Braubach*, and next Day to *Neustadt*, having Orders to follow the Horse and Dragoons, as close as was consistent with the March of the Artillery and Baggage. During the Time the Army lay encamped at *Neustadt*, Mr. Cardonnel, the Duke of Marlborough's Secretary, wrote the following Letter to M * * * at Zell.

From the Camp at Neustadt, May, 28, 1704.

S I R,

A Letter from M. Cardonnel to M. * * * at Zell.

" MY Lord Duke dispatched his Electoral Highness's Messenger, last Night, in order for his Departure early next Morning, as I believe he did before Five. Not having Time then, to write to you, I would not detain him, but shall send this to your Agent at *Frankfort*, to be forwarded to you. This comes chiefly to thank you for your two Letters, which accompanied *M. de Chamillard's* Memorial, and *Du Breuil's* Examination. With Regard to the Former, you know already, that the most considerable Point concerted therein, viz. the Junction, has taken Effect, without a Blow's being struck; before the Prince of *Baden* joined the Troops, and while he had given positive Orders, that they should not act before his Arrival: We find, however, the utmost Designs of the Enemy, in this Memorial, and I hope we shall be able to defeat them.

" We have been these two Days in Expectation of another Courier from the Prince of *Baden*, to inform us of the Success of some Action between him, and the Elector (of *Bavaria*) as he gives us Reason to hope by his Letter, of which the inclosed is a Copy: But to tell you the Truth, I expect no great Matter from the Management of that Prince. My Lord Duke has likewise sent a Copy of it to his Highness the Elector of *Hanover*.

" UPON *M. Villeroy's* March, we wrote to the *Hague* for a Reinforcement of Troops, and if it comes quickly, I flatter myself, with the Assistance of the ALMIGHTY, we shall have a prosperous Campaign.

" WE continue our March To-day, and shall be To-morrow at *Mentz*, where we shall halt but one Day, and then march on to join our Troops at *Philipsburgh*: But our English Infantry, which marches with the Artillery, could not be quite so expeditious."

I am, &c.

A. CARDONNEL.

Little or Nothing to be hoped for from the Imperialists under Pr. Lewis of Baden.

THO' Mr. Cardonnel, in this Letter is pretty modest in his Censure of Prince Lewis. (and indeed he did not then know all that had passed) yet he gives us sufficiently to understand, that little, or nothing, was to expected from the Imperialists.

WHILST

WHILST the Duke of *Marlborough* was encamped at *Schwalbach*, Lieutenant-General *Eulan*, Commander in Chief of the *Lunenburgh* Forces, came to pay his Respects to his Grace; who received Letters, the same Day, from the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse*, and General *Hompesch*, informing him they were come to *Mentz*, and expected his Orders. The Duke had scarce read these Letters, when he received another Express, from the *States General*, to assure his Grace, That according to his Desire, they had given Orders for a Reinforcement of eight Battalions, and twenty-one Squadrons, to be sent after his Grace, with all Speed, from the Army on the *Maele*, and that *M. d'Auverquerque* had appointed sixteen Squadrons of Horse, and five of Dragoons, with seven Battalions of Danish Forces, and one of *Hesse*, for that Service.

The Dutch promise the D. of *Marlborough* a Reinforcement.

ON the Twenty-ninth the Duke pursued his March from *Schwalbach* to *Cassel*, a Village on the *Rhine*, over against *Mentz*; and immediately upon his Arrival there made a Visit to the *Elect*or of *Mentz*. At the Landing Place, on the other Side of the River, several of his *Electoral* Highness's Coaches attended, to carry his Grace, and his Retinue to the Palace; and in the mean Time, he was saluted by a Discharge of all the Cannon round the City. The *Elect*or entertained his Grace and his Retinue very magnificently, and after Dinner, a Conference was held between the Generals, about the Motions of the *Confederate* Armies in *Germany*. Next Day the Duke allowed his Troops some Rest, and, in the mean While, being attended by the principal Officers of the Army, he viewed the Fortifications of *Mentz*, was again saluted by a Discharge of all the Cannon, and dined a second Time with his *Electoral* Highness; who intended to have crossed the River, to return his Grace's Visit, and view his Troops, but was prevented by the bad Weather.

His Grace visits the *Elect*or of *Mentz*, who entertains him magnificently.

ON the Last of *May*, the Foreign Ministers who had waited on the Duke from *Coblentz* to *Mentz*, having taking their Leaves of him, the necessary Orders were given, for the Troops to pass the *Mayn*, which being done, with all Expedition, his Grace pursued his March towards the *Neckar*, encamped, that Night, at *Grootgerhout*, and advanced, the First of *June*, to *Zuingenberg*. Next Day, the Duke marched with his Army, to *Weinheim*, and the Day after went on to *Ladenburgh*, where he, and the other Generals, took up their Quarters, and the Troops passed the *Neckar*, over a Bridge of Boats, and encamped on the other Side, over against the Town. Here his Grace thought fit to halt two whole Days, both to give his wearied Troops some Refreshment, and that the rest of the Auxillary Troops, which were to serve under him, might not be left too far behind.

The *Confederate* Army passes the *Mayn*.

And the *Neckar*.

FROM *Ladenburgh*, the Duke, who had now got some Days the Start of the *French* Troops, wrote to the *States*, and thought he might venture to inform them of the whole Secret; that he had the *Queen*, his Mistress's Order, to march to the Relief of the *Empire*, with which he hoped they would agree, and allow of his carrying their Troops to share in the Honour of that Expedition. He had their Answer as quick as the Courier could carry it, by which they approved of his Design of carrying their Troops with him, and indeed they could not now well do otherwise; so that the whole Army was then at his Disposition without Controul.

The Duke informs the *States* of his whole Design; of which they approve.

THE Duke's bending his March towards the *Danube*, was a terrible Surprise to the *French*; who, after their first Mistake, in judging that his Grace's View was to act on the *Moselle*, had surmised, that he intended to advance to the *Upper Rhine*, and might have a Design on *Landau*. This Suspicion was confirmed, both by his Grace's March to *Mentz*, and by the Governor of *Philipsburgh*'s making a Bridge over the *Rhine*. Upon this Suggestion, Marshal *Tallard* repassed the *Rhine*, the Second of *June*, at *Altenheim*, in order either to join Marshal *Villeroy*, or to oppose the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Passage over that River. His Grace was informed thereof the Fourth, by an Express from the Count de *Vehlen*, General of the *Palatine* Horse, who commanded the Forces in the Lines of *Stolhoffen*.

The *French* again mistaken in their Judgment of the Duke's Designs.

ON the Fifth of *June*, N. S. the Count de *Friese* came to the Duke's Army, to inform his Grace, from Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, whom he had left, with

with his Forces at *Ebingen*, on the hither Side the *Danube*, that the *Elect*or of *Bavaria* was strongly incamped near *Ulm*, on the other Side. He likewise received Intelligence, that Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, was arrived in the *Imperial* Camp; and that the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, was marching with the Troops of *Hesse*, and *Luncburgh*, towards the *Danube*. Upon this, Count *Wratislau*, who, during this whole Campaign, had made it his Business, with indefatigable Industry, and admirable Conduct, to create and cherish a good Correspondence between the Duke and the *Imperial* Generals, went from his Grace, to confer with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, on Account of the Enemy's Motions on the other Side the *Rhine*: As also to concert an Interview between his Grace and Prince *Eugene*, which was equally desired by both those illustrious Captains.

The prudent Behaviour of Count *Wratislau*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* pursues his March.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* having given Orders, to his Infantry and Artillery, which passed the *Main* the Fourth, to follow, with the Reinforcement of Horse and Foot, which was marching from the *Masse*, under the Command of the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, his Grace decamped from *Ladenburg*, the Sixth of the same Month, and marched to *Wistock*. On the Seventh, he arrived at *Eppingen*, and next Day, pursued his March to *Great Gardach*; during which, several of the rest of the Auxiliary Troops joined his Grace. The Remainder, particularly the Foot, and Artillery, which that Day passed the *Neckar*, at *Heidelberg*, under the Conduct of General *Churchill*, receiving Orders to meet his Grace, at the Rendezvous at *Gielingen*.

M. *Villeroi* marches to the Upper *Rhine*.

HEREUPON the Marshal *de Villeroi* marched with all possible Speed towards the Upper *Rhine*; and at the same Time, a Detachment of seven Battalions, and twenty Squadrons, from the *Confederate* Army in *Flanders*, under the Command of the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, followed his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*. Whilst the latter was encamped at *Great Gardach*, the Baron *de Staffarol*, Grand Marshal to the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, came to compliment his Grace, in the Name of the Duke his Master, and to assure him, all possible Assistance should be given to the Troops under his Grace's Command, in their March through his Master's Territories.

The first Interview between Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*.

On the Ninth the Duke of *Marlborough* marched, with the Horse, from *Great Gardach* to *Mondelsheim*, where he halted next Day; and, in the Morning, received Advice, by an Adjutant-General, that Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, with Count *Wratislau*, were on the Road to his Camp, intending to dine with his Grace. About Three in the Afternoon, his Highness arrived at the Duke's Quarters, at *Mondelsheim*, where he was received with all the Honour, and Civility, due to his Rank and Quality.

Some Account of what passed therein.

POSTERITY, as well as the present Age, will, in all Probability, be curious to know what passed at the first Interview of these two Competitors for Glory; the greatest Generals of this Age; equal in their Merit, and Fame; both for their Courage and Conduct in the Shock of Armies; their Prudence in Council; their Dexterity and Address in the Management of Affairs; and their Politeness, Temper, and Affability. What is come to our Knowledge, we shall faithfully relate, and wish it were in our Power to gratify them farther. After Dinner, which was as magnificent as the Time and Place would admit of, the remaining Part of the Day was spent in Consultations on the present Posture of Affairs, which lasted several Hours together; and the mutual Opinion they at that Time conceived of each other's Prudence and Capacity, must unquestionably have been very great, since the reciprocal Esteem they had before conceived for each other, from the Voice of Fame, grew from that Time, to so strict a Friendship, and Confidence, as very much contributed to the glorious and continual Successes, which attended the Arms of the *Allies*, during the whole Course of the War.

Compliments passed between the Prince and the Duke.

NEXT Day, his Highness marched with the Duke to *Great Heppach*, where his Grace having ordered his Army to be drawn up in *Battalia*, before the Prince; his Highness expressed his Surprise, to find them in so excellent a Condition, after so long and speedy a March. Upon which Occasion he is reported to have said: *My Lord, I never saw better Horses, better Cloaths, or finer Belts, and Accoutrements; yet all these may be had for Money; but there*

is a Spirit in the Looks of your Men, which I never saw in any, in my Life. His Grace, who could but be extremely pleased with this Compliment, was not, however, behind-hand with his Highness in Politeness, but is said to have answered: *Sir, if it be as you say, that Spirit is infused into them by your Presence.*

ON the Twelfth, Advice was brought from the Army commanded by Prince Lewis of Baden, that three Regiments of Horse were sent from thence on the Eighth to the Lines at *Stolhoffen*; and that, on the Tenth, they were followed by nine thousand of the *Prussian* Forces, in order to oppose the *French* on that Side. The Thirteenth, in the Morning, the Duke was informed by Count *Wratislau*, that Prince Lewis of *Baden*, was coming Post to meet him his Grace; upon which sent Colonel *Cadogan*, with a Compliment to his Highness, whom he found at *Eßlingen*, with Prince *Lobkowitz*, his Nephew, and conducted them to *Great Heppach*.

Pr. Lewis of Baden comes to the Duke of Marlborough.

AMONGST other Expressions of Civility, which passed between Prince Lewis, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, his Highness said; *That his Grace was come to save the Empire, and give him an Opportunity to vindicate his Honour, which, he was sensible, was, in some Measure, at the last Stake, in the Opinion of some People.* To this his Grace is said to have answered; *That he came to learn from his Highness how to be of Service to the Empire; for they must be very ignorant, who did not know, that the Prince of Baden, when his Health would permit him, had not only preserved the Empire, but even extended its Conquests.* Mutual Civilities being over, a Conference was held between the three Generals, wherein it was resolved, *That the Auxiliary Troops in the Neighbourhood, should join the Army on the Danube, for some Days; and that Prince Lewis, and the Duke of Marlborough, should have each of them his Day of Command alternatively, as long as they continued together; whilst Prince Eugene should repair towards Philipsburg, to defend the Passage on the Rhine, the Lines of Stolhoffen, and the Country of Wirtemberg, or act otherwise according to the Motions of the French.*

Compliments passed between his Highness & his Grace.

A Conference between the three Generals, with its Result.

THUS the Duke of *Marlborough*, to his own, and his Country's Honour, obtained a Post, which equalled him to the first General in Christendom; viz. to command by Turns with Prince Lewis, and afterwards with Prince Eugene, and that in the Heart of *Germany*, where the Forces of the Empire had, always till then, had the Pre-eminence.

A particular Honour done the Duke of Marlborough.

NEXT Morning early, the Horse marched from *Great Heppach*, whilst his Grace staid behind to entertain Prince Lewis, and Prince Eugene, at Dinner; after which the former returned to his Army on the *Danube*, and Prince Eugene went Post for *Philipsburgh*, to Head the Army on the *Rhine*. In the Evening the Duke joined the Troops under his Command, in the Camp at *Eberspach*, where the Prince of *Hesse*, with M. *Bulau*, and Baron *Hompesch*, attended, to give his Grace an Account, that all the Forces were in the Neighbourhood, ready to march to their appointed *Rendezvous*. The Sixteenth, his Grace marched with the Horse from *Eberspach* to *Grosz Seinsfen*; the other Auxiliary Troops advancing at the same Time, in two Bodies, under the Command of the Prince of *Hesse*, and M. *Bulau*, and encamped at some Distance from the Duke; but in such a Manner, that the whole might be able to join Prince Lewis in one Day's March, as soon as he should make a Motion with his Army towards his Grace.

Farther Motions of his Grace's Army.

THE same Day, the Duke had Advice from *Ulm*, that the *Electör* of *Bavaria* had marched the Fifteenth with a considerable Detachment; and a Deserter, who came in the Eighteenth, reported, that some Regiments of his Forces were daily passing the *Danube*. This was confirmed, by the Information the Grand Marshal to the Duke of *Wirtemberg* received from *Ulm*; that the Rest of the *Electör's* Army had passed the *Danube*, and that he had put his heavy Baggage into that City. The Twentieth, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* had an Account from the *Rhine*, that six Days before, the Marshals *de Villeroy*, and *Tallard*, had a Conference at *Landau*, but had not as yet undertaken any Thing. M. *Roussset* says, that in this Conference they formed the Design of attacking the Lines of *Stolhoffen* in divers Places, but

The Marshals *Villeroy*, and *Tallard* have a Conference at that *Landau*.

that the Court of *France* did not approve thereof; and that during the Time they spent in sending Couriers to and from *Versailles*, the Generals of the *Allies* had Leisure, to make their Dispositions; as also that the Orders Marshal *Tallard* received, were to pass the Mountains, and rejoin the *Elect*or of *Bavaria*, which he rightly observes was easier to command, than to execute.

Farther Motions of the Duke's Army.

THE same Day, viz. the Twentieth of *June*, Prince *Eugene* was joined by the *Prussian* Forces, which made his Army on the *Rhine* near thirty thousand Men. The Twenty-first of *June*, the Duke of *Marlborough* decamped, with the Horse from *Grosz Seinsfen*, and in his March was joined, by the Auxiliary Troops of *Lunenburgh*, *Hanover*, and *Hesse*. The Army encamped the Twenty-first between *Launsheim* and *Urping*, and on the Twenty-second made a Motion in order to join Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, at *Westerstetten*, at which Place, the Right of his Grace's Camp then lay. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* having desired of the Duke a farther Reinforcement, for the Security of the *Rhine*, and the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, his Grace sent Orders to Lieutenant General *Scholten*, to march to the *Rhine*, with the seven Battalions of *Danish* Foot, which were coming from the *Maese*, and were by that Time advanced as far as *Frankfort*, to receive Orders from his Highness.

Motions of the united Confederate Army.

IN the mean While, the *Elect*or of *Bavaria* sent a considerable Detachment to *Dillingen*, and *Lawingen*, with Intent, that upon the advancing of the *Confederate* Forces towards the *Danube*, his whole Army might possess themselves of that Camp. The Twenty-third, Prince *Lewis*, and the Duke, continued in the Camp near *Launsheim*, to form the Line of Battle; and the same Day, his Grace reviewed twelve Regiments of Foot, which came into those Parts the Year before, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Goor*, with the four Battalions of the Duke of *Wurtemberg's* Troops, in the Pay of the *States*, which appeared compleat, and in very good Order. Next Day, the Army marched from *Launsheim*, and *Westerstetten*, and encamped with the Right at *Elchingen*, near the *Danube*, and the Left at *Languenau*, where they halted three Days. The Twenty-eighth they marched again, and encamped with the Right at *Herbrechting*, and the Left at *Gingen*, on the River *Brentz*, within two Leagues of the *Elect*or of *Bavaria's* Army; which lay between *Dillingen* and *Lawingen*, with the *Brentz* between the two Armies.

THE Twenty-ninth, the *English* Foot and Artillery, under the Command of General *Churchill*, who had been joined, in their March, by a Battalion of the King of *Prussia's* Forces, arrived in the Camp, and took their Post in the Line, where an Interval had been left for them; so that all the Troops the Duke of *Marlborough* expected, had now joined him, excepting the *Danish* Horse, which were detached after him, from the *Netherlands*. The whole Army then consisted of ninety-six Battalions of Infantry, and two hundred and two Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons; having with them forty-four Field-Pieces, four *Hawbitzers* or small Mortars, and twenty-four *Pontoons*.

A Council of War held.

THE same Day the Generals held a Council of War, wherein it was resolved to draw near *Donawert*; whereupon the last of *June*, the *Confederate* Army marched from *Gingen*, and *Herbrechting*, and encamped with their Right at *Lanthausen*, and their Left at *Balmershoffen*. They marched so near the *Bavarian* Camp, that Lieutenant-General *Bulau* was sent out, the Night before, with a Detachment of two thousand Horse and Dragoons, to secure the Passes, by which the Enemy might have disturbed the March of the *Allies*, who by this Means advanced without any Opposition. The Enemy's Army was then reckoned to consist of eighty-eight Battalions, and one hundred and sixty Squadrons, having ninety Pieces of Cannon, forty Mortars and *Hawbitzers*, and thirty *Pontoons*.

The Duke resolves to attack the Enemy in their Intrenchments

THE First of *July*, the *Confederates* continued their March, in Sight of the *Elect*or of *Bavaria's* Army at *Dillingen*, and encamped with their Right at *Amerdingen*, and their Left at *Onderingen*. The Camp being pitched, the Duke of *Marlborough* advanced a little in the Front of his Army, with a Guard of sixty Squadrons, to take a View of the strong Situation of the Enemy;

Enemy; and returning soon after, gave the necessary Orders, for preparing every Thing during the Night, for attacking the Enemy's Intrenchments next Day. Some Officers were of Opinion, that after so tiresome a March, the Troops ought to have some Rest before the Attack; but the Duke would not hear of any Delay.

WHILST the Camp was at *Langenau*, Mr. *Cardonnel*, the Duke's Secretary, wrote the following Letter to M. *** at *Zell*, which we presume will not be unacceptable to our Readers.

From the Camp at Langenau, June 25, 1704.

S I R,

" Since my last, I have been honoured with your two Letters of the Twelfth and Fifteenth Instant, which I read to my Lord Duke, and can assure you, that his Excellency is intirely of your Sentiments: He has likewise caused all the *Danish* Infantry, which was on the March to join us, from the *Mase* to go to the *Rhine*, to serve under Prince *Eugene*, and they may join him in six or seven Days; so that as we have no News of any Motion of the *French*, we are not under any Apprehensions of them on that Side. We joined the Prince of *Baden* two Days ago, and there seems to be a pretty good Harmony between him and my Lord Duke. Our Infantry, with the Artillery, will join To-morrow at *Gingen*; to which Place we shall advance, in order to be nearer the Enemy, who are retired, with the greatest Part of their Troops, to their former Camp between *Lawingen*, and *Dillengen*. But they have another Body, on the other Side the *Danube* at *Leipheim*, consisting chiefly of Cavalry, and they seem to be under some Consternation. I do not see, however, that we can pretend to attempt any Thing, 'till the Arrival of the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, with the *Danish* Cavalry; who march very slowly, notwithstanding the re-iterated Orders sent them by my Lord Duke, to make all the Expedition possible. He hardly set out from *Frankfort* 'till Yesterday, and cannot join us in less than six or seven Days; tho' my Lord Duke dispatched an Express to him Yesterday, with Orders to leave his heavy Baggage behind him, that he might march with the greater Speed. As soon as these Troops join us, we shall form two Armies, and as far as I can perceive of our Designs, my Lord Duke will march directly to *Donawert*, and endeavour to open, by the Reduction of that Place, a free Passage for our Army, into *Bavaria*. It is very probable, as you observe, that the *Electer* will soon be attempting to amuse us by a Negociation; but I dare venture to assure you, that no such Endeavours will in the least slacken our Efforts, to reduce him to Reason, by the Force of Arms. The continual Rains, which have fallen, for a Fortnight past, have very much incommoded our Infantry, and caused some Distempers amongst them; but we send our Sick to *Heydenheim*, where they soon recover. As for our Cavalry, and, in general, all our other Troops, in the Pay of *England*, and *Holland*, they are in a very good Condition. I reckon my Lord Duke's Army will consist of about fifty Battalions, and eighty Squadrons, all very good Troops; when the Line of Battle is formed, I will send you a Copy of it. The Hereditary Prince, and M. de *Spiegel*, shew some Signs of Discontent, and talk of serving as Volunteers, because they are not advanced; but I hope it will pass over."

A Letter from Mr. Cardonnel to M. *** at Zell.

I am, &c.

A. CARDONNEL.

P.S. With Regard to the General you mention, I have long since had not the best Opinion of him, and cannot alter my Mind yet; I will may have Reason to do it before the End of the Campaign. sh I

WHILST the Duke of *Marlborough* was thus exerting himself in the Field, and using his utmost, we may say uncommon, Diligence for the Good of Home.

The D. of Marlborough translated at Home.

of the Common Cause; there was not wanting a Set of People in *England*, who being his professed Enemies, were putting the worst Construction upon his Actions, and were forming Parties to ruin him both in his Reputation and his Interest, if his great Designs for this Campaign, had miscarried. We shall have occasion to say more on this Head below. In the mean While, the following Copies of a couple of Letters, relating to this Matter, being dated about that Time, may not improperly find a Place here.

*The Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Stamford to M. *** at Zell.*
June 2, 1704.

S I R,

A Letter
from the Ld
Stamford to
M. *** at
Zell.

“ Tho’ I am forry to find by yours of the Third Instant, that five of our
“ Mails came to you together, because my Letters were thereby delayed,
“ and especially that to her Royal Highness, the *Electress*, yet since she
“ will have it, and is too good a Judge to impute it to my Neglect; I can-
“ not but be pleased it escaped the Fate, which that of the Twenty-fifth
“ of the same Month met with, in being taken by the *French*. That you
“ have mine, and so good an Account of our Proceedings in *Parliament*, and
“ that they are so highly approved of, does very much rejoice me. I can
“ assure you, it has been a very great Mortification to the Party, to be so
“ crossed, and exposed; when nothing could stand against them in the *House*
“ of *Commons*.

“ I must own your Reasonings upon the Changes at Court, to be the same
“ with those of our most judicious, and honest Men here, that is, that they
“ are very chimerical; and they will not, in all Probability, attain the
“ Ends aimed at, but may have a contrary Effect: Whatever my Lord *Marl-*
“ *borough* does Abroad, (which, for the Sake of *Europe*, I heartily wish may
“ be well) yet his Foundation being rotten here, and his not increasing the
“ Number of his Friends, may exasperate his Enemies to that Degree, that
“ it may push them on beyond the Rules, and Measures, they have observ-
“ ed hitherto. You know, when two Sets of People agree in a third De-
“ sign, tho’ they personally hate one another, they may still concur in the
“ Main, to prevent a Third’s reaping any Benefit: But such Things may be
“ done, as may occasion an entire Breach, and so those Rules may be no
“ more thought on. This I look upon to be our Case. My Lord *Jersey* be-
“ ing out, has discovered such Things, as rather cause Contempt, and Rail-
“ ing, than create any Sort of Pity; which I believe it will be out of the
“ Power of Mr. *Prior*’s Eloquence or Poetry to allay. Alas! poor Man, he
“ is himself at a low Ebb!—Believe me to be, &c.

STAMFORD.

AN *English* Gentleman, then at the Court of *Hanover*, in a Letter to a Gentleman of Note, in the Court of another Prince in *Germany*, dated June Eighteen, has the following remarkable Passage, on this Occasion.

Extract of a
Letter from
an *English*
Gentleman
at *Hanover*,
&c.

“ I AM sure, there is a greater Party forming against my Lord Treasurer,
“ and my Lord *Marlborough*, than ever there was against King *William*’s Mi-
“ nisters, and what the Consequence may be I cannot tell. Affairs will go
“ yet worse, if their Enemies prevail, but most will depend upon my Lord’s
“ Success in *Germany*, and no King could wish for a more noble Opportunity to
“ RELIEVE, not only *GERMANY*, but *EUROPE*, than this that he is employed
“ upon, or that could be more glorious for himself. If the *Elect*or of *Bavaria*
“ is reduced, it will stop the Mouths of his Grace’s Enemies, and they will
“ not be able to hurt him, in *England*; but if he fails, he will be railed at
“ in *Holland*, and accused in *England*, for the Loss he must suffer in such an
“ Expedition, and I much apprehend the Consequence every-where.”

AND in another Letter to the same Person, of the Twenty-fifth of June, this Gentleman says: “ My Lord *Marlborough* has joined the Troops under
“ Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, not far from *Ulm*, and the Success of this Affair
“ will

Another Ex-
tract from a
second Let-

" will either gain him a great Reputation, and very much shelter him from
 " his Enemies (which are not a few) or be his Ruin." ter of the
 same Gen-
 tleman's.

IF this was the Case, the Duke stood a very ticklish Chance at that Time; for tho' his Enterprizes were undoubtedly grounded upon Reason, and formed with the most mature Judgment; yet as many Things might have occasioned a Miscarriage, his Grace, if he was apprized of his Enemies Designs, as no Doubt he was, had but a melancholy Prospect; the very Thoughts thereof was enough to have daunted a Man less resolute than himself, and consequently, that alone was enough to have ruined all his Measures.

In another Letter of the Fifth of July, the same Gentleman has the following Passage.

" There is no Doubt, but a very great deal depends upon what Success my
 " Lord Marlborough has in Germany, and I wish him the best: But I must An Extract
 of another
 Letter from
 the same
 Gentleman.
 " tell you, that both he and my Lord Treasurer, have very much provoked
 " all those who are for the Succession, by their never doing any one Thing,
 " that declared to the World, they were against the Prince of Wales.

" I am of your Opinion to support them with all our Friends, and when
 " the Campaign is over, I will do any Thing towards it, that they deserve,
 " before the Parliament meets. I must say, I think they have played a more
 " nice than wise Game, and have committed very gross Faults."

TO return from whence we have digressed, the Elector of Bavaria judging rightly, from the Duke's March, that he intended to attack Donawert, sent a considerable Detachment of his best Troops, to re-inforce the Count d'Arco; who was posted at Schellenberg, a rising Ground, on the North Side of that Description
 of the En-
 mys' strong
 Intrench-
 ments at
 Schellenberg. Place; where he had already cast up large Intrenchments, with saliant Angles, and employed some thousands of Pioneers, for several Days, to perfect those Works which cover Donawert, on the Point between the River Brentz, and the Danube: This Intrenchment joined the Covered Way of the City of Donawert, and was defended by eighteen Battalions of Foot, and six Squadrons of Dragoons, of the best Troops of Bavaria, with sixteen Pieces of Cannon; so that all the Advantages of Situation and Art were on the Side of the Bavarians; but, notwithstanding these great Advantages, the Duke of Marlborough resolved to drive the Enemy from that important Post.

ACCORDINGLY, the necessary Orders being given to the Army, his The Duke
 marches to
 attack them. Grace advanced, the Second of July, at Three in the Morning, with a Detachment of six thousand Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General Goor, and thirty Squadrons of English, and Dutch Cavalry, besides three Battalions of Imperial Grenadiers; the rest of the Army, under Prince Lewis of Baden followed, with all possible Expedition. But the Way being very bad and long, the Detachment led by his Grace, could not come to the River Wernitz, or Wernitz, which runs by Donawert, 'till about Noon; and it was three a Clock before the Bridges were finished, that they could get over the River with their Artillery.

THE Duke having passed the same, and being desirous of having all the Honour of that Day, because it was his Turn to command, would not stay for the Arrival of the Prince of Baden; but putting himself at the Head of the Cavalry, advanced about five o'Clock, as near the Intrenchments as was possible with any Safety, and having well viewed them, made the necessary Dispositions for the Attack. The Infantry being by this Time come up to a proper Distance, were drawn up before the Horse, and led on to the Attack by Lieutenant-General Goor, and Brigadier Ferguson; the rest of the Infantry which were to sustain them, were led by Lieutenant-General Horn. The whole Body was supported by the thirty Squadrons abovementioned.

THE Attack being thus regulated the English, and Dutch Infantry drew near the Intrenchment, which were covered on one Side by a Wood, and on the other by the City. In the mean While they began to cannonade each other very briskly on both Sides for about an Hour, and it was judged by the Enemy's Disposition, that the Action would be very hot. The Duke The Onset
 begins. then thought proper for his Troops to begin the Attack on all Sides, without Loss of Time, even before the Arrival of the Imperialists. Accordingly the

The Intrenchments are forced.

A rich Booty taken and distributed amongst the Soldiers.

The gallant Behaviour of the Lord Mordaunt.

The Loss of the Enemy at this Battle

The Loss of the Confederates.

Donawert abandoned.

An unparalleled Neglect in the French.

Attack was made with unparalleled Vigour and Intrepidity, by the *English* and *Dutch* Foot before-mentioned, but they met with such a vigorous Defence, having the greatest Part of the Enemies Forces to cope with, that they were twice repulsed. However after an Engagement of near an Hour and half, the *Imperialists*, who had made all possible Haste, being by that Time come up, the Prince of *Baden* led them immediately on to the Charge, and their Cavalry broke into their Intrenchments: The *English* and *Dutch* breaking in about the same Time, the *Confederates* made a terrible Slaughter of the Enemy; pursuing them even to the *Danube*, where a great Part of them followed the Example of the Count *d'Arco*, and other General-Officers, who saved themselves by swimming over that River. They took sixteen Pieces of the Enemy's Cannon, with all their Ammunition, Tents, and Baggage; as also thirteen Colours besides the Count *d'Arco's* Plate, and other rich Booty, which was distributed amongst the victorious Soldiers.

ALL the *Confederate* Troops, which engaged, behaved themselves with a great deal of Bravery and Resolution, and the Horse and Dragoons shared the Glory of the Day with the Infantry: But the first Attack being begun by a Battalion of the *English* Foot-Guards, and the Regiments of *Orkney*, and *Ingoldsby*, they suffered more than any others. Be it recorded, to the immortal Glory of the Lord *Mordaunt*, only Son to the Earl of *Peterborough*, that of a Detachment of fifty Grenadiers, of the *English* Foot-Guards, which he led on to the Attack, only himself, with ten of his Men, escaped unhurt.

THE Forces of the Enemy consisted of two Battalions of the *Elector's* Life-Guards, one of the Grenadiers, thirteen other *Bavarian* Battalions, five *French*, four Regiments of *Cuirassiers*, of eight hundred Men each, and three Squadrons of Dragoons, making in all about eighteen thousand Men: These were all choice Troops, commanded by the Count *d'Arco*, Field-Marshal to the *Elector* of *Bavaria's* Forces, Lieutenant-General *Lutsemburgh*, and Count *Maffei*, Generals of Battle, besides two *French* Lieutenant-Generals.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* gained great Honour in this Action, giving his Orders with the greatest Presence of Mind imaginable, and exposing his Person to the utmost Danger: Nor was Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* wanting in performing the Part of a brave and able General. The Loss of the Enemy, killed, wounded, Prisoners, and deserted, was computed at five thousand Men; some Accounts say six thousand; and M. *Roussel* goes yet farther; for after having said that the Troops which defended this important Post, consisted of sixteen *Bavarian*, and five *French* Battalions, with eighteen Squadrons of the *Elector's* choicest Forces; he adds, that greatest Part of them were either killed, drowned or taken Prisoners.

THE Loss of the *Confederates* was not much less than that of the Enemy; however, that was abundantly made up, by the gaining so complete a Victory, which gave them free Entrance into the *Elector* of *Bavaria's* Country, and forced that Prince to quit his advantageous Camp, and retire under the Canon of *Augsburgh*. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, General *Thungen*, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*, with the Major-Generals *Wood*, and *Pallandt*, and Brigadier *Bedmar*, were slightly wounded; Lieutenant-General *Goor*, the Prince of *Beveren*, and Major-General *Beinheim* were killed; Count *Stirum* also died, not many Days after, of his Wounds.

NEXT Day the *Bavarian* Garrison quitted *Donawert*, upon the Approach of the *Confederates*, and broke down the Bridges; but had not Time to destroy their Ammunition, and Provisions, as they intended. The *Elector* of *Bavaria* no sooner heard of the Defeat of his Troops, than he repassed the *Danube*, with the utmost Precipitation, and marched towards the *Lech*.

THE Neglect of the *French* Officer, who commanded in *Donawert*, made the obtaining of this Victory the more easy; for he might have put three *French* Battalions, which were in the Place, in the Covered Way, which joined the Left of the Intrenchments; and as the *Allies* made their first Attack on that Side, he might have galled them terribly from their Post. *French* Writers lay great Stress upon this Omission, as the Occasion of that Misfortune;

tune; and the Count *d'Arco*, the *Bavarian* General, attributes his Defeat solely, and wholly thereunto.

DURING the whole Time of the Action, the *Confederates* stood to their Arms; in a Readiness, either to assist the *Assailants*, if Need had been, or to oppose the *Bavarian* Army, if they had attempted any Thing against the Camp, in the mean While: And all the Troops, excepting those which had been employed in the Attack, rested on their Arms during the whole Night. Next Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* gave an Account of this important Victory to the *States General* in the following Letter.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

July, 3, 1704.

“ UPON our Arrival at *Onderingen*, on *Tuesday*, I had notice that the *Elect*or of *Bavaria*, had detached the best of his Foot, to guard the Post at *Schellenberg*, where he had been casting up Intrenchments for some Days, because it was of vast Importance. I resolved, therefore to attack him there, and accordingly marched, Yesterday Morning by three a Clock, at the Head of a Detachment of six thousand Foot, and thirty Squadrons of our Horse, with three Battalions of *Imperial* Grenadiers; upon which the Army began their March to follow us. But the Way being very long, and bad, we could not get to the River *Wernitz*, till about Noon, and it was full three a Clock before we laid Bridges, for passing over our Troops and Cannon. All Things being ready, we attacked them about Six in the Evening: The Attack lasted a full Hour; and the Enemy defended themselves very vigorously, being mighty strongly intrenched; but, at last, we were obliged to retire by the Valour of our Men, and the Good GOD has given us a compleat Victory.

The Duke of Marlborough's Letter to the States General.

“ WE have taken fifteen Pieces of Cannon, with all their Tents and Baggage: The Count *d'Arco*, with the other Generals that commanded them, were obliged to save themselves by swimming over the *Danube*. I heartily wish your *High Mightinesses* good Success from this happy Beginning, which is so glorious for the Arms of the *Allies*, and from which, I hope, by the Assistance of HEAVEN, we may reap many Advantages. We have lost a great many brave Officers, and cannot enough lament the Loss of the *Heern Goor*, and *Ecineim*, who were killed in the Action. The Prince of *Baden*, and General *Thungen*, are slightly hurt; Count *Stirum* has received a Wound a-cross his Body, but 'tis hoped he will recover. The Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, Count *Horn*, a Lieutenant-General, with Major-General *Wood*, and the *Heer Pallandt*, are also wounded. I can, at present, give your *High Mightinesses* no more Particulars, but will not fail to do it the first Opportunity.

“ A little before the Attack begun, the Baron *de Moltenburg*, Adjutant-General to Prince *Eugene*, was sent to me by his Highness, with Advice, that the Marshals *de Villeroy* and *Tallard* were marched to *Strasbourg*, having promised a large Reinforcement to the *Elect*or of *Bavaria*, by the Way of the *Black Forest*: And I had notice from another Hand, that they designed to send him fifty Battalions, and sixty Squadrons of their best Troops. As I was Witness how much the *Heer Mortagne* distinguished himself, in this whole Action, I could not omit doing him the Justice to recommend him to your *High Mightinesses*, to make up to him the Loss of his General; wherefore I have pitched upon him to bring this to your *High Mightinesses*, and to inform you of the Particulars.

I remain, &c.

Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

P. S. “ The Detachment above-mentioned was supported by fifteen Battalions from the *Right*, and as many from the *Left*.”

GENERAL

DUKE of MARLBOROUGH, &c.

125

“ Foot; he had also a Horse killed under him. Count *Stirum* has had a
 “ Shot cross the Body. The Veldt-Marshal *Thungen* is wounded in the
 “ Hand; Prince *Alexander* of *Wurtemberg* is wounded in the Leg; and the
 “ Prince of *Beveren*, a Major-General, is killed.

“ As soon as we have an exact List of the Officers and Soldiers killed and
 “ wounded, I shall not fail to give your *High Mightinesses* an Account there-
 “ of. I judge we have about six or seven hundred Men killed (of the *Dutch*
 “ we presume he means) and one thousand dangerously wounded. The
 “ Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders throughout the whole Action, with the
 “ greatest Prudence, and Presence of Mind. The Prince of *Baden* every
 “ Body must own, has done all that could be expected, from a great and
 “ brave General; so far, that we owe him, upon this Occasion, all possible
 “ Praise and Honour.

I am, &c.

R. T. Baron Jan Hompesch.

P. S. We haven taken sixteen Brass Field-Pieces, the greatest of them Six-
 Pounders, and thirteen of the Enemy's Colours.

By one Part of this Letter, one would think the *English*, and *Dutch*, did
 not begin the Attack, till the *Imperialists* came up; but the Matter of Fact,
 as it has been affirmed by some Officers who were present, was this. The
English, and *Dutch*, began the Attack on the Left, half an Hour before the
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 Resistance.

THE *French*, tho' they could not deny the *Confederates* the Honour of this Victory, endeavoured to lessen the Advantage of it, by pretending their Works were not near finished, and exaggerating the Loss of Men and Officers on the *Allies* Side in this Action. The *Confederates* (say their Writers) tho' we lost but one thousand Men in the Engagement, had six thousand killed, in their Attacks, and a far greater Number wounded; and some of their Regiments were almost entirely cut off. Several of their Generals were killed or wounded, and Count *Stirum* died of his Wounds after the Battle. In the former Part of their Account they exceed the Truth shamefully; but for the latter, it is certain the *Allies* lost a great Number of brave Officers; and indeed it could not well be otherwise, in so desperate an Attempt. But we find by all impartial Accounts, that the *French* lost at least five if not six thousand Men, and an Officer then in the Army has given us the following List of the Killed and Wounded on the *Allies* Side in this Action.

The French Account of the Loss on both Sides.

An impartial List of the Killed and Wounded on the Side of the Confederates in the Battle at Schellenberg.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Lieutenant-Generals	6	5
Major-Generals	2	2
Brigadiers	0	1
Colonels	4	7
Lieutenant-Colonels	7	9
Majors	3	15
Captains	26	62
Subalterns	46	181
Soldiers	1329	3599
	1423	3881
		1423

Total killed and wounded 5304

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Total killed and wounded, 5204

The MILITARY HISTORY of the

THE *Dutch*, struck a Medal, on this Occasion, on the *Face* of which is a *Busto* of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*. (*Tho' they might, with much greater Propriety, as well as Justice, have put that of the Duke of Marlborough, especially as it was his Turn to command that Day.*) On the *Reverse* are represented the *Intrinchments* of *Schellenberg*, with a *Plan* of the City of *Donawert*, whose *Antiquity* is denoted by the *Figure* of an ancient *Man*, leaning on an *Urn*, out of which the *Water* flows, to represent the *Danube*, on which it is situated. The *Inscription* is as follows, and is continued in the *Exergue*.

HOSTE CÆSO FUGATO; CASTRIS DIREPTIS AD SCHELLENBERGAM, DONAVERDAM; 1704.

The Enemy defeated, and put to Flight, and their Camp taken, at Schellenberg, near Donawert; 1704.

THE Great Mr. *Addison* gives us an admirable Description of this glorious Action, in his incomparable Poem, called the *Campaign*, to which we refer our Readers.

The *Electo*
r quits his ad-
vantagious
Camp.

THE *Electo*r of *Bavaria*, as we have observed above, was no sooner informed of the Defeat of his Forces at *Schellenberg*, than he quitted his advantageous Camp, between *Dillingen*, and *Lawingen*, and went to the other Side of the *Danube*, the Third, in his March to the River *Lech*, to prevent the *Confederates* cutting off his Retreat to his own Country. The same Night he sent Orders to his Garrison at *Donawert*, to set Fire to the Town, to burn their Bridges and Magazines, and then to retire. For this End, they had put Straw into every House, but the *Confederates* being advanced into the Suburbs, and laying their Bridges to pass into the Town, the Garrison durst not stay, for Fear of having their Retreat cut off, and therefore preferred their own Safety, before the Execution of their Master's cruel Orders, by which Means the Townsmen saved their Houses: The Enemy, therefore, had only Time to burn their Bridges, and some Magazines, and retired in great Haste, early next Morning. At the same Time the *Confederates* entered the Town, without any Opposition, and found in it two thousand Sacks of Meal, great Store of Oats, and all Sorts of Provision, and Ammunition, which the Enemy durst not stay to destroy.

A Day of
Thankgiv-
ing observed.

THE whole *Confederate* Army passed the *Danube*, the Fifth of July, over several Bridges of *Pontoons*, made for that Purpose, near *Donawert*, and encamped at *Mertingen*, in the *Electo*r of *Bavaria*'s Country; that Prince's Army being retired to the other Side of the *Lech*, and having intrenched themselves under the Cannon of *Augsburgh*. The Sixth was observed, by the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Orders, as a Day of Thanksgiving for the late Victory, throughout his whole Army. Prince *Lewis* also directed *Te Deum* to be sung, on the same Occasion, in his Camp, and in all the Towns adjacent.

THE *Danish* Horse, commanded by the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, encamped the Fifth at *Schellenberg*, and having passed the *Danube* on the Sixth, marched to the Ground appointed for them in the Camp, where Count *Palfi* arrived the same Day, with a Compliment from Prince *Eugene*, to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

HIS Grace whose constant Custom it was, to make the most of every Advantage, was resolved to improve this, and to pursue the Enemy, before they recovered out of the Consternation they were under. He, therefore, ordered the Count *de Frize*, with a Detachment of four thousand Men, and twelve Pieces of Cannon, to prepare Bridges to pass over the *Lech*, at *Kinderkingen*, which were finished the same Evening, without any Opposition from the Enemy. Thereupon, the Detachment immediately marched over, and took Post in the *Electo*rate of *Bavaria*, where they were re-inforced, the Eighth in the Afternoon, by six thousand more: The whole Army marched at the same Time, and encamped with the *Right* at *Hamler*, and the *Left* at *Kinderkingen*, near the River. Upon the first Notice of our
Troops

Troops having begun to pass the *Lech*, the Garrison of *Newburgh* abandoned that Place, and retired to *Ingolstadt*. A Detachment was, hereupon, sent by the Duke of *Marlborough*, to take Possession of *Newburgh*, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* ordered General *Herbeville*, who commanded a separate Body of between three or four thousand Men, on the other Side the *Danube*, to remain there; for the Security of a Place of so much Importance, for the drawing Provisions out of *Franconia*, to subsist the *Confederate* Army, whilst they continued in *Bavaria*. Newburgh taken.

THE Enemy having left a Garrison in *Rain*, a small Town, in the Circle of *Bavaria*, about half a League on the other Side the *Lech*, six Miles East of *Donawert*, and nine West of *Newburgh*, the *Confederate* Generals resolved to attack it. The Army, therefore, decamped from *Kinderkingen*, the Tenth of July, N. S. passed the *Lech*, and advanced with the Right to *Standa*, and with the Left to *Berchein*. The ten thousand Men, which had passed the River, two Days before, were, at the same Time, relieved by nine Battalions, and fifteen Squadrons, which were to carry on the Siege of *Rain*, under the Command of the Count de *Frize*; to favour which Enterprize, the Army made a Motion to the Right on the Twelfth. The next Day, the Count de *Vehlen*, General of the *Palatine* Horse, came to the *Confederate* Camp, with Advice from Prince *Eugene*, that the Marshals *Villeroy* and *Tallard*, with an Army of forty-five thousand Men, had passed the *Rhine*, about Fort *Kiehl*, giving out, that they were resolved to re-inforce the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and that it was not to be questioned but one of them would make the Attempt. His Highness, therefore, desired a Reinforcement of Horse might be sent him, to enable him the better to watch the Enemy's Motions. Prince *Maximilian* of *Hanover* (the late King *George's* Brother) was thereupon detached, with thirty Squadrons of *Imperial* Horse, with Orders to join Prince *Eugene* with all possible Expedition; and the Duke of *Marlborough* sent, likewise, an Express, to acquaint his Highness, that a larger Number should follow, if he thought it necessary.

THE same Night the Trenches were opened before *Rain*; the Garrison, at first seemed resolved to defend it to the last Extremity; but the Besiegers firing upon the Town with twenty-seven Pieces of Cannon, and the Approaches being carried on with good Success, the Garrison desired to capitulate, the Tenth, in the Morning, and the Articles being agreed on, they marched out the next Day, being about four hundred Foot, commanded by the Count de *Merci*, a Brigadier-General, and were conducted by a Party of Horse, to the *Elector* of *Bavaria's* Camp, near *Augsburgh*. Rain taken

A Detachment of four hundred of the *Allies* took Possession of the Place, at the same Time, and found therein twenty-four Brass Cannon, with some Ammunition, besides a considerable Quantity of Provision, which was ordered to be applied to the Use of the Troops. Orders having, likewise, been given, to provide Magazines at *Rain* and *Newburg*, for the Subsistence of the Forces, the Army decamped the same Day, from *Berchein*, and came, with the Right to *Holtz*, and the Left to *Osterhausen*. The Eighteenth, the *Allies* being encouraged by the good Success of their Arms, and willing to push forward their Conquests, pursued their March, and incamped with the Right at *Kuepach*, and the Left at *Aicha*, a very fine Town. Here the Enemy had a Garrison of eight or nine hundred *Bavarian* Boors, who, refusing to submit, were Part of them put to the Sword, the Rest made Prisoners of War, and the Town given to be plundered by the Soldiers. Here, likewise, the Generals took up their Quarters, and caused a Magazine to be erected. Aicha taken, and given to be plundered by the Soldiers.

THE Emperor no sooner received Advice, of the good Success of the *Confederate* Army, which might be justly called his *Delivery from apparent Ruin, and Desolation*, than he bent his Thoughts on shewing what a grateful Sense he had, of the signal Services done him by the Duke of *Marlborough*; wherefore he wrote a Letter of Thanks to his Grace, with his own Hand, in *Latin*, on Occasion of the Victory at *Schellenberg*; of which the following is an exact Translation.

“ Illustrious

“ Illustrious and sincerely beloved,

The Emperor's Letter to the Duke of Marlborough.

“ YOU have often, and highly deserved of me, my House, and the Common Cause; and your singular Application, Care, and Diligence, in bringing up, and hastening, the powerful Succours, sent me to the *Danube*, by the most serene and most potent Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the *States General* of the *United Netherlands*, is not to be ranked amongst the least of your uncommon Merits; but nothing can be more glorious than what you have done, after the Junction of your Army with mine, in the most expeditious and vigorous Attack, and forcing of the Enemy's Camp near *Donawert*, the Second of this Month; since my Generals themselves, and Ministers, declare, that the Success of that Enterprize (which is more acceptable and advantageous to me, at this present Time, than any Thing else that could have befallen me) is chiefly owing to your Counsels, Prudence, and Execution; as also to the wonderful Bravery and Resolution of the Troops. which fought under your Command.

“ THEREFORE, altho' the Testimony of those Great Men, and Fame itself, the Rewarder of noble Actions, do highly and justly extol your Name, I, who reap the first Advantage, this Victory brings to the Common Cause, have thought myself obliged to set off, and add a new Lustre to your Glory, by the Testimony of my Letter; and to assure you, I shall let slip no Opportunity, of shewing you by Deeds, how grateful, and favourably inclined I am to you.

“ IN the mean While, I do not so much exhort you, as I confidently expect from you, that you will carry on, with the same Alacrity and Industry, what you have so bravely and vigorously begun; and that, in Conjunction with the *Margrave of Baden*, my Lieutenant-General, and the other Leaders of my Troops, you use your utmost Endeavours, and Power, that the End may be answerable to the Beginning; and that the War, which the *Bavarians* have seditiously kindled in the Bowels of *Germany* may be extinguished with all possible Speed. For you will be entirely convinced, that this is not only glorious and praise-worthy in the highest Degree, but that it will serve in a Manner, as an eternal Trophy, to the Memory of your most serene Queen, in *Upper Germany*, where the victorious Troops of the *English Nation*, were never seen, in the Memory of Man.

“ AS for the Rest, I beg of God to bless your Counsels and Enterprizes, with prosperous Success; and confirm to you, again, and again, that you have the greatest Place in my Affection.

Given in my City of Vienna,

July 12, 1704.

THE Writing a Letter with his own Hand, is an Honour, the Emperor seldom does to any but sovereign Princes; and indeed, he treats the Duke, in a Manner as such by beginning it as he does.

His Grace refuses the Title of a Prince of the Empire.

ON the Delivery of this Letter to the Duke, Count *Wratislau* told his Grace, That the Emperor desired, he would accept of the Honour intended him in advancing him to the Rank, and Dignity of a Prince of the Empire. Hereupon his Grace prayed the Count to represent to the Emperor; That he was extremely sensible of his Imperial Majesty's Goodness towards him, beyond any Thing he could deserve, but that his Ambition went no farther than the Queen, his Mistress's Grace, and Favour, whose abundant Goodness, had already been extended to him, beyond whatever he could have aimed at; and that, therefore, he must refer himself wholly to her Majesty's Pleasure. Hereupon, the Emperor wrote a Letter, with his own Hand, to the Queen, wherein, after a Congratulation for the late Victory over the French, and *Bavarians*, near *Donawert*, which he ascribed chiefly to the Valour of the *English Troops*, supported by the Courage and Conduct of her Majesty's General, the Duke of *Marlborough*; his Imperial Majesty desired the Queen to lay her Commands on his Grace

GRACE, to accept this Testimony of his Imperial Majesty's Acknowledgment of his Services, since the Duke himself, when Count Wratislau intimated to him his Master's Intention, had made some Difficulty of accepting it. M. Hoffman, the Imperial Resident at the Court of England, seconded this Letter, with a short Speech, wherein he informed the Queen, That he had Orders from his Master, earnestly to press her Majesty, with all Respect, to be pleased to require his Grace, to make no farther Scruples on that Head.

HER UPON the Queen was, at last, prevailed on, to comply with the Emperor's Desire: But before her Pleasure could be made known to the Duke of Marlborough, his Grace had truly, and sufficiently deserved, the Honour his Imperial Majesty intended him, by an Action that will immortalize his Name, and which raised him to a Level with the most celebrated Heroes, either of this, or former Ages.

The Queen obliges him to accept of it.

THE Confederate Army, under Prince Lewis of Baden, and the Duke of Marlborough, having rested two Days at Aicha, made a small March from thence, the Right advancing about half a League on the hither Side that Town, and the Left to the Village called Roerbach. Next Morning, being the Twenty-second of July, N. S. the Duke of Marlborough, with the Piquet-Guard of the Cavalry of the Left, and a Detachment of five hundred Foot, crossed the Paer, and marched to view the Ground for a Camp, near Friedburgh, where the Enemy had put a Garrison of two hundred Foot, and as many Horse; who, as soon as his Grace appeared upon the Plain, within Sight of the Town, retired towards their Army, driving their Horses, which were grazing near the Place, and which they had not Time to mount, before them. Three Squadrons of Dragoons, were thereupon, ordered to cut off their Rear; but by Reason of the difficult Ways through which they were to pass, they could not come up with the Enemy time enough to prevent their Escape. However, they took above one hundred Horses in the Town, and pursued the Rest to their Grand-Guard, which upon their Approach retired under the Protection of their Camp.

ON the Twenty-third the Army marched again, and encamped with the Right at Wolfurtshausen, and the Left at Oostmaring, the Town of Friedburgh being in the Centre of the Line; which was within a League of Augsburg, under the Cannon of which, the Elector of Bavaria had so advantageously posted the Remains of his Army, that it was impossible either to attack him, or to force him out of his Shelter: However, by this March, the Duke of Marlborough had entirely cut off all Communication, between that Prince and his Country, which his Grace had now wholly at his Mercy.

All Communication between the Elector and his Dominions cut off.

WHEN the Duke had the Elector of Bavaria at this Disadvantage, he entered into a Treaty with him; and it was reasonably to have been believed, he would have laid hold of the favourable Disposition his Grace expressed towards him; since he generously took no other Advantage of his late Success, and the great Superiority he had over that Prince, than to offer him such Terms of Accommodation, both for himself, and his Brother, as they had no Manner of Reason to have expected, considering the Condition of their Affairs at that Time. A late Historian says, his Grace even went so far, as to offer to pay the Elector the whole Charge of the War, provided he would immediately break with the French, and send his Army to join the Imperialists in Italy.

Terms of Accommodation offered the Elector

THAT Prince's Subjects, who lay now wholly at the Mercy of the Confederates, as we before observed, urged their Sovereign earnestly to comply with these favourable Terms, and thereby prevent the Ruin and Desolation with which they were threatened. He feigned an Inclination to give ear to them, and Messengers passed frequently to and fro, between the two Camps. But the Elector was far from being in earnest, and only made this Shew of Compliance to gain Time; while, at the same Instant, he was sending Courier after Courier, with the most urgent Sollicitations, to hasten the March of the French Army to his Assistance: Nay, he went so far in his Dissimulation, that, when he found he could gain no more Respite, without coming to an actual Agreement, he seemingly approved of the Articles stipulated

His Subjects urge him to accept them.

between Count *Wratislau*, and M. *Prilmeyer*, and promised to come in Person to the *Confederate* Camp, to sign them. Nevertheless, he recalled his Word, upon Advice, that Marshal *Tallard* had passed the *Black Forest* to join him, and sent back his Minister, to acquaint Count *Wratislau*. That, *since the King of France had made such powerful Efforts to support him, he thought himself obliged, in Honour, to continue firm in his Alliance.*

THAT Marshal had indeed set out from the Neighbourhood of *Friburgh*, with his Army, consisting of forty-two Battalions of Foot, and sixty Squadrons of Horse, and taking his Rout by the Valley of *Waldkirch*, advanced at the Head of the *Right Wing*, followed by the Artillery, and six hundred Waggon, laden with Powder, Ball, Matches, and all Sorts of Ammunition; two thousand five hundred Country Waggon, laden with Meal and Biscuit, together with the ordinary Carriages of the Army, followed the *Left Wing*; the Count *de Roncy* brought up the *Rear*, with some Squadrons of Horse; such was the Reinforcement *France* was sending to *Bavaria*.

Orders given
to ravage the
Elektor's
Country.

IN the mean While, the *Elektor's* Breach of Promise was highly, and, indeed, justly resented by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*; who now found, there was no prevailing, by fair Means, on his *Elektoral* Highness, as long as he was thus supported by the *French King*: That Monarch having not only promised his Highness, to make good to him all the Damages he had sustained, or should sustain, but also (as it was then reported every-where) that he would set him on the *Imperial* Throne. This being the Case, his Grace, and Prince *Lewis*, ordered the Count *de la Tour*, General of the *Imperial* Cavalry, and the Count of *East Friesland*, Lieutenant-General in the Service of the *States General*, with thirty Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, to plunder and burn the Country of *Bavaria*, as far as *Munich*, the Capital of the *Elektorate*: Hoping that either a generous Compassion for his distressed Subjects, or the Want of Subsistence, would, at last, get the better of the *Elektor's* Obstinacy.

UPON Notice of the Commission given to General *de la Tour*, the whole Country was in the utmost Consternation, and the Inhabitants of several Places sent Deputies to the Duke of *Marlborough*, offering to pay large Contributions, to prevent Military Execution; but his Grace generously refused an Offer, by which he might easily have acquired great Riches, and consulting nothing but the Good of the Common Cause, answered, *That the Queen of England's Forces did not come into Bavaria to get Money, but to reduce their Prince to Reason.* Those Generals, therefore, put their Commission in Execution with the utmost Severity, bringing away every Thing that came within their Reach, and was worth taking, and burning and ruining the rest: In this Manner, were upwards of three hundred Towns, Villages, and Castles, destroyed. In the mean Time, the *Elektor* of *Bavaria*, and the Marshal *de Marsin*, having evacuated *Ratisbonne*, were forced to keep close within their strong Camp, and Intrenchments at *Augsburgh*, in Expectation of the Arrival of the Reinforcement under Marshal *Tallard*.

THE Desolation, however, of so fine a Country, could not but very much affect that Prince, tho' it was not an effectual Cure for his Obstinacy. Accordingly he wrote a Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, intreating him to put a Stop to those Ravages, alledging; *He could not believe such Violences, so contrary to true Glory, were committed by his Grace's Orders, or those of Prince Lewis of Baden, and that, if they were continued, he should be obliged to make Reprizals.* His Grace's Answer thereto was; *That it was in his Highness's Power, to put an End to them when he pleased, by an Accommodation.* But the *Elektor* being buoy'd up, by the near Approach of Marshal *Tallard*, replied haughtily; *That since they had obliged him to draw his Sword, he had thrown away the Scabbord.*

Marshal *Tallard* advances
to the *Elektor's* Assistance.

WHILST these Things were transacting, the Duke received Advice from Prince *Eugene*, that Marshal *Tallard* had advanced on the Eighteenth to *Villingen*; and that, thereupon, his Highness had marched with twenty Battalions of Foot, and sixty Squadrons of Horse, including the Thirty lately sent from the Duke's Army, to observe his Motions; having left the rest of the

the Troops under the Command of Count *Nassau Weilburg*, to defend the Lines of *Stolhoffen*. The Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* (now King of *Sweden*) being returned from *Donawert* to the Army, tho' he was not yet perfectly recovered of the Wound he received in the Action at *Schellenberg*, the Duke of *Marlborough* declared him General of the *English* and *Dutch* Horse.

ON the Twenty-sixth of July, N. S. the *Confederate* Army made a general Forage, within Sight of the Enemy's Camp, without any Loss; and the same Evening Advice was brought, that Marshal *Tallard*, after he had been six Days battering the Town of *Villingen*, had been obliged to raise the Siege, upon Prince *Eugene's* advancing, the Twenty-third, to *Rotweil*: That he marched two Leagues the same Day, and reached *Dutlingen* the Twenty-fourth, and that Prince *Eugene* would march, on the other Side the *Danube*, to observe him. M. *Rouffet* says, Prince *Eugene's* Corps consisted of thirteen Battalions, and seventy Squadrons; and that he crossed *Wirtemberg*, keeping up with Marshal *Tallard*, on the other Side the *Danube*, which made the Enemy believe his Highness's Design was to oppose their Junction with the *Electors* of *Bavaria*. He adds, (but we think without any Grounds) that the Prince could easily have prevented it, if the *Allies* had been willing to have spun out Matters, but they were desirous of coming to a decisive Engagement, for which Reason his Highness contented himself with keeping up with the Enemy, with the *Danube* between them.

HEREIN M. *Rouffet* directly contradicts M. *Dumont*; who says expressly; That Marshal *Tallard* took the Advantage of two Marches he had before Prince *Eugene*, to execute the Junction, and that, therefore, all his Highness could do was to follow him, and observe his Motions as narrowly as possible; neither can we find from what Authority M. *Rouffet* took this Account, having never seen any Thing like it, in any Writer: Besides, it is altogether improbable; for if Prince *Eugene* could have prevented this Junction, it would have been of the greatest Importance imaginable to the Common Cause, since the Duke of *Marlborough* had the *Electors*, and Marshal *Marsin* at a prodigious Disadvantage, and they must in a little Time either have wanted Subsilience, have submitted to any Terms, or have fought the *Allies*, with a Force vastly inferior to theirs. Whereas every one knows, tho' the glorious Victory at *Hochstet* proved as advantageous to the *Confederates*, that they attacked the Enemy there at a vast Disadvantage, and ran great Hazards; so great, that several of the General-Officers represented to the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Difficulties of such a Design in the most lively Colours; and had not the *French* suffered the *Allies* quietly to pass the Rivulet, Heaven alone knows what might have been the Fortune of that Day: But this might have been prevented, and no Risk run, if the Junction had not taken Effect; wherefore it is reasonable to believe, the Prince did his utmost to oppose it, but that it was not in his Power.

To return from whence we have digressed, on the Twenty-eighth, the Duke of *Marlborough* reviewed the Troops of the Left Wing of his Army, and found them in very good Order, several of the Officers, and Soldiers, who were wounded at the Action of *Schellenberg*, being returned to their Regiments. On the Thirty-first, upon Advice, that the *Electors* of *Bavaria* had sent a Detachment of Horse towards *Landsparg*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* was immediately detached with two thousand Horse and Dragoons, to observe them; but his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, received Intelligence soon after, that the Enemy's Detachment consisted only of four Squadrons, which were sent to re-inforce the Garrison of *Munich*. Orders were, thereupon dispatched to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, to join with the Count de la Tour in the Execution of his Commission; which was performed with great Severity, to the very Walls of *Munich*, and the Enemy thereby deprived of all Manner of Subsistence on that Side; this done, those Generals rejoined the Army, the Third of *August*.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, finding then that the *Electors* of *Bavaria* was still inflexible; and that it was not possible to attack

Farther Motions of the *Confederate* Army.

The besieging the strong Places in Bavaria resolved on.

attack him in his fortified Camp, under the Cannon of *Augsburgh*, without infinite Disadvantage; and considering, besides, that Marshal *Tallard* was advancing, with a large Body of Troops; resolved to attempt the reducing the Strong Places of *Bavaria*, and to begin with *Ingolstadt*, the most important Fortress the *Electör* had, wherein his great Magazines were laid up. Prince *Lewis* took upon him to command, and carry on the Siege, with the *Imperial* Troops, and the Duke of *Marlborough* undertook to cover it, with the Auxiliary Forces, which, in case of Need, might have been joined by those under Prince *Eugene*, who was, by this Time, advanced to *Dillingen*. Hereupon, the *Confederate* Army marched back, the Fourth of *August*, N. S. from their Camp at *Friedberg*, towards *Aicha*, burning all the Villages they had spared before, between those two Towns, and, having passed the *Paer*, encamped that Night at *Kuspach*, their Left Wing reaching to *Aicha*, and the Right beyond the Castle of *Windem*.

NEXT Day, the Army again passed the *Paer*, near the Town of *Schrobenhausen*, leaving that Place on their Right, and encamped with their Left Wing at a Place called *Klesterberg*, above the little Town of *Hochenwaert*, with their Right behind *Schrobenhausen*. The same Day, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* went to *Newburgh*, to view the Artillery, and other Preparations for the Siege of *Ingolstadt*.

Marshal Tallard joins the Electör of Bavaria.

ON the other Hand, Marshal *Tallard*, with about twenty-two thousand Horse and Foot, came to *Biberach*, the Fourth of *August*, N. S. in the Morning, which done, he left his Troops, and went to the *Electör's* Camp. His *Electoral* Highness, thereupon, left M. *Chamarante* in *Augsburgh*, with eight Battalions, and four Squadrons, of *French* Troops, and marched the Fifth with the rest of his Forces, to join the new Auxiliaries of that Nation at *Biberach*, as if his Intent was to pass the *Lech*, at that Place, in order to attack the *Confederate* Army. But this was only a Feint to cover the true Design, which was to pass the *Danube*, at *Lawingen*, and fall upon the Army Prince *Eugene* had brought from the Lines of *Biehl*, and which was then encamped at *Hochstedt*, before his Highness could be re-inforced.

ON the Sixth of *August*, Prince *Eugene* having left his Troops at *Hochstedt*, went to the main Army, to confer with the Prince of *Baden*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*; and took Notice, in his Way, of a Tract of Ground very proper for a Camp, being an Eminence, which reached from the Villages of *Munster*, and *Etlinghoven*, to the Wood near *Appenhoven*, with a Rivulet before it. Thereupon he sent Orders to his Army, to march and possess themselves of that advantageous Post; which was accordingly put in Execution that very Night.

A great Council of War held at Marshal Tallard's

ON the Seventh, a Grand Council of War was held in Marshal *Tallard's* Camp, at which all the General-Officers of both Armies assisted. The main Question was, Whether they should pass the *Danube*, and if they should, where they should pitch their Camp. It was unanimously agreed on all Hands, that, in order to draw the *Allies* out of *Bavaria*, it would be necessary to cross that River at *Lawingen*; but that Choice must be made of a Camp, where there was Plenty of Forage; and which should be a Post sufficiently advantageous that the *Allies* might not be able to attack them; as also where Marshal *Tallard's* Forces might recover themselves from the great Fatigues they had undergone; might recruit their Cavalry, who had lost Abundance of Horses, by a Distemper which had got amongst them, and where they might wait in Safety the Troops the *Electör* had in several Places, and which they designed should join the united Armies. It was also agreed, that they ought not to venture an Engagement before the Arrival of the said Troops, and that every Day that passed without coming to an Action, was as good as a Battle gained, because the *Confederates* were at a great Loss how to subsist, and that alone would make them seek all Opportunities of Fighting.

THIS was the unanimous Opinion of all who were present at the Council; and it was resolved to stick to this Design; all that now remained was to choose a proper Post. That between *Dillingen*, and *Lawingen* was the securest, and the

the best known, because Marshal *Villars* had possessed it a long Time, and it was the Place where the *Electör* himself was encamped at the Time of the Battle of *Schellenberg*. But, as it was feared, they should not be able to find Forage there, and they must be obliged to consume that which was towards *Suabia*, which they were desirous of preserving for the Subsistence of the Army, and for their Winter-Quarters, the General-Officers of M. de *Marfin's* Army, proposed the Camp at *Blenheim*, as a good Post where they might remain in Safety, and where they would find Forage in Abundance. The Marshal *de Tallard*, who was but just arrived, and who consequently was a Stranger to the Place, as well as the Marshal *de Marfin*, agreed to this Counsel, upon the Assurances of those who ought to have known the Country: Accordingly this Course was followed, after having taken the necessary Measures for passing the *Danube*.

THE same Day, the Duke of *Marlborough*, having received Intelligence, that the *Electör* of *Bavaria* was come out of his Intrenchments, and was encamped by *Tirhaupten*, on the Side of the *Lech*, between *Biberach*, and *Klosterholtz*, it was resolved to observe him, and to that End, to advance towards *Donawert*. On the Seventh, likewise, eight hundred Imperial Horse were detached, under Count *Merci*, a Major-General, to streighten the Town of *Ingolstadt*, on one Side, whilst Brigadier *Baldwin*, who had been commanded out towards *Rain*, with five hundred Horse, ever since the Fourteenth of *July*, received Orders to invest it on another Side. The same Day Prince *Lewis* returned to the Camp, where he held a Council of War, with Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*; in which it was agreed, to stand to the late Resolution of Prince *Lewis's* besieging *Ingolstadt*, whilst the other two should observe the *Electör* of *Bavaria*. The Eighth, the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, marched from *Hochenwaert*, to *Zanditzell*, and that of the Emperor, under Prince *Lewis*, to the other Side of the little Town of *Potmes*, or *Behmen*, which was already reduced to Ashes. The Ninth, the Duke advanced within two Hours March of *Rain*, and posted his Left Wing near *Enheim*, and his Right at *Tillingen*: From thence Prince *Lewis* bent his March directly to *Newburgh*, in order to proceed from thence to *Ingolstadt*. He took with him twenty-two Battalions of Foot; the Regiments of Horse of *Hohen-Zollern*, and *Cronseldt*, the Cuirassiers of *Merci*, and the Dragoons of *Castelli*; leaving in the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army, under the Command of the Duke Regent of *Wurtemberg*, General of Horse, the Cuirassiers of *Zanthen* and *Cusani*; the Dragoons of *Stirum* and *Auffstatz*, *Franconian* Troops; two Squadrons of Horse-Grenadiers of *Wurtemberg*, and three others; in all twenty-eight Squadrons.

The Ninth of *August*, N. S. the Duke of *Marlborough* was informed, that the Enemy were marching from *Biberach*, to *Lawingen*, in order to pass the *Danube* there; and Prince *Eugene*, who had taken Leave of his Grace, but a few Hours before, came back to tell him, that he had received the same Advice: Whereupon, having consulted together, for near two Hours, the Prince set out again, and rejoined his Army, the Tenth, by Break of Day. The Duke of *Marlborough*, in the mean Time, with his usual Vigilance, ordered the Duke Regent of *Wurtemberg*, at Two in the Morning, to march before, with the Twenty-eight Squadrons under his Command, and a few Hours after, caused him to be followed by twenty Battalions, under the Command of General *Churchill*. He directed them both, to use all imaginable Diligence, to join Prince *Eugene*, and promised to be soon after them, with the rest of the Army.

ACCORDINGLY, his Grace continued his March, the Tenth, towards *Rain*, and encamped with his Right at *Middlestadt*, and his Left at *Piuckingen*, having the Town of *Rain* in their Centre, and the General Quarters at *Neder Schonevelt*, where Bridges were already laid over the *Danube*. The same Day the Prince of *Wurtemberg* passed that River over the Bridge that was at *Merzen*, with the Horse and Dragoons; and after him General *Churchill* crossed with the Foot, and the Artillery, over the same Bridge.

Advice of
the Approach
of the Enemy.

The
Strength and
Situation of
Pr. Eugene's
Army.

WHEN Prince *Eugene* arrived, on the Tenth, early in the Morning, at his Army, he found them in Motion, and going to possess themselves of the Intrenchments at *Schellenberg*; whither the Officers, who had commanded in his Absence, had already sent Pioneers, to put them again in a State of Defence; not judging it safe to wait the Enemy's coming upon them, in the Camp at *Munster*, with an Army, which did not exceed eighteen thousand Men. The Prince, however, caused the Tents to be immediately let up again, and contented himself with sending the Baggage to *Leuawert*, rightly judging, that the Enemy, who had passed the *Danube* but that Day, at *Lawingen*, could not come near his Army the same Evening: and that it would not be impossible for him, to maintain himself in the important Post at *Munster*, 'till the Duke should join him.

IN the mean While, in order to be fully informed of the Enemy's Motions, his Highness sent out five Squadrons towards *Hochstedt*, who being returned, reported, that the Enemy, after having crossed the *Danube*, had not thought fit to possess themselves again of their former Camp, between *Lawingen* and *Dillingen*, but that their *Right* extended as far as *Steinheim*, and their *Left* was at *Lawingen*. Hereupon, the Prince dispatched an Express to the Duke, to acquaint him therewith, and to press him to hasten his March; and because it was evident, that the Enemy, who were well informed of the Weakness of the Prince's Army, had advanced so far, that Day, only with a Design to attack his Highness the next, he caused all his Infantry, and part of his Cavalry, to march to the Camp at *Schellenberg*, keeping only with him twenty two Battalions of Foot of his own Army, and the twenty-eight Squadrons of Horse, which the Duke Regent of *Wirtemberg* had brought to his Assistance. With these few Troops, his Highness passed the Night in the Camp at *Munster*; keeping the Horses ready saddled, with a Resolution to preserve that Post, if possible, tho' without coming to an Engagement, until he should be joined by the Duke of *Marlborough*.

ON the Eleventh, the Express sent to the Duke came back, and informed the Prince, that his Grace had been upon the March, ever since Two in the Morning, with Design to join his Highness that very Evening, at the Camp at *Munster*. He added, that twenty Battalions under General *Churchill* were very near him. Upon this, the Prince, who had been informed by his Parties, that the Enemy had made no Motion that Day, caused all the Troops, which he had sent, the Day before, to *Schellenberg*, to return to the Camp at *Munster*. General *Churchill* came thither early, with his twenty Battalions, and in the Evening, the Duke himself arrived with his whole Army. All the Troops being thus joined, they encamped between the Villages of *Munster*, and *Erlinghoven*, and that of *Appershoven*.

The D. and
Pr. Eugene
view the E-
nemy's
Camp.

THE Twelfth, the Troops being too much harrassed, with their March the Day before, the Generals resolved to make a Halt, and only to take a View of the Enemy's Camp: Accordingly, at Break of Day, they advanced towards *Schweiningen* for that Purpose, taking with them the whole *Piquet-Guard*, consisting of twenty-eight Squadrons. They had some Thoughts of causing the Army to advance as far as *Greinheim*, and *Wolperstette*, but that they discovered twenty Squadrons of the Enemy, in the Plain of *Oberklau*; they likewise saw, by the Help of Telescopes, from an Eminence, which is by the Corner of the Wood, near *Wolperstette*, that the Enemy's whole Army were in Motion, and their Horse marching forwards. The Prince, therefore, and the Duke, went up to the Top of the Tower of *Tiffingen*, or *Daapshheim*, the better to view the Enemy; and they observed that the advanced Squadrons stopped short, as soon as they had perceived ours: And at One in Afternoon, they saw the Quarter-Masters of the Enemy's Army set up their Camp-Standards, and mark out the Camp from *Blenheim*, to *Lutzingen*.

As soon as his Highness, and his Grace, were returned to the Army, they ordered the necessary Passages to be made; and the Pioneers were sent near *Tiffingen*, to lay Bridges of Communication over a Rivulet, which indeed, was but narrow, but had very high Banks. They were hardly got to their Work, when the advanced Guards of the Enemy came so near as between

Schweiningen,

Schweiningen, and *Tiffingen*; and their *Hussars* obliging the *Pioneers* to retire, as far the Out-Guards of the *Confederate Army*, gave a Sort of an Alarm to the whole Camp.

HEREUPON, the Duke of *Marlborough* returned that Way with the whole *Piquet*, seven Squadrons of *Dragoons*, which were encamped before the Head-Quarters, and five *English* Battalions of *Row's* Brigade, with a Battalion of *English* Guards, which were followed by a Brigade of *Hesse*, and a good Part of the Army: But being come to the Rivulet, where the *Pioneers* had been repulsed, they found that the Enemy not only retired, but returned full Gallop to their main Army. The Duke contented himself, therefore, with re-inforcing the Out-Guard, and leaving it under the Command of a Major-General; the two Brigades of Foot, which were in the Village of *Tiffingen*, were also left under the Command of an Officer of the same Rank, who posted his Men in the Hedges thereabouts.

The Enemy's advanced Guards retire with great Precipitation.

ABOUT Four in the Afternoon, the Enemy's Camp was plainly to be seen, from the Tower of *Tiffingen*, their Tents being already set up; and it was found they were possessed of a most advantageous Post, upon a Hill; that their Right Flank was covered by the *Danube*, and the Village of *Blenheim*, and their Left by the Village of *Lutzingen*; besides which, they had before them a Rivulet, whose Banks were high, and the Bottom marshy; so that it was believed, at first, to be unpassable, as, indeed, it was afterwards found to be in several Places. They had, likewise, the Village of *Oberklau*, in the Centre of their Army, and *Underklau*, on the opposite Side of the Rivulet. Two Mills, towards the Mouth of the Rivulet, secured the Passage on that Side, and served as Redoubts, for the Defence of the Village of *Blenheim*.

IN these Circumstances, it was thought a very hazardous Enterprize, to attack so numerous an Army, in such an advantageous Post; since the *Confederates* could not approach it, but by filing off, and passing in their Sight, a marshy Rivulet, which could not be done in good Order. But, on the other Hand, the *Allies* were under an indispensable Necessity, of falling immediately upon the Enemy, before they had Time to fortify themselves in that Post: For their Army would not only have wanted Forage, much sooner than *Ingolstadt* could have been taken, but the Generals had very good Information, from intercepted Letters, that the Marshal *de Villeroy*, had Orders to leave *M. de Coigny*, in the Camp near *Offenburgh*, with a Body of Troops sufficient to keep those of the *Allies* within the Lines of *Biehl*, and was ready to make an Irruption into the Country of *Wirttemberg*, with the Remainder of his Army. These Forces might then have acted in Concert with the Elector of *Bavaria*, and have been re-inforced by Detachments from that Prince's Army, to fall afterwards on the Rear of the Lines of *Biehl*; whereby the *French* Armies would have established a free Communication, from the *Rhine* to the *Danube*, and have forced all to submit to them, as far as the *Mayn*.

IN the mean Time, the Elector might have ravaged great part of the Circle of *Franconia*, from his Camp at *Hochstet*, and have brought Things to that Pass, that the Auxiliaries, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, would neither have been able to find Subsistence, or Winter-Quarters, on the *Danube*, and in the *Upper Germany*. On the other Hand, that great and seasonable Reinforcement, could not have left the *Empire*, in the Winter, without exposing it to the very Brink of Ruin, from which they had so lately, and so happily retrieved it, and leaving a very great Superiority to the Enemy. Some alledge another Reason, viz. That his Grace, in case of obtaining a Victory, was pretty confident that no Part of the Honour thereof would be ascribed to the Conduct of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*; as that of the Victory at *Schellenberg*, had been almost wholly attributed to him, tho' with great Injustice, by some, who always made it their Business to derogate from the Duke's Merit, whenever the least Pretence for it could be found, tho' it was never so far fetched.

THE former of these Reasons, without considering that last mentioned, were sufficiently prevalent, to induce Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* to venture a Battle, tho' under greater Disadvantages: But there were some People, who accused those two great Generals of Rashness in this Attempt, and alledged that those Reasons would not have been sufficient to have excused them, had they failed of Success. The *English*, they say, would not have forgiven his Grace's hazarding the Lives of their Countrymen in the avow of the *Imperialists*; but here they seem to be greatly mistaken; for the Nation were in a Humour, at that Time, to have sacrificed yet more in the Favour of the Court of *Vienna*, who, in the Opinion of many, have not since shewn the greatest Marks of Gratitude in Return. It is true, indeed, that Success generally covers a rash Action, whereas, on the contrary, a Mis-carriage frequently exposes the most prudent Conduct to Censure. These forementioned Reasons, however, were of great Weight, and they accordingly prevailed with our Generals; for that very Night all the necessary Dispositions were made for the Attack, and the Baggage was sent to *Rietlingcn*, a Village between *Munster* and *Donawert*.

IN the mean While, several of the General-Officers represented to his Grace the Difficulties of the Design in the most lively Colours; but they had no Effect on his steady Resolution; the Duke not having taken it, till he had first weighed every Circumstance, and all the Consequences that could possibly attend it. He knew the Post the Enemy possessed might be put, in a very short Time, out of all Danger of being attacked; and considered, that even a Defeat itself could hardly be more fatal, than lying still, and doing nothing: He, therefore, only told them, that he was sensible of all those Difficulties, but the Attempt was absolutely necessary. Hereupon, the Orders, which were distributed throughout the Army, were received with such Alacrity and Chearfulness, as was a happy Presage of the glorious Success that followed.

The Duke of Marlborough's exemplary Piety before the Battle.

IT plainly appeared, by every Circumstance of his Grace's Behaviour, previous to this immortal Action, that he was resolved to conquer, or to die the Attempt. And (to his eternal Honour be it remembered) a little before the Battle, he devoted himself to the Almighty Lord and Ruler of Hosts, in Presence of his Chaplain, and received the Sacrament. No less memorable and praise-worthy is what the Duke is reported to have said, after the Battle: That he believed he had prayed more that Day than all the Chaplains in his Army.

THE Confederate Army had fifty-two Pieces of Cannon, and consisted of sixty-six Battalions of Foot, and one hundred and seventy-eight Squadrons of Horse, (M. *Dumont* says, sixty-seven Battalions, and one hundred and eighty-one Squadrons) which might amount to fifty or fifty-two thousand Men. That of the Enemy was near sixty thousand strong, consisting of eighty-two Battalions of Foot, and one hundred and sixty Squadrons of Horse (M. *Dumont* says, eighty-four Battalions, and one hundred and fifty Squadrons) with ninety, some Accounts say one hundred Pieces of Cannon, eight whereof were twenty-four Pounders. The Prisoners who were taken, owned after the Battle, that they had eighty-two Battalions, but would not acknowledge any more, than one hundred and forty-seven Squadrons. This, however, is certain, that the united Army of *French* and *Bavarians*, was considerably more numerous than that of the *Allies*, and Marshal *Tallard* himself confessed them to be so, by about four thousand men.

As M. *Dumont* has given a very good Account of the Battle of *Hochstet* in the first Part, Page 59, &c. we shall refer our Readers to it, to avoid Repetitions, and only take notice of some particular Circumstances which are material, and happen to be omitted by that Gentleman.

ONE is, that Marshal *Tallard* having made all his Dispositions, on the Enemy's Right, where he commanded, gave Orders to M. *de Surlauben*, who led the Right of the Cavalry, to keep a watchful Eye upon the Motions of the Confederates, and to charge them as soon as a certain Number of them should have passed the Rivulet called *Hazelaers Broeck*: That the Marshal afterwards

afterwards gave the *Elect*or an Account of what Dispositions he had made, with which his *Electoral* Highness seemed perfectly well satisfied, and embracing him said, *he hoped he should do it, with a yet greater Satisfaction in the Evening*: And that the Marshal after having stayed in the Centre to observe the Dispositions of the *Confederates*, and taking that Time to dine with three or four General-Officers who were with him, was prevailed upon (as M. de Quincy says, much against his Will) to go to the *Left*, that he might the better judge of the Dispositions there.

Now, contrary to this Order to M. de Surlauben, the Enemy gave the *Confederates* all the Respite they could desire to pass that Rivulet, keeping themselves very quiet on the Hill they were possessed of, insomuch that even the second Line of their Horse had time to form themselves; and to this capital Fault of the French, some principally ascribe the Victory which ensued. M. de Quincy likewise imputes it in a great Measure to Marshal Tallard's going to the *Left* in a very wrong Time.

An egregious Neglect in the French.

It has been said, however, in Justification of M. de Surlauben (with what Truth or Grounds we shall not determine) that this Neglect proceeded from an ill-timed Haughtiness, and Presumption, in Marshal Tallard; who being informed that the *Allies* were laying Bridges over the Rivulet, answered; *If they have not Bridges enough, I will lend them some*: And when he was told that they were actually coming over the Rivulet, he is reported vainly to have said; *Let them pass, the more there comes over, the more we shall have to kill, and take Prisoners*. But others, who make it their Business to excuse that General, affirm on the contrary; *That he had given positive Orders, not to let the Enemy pass the Rivulet, but to charge them as they passed, which Orders were not put in Execution*. The Marquis de Quincy says, Orders were given to M. de Surlauben, as we have observed above, to charge when a certain Number of the *Allies* were passed, and that M. de Clerambault, who commanded the Forces in *Blenheim* Village, should continue therein, without stirring from thence, which last Circumstance seems, in some measure, to favour the Report of the Marshal's Presumption.

The Presumption of M. Tallard.

ANOTHER Thing which is thought to be one of the principal Causes of the Enemy's Defeat, was their sending such a large Detachment of their Troops to post themselves in *Blenheim*, and also some Infantry to possess themselves of the Villages of *Oberklauw*, and *Lutzingen*, which very much weakened their main *Battalia*. But the main Thing that finished their Overthrow, was the superior Conduct of the Duke of Marlborough, who having found it impracticable, after several Charges, to force the French in their Post at *Blenheim*, only made a Shew of attacking that Post, with a Front of Battalions, out of Musket-shot. These his Grace caused to advance by *Platoons* only, who having discharged their Fire-Arms, retired, and gave Way to others who did the same. This was done during the several Charges of their Cavalry, in order to keep all the Enemy's Troops, that were in the Village, in Action, whilst his Grace marched the Strength of his Forces opposite to the Centre of Marshal Tallard's Army, where he had observed there was no Infantry. "If this had been perceived, says M. de Quincy, (and that it was not is an incontestable Proof our General's superior Conduct) it would have been easy to have prevented it by marching thither all the Troops which were in the second Line of *Blenheim* Village, where they were of no manner of Service; but unhappily for us, we did not discover it, and the *Allies* knew how to take Advantage of our Neglect."

The superior Conduct of the Duke of Marlborough

THERE was yet another Circumstance, which contributed very much to the rendering the Victory at *Hochstet* so compleat as it was, which was this: The Marshal de Tallard, after his Cavalry were broken, having rallied them, behind some Tents, which were still standing in his Camp; upon seeing Things in a desperate Condition, resolved to draw off his Dragoons, and Infantry, out of the Village of *Blenheim*. Hereupon, he sent one of his *Aides de Camp* to the Marshal de Marfin, to desire him to face the Enemy with some Troops, on the Right of the Village of *Blenheim*, in order to keep them in Play, and favour the Retreat of the Infantry, which was in *Blenheim*. But M. de Marfin answered

The Marshal de Marfin refuses to spare some Troops to M. Tallard's Assistance.

answered the Messenger, *that he had too much Business on his Hands in the Front of his own Village, where he had to deal with the Duke of Marlborough in Person, and the rest of the Line, to spare any Troops, for he was so far from being victorious, that it was as much as he could do to maintain his Ground.* This Refusal of M. de Marsin, to spare some Troops to the Assistance of M. Tallard, has been highly blamed by several, and judged to have been of very fatal Consequence: Since it prevented the Marshal's drawing off the twenty-eight Battalions, and twelve Squadrons, who were in *Blenheim*, and who were all made Prisoners of War, as well as the Marshal himself.

Only two Battalions of the French Infantry escaped.

The French Horse being entirely defeated, and the Confederates Masters of all the Ground between the Enemy's Left, and the Village of *Blenheim*, the twenty-eight Battalions, and twelve Squadrons of Dragoons, which were in that Village, found themselves cut off from the rest of their Army; and despairing of being able to make their Escape, after a weak Attempt to repulse the whole Infantry which surrounded them, at last capitulated about Eight in the Evening, laid down their Arms, delivered their Colours and Standards, and surrendered themselves Prisoners of War, on Condition the Officers should not be searched. By this it appears, that all the French Infantry, which the Marshal de Tallard had brought to the Assistance of the Elector of Bavaria, and consisted of forty Battalions, all veteran Troops, and the very Flower of the French Foot, only two Battalions escaped; since Twenty-eight were here made Prisoners, and ten Battalions (M. Dumont says but eight) were intirely cut in Pieces, as they endeavoured to join the Troops in *Blenheim*.

THIS Slaughter of the ten Battalions, of which those in *Blenheim* could not be ignorant, might in all Probability strike them with Apprehensions of the same Fate, if they offered to resist, and might, in some measure, occasion that tame Surrender, for which their Commanders were severely, and indeed justly, censured even by their own Countrymen; as having so meanly given up the choicest Infantry of France, and brought such a Stain upon the Nation, as the gaining of ten several Battles could scarcely wipe off again. One of their own Generals speaking of their Cowardice, says; M. de Clerambault, Commander in Chief of those Dragoons and Infantry, *without taking a Resolution worthy of his Name, with a powerful Body, which was yet entire,* as soon as he saw the Rout of our Cavalry, caused his Postilion to sound the *Danube*, and throwing himself into it, was drowned. The Marquis de Quincy, however, to excuse M. de Clerambault says; it was reported, that his Horse being frightened at a Cannon-Ball which passed near him, threw his Rider into the *Danube*, where he was drowned.

The Duke of Marlborough's consummate Prudence.

THE same Author draws, likewise, from hence, an Argument to excuse the tame Surrender of those Troops, "who (says he) might easily have retreated, if they had not lost their Commander; but the Marquis de Blanzac, who commanded under him, waited for his Orders, not knowing any thing of his Misfortune." The same General farther adds; *that the Duke of Marlborough, judging rightly, that the Troops in that Place were Veterans, the defeating of which would cost him dear,* made use of M. Desnonville, his Prisoner, to exhort them to accept of their Lives. As we have no Reason to doubt the Truth of this, since the French themselves allow it, in their Accounts, it is a remarkable Proof of the Duke's consummate Prudence, and Care of his Men's Welfare, in not hazarding their Lives unnecessarily, and exposing them to apparent Danger, when the same End was to be attained by other Means: For it is very certain, that so large a Body, posted in a Village so well fortified, that they had been able to resist the several vigorous Attacks which the Confederates had made upon them, had they persisted in defending themselves with the same Resolution, might have given the Allies abundance of Trouble, would not have been vanquished without great Bloodshed, and Slaughter.

THIS memorable Battle, which, during near five Hours, was fought with dubious Fortune, terminated at last in a most compleat Victory, on that Side, which, before the Engagement, had a great and visible Disadvantage: And the Success of this glorious Day, next to the Blessing of All-ruling Provi-

Providence, may justly be attributed to the invincible Courage, and Intrepidity of the *Confederate* Troops, and to the Conduct and Bravery of their Generals; tho' the Enemy themselves, as we have observed above, were guilty of some Mistakes, which did not a little facilitate their Overthrow.

THE Victory being compleatly gained, beyond all human Possibility of the Enemy's making any farther Stand, the Duke of *Marlborough*, even whilst he was in hot Pursuit of the Runaways, and had been then sixteen Hours on Horseback, thought his Happiness not compleat, 'till he had dispatched a Messenger to *England*, that his Royal Mistress, and the whole Nation, might partake with him in the universal Joy, occasioned by this Success: He, therefore, sent away Colonel *Pack*, one of his *Aides de Camp*, with a Couple of Lines to his Dutcheß, written on Horseback, with a Black-Lead Pencil, on a Leaf torn out of his Pocket-Book.

As the whole Action was chiefly managed, and directed by the Duke of *Marlborough*, the greatest Share of the Glory is certainly his Due; and it was, accordingly, ascribed to him, at that Time, both by Friends and Enemies: The *Emperor*, in particular, gave the greatest Instance thereof, by a *Latin* Inscription, on a noble Pillar, which he caused to be erected, on the Field of Battle, and which concludes with these Words:

Exercitui Victori, cum immortalī Gloria, imperavit
JOHANNES, Dux de MARLBOROUGH, ANGLUS.

The victorious Army was commanded, with immortal Glory, by John Duke of *Marlborough*, an Englishman.

JUSTICE, however, obliges us to own, that Prince *Eugene's* Share in the Glory of that great Day, fell very little short of that of the Duke; and it is acknowledged on all Hands, that they both acted the Parts of consummate Generals: Both gave out their Commands with all the Serenity and Plainness imaginable; exposed their Persons, where-ever their Presence was necessary, with the greatest Unconcern; and preserved their Temper, and Presence of Mind, in the most imminent Dangers. The Duke, for his Part, very narrowly escaped being killed by a Cannon Ball, which grazed under his Horse's Belly, and covered him with Dirt. And the Prince had a Horse killed under him, and was so near being taken, that one of the Enemy's Dragoons, amongst others, who rode up to him for that End, had hold of his Coat, when an Imperial Dragoon shot him, and others coming up to his Assistance, the Enemy made off. However, tho' his Highness was always in the Midst of the Fire, he had the good Fortune to come off unhurt.

Both the D.
and the Pr.
narrowly es-
cape being
killed.

THE Prince himself was not more forward in sending Accounts of this unparalleled Success, to the several Courts of *Germany*, than he was in ascribing it chiefly to the Valour and Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*; particularly in his Letter to the Court of *Zell*, he dwells mightily on the Praises of our *English* Hero. We must not, however, attribute the Glory of this Day wholly to our two Great Commanders; they themselves were too just, not to allow the Generals, and other Officers, with the Troops under their Command, a large Share of it. Amongst the Rest, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, with the Prince of *Hanover*; Messieurs *Lumley*, *Hompesch*, *Bulau*, *Wood*, and *Villiers* Generals of Horse; the Prince of *Holstein-Beck*, the Lords *Cuts*, and *Orkney*, with Messieurs *Ingoldsby*, *Wilks*, and *St. Paul*, Generals of Foot, and Messieurs *Row*, *Ferguson*, and *Bernsdoff*, Brigadiers, deserve particularly to be mentioned for their great Bravery, and prudent Conduct.

ALL the Troops, in general, fought with extraordinary Valour and Undauntedness; tho' their Courage may have differed in some Respects, according to the particular Temper of the several Nations which composed the *Confederate* Army. The *English* Foot shewed their natural Fire, Briskness, and Intrepidity, in their several Attacks upon the Village of *Blenheim*, as did the *Hessian* Battalions, their admirable Discipline and Bravery, at the same Place, by forcing the *French* Horse divers times to retire by their continual Fire;

The Brave-
ry of the
Troops.

the

the *Prussian* and *Danish* Infantry likewise shewed their innate Firmness and Resolution, on Prince *Eugene's* Side, where they recovered all; and the *German* Horse performed Wonders in the Centre, especially *Bothmar's* Regiment of Dragoons.

HAVING thus given the *Confederate* Generals and Soldiers their Due, we ought likewise in common Justice to give the Enemy theirs; in doing which, we must be obliged to allow, that as many of their Troops as engaged behaved with Vigour and Courage; insomuch that had their Generals performed their Parts, with answerable Prudence and Conduct, it is not improbable the Fortune of that Day might have remained undecided; at least it could not have proved so very fatal as it did to the Enemy. The *Electo*r of *Bavaria*, it is true, maintained his Reputation of being a brave and experienced Commander; nor was he ill seconded by the *Marshal de Marsin*; tho' some are of Opinion he was highly to blame, for refusing Assistance to *M. Tallard*, as has been observed: But then the latter, and the Generals of the *Right Wing*, were guilty of two inexcusable Faults; first, in throwing so great a Number of their Men into the Village of *Blenheim*, whereby their Centre was vastly weakened; and secondly, by suffering the *Confederate* Troops to pass the *Rivulet*, almost without Opposition, as has likewise been observed already.

Two French Generals sup with the D. of Marlborough. AFTER the Battle was over, the Duke of *Marlborough* entertained two of the *French* Generals at Supper, when his Grace, with his usual Modesty, endeavoured to divert the Discourse, from the Business of the Day; but the *French* Officers would still be bringing it up, and one of them, in particular, said; An Observation made by one of them. *That there was a critical Moment, in which the Victory had been absolutely theirs, if the Gens d'Armes had done their Duty.* The same said all they, who had a Mind to justify *Marshall Tallard's* Conduct. This being known to the *Gens d'Armes*, the Adjutant of the *Gendarmerie* wrote a Letter to *M. Chamillard*, one of the *French King's* Chief Ministers, to clear them from that Aspersi^on, whereof we shall subjoin a Copy.

A Passage, which happened soon after *Marshall Tallard* was taken, was an evident Demonstration, how greatly disturbed his Mind was by this Misfortune. The Lord *Tunbridge*, one of the Duke of *Marlborough's* *Aides de Camp*, went to the Marshal, and offered him his Service, telling him he was going to the Duke. Hereupon that General desired his Lordship to inform his Grace: *That if he would let those poor People alone, (meaning the French in Blenheim) and suffer them to retreat, he would send them Orders not to stir upon the Confederates.* This unreasonable Proposal being related to the Duke, his Grace answered; *He wondered the Marshal did not consider, he had no Command where he now was.*

THE same Night, the Marshal, with two or three more, were carried in the Duke's Coach to the Prince of *Hesse's* Quarters; where his Grace making him a Visit, the next Day, told the Marshal; *he was sorry such a Misfortune should fall personally on one, for whom he had so great an Esteem.* *M. Tallard* returned the Compliment, by telling his Grace; *That he had the Honour of having vanquished the best Troops in the World.* To which the Duke prudently replied; *He thought his own Troops were the best in the World; since they had conquered those, whom the Marshal reckoned to be so.*

The glorious Consequences of this Victory. THIS Victory, tho' one of the greatest, and compleatest that ever was gained, was still greater in its Consequences: It was introductory to all the Success which followed, during the whole Course of the War, either in *Italy*, or *Flanders*. For it is certain, that had it not been for this glorious Day, the *Emperor* could not have maintained himself in his Dignity, and Dominions, but must this very Year, have been forced from his Capital. The *Hungarians* were now almost universally in Rebellion; and whilst the *Electo*r of *Bavaria* penetrated into *Upper Austria*, and had taken *Lintz* the Metropolis thereof, the *Hungarians* ravaged *Lower Austria*, and even threatened *Vienna* itself. Those Rebels were, at this Time, in Want of nothing but Artillery, and other Necessaries for a Siege, to have reduced both that and the strongest Towns in *Hungary*; which Deficiency would soon have been supplied with *French Money*, had not the important Victory at *Hochstet* prevented it, and obliged.

obliged the Court of *France* to empty their Treasures, in recruiting their Forces, and filling their Magazines, where it was more immediately necessary.

THE *Emperor* was also so low, at this Time, that his Forces in *Italy*, upon the *Po*, were almost dwindled to nothing; and the poor Remains of them had been obliged to retire into the *Trentin*, whilst the Duke of *Savoy* was very hard pressed, by the Duke of *Vendome* and his whole Country in great Danger, of being made an absolute Conquest. But this great, and unexpected Success, gave a new Turn to the Situation of Affairs on every Side; and *Lewis XIV.* had afterwards such a Series of ill Success, that he had as much Reason, in the Course of this War, to complain of the Frowns of Fortune, as he had before to exult in her Smiles. In all the Advices, that came from the *Emperor's* Territories before this Battle, great Care was taken to put the best Colour upon every Thing, in Favour of his *Imperial* Majesty, and to conceal, as much as possible his deplorable Circumstances; but in that Prince's Letter of Thanks, to the Duke of *Marlborough*, on Account of this Victory, (a Translation whereof, because it was in *Latin*) which we shall insert below, he owns them pretty freely.

THE Enemy's Loss, according to their own Confession, in several intercepted Letters, amounted to forty thousand Men, including four or five thousand, whom they lost in their precipitate Retreat to the *Black Forest*, either by Desertion, or by the Pursuit of the *Hussars* and Peasants, who made a great Slaughter of the Stragglers. And, indeed, if it be considered, that after an exact Computation, the Number of the Prisoners taken by the *Confederates*, exceeded thirteen thousand Men (some Accounts say fourteen thousand, of which above twelve hundred were Officers;) that they cut in Pieces ten *French* Battalions, on their *Right*, and drove into the *Danube* near thirty Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, most of whom were drowned; that their *Left Wing* likewise suffered very much, especially their Infantry; that besides ninety-five Officers, who were found at *Hochstet*, *Dillingen*, and *Lawington*, the Number of the Wounded, whom they brought off from *Ulm*, exceeded seven thousand Men, of whom one thousand were Officers; not to mention the great Number of Officers, found buried in the Villages, through which the Army marched afterwards this Account will not seem extravagant.

The vast
Loss of the
Enemy in
this Battle.

HAVING thus given many Particulars, not before-mentioned by *M. Dumont*, of this famous Battle, and glorious Victory, we shall, to corroborate many Circumstances, and to illustrate what has been said above, subjoin the Copies of several Letters written by the chief Persons, who had a Share in the Transactions of this important Day.

A Letter, written by the Duke of Marlborough, on Horseback, with a leaden Pencil, to his Dutcheſs.

August 13, 1704.

" I HAVE not Time to say any more, than to beg of you to present my
" humble Duty to the Queen, and to let her Majesty know, that her Ar-
" my has had a Glorious Victory. Monsieur *Tallard*, and two other Gene-
" rals are in my Coach, and I am following the Rest: The Bearer, my *Aid*
" *de Camp*, Colonel *Pack*, will give her Majesty an Account of what has
" passed, I shall do it in a Day or two, by another more at large."

MARLBOROUGH.

From the Camp at Hochstet, Thursday Morning, August 14, 1704.

S I R,

" I GAVE you an Account on Sunday, of the Situation we were then in,
" and that we expected to hear the Enemy would pass the *Danube*, at *Law-*
" *ingen*, in order to attack Prince *Eugene*. At Eleven, that Night, we had
" an Express from him, that the Enemy were come over, and desiring that
" he might be re-inforced as soon as possible; upon which I ordered my

A Letter
from the D.
of Marlbo-
rough to Mr.
Secretary
Harley.

3 Y

" Brother

“ Brother *Churchill* to advance, at One a Clock in the Morning, with his
 “ twenty Battalions, and by Three, the whole Army was in Motion. For
 “ the greater Expedition, I ordered Part of the Troops to pass over the
 “ *Danube*, and to follow the March of the twenty Battalions, and, with
 “ most of the Horse, and Foot of the first Line, I passed the *Lech* at
 “ *Rain*, and came over the *Danube* at *Donawert*; so that we all joined the
 “ Prince at Night, intending to advance, and take the Camp of *Hochstet*.
 “ In order whereunto, we went out, on *Tuesday*, early in the Morning,
 “ with forty Squadrons, to view the Ground; but found the Enemy had al-
 “ ready possessed themselves of it: Whereupon we resolved to attack them,
 “ and, accordingly, we marched between Three and Four, Yesterday Morn-
 “ ing, from the Camp at *Munster*, leaving all our Tents standing: About
 “ Six, we came in View of the Enemy, who, we found, did not expect so
 “ early a Visit. The Cannon began to play, about half an hour after Eight;
 “ they formed themselves into two Bodies; the *Electtor*, with Monsieur
 “ *Marfin*, and their Troops, on our *Right*, and Monsieur *de Tallard*, with
 “ all his own, on our *Left*, which last fell to my Share. They had two
 “ little Rivulets, besides a Morass, before them, which we were obliged
 “ to pass over in their View, and Prince *Eugene* was forced to take a great
 “ Compass to come at the Enemy; so that it was One a Clock before the
 “ Battle began. It lasted with great Vigour ’till Sun-set, when the Enemy
 “ were obliged to retire, and, by the Blessing of GOD we obtained a com-
 “ plet Victory. We have cut off great Numbers of them, as well in the
 “ Action, as in the Retreat; besides thirty Squadrons of the *French*, which
 “ I pushed into the *Danube*, where I saw the greatest Part of them perish;
 “ Monsieur *Tallard*, with several of his General-Officers, being taken Pri-
 “ soners at the same Time. And, in the Village of *Blenheim*, which the
 “ Enemy had intrenched and fortified, and where they made the greatest
 “ Opposition, I obliged twenty-six entire Battalions, and twelve Squadrons
 “ of Dragoons, to surrender themselves Prisoners at Discretion. We took
 “ likewise all their Tents standing, with their Cannon and Ammunition,
 “ as also a great Number of Standards, Kettle-Drums, and Colours, in the
 “ Action; so that I reckon the greatest Part of Monsieur *Tallard*’s Army is
 “ either taken or destroyed: The Bravery of all our Troops, on this Occa-
 “ sion, cannot be expressed; the Generals, as well as the Officers, and Sol-
 “ diers, behaving themselves with the greatest Courage and Resolution;
 “ the Horse and Dragoons having been obliged to charge four and five se-
 “ veral Times: The *Electtor*, and Monsieur *de Marfin*, were so advantage-
 “ ously posted, that Prince *Eugene* could not make any Impression upon them,
 “ ’till the third Attack, at near Seven at Night, when he made a great
 “ Slaughter of them: But it being near a Wood-side, a good many of the *Ba-*
 “ *varians* retired into it, and the rest of that Army retreated towards *Law-*
 “ *ingen*, it being too late, and the Troops too much tired, to pursue them
 “ far. I cannot say too much in Praise of the Prince’s Conduct, and the Bra-
 “ very of his Troops on that Occasion. You will please to lay this before
 “ her Majesty, and his Royal Highness, to whom I send my Lord *Tun-*
 “ *bridge* with the good News. I pray you will likewise inform yourself,
 “ and let me know her Majesty’s Pleasure, as well relating to Monsieur *Tal-*
 “ *lard*, and the other General-Officers, as for the Disposal of near twelve
 “ hundred other Officers, and between eight and nine thousand common
 “ Soldiers, who being all made Prisoners by her Majesty’s Troops, are en-
 “ tirely at her Disposal: But as the Charge of subsisting these Officers, and
 “ Men, must be very great, I presume her Majesty will be inclined that
 “ they be exchanged for any other Prisoners that offer.
 “ I SHOULD likewise be glad to receive her Majesty’s Directions, for the
 “ Dispatch of the Standards and Colours; whereof I have not yet the Num-
 “ ber, but guess there cannot be less than one hundred, which is more than
 “ has been in any Battle these many Years.

“ You

" You will easily believe, that in so long, and vigorous an Action, the
 " *English*, who had so great a Share in it, must have suffered, as well in
 " Officers as Men, but I have not yet the Particulars." I am,

S I R,

Your most obedient
 Humble Servant,
 MARLBOROUGH.

HIS Grace likewise wrote a Letter to the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, which, because it is much to the same Purpose, we shall not insert but which, as well as the Subject thereof, could not but be extremely agreeable to their *High Mightinesses*. Accordingly, they were not backward in shewing the grateful Sense they had of the Duke's Services, by a speedy and polite Answer, which we shall presently subjoin, and in which they did him the Honour due to his extraordinary Merit.

GENERAL *Hompesch*, also gave an Account of this Victory, in a Letter to the *States General*, which he concluded with these Words.

" THE Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders with great Prudence and Conduct, and exposed himself in the most dangerous Places, during the whole Action, giving Directions with admirable Presence of Mind, amidst the hottest Fire. Prince *Eugene*, on his Part, has done as much as possible: And the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* was in the midst of the Action, and has distinguished himself very much." &c.

THE following Letter to his Grace, from the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, who have ever been reckoned good Judges of Merit, is a very illustrious Testimony, of the Obligations, the *Allies* acknowledged to be due to him.

" COLONEL *Panton* has brought us your Excellency's welcome Letter, dated from the Camp at *Hochstet*, the 14th Instant, and has related to us what passed, in the memorable Battle fought the Day before. We return your Excellency most hearty Thanks, for the speedy Notice you were pleased to send us, of such agreeable News. After the first Blow you gave them at *Schellenberg*, we had Reason to expect somewhat much greater would follow; but never durst have extended our Hopes so far, as to think of so glorious and compleat a Victory, as you have gained over the Enemy, with the Army of the *Allies*.

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

" THE Action of that Day has set the Greatness of your Merit in its true Lustre: A Day, whose Glory might have been envied by the greatest Captains of past Ages, and whose Memory will endure through all Ages to come.

" WE heartily congratulate your Excellency upon this Occasion, and rejoice for the Glory you have acquired, as well as for the Advantage the Common Cause has obtained thereby. This Action will let *France* see, that her Troops are not invincible, and will prove such a Blow, as that King never felt, during the whole Course of his Reign: And, therefore, we give Thanks to GOD, whose Goodness has blessed your brave Attempt, and pray that He will more and more prosper your generous Designs: Assuring you, that none can be, with greater Esteem, and Sincerity, than we are, &c.

AND in a Letter which the *States General* wrote to the Queen, on this Occasion, they acknowledge, that it was the Bravery of the *English* Forces, which chiefly contributed to this Victory; and that the whole was executed under the prudent and valiant Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*, who gained Laurels in this Battle, which will never fade.

WE shall now give our Readers Extracts of two other Letters from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the *States* of the *United Provinces*, which contain other Particulars not before-mentioned, but which ought not to be buried in Oblivion.

Extract of a
 Letter from
 the Duke of
Marlborough
 to the *States*
 great General.

" THE Number of Prisoners increase hourly, and we reckon to have about eleven thousand, besides twelve hundred Officers. I must confess, their

“ Number is very troublesome to us, there being few Places in this Country to put them in. This obliges me to desire your *High Mightinesses*, to do me the Honour, to let me know, whether we may send down by Water, the Share of the Prisoners belonging to *England*, and your *High Mightinesses*, that they may be disposed of in the Places of the *United Provinces*. In the mean Time, we shall endeavour to ease ourselves of them in this Country, as soon as possible, for nothing else stops us here.

“ As the Face of Affairs, in this Country, is wholly changed at present; Prince *Eugene*, and I, have communicated our Sentiments to Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*; that to amuse ourselves at the Siege of *Ingolstadt*, will be but losing Time; and that we believe it will be more advantageous for the Good of the Common Cause, to join all our Forces, to streighten the Enemy more and more, and oblige the *French* to quit *Germany*, and repass the *Rhine*; for then, not only *Ingolstadt*, but also the whole Country of *Bavaria* must fall of themselves. We have an Instance of it in the Case of the City of *Augsburgh*, which the Enemy quitted Yesterday Morning. Their Deputies are come hither to desire our Protection, and a Detachment is on the March thither to take Possession thereof. We hourly expect an Answer from the Prince of *Baden* on this Subject.

“ THIS Day, we have returned Thanks to GOD, through the whole Army, for his Favour to us; which appears the more conspicuous, in that the Enemy own, that their Army consisted of eighty-two Battalions, and one hundred and forty-seven Squadrons, that were advantageously posted; whereas we had but sixty-four Battalions, and one hundred and sixty-six Squadrons, out of which Number fifteen hundred Horse were detached to the Prince of *Baden*. We are to make publick Rejoicings, this Evening, by a general Discharge of all our Artillery, and small Arms throughout the Army.

“ I HAVE nothing farther to add, but nevertheless I cannot conclude, without repeating to your *High Mightinesses*, that the Valour and good Conduct of the Baron de *Hompesch*, and your other Generals, and also the Bravery which the Officers and Soldiers of your Troops, have shewn on this Occasion, deserve the greatest Encomiums: Wherefore, I flatter myself, that in filling up the Vacancies, your *High Mightinesses* will have a particular Regard for such as have been in the Action, and for the Recommendation of their Generals, who were Eye-witnesses of their Behaviour. I am, &c. Signed,

From the Camp at Steinheim,
August 17, 1704.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

GENERAL *Hompesch* also wrote another Letter of the same Date, to the *States General*, in which, amongst others, he has the following Expressions, in Honour of our great Commander. “ Tho’ I have already commended the Valour and Prudence of the Duke of *Marlbrough*, I must again repeat, that no one can sufficiently praise him, for the Zeal and Vigilance he has shewn in this Action. The same may be said of Prince *Eugene*: And after the Example of these two Generals, (who are remarkable for their Goodness and Conduct) our whole Army is in a perfect Harmony.

THE Extract of the other Letter, from the Duke of *Marlbrough* to the *States General* is as follows.

From the Camp at Sefelingen, August 18, 1704.

“ THE Marshal de *Tallard*, with the other Officers of Note, have been sent towards *Frankfort*, and *Hanau*, under a Guard of Dragoons: We have made the Repartition of the other Prisoners, who are sent into the Places adjacent, that they may be the more easily guarded, till they are sent away. Their Number is greater then was at first believed; since they exceed thirteen thousand Officers and Soldiers, including about three thou-

“ sand

“ land which have lifted in the *Confederate* Troops. On Tuesday the Army
 “ decamp’d, and march’d to *Gondelfingen*. Yesterday we advanced to *Ober*
 “ *Elchingen*, and this Day to this Camp, which is about half a League from
 “ *Ulm*. We have found a great Number of the Officers buried in the Vil-
 “ lages through which we pass’d; and some Citizens of *Ulm* assure Us,
 “ that when the Enemy march’d from thence, they carried away above
 “ 7000 wounded, amongst whom were about 1000 Officers. They burnt a
 “ great many Waggon, to make Use of the Horses, to carry off the Offi-
 “ cers upon *Brancards*, a sort of Litters: Our *Hussars*, and several Parties of
 “ Horse, follow them very close; and, together with the *Boers*, have kil-
 “ led a great Number of the Enemy’s Soldiers, whom they found straggling.
 “ We begin to streighten *Ulm*, expecting the Arrival of the Prince of *Baden*,
 “ who passed the *Danube*, this Day at *Donawert*, and as soon as he is come,
 “ and that we have regulated what Troops are to carry on this Siege, I
 “ shall advance towards the *Rhine*, with the Forces I have the Honour to
 “ command. This Morning, a Deputy from the City of *Memmingen* came to
 “ our Camp, to desire our Protection, and reports; that the *Electress* of *Ba-*
 “ *varia* is gone through that Place, with five of her Children, under a
 “ Guard of fourteen Squadrons, to join the *Electer*, who according to our last
 “ Advices was about *Dutlingen*, with the Marshal *de Marfin*.

I am &c. Sign’d,

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

We shall now give our Readers a faithful Translation of his *Imperial* Majesty’s Letter of Thanks, to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the same Account, which we believe will not be unacceptable to them, as it redounds greatly to the Honour of our *British* Hero.

“ MOST ILLUSTRIOUS COUSIN, and most dear Prince;

“ I VERY willingly give these Titles to your DILECTION (a Style used only
 “ to Princes of the Empire) whom of my own Accord, I have admitted a-
 “ mong the Princes of the *Holy Roman Empire*, not so much in Considerati-
 “ on of your Noble Family, as on Account of your Personal Merit, and
 “ your having so highly and gloriously deserved of Me, my *August* House,
 “ and the *Holy Roman Empire*. For indeed I was willing, that this publick
 “ Monument of the highest Honour in *Germany*, which I have so deservedly
 “ conferred upon you, should be extant, that it may appear more and more
 “ to all the World, how much (as I freely own it) myself, and all the
 “ Empire owe, both to the most Serene Queen of *Great Britain*, for having
 “ sent her powerful Assistance, as far as *Augsburgh*, and *Bavaria* itself, un-
 “ der your Conduct, when my own Affairs, or those of the Empire, were
 “ greatly shaken and disordered, by the perfidious Defection of the *Bavari-*
 “ *ans* to the *French*; and to your Dilection, for having so prudently, so vigo-
 “ rously, and successfully directed and executed every Thing. For not on-
 “ ly Fame, but likewise the Generals of my Forces, the Companions and
 “ Sharers in your Labours and Victories, attribute the same chiefly to your
 “ Counsels, and the Valour and Bravery of the *English* and other Forces,
 “ who fought under your Conduct. These Actions are so great, and parti-
 “ cularly that of *Hochster*, past Ages having never known such a Victory ob-
 “ tained over the *French*, that we may rejoice to see, not only the most
 “ pernicious Efforts of the Enemy repulsed, and the Affairs of *Germany*,
 “ which were somewhat tottering, or rather those of all *Europe*, secured
 “ and settled again; but, likewise, that it may reasonably be hoped, that
 “ the full and perfect Liberty of the *Christian* World, shall be rescued from
 “ the Power of *France*, which so imminently threatned it. Wherefore, as
 “ we are entirely satisfy’d, that your Dilection will apply, without De-
 “ lay, your utmost Study and Endeavours to that End, all that remains for

The Empe-
 rar’s Letter
 to the D. of
 Marlborough

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

Given in my City of Vienna,

August 28. 1704.

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

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

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

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

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

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

• The Marshal de VILLARS.

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

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

S I R,

Strasburgh, Aug. 30. 1704.

A Letter from a French General to M. de Chamillard.

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

“ on

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

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

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

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

“ THIS Resolution being taken, we posted 19 Battalions of our first Line,
 “ and 7 of our second in the Village of *Blenheim*. We, likewise, placed
 “ there our four Regiments of Dragoons, on Foot to the *Right*, along the
 “ *Danube*; and from the Village of *Blenheim* to that of *Oberklau*, we posted,
 “ on two Lines, 48 Squadrons, of M. de Tallard’s Army, and 32 of M. de
 “ *Marfin*’s, with 9 Battalions in the *Centre*; and the Brigades of *Champagne*,
 “ and *Bourbonnois*, to the *Right* of M. de *Marfin*’s Village, that they might
 “ be at Hand, either to sustain his Village, or the *Right* of his Cavalry.
 “ We placed Batteries all along the whole Front, and both Armies cannonad-
 “ ed one another, till ten or eleven in the Morning, when the Attack first
 “ began. During this Cannonading, Advice was brought M. de Tallard, that the
 “ Enemy march’d a great number of Infantry, to the *Right*; but that their
 “ real Design was to attack the *Left* of M. de *Marfin*, as being the weak-
 “ est Side, by Reason the Wood to which it reach’d was not thick of Trees.
 “ However M. de Tallard went with Speed to the *Right*, which the Enemy
 “ did actually intend to attack, being advanced to pass the *Rivulet*, in
 “ the whole Front of the Hill. I have mentioned before where all their
 “ *Horse* were posted, over-against the *Right* of the Marshal de *Marfin*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MY LORD,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But

Part of Mr.
Addison's
Campaign.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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