

over the *Po*, which opened them a more convenient Communication with the main Army.

ON the Twenty-first, Count *Dhaun* detach'd six Hundred Men, under the Command of a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, to fell the Trees in the Park of the *Valentin*: Part of this Wood was brought to the Town, in a few Days, by the Cavalry, and the Rest was convey'd thither by Carriages. It was, at the same Time, determin'd by this General, that there should be a *Corps de Reserve* of six Companies of Grenadiers in the Citadel, commanded by a Major in the *German Service*; and five other Companies were appointed for the same Purpose at the *Susa-Gate*, under the Direction of a Major, in the Service of his Royal Highness. It was also resolved, that this *Corps de Reserve* should only be relieved every other Day; and that there should be a Reinforcement of five Hundred Men, at the Attack of the *Susa-Gate*, under the Command of a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major. Count *Dhaun* was not only intent upon what was necessary for making an obstinate Defence, but he took care to settle good Regulations in the City, and to be upon his Guard against all the Artifices of the Enemy.

Admirable  
Conduct of  
the Govern-  
ment.

TO this End, he published an Order, enjoining the taking in of all the Beggars in *Turin* into the Hospital of *la Charité*, to deliver the Poor from starving, and the Citizens from their Importunity: And because the Townsmen were over-burthen'd by the frequent Guards they were obliged to mount, by reason Abundance of the Inhabitants abandoned the City, he prohibited any one whatever's going out, on Pain of Death. This done, lest any Spies or Emissaries of the Enemy should slip into the Place amongst the Citizens and Peasants, which were suffered to go in and out without any Molestation or Hinderance; Orders were given to the Guards at the Gates, not to suffer any one to enter, without first giving Notice to the Officers who commanded. At the same Time, Deserters brought Abundance of Intelligence; amongst the rest, it was confirmed, that the Enemy's Batteries would be in a Condition to play by *Midsummer-Day*, and that the amazing Noise they would make, would be something so dreadful, as perhaps was not expected. It was affirmed also, that all their Cavalry had passed the *Po*, over the Bridge of *Montcalier*, except two Regiments; to which it was added, that a Body of Infantry were to follow this Cavalry; because the Duke de la *Fcuillade* had resolved either to besiege *C'erasco*, or to pursue his Royal Highness so close, that if he could not hem him in, he would, at least, force him to leave his Dominions.

Two bold  
and success-  
ful Sallies.

ON the Twenty-second, the Enemy were seen beginning the Opening of a Parallel in several Places, which was to facilitate the Communication of the Branches on the *Right*, with those on the *Left*. As the Besiegers had again fill'd up, and replac'd the Gabions which had been scatter'd about, a small Salley was made that Night, by a Serjeant at the Head of ten Grenadiers, who overthrew the same Gabions, before they were any ways aware of it. The same Night the Enemy made a terrible Fire from their *Hawbitzers*; and Count *Dhaun* order'd two Sallies, of thirty Grenadiers, twenty *Heyduques*, and fifty Pioneers each. The Signal being given, they set out at the same Instant from the *Susa-Gate*, and the Citadel; those from the *Susa-Gate* forc'd the Branch on the *Left*, drove the Pioneers before them, and after having been repuls'd by the Guard, rallied again, and returned with more Fury into the Lines, where, after destroying the Works, they had half an Hour's Leisure, to make their own Advantage, of the Spoils of several who were left dead upon the Place.

THE other Salley, which was made upon the *Right*, was commanded by a Captain of *Heyduques*, who penetrated vigorously into the Lines, where he put to the Sword all the Soldiers who fell in his Way. During this Action, all the Artillery of the Besieged, made such a terrible and continual Fire upon the Enemy, that it was impossible for them to make any Resistance, against those who came to attack them. Twelve of the Enemy's Officers were either killed or wounded on this Occasion, fifty of the Soldiers

killed,

kill'd, and above thirty brought Prisoners into the City. The Besieged lost ten Grenadiers, and with them, that famous Captain of the *Heyduques*, who went directly to one of the Enemy's Colours, with Design to force it from the Trenches. It was the same Captain, who, the Year before, with a Handful of Men, had maintain'd, with so much Honour, to the Admiration of every one, the important Post of the Cassine of *Chivas*, when attack'd by a Detachment of three Thousand Soldiers. The Death of that brave Man was reveng'd by one of his faithful *Heyduques*, who, with one Stroke of his Sabre, cut off the Head of the Captain of the Grenadiers, that was upon Guard in the Trenches.

ON the Twenty-third, before the Branch, which was attack'd the Evening before, one might see another, that terminated at the Foot of the outward Glacis, which was at the Salient Angle of the Cover'd Way of the *Fleche*, at the Bastion of the blessed *Amadeus*. After this was carry'd on another, to within a Hundred Paces of the Foot of the Glacis, of the Cover'd Way of the *Fleche*, at the Bastion of St. *Maurice*: Besides these, the Enemy open'd a third, which took in the right Front of the last *Fleche*; and the Branch was drawn from the other, which went strait to the Bonnet of the *Susa-Gate*, on the Side of the Horn-Work. In the mean while a Deluge of Stones poured down upon the Heads of the Besieged, and fell, in Return, with the same Fury upon the Enemy. Whilst Things were at this Pass, his Royal Highness, who had encamped for some Days at *Carmagnola*, seeing that the Duke de la *Feuillade* was advancing towards him, posted himself under the Canon of *Cherasco*, the better to observe the Enemy's Motions; upon which that Duke, when he arrived at *Carmagnola*, detach'd four Thousand Men of his Army, with some Cannon, to invest *Asti*; and continued his March towards *Cherasco*, thinking, perhaps, to hem in the Court in that Place: But his Royal Highness, who took Care not to suffer himself to be surpriz'd, made them set out the next Day for *Mondovi*; after which, he went with his Cavalry to St. *Alban's*, from whence he was to go into the District of *Mondovi*, in order to advance as far as *Coni*.

Duke de la  
*Feuillade*  
pursues the  
Duke of Sa-  
voy very  
close.

ON the Twenty-fourth, the Branch before the Bonnet of the Horn-Work, was advanc'd within four-score Paces thereof, and terminated by a Brace, which joined the beginning of a Parallel Line to the Counterscarp. The Enemy likewise drew a Line, from the Branch opposite to the *Fleche* of the Blessed *Amadeus*, which seem'd design'd to prevent their *Right's* being attack'd by the Sallies of the Besieged. They made several, however, that Night, on all Sides, and by the Dint of Grenades, which they threw into the Enemies Works, retarded their Progress considerably; on this Occasion, the Besieged lost a Lieutenant of the Grenadiers of *Regal*, and divers of their Soldiers were wounded. At Break of Day they had Reason to expect a terrible Thunder; not only by the Report of Deserters, but because, the Day before, they had perceived the Gun-holes of their Batteries almost open.

ACCORDINGLY they kept themselves ready to answer them from the Citadel; and so impatient were they for fear of failing, that they began to salute the Enemy, from the Bastion of the Blessed *Amadeus*, with four thundering Volleys of Cannon. They nettled, perhaps, at being prevented, were ready that Moment to return the Compliment, by a furious Discharge of their Artillery, which spread a Terror throughout the City.

ON the Twenty-fifth, the Enemy run out a Brace, from the Branch opposite to the Salient Angle of the *Fleche*, at the Bastion of the Blessed *Amadeus*. The Counter-Guard of the Bastion of St. *Maurice*, suffer'd greatly by a Shower of Stones; and yet more by a vast Number of Bombs, which were thrown into it; but, as there were abundance of Fascines, and good Earth, the Damage was repair'd upon the Spot. The Besieged did nothing before the *Susa-Gate*, but finish the Works of the Night before: Some Bombs penetrated into the City; and his Royal Highness's old Stables, where there was a great Quantity of Forage, were set on Fire by red-hot Bullets, which came from a Battery planted between the Citadel and the Hornwork, which, till then, had not done any Execution.

A notable  
Discovery.

No sooner did Day appear, but the Enemy's Artillery began to thunder, causing more Disorder in the City, than it did Damage to the Ramparts. Every one runs helter skelter to take Refuge, in the Quarters near the *Po*; the Tradesmen expose their Goods to Sale there; and the Parliaments, and Magistrates of the City, meet there to transact their Business. During this, a young Boy was seiz'd going out of the City Gates, with Cards, cut Tally-Fashion, in his Pocket; which, under the Appearance of a Childish Amusement, concealed Cyphers, and Numbers, by which the Enemy might have known, how many Battalions were in the Place, and whereabouts they were distributed; this opened the Eyes of the Generals, who changed the Garrison's Quarters, not being willing to leave them any longer expos'd to the Fire of the Bombs. Two Battalions, therefore, of the Guards, were secur'd under *St. Charles's Portico*; and the others were sent to encamp in the *Fosses*, or Ditches of the Ramparts near the *Po*.

As the Enemy's Artillery had never ceased firing, from the Twenty-fourth of this Month, to the Twenty-ninth, the Houses, which, by their Extent, formed a fine Semi-Circle, near the Esplanade of the Citadel, bearing the Brunt of the first Fire, were all in general, either beat in with the Bombs, or batter'd down with the Cannon: And as they lay quite open, and were expos'd to the Rapaciousness of Thieves, Count *Dhaun* forbid, on the most rigorous Penalties, the touching what Goods or Provisions were left therein. 'Tis Matter of Wonder, that the exemplary Punishment of one single Plunderer, who was hang'd up in the Middle of the Herb-Market, before the Town-House, put a Stop, during the Hurry of such a long Siege, to all the Robberies that might otherwise have been committed, and which, perhaps, would not have been prevented, in a Time of greater Tranquility. If the Enemy's Fire annoy'd the Besieged, theirs, in return, did not suffer the Besiegers to enjoy any more Quiet; and one of their Bombs blew up a little Magazine of Powder, that was near their Battery of Mortars. Intelligence was brought in the Evening, that the Duke *de la Feuillade* was encamp'd at *Bra*, with a Body of about fifteen Thousand Men, and twenty Pieces of large Cannon; whilst his Royal Highness was near *la Trinite* with his Cavalry.

ON the Twenty-fifth, as the Besiegers carried on their Parrallel, that was towards the Horn-Work, and the *Fleche* of the *Blessed Amadeus*, it discover'd, that their Design was upon both those Works; and several Braces, which they ran out from their Batteries, gave Notice of their Intent, to carry on another Parallel, at the Foot of the Glacis of the outward Cover'd-Way. They then added fourteen Mortars to one of their Batteries; after which, several of their Bombs penetrated into the City. In particular, great Numbers of them fell upon the Works of the Citadel, and damag'd them to that Degree, that three Hunder'd Pioneers were immediately order'd to repair the Ruins. Here the Earth was to be put in Order anew; there the Gun-holes were to be repair'd; and in a third Place, the Fascines were to be better fastened with Stakes. Count *Dhaun*, and the Marquis *de Carail*, in Spite of the Enemy's Cannon, and a Deluge of Flint-Stones, hasten'd with all Expedition, wherever their Presence was wanted; the former being carried in an open Chaise, on Account of an old Wound, which was very troublesome to him. In short, these two Generals, attended by the principal Officers, might be seen every-where, spurring on the Pioneers; animating them with their Voice; and encouraging them with their Presence; and this, at all Hours, and at all Times, Night and Day, in all the Actions, whether of Moment or not, that happen'd during the Siege. At the same Time one of the Bombs of the Besieged, blew up another of the Enemy's Magazines of Powder; for their Mortars were always throwing Stones, and Bombs amongst them, and their small Arms were firing continually. The same Day, two Lieutenants of the *Imperial* Troops, with two of those of his Royal Highness, and a Captain of the dismounted Troopers were wounded. The Enemy's Batteries were very much damag'd by the Artillery of the Besieged, whilst their Cannon only spent their Force in vain against their Fortifications.

One of the  
Besiegers  
Magazines  
blown up.

ON



ON the Twenty-seventh, the Besiegers carried on their Work, by the Help of Gabions, to take in the Front of the two *Fleches*, which were before the Horn-Work, and the Bastion of the *Blessed Amadeus*. The same Night, Stones, without Number, fell upon the Out-Works, as did several Bombs upon the Bastions, whilst Volleys of red-hot Bullets flew through all the City; yet, notwithstanding all this, the Enemy's Work was interrupted, and their Gabions overthrown, by two Sallies of Fifty Men each. It began then to be perceived, that the Enemies Miners were digging to search for the Mines of the Besieged; and were at work upon Wells, whereby to get down towards their Galleries: From that Time a strict Watch was kept upon what passed under Ground in the Citadel, as also under the Works that were attack'd on the Town-side; and it was no small Surprise to find, that they worked there as carefully, and with as much Expedition, as above Ground; for the Mines both made the Besiegers apprehensive they shou'd not take the Place; and the Besieged hope they should be able hold it out. For this Reason, the latter had begun ever since the Middle of *May*, to carry off from the Capital Galleries, the Earth and Rubbish, which stopped up the Entrance into the Branches, and had finished those Passages with the utmost Expedition. All the Galleries and Branches had been mark'd with Figures, which made it easy for the Workmen to distinguish them: And the Company of Miners had been divided into several Squadrons, each at their Post. Towards the End of the Month they dug Wells, whereby to carry on the Branches under the Parapets of the *Fleches*, in order to undermine them; and they work'd with the same Care and Diligence, at whatever was to be done under Ground at the Attacks of the City. They had almost finished under the Cover'd Way of the new Fortification, and under the *Fleches* of the Horn-Work, and the *Susa-Gate*, all the Galleries, with their Branches, which were perfectly lin'd with Wood-Work. Some dug up the Ground, others prepared the Pitch, Tar, Wedges, Mantlets, Props, and all Sorts of Wood necessary for the Galleries, and for the fitting them up: In short, nothing was neglected to square the *Fourneaux*\*, and to finish, and enlarge, all the other Works.

\* A particular sort of Mine, so called.

A Company of Masons, and another of Carpenters, were appointed to serve these Mines; and several lighted Lamps were fixed up at certain Distances, along the great Galleries, that they might be frequently look'd into. A Guard of Grenadiers, was likewise set at each Door of the Head-Galleries, which were at the Bastions of *St. Maurice*, the *Blessed Amadeus*, and the *Half-Moon of Relief*; which done, a general Inspection was made, into the shutting the Doors of the principal Galleries, which answer'd to the Body of the Bastions, of the Citadel. Two Miners were also posted in each Main-Gallery, to be Night and Day upon the Listen, and make Report to the Officers what they over-heard. Towards the Middle of *June*, the Besiegers had begun to dig a Ditch, from the *Fleche* of the Horn-Work, to the Palisades, in Order to place the *Sausage*\* therein secure from the Bombs. The same was done at the other *Fleche*, at the *Susa-Gate*, where all the *Fourneaux* had been put in a Readiness to be charged; which done, they sunk into the Mines that lay lower, round the *Fleches* of the Citadel; they squared several large *Fourneaux* thereof, and cut a Number of Boards to line them. The Works under the Counter-Guard of *St. Maurice*, were finish'd, with their Communication, in the great Ditch of the Place, and the Branches were continued under the *Half-Moon of St. Lazarus*; where they had begun to dig in the Cover'd Ways of the inner Palisades, as far as the *Fleches*. They did the same at three *Fleches* of *St. Maurice*, the *Gate of Relief*, and the *Blessed Amadeus*; and a Miner was posted upon Guard at each of them. Some Days after the Middle of the Month, they began to charge three *Fourneaux*; under the whole Thickness of the Parapet of the *Fleche*, before the Horn-Work; two under each Front, and the third under the Salient Angle. Besides these, they charged three others, that were situated in the same Manner, in the Parapet of the *Fleche*, before the *Half-Moon of Relief*.

\* A Roll of Wild-Fire, so called, with which they set Fire to the Mines.



THIS done, in order to put the *Sausage* into the Pipes, to secure them from the Bombs, they made Ditches along the Cover'd Ways, which carried these Rolls of Powder from the inward Cover'd Way, to the Neck of the *Fleches*. It was a long Piece of Work, that required Haste, to the End all might be ready, when they wanted to charge the *Fourneaux* of the five *Fleches*. These little Ditches were carried on, to the Centre of the said *Fleches*, where there was a Well, which had Communication, by several Branches, with all the *Fourneaux*. Having carried on the Work of the *Fourneaux*, even with the Ditch of the Cover'd Way, they began to arm those which were at the Head of the main Galleries, of the Bastions of St. Maurice, of the *Blessed Amadeus*, and of the *Gate of Relief*. These Powder-Rooms were carried forwards towards the Enemy, twelve Toises beyond the Saliant Angle. It was now Time to stop up the Air-Holes, that had been left over the Inner-Glaciis. They charged the *Fourneaux* of the *Fleche*, before the Bastion of the *Blessed Amadeus*; they armed those which were at the End, of the two Main Galleries of the Places of Arms, on the *Right*, and on the *Left*, of the *Half-Moon of Relief*; they began a Well, in the Ditch of the *Fleche*, of the *Blessed Amadeus*, towards the Saliant Angle; in Order to advance by Branches, and make *Fougades* \* under the outward Glaciis. This done, to make others under the same Glaciis, they dug Wells in the Ditches of all the *Fleches* on the Side of the Attack: The same Day, the Galleries were provided with a Number of Sacks full of Earth, to make Use of as Occasion should require. During this some Miners and Grenadiers, were constantly upon the Listen, at all the Places of the Gallery, from whence the Enemy cou'd possibly be heard; and that the Work might not be neglected, the Officers of the Mines came several Times in the Day to inspect into it, and see how they went forward. Let us leave them for the present, and see what has been doing above Ground.

\* Another fort of Mines, so called.

ON the Twenty-eighth, the Besieged, not having made a brisker Fire than usual, the Enemy replac'd their Gabions. and filled others; and Part of the Works of the Besieged were thrown down by their Bombs: But their Cannon, not commanding the Border of the Ramparts, could never damage the Fortifications; though they play'd without Intermission, from Day-break, till the Close of the Evening. In the mean While, Word was brought into Town, by Deserters, that one of the Bombs of the Besieged, having again set Fire to one of the Enemy's Magazines of Powder, had done much more Damage than any of the Rest, near a Hundred of their Grenadiers having been either burnt or blown up thereby. At the same Time, Word was also brought by Spies, that Preparations were making at *Carmagnola*, for the Siege of *Cherasco*.

IN the mean While, on the Twenty-ninth, that of *Turin* went on under the Direction of the Count *de Chamarante*, a Lieutenant-General; and one might see the Enemy approach the *Fleches*, and raise a *Duck and Drake* Battery † before the Cassine *la Machiolet*, which they cover'd with good Redoubts, well palissaded, and guarded by *Spanish* Troops. This Battery consisted of twelve large Cannon, which batter'd the Back of the Place of Arms of the *Susa-Gate*, and the Cover'd Way of the Citadel. These Pieces, tho' charged with a small Quantity of Powder, carried, nevertheless, at random, their Balls into the Works of the Besieged; which, after they fell, made several Rebounds, with so little Noise, that it was very difficult to be aware of them, or save one's-self from them. In Return, the Besieged raised such another *Duck and Drake* Battery, at *Valdoc*; which, battering the *Left* of the Enemy's Lines, did them no less Damage, than theirs did the Besieged: But the Artillery of the Citadel was pointed so exactly against their Batteries, and play'd upon them with such Fury, that they were amazed to find twenty-two Pieces of their Cannon disabled from doing any Service that very Day.

† So called, because the Balls, after they fall, make *Ducks and Drakes*, like flat Stones upon Water.

ON the Thirtieth, the redoubled Volleys of the Besieged's Small-Arms, and Mortars for throwing Stones, with the Pitch-Barrels, hurled at a good Distance by the Soldiers, to give them Light, would not admit of the Enemy's carrying on their Work during the Night. At Day-break their

Artillery

Artillery began to make a fine Thundering, as usual; it gave over about Noon, and two Hours after the Besieged made a vigorous Sally. It consisted of a Hundred Grenadiers, with as many Pioneers, sustained by fifty more Grenadiers, and threescore Horse, which were to favour their Retreat: Two Battalions, the one of *Piedmont*, and the other of *Saluces*, with the Rest of the Grenadiers, were under Arms during the whole Action.

THE Party who were to make this Sally, set out from the *Fleche* of the Horn-Work, and entered, with Fury, into the Enemy's Works; they retreated; and having given the Besieged a little Time to do some Damage to the Works, return'd to the On-set, drove them back, and kill'd five or six of their Grenadiers, and thirty Soldiers: Besides this, the Lieutenant of *Dhaun's* Grenadiers, a Captain of *Staremburg's* Regiment, and the Captain of the Grenadiers of the Fusiliers, were wounded; the last of which died, some Days after, of his Wounds. But this was not all the Damage; several of the Soldiers of the Besieged deserted in the midst of the Action, and were followed by many others, who were in the Out-works: The Enemy having thrown Papers within the Palisades in the Night, wherein they promised Pardon to their own Deserters, and good Entertainment to those of the Besieged, who would come over to them.

The Besieged make an unsuccessful Sally.

IN the mean while, the Enemy's Artillery seem'd to slacken a little in their Fire; whilst the Bombs of the Besieged blew up, as usual, one of their Magazines of Powder. In the Evening Intelligence was brought, that the *French*, after having built two Bridges, some Days before, at *Montcalier*, had laid over two more below the Castle of *Canoret*, in order to fortify themselves there, with the Troops drawn out of the Passes, whereof they were possess'd in the Mountain, on that Side towards the Abbey of *St. Maur*: At the same Time they quitted *Quiers*, where they left divers sick, who were then taken Prisoners. As Intelligence was brought, that the Troops, which abandoned that Place, were marching to join the Duke *de la Feuillade*, a Detachment were sent to observe their March; which brought in a Captain of Horse, with several lame Soldiers: The latter confirmed the News, that the Enemy had placed a Battalion at *Canoret*, with Orders to intrench themselves there. Word was likewise brought, that his Royal Highness was incamped with his Cavalry at *Coni*, at the Confluence of the *Stura*, and the *Gesso*; and that, in order to put *Cherasco* out of danger of being insulted, he had left therein the Regiments of the *White Cross*, and of *St. Julio*, with a Detachment of Cavalry. At the same Time, *Monf. Destain*, with his little Body, battered the Castle of *Asti*, wherein there were three Hundred regular Troops, and four Hundred Militia, under the Command of a Lieutenant-Colonel.

ON the First of *July*, a great Light of Pitch-Barrels, with Volleys of Small-Shot as thick as Hail, and furious Showers of Stones and Grenado's, annoy'd the Enemy very much; and not giving them Time to make use of their Gabions, induced them to resolve on having Recourse to Sacks of Earth, which they filled in a great Hurry: At the same Time, the Fire of their Cannon was less violent, as it had been the Day before. This made People wonder to hear, that the Duke *de la Feuillade* had invested *Cherasco*; and that his Army was incamped on the Side of the *Stura*, where, whilst they were exposed to the Fire of the Town, which cost him some of his Men, he employ'd them in heaping together a Number of Fascines and Gabions. Nobody knew what to think of this new Siege, at a Time when that of *Turin* did not go on in such a manner, as to leave the *French* any Hopes of reducing both these Places: However, they took from the Duke of *Savoy's* Troops, two Herds, of a thousand Oxen each, which they had let feed too rashly at the Head of their Camp.

*Cherasco* invested.

*July* was just upon the Point of coming on, when the Enemy push'd on their Works towards the *Fleches* of the Bastion of *St. Maurice*, and the *Half-Moon of Relief*, with more Eagerness than they carried on those before the Bastion of the *Blessed Amadeus*, and the Horn-Work. In the mean

The Siege  
given over.

while, nothing could be brisker than the Fire of the Besieged's Small-Arms, nor nothing more terrible than that of the Bombs and Stones on both Sides; but when Day came, the Enemy's Battery ceased firing. Whether it was that they might themselves hear the better the Progress of the Besieged's Miners, or for fear of burying their own Works under the Sandy Ground, which might possibly have been jarred so much, by their excessive Noise, as to have made the Earth sink in with them, is uncertain: There is most Reason, however to think, that they began to find their Cannon was of no Service, because they were not pointed level with the Parapets of the Besieged; for they began again to work at the Inside of their Batteries, to raise the Plat-Forms. During this, the Duke de la Feuillade, who, perhaps, had only opened the Trenches before *Cherasco*, with a View of either hemming in his Royal Highness, or fighting him, if he could draw him to the Relief of that Place, finding that Prince continued still encamped at *Coni*, had all the Works levell'd, and the Fascines burnt; which done, he decamped from before *Cherasco*, to go and possess himself of *Mondovi*: People, however, were less surprized at his giving over the Siege, than at his undertaking it. On the Duke de la Feuillade's Approach, the Sovereign Princesses were obliged to leave *Mondovi*, and repair to *Oneglia*, that they might be at hand to get to *Genoa*, in case the Enemy should have formed the Design to follow them.

ON the Third of July, the Enemy began a Parallel at the Foot of the outward Glacis, which had Communication with the Branches of the Attack of the *Fleches*; and that they might return the Fire of the Small-Arms of the Besieged with equal Fury, they arm'd all their Trenches with Sacks of Earth. In short, they omitted nothing that could any Ways contribute to their Security; for they got together Heaps of Palissades, and *Chevaux de Frise* in their Branches, to make use of them in such Places as were weakest; in the mean While, their *Duck and Drake* Battery, and their Bombs, annoy'd the Besieged greatly, Night and Day; in so much, that above Sixty of their Men had been either kill'd or wounded in two Nights. As the Enemy drew near the Glacis, it was judg'd proper to remove the Mortar-Pieces, which were upon the outward Glacis, into the Cover'd Way; leaving only two before the *Fleche* of the *Half-Moon of St. Lazarus*; which, being upon the Left of the Enemy's Attack, damag'd their *Duck and Drake* Battery. At the same Time, that of six Pieces of Cannon, which the Besieged had beyond their Intrenchment, at *Valdoc*, made Abundance of Havock in the Branches of the Besiegers; but this was only in the Day-time, for the Cannon not being safe there in the Night, it was necessary to withdraw them into the Intrenchment. That Night Count *Dhaun* appointed a Colonel, to do Duty every Day in the Citadel; and the Regiments of *Kriechbaum*, and *Piedmont*, were order'd to go and encamp in the Fortifications of *Valdoc*, to be at Hand near the Attack of the *Susa-Gate*.

The Enemy  
spring a  
Mine, which  
proves detri-  
mental to  
themselves.

ON the Fourth, at Night, the Enemy made considerable Progress, in throwing up the Earth, to join their Parallel to the Foot of the outward Glacis of the Citadel, and the *Susa-Gate*. They must necessarily have lost a Number of Men, particularly when they laid themselves open to range their Gabions in Order, for the Besieged took just that Time, to redouble their Fire upon them. In the Morning, they only fir'd from eight Pieces of their old Battery; in the mean While, they had now been employ'd some Days, in making several Works under Ground. They had been heard pretty near the Palissades, when, towards Evening, they play'd off a *Fougade*, at the Point of the Glacis of the *Fleche* of the Horn-Work: But as they happen'd to be six Toises from the Palissades, its Effect prov'd only prejudicial to themselves; for it overthrew their Gabions, fill'd up their foremost Branches, and buried above Thirty of their Soldiers under its Ruins. They intended to have advanc'd to the Assault; for having immediately made a very hot Fire, they march'd out, crying, *God save the King*, with their Bayonets fix'd at the End of their Muskets; but as soon as they saw the ill Success of their *Fougade*, they turn'd back with as much Precipitation, as if they had been



been repuls'd. That Night, a *French* Captain, in a Sort of Bravado, which too much Wine inspir'd, advanc'd to exchange a Pistol with the Horse Centinels, of the Besieged, and was taken Prisoner by the Out-Guard of their Cavalry.

ON the Fifth, notwithstanding a brisk Fire, of small Arms, and Grenades, the Enemy advanc'd considerably on the Side of the *Fleche*, before the Half-Moon of the *Gate of Relief*; but they could not finish a Parallel, to open a Communication from one Brace to the other; a Lieutenant of the Guards was wounded, and an Engineer killed. The Fire of their Cannon was not more violent, than it had been for some Days before; but the Bullets of the Besieged's *Duck and Drake Battery*, that was carried forward into the *Valdoc*, rebounded finely among their Branches. Towards Noon, the Enemy were seen to reinforce their *Right*, which made it suspected, that they designed to attack the *Fleche* of the Horn-Work; nevertheless, nothing of that Kind happened that Day. News was brought at Night, that the Duke de la Feuillade had entered *Mondovi*, and had given Passes to the Prince of *Carignan* to retire to *Raconis*; after which, leaving a Garrison in the Town, he had set out and directed his March towards *Coni*, with a View of surprizing his Royal Highness: as also that the Castle of *Asti* made a good Defence, and that the Miner had not been able to fasten on it, because his Well was overflow'd.

*Mondovi surpriz'd by the Enemy.*

ON the Sixth, the Enemy's Parallel was almost finished; they also carried some Gabions, to draw near the *Fleche* of the Bastion of the *Blessed Amadeus*; in the mean While, the small Shot, Bombs, and Flint Stones, flew about furiously on both Sides. The Besieged's *Duck and Drake Battery* began to play at Day-break; and if Deserters may be credited, it was as successful as cou'd have been wish'd; at the same Time, it being hardly possible to breathe in their Galleries, they dug two Wells, to serve as Air-Holes, nor was that enough: The same Day, about Noon, the Enemy play'd off a large *Fourneau*, under the main Gallery of the Bastion of the *Blessed Amadeus*, at the Saliant Angle of the Palisade of the *Fleche*; but the Effect of that Mine answer'd their Design so little, that having overthrown one of their Branches, instead of having broken through and destroyed the main Gallery of the Besieged, they were oblig'd to set again about another Well, and another Gallery; their Showers of Stones, however, wounded an Engineer, a Captain of the Regiment of *Sainezar*, and three Lieutenants: To make Amends, some Bombs set Fire to some Magazines, which the Enemy had not arm'd against them. In the mean While, the Duke de la Feuillade, instead of advancing to *Coni*, had march'd from *Mondovi* to *Fossari*; and *Savigliano*, running all over the Country, and exacting from thence large Contributions. That General, not having been able to come up with his Royal Highness, would willingly have forced him to have gone out of his Dominions; but that Prince, who was far from having any Intention to abandon them, designed to march into the Valleys of *Lucern*; from whence it would have been very difficult to have dislodged him: In the mean while, he led the Duke de la Feuillade round about by different Marches, whereby he artfully conceal'd his true Intent from him; and trail'd him up and down after him; as it were, in a Labyrinth. As to his Royal Highness, he march'd from *Coni* to *Cervasco*, keeping always close to the Mountains; from whence he had got into the Neighbourhood of *Saluzzo*, where he received a Letter from Prince *Eugene*, wherein he assur'd him, that he was preparing to advance into *Piedmont*, with a powerful Army. From the very Beginning of the Siege, his Royal Highness had frequently dispatch'd Couriers, to the Powers in Alliance with him, to solicit them to lend him Assistance. Accordingly Prince *Eugene*, who commanded the Army of the *Allies* in *Italy*, received Orders to lead it to the Defence of the Dominions of *Savoy*; wherefore he set out from *San-Martino*, in the *Veronese*, and took his March towards the *Adige*.

*Prince Eugene upon the March to the Duke of Savoy's Assistance.*

ON the Seventh, when the Enemy had perfected their Parallel, they were likewise heard working at their Mines, and coming forwards towards those of the Besieged, advancing under the Point of the Capital Branch of the

the Gallery of the *Gate of Relief*. Hereupon, the Besieged immediately made the proper Preparations in this Gallery, as well as the others, to barricade themselves in Case of Necessity; and as it was requisite to open the Air-Holes once more, they unstopt them underneath, and remov'd out of the Gallery, the Earth that had fallen in, with all other Rubbish whatever. In the mean while, their Miner kept diligently upon his Guard, and was ready to have prevented the Enemy, let them have search'd where they wou'd, for the Besieged had three Galleries, one above another. The same Night, the Enemy finish'd a Battery of seven Cannon, which they had rais'd very near their first Battery of twelve Pieces; it was pointed against the *Left Front* of the *Half-Moon of Relief*; in order to prevent the Damage done by the Artillery of the besieged, which did great Execution upon their Works: This Battery began to play as soon as Day appear'd, without any considerable Success; they plac'd also near the same Battery, four Mortars for Bombs. In the mean while, the small Shot, and Stones, made no less Noise than usual on other Nights; and Count *Dhaun*, Brother to the Governor, was wounded with a Shot from a Stone, as were two Lieutenants of *Montferrat* with Fire Arms; Word was also brought into Town by Spies, that the Enemy had recover'd *Quiers*, and were building a Bridge below *Canoret*.

The Enemy  
recover  
*Quiers*.

ON the Eighth, the Enemy did nothing else but finish their Works; but they were still to be heard searching after the Mines of the Besieged, on the Side of the Citadel, and the Town, insomuch that they penetrated very forward, by two Galleries, under the main Branch of the lower Mine, before the *Gate of Relief*. The Besieged, on the other Hand, made a Sally with thirty Grenadiers, under the Command of a Lieutenant; who fell upon the Branch of the *Fleche*, of the Bastion of the *Blessed Amadeus*, when he burnt several Gabions, and had the good Fortune to come off, without losing a single Man; but a Captain of the Regiment of *Savoy* was kill'd the same Day. At the same Time, Count *Dhaun* made it known, that his Royal Highness sent him Word from *Saluzzo*, that he was determin'd to give the Enemy a warm Reception, if they shou'd think proper to come and attack him: That General also shew'd a Letter, written from the *Hague*, to his Royal Highness, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, wherein his Grace sent him Word of the considerable, and, beyond Expectation, surprising Progress, he continued to make in *Flanders*, and *Brabant*, after his signal Victory at *Ramillies*. He averr'd, amongst other Things, that the Enemy had been obliged to detach Troops to *Flanders* from the *Upper Rhine*; and that if the *Imperialists* would but do ever so little against them, they would be obliged to send for a considerable Reinforcement, to their Assistance, out of *Italy*; which, in all Probability, wou'd render the Siege of *Turin* ineffectual. He added, that Prince *Eugene's* Army would soon be strengthened with ten Thousand *Hessians*; and that the Fleet, which had Orders to come upon the Coasts, making a Descent upon *France*, would reduce the Enemy to sue for a Peace; whereby his Royal Highness wou'd reap the Fruits, of the Zeal and Resolution he had shewn, in maintaining and supporting the Common Cause.

THE same Day, the Duke de la *Feuillade*, left the Command of the Troops in the Neighbourhood of *Savigliano*, to Monsieur d'*Aubeterre*; and return'd to the Forces of *Turin*, where his Royal Highness the Duke of *Orleans* was arrived, to succeed the Duke of *Vendosme*, who was going to head the Army in *Flanders*. At Night News was brought into Town, that the Enemy were sending some Battalions, with twelve Pieces of Artillery, over the *Po*, to reinforce the little Army design'd against his Royal Highness, and that the Castle of *Asti* held out still.

ON the Ninth, the Besieged advanc'd with their Gabions, in Order to get to the three Saliant Angles of the *Fleches* of the Citadel, and the Town. At the same Time, a new Battery of six Mortars was discovered, in the last Parallel before the *Half-Moon of Relief*; besides which, a great Rising of the Earth was perceiv'd, over against the Polygon of the Bastions of the *Blessed Amadeus*,

*deus*, and *St. Maurice*; which made it judg'd that they were going to raise another Battery for Cannon. On the other Hand, the Besieged threw a great Number of Bombs, upon the Cassines of *la Machioles*, and the *Purpurate*, because they had been inform'd, that the Enemy had plac'd therein a large Magazine of Powder: They heard likewise, with Joy, that the Duke of *Savoy* had beaten the Body of Forces, commanded by *Monfieur d'Aubeterre*, at *Saluzzo*. His Royal Highness having had Notice, that the Enemy were advancing towards him, went without Delay, where the Main Guard were posted, at the Avenues beyond the Dome of *Saluzzo*. As soon as the Van of the Enemy began to appear, there were several Skirmishes, which lasted near three Hours. Then his Royal Highness sent Orders to *Prince Eugene's* Regiment of Dragoons, to halt at *St. Augustine's* Suburb, and to the Rest of his Cavalry to pass the *Po*. The Main Guard, reinforced by the *Piquet*, after having charged the Enemy very briskly, retir'd, always within Pistol-shot, in very good Order, and arrived, first, at the Suburb of the Dome, and after, at that of *St. Augustine*, where, finding *Prince Eugene's* Regiment of Dragoons, they joined them. This Rear-Guard, consisting at most but of six Hundred Horse, was followed to the *Po* by the Enemy, who were superior in Number. Hereupon his Royal Highness, who was already in the Midst of the Water, considering, that if he would prevent the Enemy's crossing his March in the Plain, he must first beat them, wheel'd about on a sudden, and drawing his Sword, return'd himself at the Head of his Squadrons, and fell upon the Enemy with so much Fury, that he drove them within the very Walls of *Saluzzo*. After this Action, he rejoined the Rest of his Cavalry, who halted beyond the *Po*, and march'd to *Bubiano*, where he chose a very safe Camp. The Enemy lost seven Hundred Men in this Encounter, which cost his Royal Highness about seventy Men, with seven or eight Officers, who were either kill'd or wounded; amongst the Rest, *Prince Emanuel of Savoy* received an uncommon Wound in the Knee, whereof he was very near dying. About this Time, several Parties of *Hussars* came to the Camp of his Royal Highness, who made Incursions even to the Camp before *Turin*; nor were they unsuccessful in their Enterprize, since they brought away above one Hundred and fifty Horses at one single Time, and made an Officer Prisoner near *Rivoli*, whom the Duke of *Vendosme* had dispatched, to compliment the Duke of *Orleans* on his Arrival in *Piedmont*.

The Duke  
of Savoy  
beats a Party  
of the Enemy.

ON the Tenth at Night, the Enemy threw more Stones, and Bombs, than ever into the Ramparts, and the Out-Works. Some of the Bombs, which penetrated into the City, beat in more than one Roof; and in *St. Thomas's* Quarter, eight or nine People, Men, Women, and Children, were crush'd in Pieces, under the Ruins of one single House. The Besiegers had advanced their Galleries very forward, under the *Fleche* of the Horn-Work; whereupon three *Fougades* were play'd off, which had been got ready, under the Glacis of the Saliant Angle of the same Work; but their Galleries happening to be lower, they were not so fortunate as to destroy them. On the other Hand, the Enemy were so little careful of providing against Accidents, that some of their Magazines were frequently burnt by the Bombs of the Besieged. A Detachment of the Enemy, who, after having shewn themselves above the Forts on the Mountain, had disappeared at the Close of the Evening, returned in a greater Number; and slipping along the *Po*, met the Cavalry of the Besieged, which immediately hasten'd to gain the Front of the Intrenchments, which were above the *Capuchins* Convent. Several Observations had made it believed, that this Detachment intended to have posted themselves thereabouts; but towards Noon, they were seen to turn back on a sudden. Soon after, it was known, that the Enemy had abandoned *Quiers* for the second Time; and in the Evening News came, that the Duke de *la Feuillade* had taken his March towards *Canoret*, to straiten the more his Royal Highness, who having quitted the Camp at *Bubiano*, had retired to *Lucern* with his Cavalry, fully resolved to wait for the Enemy there, though he was vastly inferior to them in Number.



ON the Eleventh, they opened little Branches on the *Right* and *Left* of the Braces, which surround the *Fleches*; at the same Time, never was Hail so thick, so continual, without Intermission, nor so violent, as the Volleys of Flints from their Stone Mortars. A Captain of *Savoy*, and a Lieutenant of *Montferrat*, were killed thereby; and the Violence of their Bombs, which fell with Fury upon the Bastions, and Counter-Guards, obliged the Besiegers to add to the Number of two Hundred Pioneers, to repair the Gun-Holes, and put the Parapets, which had been destroyed, again in a Condition to resist the Cannon. The same Night, they strengthened the Counter-Guard of *St. Maurice* with Fascines, both within and without, which cost them a Number of Pioneers, who were either killed or wounded by the Showers of Stones, during the Night. They had prepared, during the Siege, Molds for six *Haubitzers*; accordingly they were cast, by the Order of his Royal Highness, who had been informed by Deserters, how greatly the Enemy had been annoyed by the Stones of the Besieged: And the same Day they were finished, and mounted upon their Carriages, they were put in Use: The largest of them, which was eighteen Inches Diameter in the Bore, threw no less than two Cart-Loads of Flints.

The Enemy sprung a Mine, which does some Damage.

A surprizing Escape.

A resolute and brave Action.

ON the Twelfth, it could not be known, what had been the Effect of the Mines sprung the Evening before, under the Horn-Work; those who went into the Branches, which were still open, not having been able to stay there, by Reason of the Stench, which made them sick. Before Night, the Besiegers play'd off a *Fourneau*, at the Point of the *Fleche* of the Horn-Work, which ruined a Well, whereby the Besieged were making their Way towards the Enemy, and killed one of their Miners: The Pallisades of the Saliant Angle of the Cover'd Way, were also overthrown; and the Enemy did not fail of attacking the *Fleche*, both at the Point and Neck: They were repuls'd; but yet they returned to the On-set; however, the Besieged made such a brisk Fire upon them, from the Horn-Work, and the Cover'd Way, that they were obliged to lodge themselves behind the Angle of that *Fleche*. The Besieged lost in this Attack, two Captains, and sixty Men, with a Lieutenant and Serjeant, who were made Prisoners, after having been dug up, yet alive, by the Enemy; but, to make amends, this Action cost the *French*, by their own Confession, four Hundred Men. About the same Time, News was brought, that the Enemy having opposed a Detachment of Dragoons, which were going to observe their March towards *Ceva*; the brave Officer, who commanded them, broke resolutely through them, and opened himself a Passage to enter *Cherasco*; having lost, in so vigorous an Action, but a very small Number of his Dragoons.

ON the Thirteenth, as it was of Importance to the Enemy, to fix themselves upon the Saliant Angle of the *Fleche* at the Horn-Work, they employ'd themselves that Night in so doing; they also opened a Branch, directly to the other *Fleche* of the Royal Bastion of the *Susa-Gate*. Their Battery of three Pieces of Cannon, which they had raised on the Side of *la Scara-vela*, did not hinder the Effect of that the Besieged at *Valdoc*. In Proportion as the latter increased the Fire of their Stone-Mortars, they abated the Fire of their Batteries, in order to husband their Cannon, and make them hold out till the End of the Siege. Next Day, the Besiegers sprung a Mine, to no Purpose, at the Saliant Angle of the Cover'd Way of the *Fleche*, at the *Gate of Relief*. The Castle of *Asti* was obliged, at last, to surrender, after a long and gallant Defence, and the Garrison were made Prisoners of War, as usual.

ON the Fourteenth, the Besiegers were advanced, on the *Right* and *Left* of the *Fleche*, before the Parapet; in the mean while, the Besieged labour'd hard at their Horn-Work; where they strengthened their Battery, to keep the Enemy at as great a Distance as possible. That Morning the latter sprung a Mine, at the Saliant Angle of the *Fleche* of the *Blessed Amadeus*; which made a Gap in three Toises of the Palisade; where they immediately endeavoured to lodge themselves, by the Help of Wool-Sacks. At the

the same Time, as they went on with their Work under Ground, without Intermillion, Count *Dhann*, being informed by the Captain of the Miners, that the Enemy were ready to penerate into the main Gallery, and two of the foremost Branches, before the *Fleche*, at the *Half-Moon of Relief*, ordered Fire to be set to the *Fourneau*, which was loaded at that Point: We leave any one to judge what was the Effect of this Mine, which was six Fathom and a Half under Ground. The Galleries, which the Enemy had carried on to that Place, were quite destroyed, and the Trenches, which were over them, entirely ruined; it made a very deep Hole, fifteen Toises in Diameter, wherein forty of the Enemy's Miners were, at one and the same Time, kill'd and bury'd. A Sally made at the same Instant, by sixty Grenadiers, surprized the Besiegers, and forced them to abandon both Parallel, and Branches, with great Precipitation. The Soldiers took the Advantage of that Time, and had Leisure enough to entirely destroy their Works, to such a Degree, that it required no less than fifteen Days for them to repair the Damage. The Besieged made a Feint of sallying, at the same Time, at the Horn-Work, to cause a Diversion, and perplex them in their Defence. Scarce an Hour had elapsed, since the *Fourneau* had been play'd off, when an Engineer, and the Captain of the Mines, went to take a View of the Galleries; and found the Lamps still lighted against the Props, nor were they incommoded by any ill Smell. But about an Hour and a Half afterwards, the first who went in died; as did also those, who did not go in till two or three Days after; and some, even of the most robust, came out above half dead.

The Besieged sprung a Mine, which does great Execution.

An odd, and fatal Accident.

ON the Fifteenth, it was imagined, that the Enemy designed to assault the Town, by two Branches which they opened, extending them, on the *Right* and *Left*, above the Pallissade of the Cover'd Way of the *Fleche*, at the Horn-Work. What confirmed the Citizens in this Thought, was, that they let out the Waters in the lower Part of *Valdoc*, imagining they should thereby overflow the Mines of the Besieged. A *Fougade* the Enemy sprung, towards the Attack of the Citadel, at the Salient Angle of the *Fleche* of the *Blessed Amadeus*, was far from answering their Expectations; for the main Gallery of the Besieged, which they thought to have destroyed, only opened, the least in the World, in its arched Roof. In the mean while, the Besieged took all imaginable Precautions, to secure the Parapet of the Counter-Guard of St. *Maurice*, which had been damaged by the Bombs and the Cannon of the Enemy's new Battery. They also got ready to act offensively with their Cannon, whereof they had not, till then, made Use, in Order to save them. As the Enemy likewise planted Cannon upon their new Battery, which were pointed against the Fronts of the Half-Moons, when Day appear'd, the Fire of the Small Arms of the Besieged, obliged them to leave one of their Pieces, which they had not Time to carry off, in the Branch: They immediately bethought themselves of covering it with Fascines, to keep it from the Sight of the Besieged; but they threw two Bombs upon it, which, scattering the Fascines, exposed it so plainly to their View, that it was dismounted by the Cannon of the *Blessed Amadeus*, and damag'd in the *Side*, in four or five Places; insomuch, that it continued there during the whole Siege, useless, and dismounted, till it was carried into the Town, with all the Artillery left behind by the Enemy. About the same Time, News was brought, that his Royal Highness, who was at *Lucern*, finding that the Cavalry were of less Service to him than the Infantry, had made some of his Troopers and Dragoons dismount, and sent their Horses to the Top of the Mountain: In the mean while, he staid himself at the Foot of the Hill, to oppose the Enemy; together with the *Vandois*, who, after the Example of the Troops, had resolved to dye for the Defence of their Master. Advice was brought also, that the Duke de la *Feuillade* was so posted, as to be able to give his Royal Highness Battle; and it was hoped, from the admirable Conquest of that Prince, and the Bravery of his Troops, that he would get the better of his Enemy.

ON the Sixteenth, the two Branches, begun the Night before, were carry'd forward; a third also was added to them, near the Hollow-Way of the Curtain of *Valdoc*; this scarce left the Besieged any Room to doubt, that the Enemy had form'd the Design to attack the Town; wherefore it was hardly Day-Break, before they fir'd upon them with their Artillery, which overthrew the Gabions into the Trenches. At the same Time, the Enemy erected a Battery, of three Pieces of Cannon, beyond the *Doire*, over-against the *Scaravcla*, to oppose the *Duck and Drake* Battery of the Besieged, which fir'd into their Branches. The Besieged likewise made some Wells under Ground, to serve for new Air-Holes.

ON the Seventeenth, the Enemy carried on their Works towards the *Fleche* of the Royal Bastion, with great Vigour; their Branches were extended to the three *Fleches* of the Citadel. They were also perceiv'd to be employ'd about a Battery, on the hither Side of the Cassine, on the Side of the Curtain of *Valdoc*; but it was thought it would do no great Damage, for it was at a little too great a Distance to carry into the Horn-Work. The Besieged wanted to get out the dead Bodies, which remained in their Galleries, but did not know how to go about it; at last some Slaves brought them out, at the Hazard of their Lives, in Order to recover their Liberty; this done, some Galleries were cleared out, and some more Wells were made to give more Air. Towards Evening the Enemy play'd off a *Fourneau*, which did no Damage, at the Salient Angle of the *Fleche* of St. *Maurice*.

The Duke  
de la Feuillade resolves  
to give his  
Royal High-  
ness Battle.

ON the Eighteenth, the two Branches, with the three Braces, that encompassed the *Fleches* of the Citadel, were finished. At the same Time, the Besieged threw a Number of Grenades, to interrupt the Enemy in their Work; and their Bombs continued to blow up some of the Besiegers Magazines. The Besieged introduced into their Galleries long Tin Pipes, by the Means of which, with the Help of Bellows, they forc'd the good Air under Ground, which drove out the infectious Blasts. The good Effect of this Invention, rendered the Galleries more accessible, and then put therein a Number of Sacks of Earth. At the Close of Evening, forty Load of Powder were brought into the Town; and News came, that a Detachment of a Thousand Grenadiers were gone to join the Duke de la *Feuillade*, who resolved to be revenged on his Royal Highness, by giving him Battle. Count *Dhaun* also receiv'd Advice, that Prince *Eugene* was on the hither Side the *Adige*; this News was also confirmed by the Way of *Suza*.

ON the Nineteenth, several other Branches of Trenches, which the Besiegers had opened, made it believed that they design'd to carry on another Parallel, before they attack'd the *Fleches*, which were already in a Condition to be storm'd. In the mean while, the Mines of the Besieged annoy'd them not a little, and kept them in Awe; they were heard searching into them without Intermission. The Besieged would have begun to have underpropp'd the *Fourneau* that was play'd off, but the Infection was still so strong there, that it was not to be born. The Battery of six Pieces, which had been planted by the Enemy, near the Curtain of *Valdoc*, began to play at Day-break; and the five Cannon pointed against the Besieged's Battery of *Valdoc*, ruined it to such a Degree, that they, not being able to make Use of it, but in the Night, were forced to draw them within their Intrenchments, in the Day-time. The three Cannon pointed against the Horn-Work, batter'd it without Intermission.

ON the Twentieth, it was found, that the Besieged had not been deceived in their Judgment of the Enemy's Intention; for in Effect, they carried on a Parallel, from one of the Angles which were at the three *Fleches* of the Citadel to the other. They began again to throw a Number of Bombs into the *Fleches*, but most into that which was before the *Half-Moon of Relief*. The Besieged continued still to pump the Air out of the Galleries, the Infection there being so little to be born, that two Men were killed thereby, as they were making an End of propping the *Fourneau* to charge it. News was brought this Morning, that the Duke de la *Feuillade*, having advanced near



near *Lucern*, had posted Part of his Army at *Bagnol*, and the other near the District of *Briquerasse*, which he had chosen for his Quarters. 'Tis said, that having then held a Council of War, it had been prudently concluded, not to attack his Royal Highness in *Lucern*, that they might not hazard the Loss of the Flower of their Infantry, without being able to force him thence. Hereupon, the Troops he had left at *Bagnol*, had Orders to return to *Saluzzo*; and those which were at *Briquerasse*, retir'd towards the Neighbourhood of *Pignerol*; where there was no Likelihood of their staying long, since the Duke de la *Feuillade* had receiv'd Orders to carry on the Siege of *Turin* with Vigour; and also to send a Reinforcement of Cavalry to the Duke of *Orleans*, to assist him in opposing Prince *Eugene*, who, being already on the hither-side the *Adige*, threatned to pass the *Po* likewise. Deserters brought Word of the Return of the Duke de la *Feuillade*, as also that he had order'd the first Batteries to be repair'd, that they might play as soon as they could be got ready: In Effect, the Enemy were seen all that Day, employ'd in mending the Gun-Holes, and in bringing back to those Batteries, the Cannon which had been carried away.

But prudently alters his Mind, on second Thoughts.

ON the Twenty-first, the Parallel was continued; by the Communication of the Branches which the Enemy had carried on, they threw Numbers of Bombs into the *Fleches*, and some of them penetrated into the Town. They added also six Mortars to their first Battery; and at Day-break the Twenty Pieces of Cannon replac'd higher, and levell'd more directly, began again to fire upon the Fronts of the Counter-Guards of the *Blessed Amadeus*, and of *St. Maurice*. At the same Time, they rais'd a new Battery, of six Pieces, before the Royal Bastion, to batter the Horn-Work, which was fir'd upon therewith, without Intermission. Three other Pieces of their Battery, situated near the Curtain, play'd without ceasing upon the same Work; and five other Pieces fir'd continually upon the Redoubts of *Valdoc*, the Camp of *Kriechbaum*, and of *Piedmont*, where three Captains were wounded; add to all these a *Duck and Drake* Battery of three Pieces, which fir'd directly thro' the Cover'd Way; one may judge then of Terror, the Noise, the Destruction of the Fortifications, and the Slaughter of the Soldiers.

ON the Twenty-second, a prodigious Number of Bombs fell amongst the Out-Works, and destroyed the three *Fleches* of the Citadel in so many Places, that they were almost reduced to such a Condition, as not to be any longer defensible: As they were abandoned in open Day, the Enemy, putting themselves in a Posture to attack them, gave a false Alarm; but they storm'd them in good Earnest, at Midnight by the Neck, and made themselves Masters of them. They cut, very seasonably, the *Sausages* of the Besieged's *Fougades*, at the very Time that their Miner was preparing to set Fire to them; this done, they lodged themselves, on a sudden, before the Traverses, lying in the Neck of the Cover'd Way; insomuch, that without entering the *Fleches*, they left them behind their Lodgment. The Besieged, however, did not come to a close Engagement with them; but contented themselves with making as brisk a Fire upon them as they could with their Small Arms, Cannon, and Stone-Mortars, whereby they suffered greatly. The Horn-Work, which had been almost ruined the Day before, was repaired the Night following; but it was necessary to remove the Artillery, in order to mend the Gun-Holes. The Major of the Regiment of *Regal* was taken Prisoner at the Attack of the *Fleches*, and a Captain of the Regiment of *Saluzzo* was killed upon the Spot.

The Enemy's Bombs do great Execution.

THE Generals of the Besieged, having resolved to drive the Enemy from the Lodgment they had made in the Night, a *Fourneau* was ordered to be played off, at Three in the Afternoon, before the *Fleche* of the *Blessed Amadeus*. On the giving this Signal, two Hundred and fifty Grenadiers, with as many Fusiliers, marched out from the Citadel, with a General Officer at their Head. They were sustained by eight Battalions, who posted themselves in the Cover'd Way; and four Hundred Horse sally'd out, at the same Time, by the *New-Gate*, and advanced in view of the Cassine *Macbioles*, near the Enemy's Line, to keep them in their Trenches. The

The Besieged make a brisk Sally.

Enemy were driven out of the *Fleche* of the *Blessed Amadeus*, their Lodgment destroy'd, and their Gabions burnt; but, after all, it was impossible for the Besieged to maintain themselves long in the *Fleche*. It was the Hour when the Enemy relieved their Guard in the Trenches, which determined them to return upon the Besieged, with so great a Superiority, that they were obliged to retreat with their Troops into the second Cover'd Way. This Action was very obstinate for near two Hours: Three of the Besieged's Officers were kill'd, three others disabled, and above one Hundred Soldiers either kill'd or wounded: As for the Enemy, by the Report of Deserters, they lost four Hundred Men; the Besieged took a Captain, four Lieutenants, and twenty-eight Soldiers Prisoners. We should give our Readers a much livelier Idea of this Action, if we could make them hear the Cries of the Soldiers; the Noise of the Small Arms; the Crash and Bursting of the Mines; the Thunder of the Cannon, and Mortar-Pieces; could shew them the Air all in a Smoke, and a Flame, sending forth only a noisome Stench of Brimstone and Gun-Powder; and represent to them the People flocking along all the Avenues of the Citadel, upon Thorns, with the Expectation of the Event, between Hope and Fear; and, in a Word, the melancholy Spectacle of the wounded Soldiers, whom they carried along one after another, and who dyed the Streets with their Blood.

ON the Twenty-third, there was a hot Fire on both Sides; the Enemy threw more Flints than Bombs; and by the Help of the Branch, which cut off the Communication with the Neck of the three *Fleches*, they finished their Lodgment before them. Behold them, after more than two Months Siege, after so many Efforts, and Fatigues, Masters of only three little Works, Towards Night, the Besieged played off a large *Fourneau* of the Main Gallery, at the Point of the Glacis of the *Fleche* of the *Blessed Amadeus*; those of the Enemy, who were coming to meet the Besieged, by the two Galleries on the *Right* and *Left*, were suffocated thereby, and their Branches were overthrown, the Breadth of fifteen Toises. The Stench that exhaled from thence, stifled two of the Besieged's Miners, who were too much in a hurry to take a View of the Gallery where the *Fourneau* had sprung. Forty Sacks of Earth were removed into the Galleries.

The Enemy besiege Ceva.

IN the mean while, his Royal Highness sent for the Horses of the Cavalry and Dragoons from off the *Alps*, and found them so well recruited by Rest, and good Pasture, that they were in as good a Condition, as at the Beginning of the Campaign. A Body of three Thousand Men, consisting of the Troops of *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Monferrat*, with some Cannon, and two Mortar-Pieces, sat down before the Fort of *Ceva*, if such a Place may be called a Fort. Nevertheless, the Governour of *Cherasco*, at the Head of two Hundred Foot, sixty Horse, and a good Number of Militia, threw some Supplies into that little Place; but notwithstanding this, there was small Reason to believe it could hold out long.

ON the Twenty-fourth, the Enemy began a Parallel at the Neck of the *Fleches*, to make a Communication from the one to the other, and to maintain their Lodgment on the Counterscarp. They added ten Pieces of Cannon, with which they battered the Counter-Guard of *St. Maurice*. The Cannon, however, from their *Duck and Drake* Batteries, did not fire so much as usual, because they had made use of Part of them elsewhere. The Besieged had forgot to shut the Air-Hole of the Mines, which were at the Neck of the *Fleche* of *St. Maurice*; and just as they would have stopped it up, the Enemy were upon it, and threw in Bombs, which beat in the Gallery of the Besieged. On the other Hand, the latter sprung a *Fougade* under the Cover'd Way of the right Front of the Counter-Guard of the *Blessed Amadeus*; they would have been satisfied with its ruining the Enemy's Gallery, if, at the same Time, it had not destroy'd their own.

ON the Twenty-fifth, as the Enemy designed to make a Branch in the Communication of the *Fleches*, they laboured, without Intermision, at their Parallel. A brisk Firing was made on both Sides. The Besieged lined the Counter-Guards, and the Half-Moon, with Infantry, in order to make

a hotter Fire upon the inner Glacis, whose Slope was a little steep; this served also to facilitate, and render more free the Passage from the Town to the Out-Works. At the same Time, they palissaded the Ditches of the Counter-Guards; and more effectually stopped the Enemy's Passage, by making Traverses in all the other Ditches, in the Half-Moon of the Counter-Guards, and Bastions. As the Batteries, which were in the Out-Works, did no more Execution, than those of the Counter-Guards, and the Half-Moon, it was thought proper to remove the Mortar-Pieces and Cannon from thence. Besides several other Works, which they finished under Ground, they began a Flight of Stairs in the main Branch of the Gallery, even with the Ditch of the *Half-Moon of Relief*, in order to advance to meet the Enemy, who were approaching.

ON the Twenty-sixth, the Work of the Parallel went on, neither did the Fire slacken; on the contrary, a new Battery of five Pieces of Cannon was heard thundering at Break of Day; it play'd upon the Half-Moon of the Bastions of the *Blessed Amadeus*, and *St. Lazarus*. On the other Hand, the Besieged began two Branches, towards the Salient Angle of the Cover'd Way of the Counterscarp of the *Blessed Amadeus*, one towards the *Left*, and the other towards the *Right*; this was to make two *Fourneaux*, under each of the two Batteries, which the Enemy had erected on the Fronts of the Glacis; one of which batter'd in Breach the Left Front of the *Half-Moon of Relief*, and the other grazed upon the Parapet of the Half-Moon of *St. Lazarus*.

— ON the Twenty-seventh, the Parallel, which kept open the Communication from one *Fleche* to another, was continued by the Besiegers; who raised two new Batteries within the Cover'd Way; one of seven Pieces, on the *Right* of the Bonnet of the *Blessed Amadeus*; and the other of five, on the *Left* of that of *St. Maurice*. Their making this Effort to destroy the Fortifications of the Half-Moon, and the slackening of their Work on the Side of the Horn-Work, made it believed, that they gave over their Design of attacking the City, with Intent to unite their Strength against the Citadel. The Besieged placed a Pair of Bellows, to blow the Air through a Tin Pipe into the lower Gallery of *St. Maurice*; they likewise almost finished the Flight of Stairs, on the *Left* of the main Branch of the Gallery, even with the Ditch of the *Half-Moon of Relief*. The same Morning, there came News, which revived the Hearts of all the Town. Count *Dhaun* shewed a Letter, wherein Prince *Eugene* sent him Word, that, at the Approach of his Army, the *French* had abandoned their Intrenchments with Precipitation; those very Intrenchments, at which they had work'd all the Winter, and which had been believ'd insurmountable. To this may be added, that the Enemy had quitted the Siege of the Fort of *Ceva*, after having battered it several Days in vain: If it did not redound to their Shame, that they had not been able to reduce such a paltry Hole, at least, they must incur the Blame of having undertaken it unseasonably. They even abandoned *Mondovi*, and the other Towns, whereof they had possessed themselves in *Piedmont*; upon which, his Royal Highness returned with his Cavalry to *Bubiano*. But are forced to give it over.

ON the Twenty-eighth, the Parallel of Communication from one *Fleche* to the other was almost finished. The Enemy also carried on a Branch, from the Bonnet of the Horn-Work, to near the Salient Angle of the Cover'd Way of that Work. They likewise raised another Battery of five Pieces, which batter'd the Right Front of the Half-Moon; but till now all their Batteries could not ruin it so effectually, but that the Besieged easily repair'd in the Night all the Damage which had been done in the Day; and one of their Bombs, more fortunate than the Rest, which had only set Fire to little Magazines, blew up one of the largest the Enemy had. In the mean while, they were heard advancing vigorously under Ground, in several Places; directing their Approaches towards the Right Front of the *Blessed Amadeus*, and the Left of *St. Maurice*. The Besieged did not work less strenuously, to be before-hand with them on all Sides. Deserters brought



brought Advice, that Prince *Eugene's* March very much alarmed the Enemy; and gave the Duke *de la Feuillade* no small Uneasiness.

ON the Twenty-ninth, the Parallel of Communication, from the *Fleche* of the *Gate of Relief*, to that of *St. Maurice*, was quite finish'd and compleat: But the Cannon, though they fir'd furiously that Day, and without Intermission, upon the Fortifications of the Town, made more Noise, than they did Execution. On the other Hand, the Besieged stopt the Enemy's Progress, by a *Fougade*, which they play'd off under the Cover'd Way, of the Counter-Guard of the *Blessed Amadeus*. In the mean while, the Duke *de la Feuillade* returned from *Pavia*; whither he had been with the Duke of *Orleans*, who had call'd a Council of War, to consult what Measures were to be taken; in case Prince *Eugene* should advance with his Army to the Relief of *Turin*.

ON the Thirtieth, the Enemy threw up the Earth all the Night, in Order to make a Communication, from the *Fleche* of the *Gate of Relief*, to that of the *Blessed Amadeus*; but they made no Addition to the Works at the *Susa-Gate*. On the other Hand, the Besieged advanced the Traverses of the Ditch; they fortified, at the same Time, the Left Side of the Horn-Work, by a Cut, to support the lower Part of that Work, which was at the Foot of the Curtain, in case the Enemy should make themselves Masters of the upper Part. They also fir'd off a *Fourneau*, at the Head of the lower Main Gallery of *St. Maurice*, whereby two of the Enemy's Galleries, which were adjoining to the End of it, were beat in. The same Mine also, overthrew all the Besiegers Works, on the Salient Angle of the outward Glacis, of the *Fleche* of *St. Maurice*. They who were lodg'd on the Side of the *Fleche*, nearest the Town, were astonished to see these *Fourneaux* blow up above a Hundred Paces behind them; however, they were more frighten'd than hurt; but they were obliged, by Reason of the *Fougades*, to pass quite over them in the Face of all the Fire of the Town, if they wanted to go down into the Ditch of the Counter-Guard of the *Blessed Amadeus*.

ON the Thirty-first, the Enemy did not advance at all in their Works; neither did they play their Battery of Mortars at the *Susa-Gate*; the Mines of the Besieged gave them Abundance of Anxiety; accordingly they searched for them continually, without being able to find them. The Besieged were far from sleeping under Ground; on the Contrary, they laboured without Intermission, at the finishing the Work they had begun; and they compleated, amongst other Things, the Branches, and *Fourneaux* under the Batteries. About Ten in the Morning, above one Thousand of the Enemy were seen upon the Top of the Mountain, who retir'd again, after having posted themselves. In the mean while, the Cavalry of the Besieged, who had been foraging between *Castillon*, and *St. Maur*, favour'd, at the same Time, the Entrance of above 100 Mules laden with Powder, into the Town.

ON the First of *August*, the Junction of one *Fleche* with another, was compleated: At the same Time, the Enemy advanc'd beyond their Parallels by Branches, with Design to approach, by Sap, to the Palissades, and to make their Lodgment upon the Counterscarp. They drew near the Horn-Work, by the Bottom of the Salient Angle of the Cover'd Way; but at the Attack of the *Susa-Gate*, they threw no more Bombs, neither did their Cannon fire but seldom, undoubtedly that they might not be hindered from hearing the Miner of the Besieged. In the Morning a Body of Troops were seen filing off upon the Mountains; and in the Evening, sixteen Battalions were perceived encamping upon the Rising Grounds, out of the Reach of the Cannon, which were in the Intrenchments of the Besieged.

COULD it have been believed, that even in *August*, the Enemy should still be without the Palissades. They were in no Hurry to approach them, they only prolonged their Branch some few Paces. The violent Fire, to which they had been expos'd, at the Attack of the Horn-Work, made them use the Precaution to range Gabions, on the Left of the Salient Angle, to cover themselves; but the Besieged did not give them Time to fill them. for they burnt most Part of them. Those who were upon the Listen, in the Gallery of the Salient Angle, of the *Half-Moon of Relief*, having given Notice that

the

the Enemy's Miner was not far off, the Besieged play'd off a *Fougade*, in the upper Gallery of the *Half-Moon of Relief*, towards the Point of the Place of Arms. This *Fougade* set Fire to one of their *Fourneaux*; and as it was not yet underpropp'd, the Flame broke out on their Side, destroyed their Galleries, and suffocated two of their Miners; after which, the Fire finding a Passage through the Well, burnt also some other Miners who were at the Top of the Well, and overthrew the Gabions, and reduced them to Ashes. In Return, the Enemy's *Duck and Drake Batteries*, play'd upon the Besieged, more vigorously than ever, all that whole Day. About the same Time, Count *Dhaun* receiv'd a Letter, which Prince *Eugene* wrote him from *Final*, a Town in *Modena*, dated the Twenty-fourth of *July*, wherein that Prince sent him Word, that he was coming to his Relief, with a powerful Force; and that by the Consternation, wherein the Enemy seem'd, he had Reason to believe, they were far from having any Thoughts of opposing him in his Passage.

The Besieged spring a Mine, which does great Execution.

ON the Third, the Besieged were alarm'd, on a Sudden, at One in the Morning, with the Noise of a more impetuous Fire than usual, accompanied with loud Outcries: It was the Enemy who were advancing, to lodge themselves at the Salient Angle, of the Cover'd Way of the Horn-Work. They would have had them believe, they were coming to attack them on that Side towards the Citadel; they made their Lodgment, however, notwithstanding the Besieged opposed them with a superior Fire. They were too near the Palissades of the Horn-Work, to be hinder'd from lodging themselves there. The Colonel of the Regiment of *Deportes*, and some Soldiers, were kill'd on this Occasion. The Peasants, who went out in Parties in the Mountains, took some Maroders, who brought Advice, that the Enemy expected yet four Battalions, to secure all the Passes of the Mountain, and invest the Town the closer. Hereupon, Count *Dhaun* immediately made the Grenadiers, who were at the Hill, under the Command of the Major, encamp before the Redoubt of *Canera*; and order'd all the Battalions to cut down the Trees, and the Vines, which were before their Intrenchments, and might have prevented their Discovering the Enemy. The same Day, the Enemy so effectually set Fire to the Fascines, with which the Horn-Work was cover'd, that it was no longer possible to extinguish it. The Besieged charged four *Fourneaux* that Night, and finish'd several other Works under Ground. News was brought, that one of the principal Officers of the Enemy's Army, had advanc'd by the Duke de la *Feuillade's* Order, with six Hundred Horse, to *Raconis*, where, by a Sort of civil Compulsion, he forced the Prince and Princess of *Carignan* to sign a Writing, whereby they obliged themselves to yield themselves up Prisoners, in whatever Place it should please the King of *France* to prescribe them.

ON the Fourth, the Enemy finding nothing was of more Importance to them, than to deprive the Town of the only Communication it had remaining, by the Mountain, a Detachment of two Hundred Men advanc'd to the Marquis de *Palavicini's* Pleasure-House, to view the Posts that were to be seiz'd on, to shut up all the Passes. They retir'd after some Skirmishes between them, and the Peasants, who were supported by some little Parties of regular Troops. Not long after, several Battalions, who might have been seen encamped on one Side, above the Forts of the Town, from the Castle of *Canoret*, to the *Heremo*, on the other Side, moved down from the Pleasure-House of the President *Bergera*, to *Notre Dame du Pilon*, upon the Banks of the *Po*; where they had thrown up a Line, flank'd with Redoubts, and fortify'd with some Field-Pieces. Then it was, that nobody being any longer able to get into the Town, all Intercourse with it was broken off. It was a great Piece of good Fortune, that above one Hundred Load of Powder entered the City the Night before, by the Help of one Hundred Horse, and two Hundred Grenadiers, who had advanc'd to *Notre Dame du Pilon*. The City had now been besieged almost three Months; and though it was difficult to determine the Continuation of the Siege, it was judg'd it would be longer than had been imagin'd; wherefore People began to doubt, whether

All Communication with *Turin* cut off.

ther there would be Powder enough in the Place, not to leave Room to fear it might come to be wanted. The Enemy made no Additions to their Works against the Horn-Work; but at the Works before the Citadel, the Enemy carried on Branches from their last Parallel, which advanced by Turnings and Windings towards the Saliant Angles, and the Places of Arms, of the Polygon that was attack'd. They ceased, however, the Thunder of their Artillery, that they might not stun their Miners, who were at work on all Sides, and had Need of Silence, to prevent their being surpriz'd, as they had often been already. In the Night they threw as many Bombs as they possibly could, both into the Citadel, and the Town; for after having remov'd the Mortars, which were towards the *Susa-Gate*, to the Attacks of the Citadel, their Bombs, and their Stones pour'd in more than ever, upon the Works on that Side. On the other Hand, the Besieged were always busy in making some *Fougades* in their Galleries, and their Branches. They also put flying Doors in the lower Galleries of *St. Maurice*, and the *Blessed Amadeus*, to make the Air circulate and cause some Motion.

The Enemy bombard the City, and Citadel, with prodigious Fury.

TILL the Fifth, no grievous Hardship had been felt in the Town, a Passage having been left open, for those who came to bring in the Necessaries of Life; but as soon as the Enemy had possess'd themselves of all the Avenues to the Place, the Dearness of Provision began to give Uneasiness to every one, and the Poor began to dread starving. Hereupon the Magistracy of the City, with a charitable Care, regulated the Price of Victuals as well as it was possible, and relieved the Poor, by the Distribution of a certain Quantity of Bread among them every Day. Several Bombs came to ruin the City; but the Citadel had been annoy'd both Night and Day, with such a prodigious Quantity, that sometimes fifteen, sometimes twenty, sometimes even to the Number of twenty-six, might be seen at once in the Air, threatening Destruction to the poor Soldiers, who were happy in standing the Crash of several Bombs here, rather than go elsewhere, and be expos'd to the Fury of a great many more. The Besieged seeing that Part of the Cover'd Way had been broken and that it was batter'd till it was almost as steep as a Perpendicular, by the impetuous Violence of the Bombs and Cannon, had Reason to apprehend, that the Enemy would prepare to storm the Counterscarp. A Detachment of Grenadiers, who had passed over from the Mountain to the hither Side of the *Po*, with the Noise of the Preparations that were making in the Trenches, all confirmed them in that Belief. Count *Dhaun*, therefore, employ'd himself all Day, in putting every Thing in the best Order, to sustain this Attack with Vigour. On the other Hand, the Bombs of the Besieged are fir'd of with wonderful Success; they fall with such good Fortune, that they always burn some of the Enemy's Magazines: whilst they are busy in laying a Bridge over the *Po*, opposite to the *Old Park*. The Besieged were willing to have sprang four *Fourneaux*, under the Enemies Batteries, which were before the Counter-Guard of the *Blessed Amadeus*; but as they did not fire that Day, but on the contrary, seem'd to be opening other Gun-Holes, it was judg'd, in Order to do the more Execution, that it would be better to delay the playing off these Mines, till they had mounted on these Batteries, all the Cannon they design'd to place there.

A brisk Action on both Sides.

ON the Sixth, at the Close of the Evening, after the Signal of three Volleys of Cannon, the Enemy sallied out of their Branches, with twenty Companies of Grenadiers, and all the *Piquets* of the Army. This Body of Troops advanc'd immediately to post themselves against the Palisades, at the Saliant Angles, and two Places of Arms, of the Polygon of the Attack of the Citadel. Their Musket-Balls flew about like Hail; the Heavens all around, resounded with the Report of their Small Arms; and their Bombs shot from their Mortars, Twenty-six at a time, like a Chest of Rockets, which mount into the Air, all at once. Under the Covert of this Deluge of Shot of all Sorts, the Enemy take Courage to begin their Lodgment; the Besieged answer them by frequent Discharges of their Artillery and Small Arms; all is in a Flame; the Showers of the Enemy's Bombs and Stones were



were so violent, that the Besieged could not possibly avoid quitting the Cover'd Way; but as fast as their Fire seemed to slacken, that of the Besieged began to grow hotter, and about Midnight became superior to theirs; inso-much that it would hardly permit them, to make a very imperfect Lodgment on the Salient Angle. From thence they threw themselves into the Place of Arms, between the Bastion of the *Blessed Amadeus*, and the *Gate of Relief*, in Order to have made a Lodgment there; wherein they would have succeeded, if they had not been driven thence at Break of Day, by a Sally of the Besieged's Grenadiers, who having regained the Cover'd Way, posted themselves again thereon, and took Advantage of the Spoils of their Dead. This Action, at the Attack of the Citadel, lasted full three Hours; as for that, which was directed at the same Time towards the *Susa-Gate*, the Troops had no Orders to charge. On the Side of the Besieged, a Captain and a Lieutenant were wounded; and above Four-score Men were either kill'd or disabled. On the Enemy's Side, a great Number of their Soldiers were left upon the Spot, without reckoning the Wounded, and those who were made Prisoners: And some Deserters, who came into the Town immediately after the Action affirmed, that it had cost them near twelve Hundred Men. Other Deserters brought Word, that they were heaping up a vast Number of Fascines, on the Mountain, to erect a Battery near the Pleasure-House of the Marquis de Priero; and because this Battery would have reach'd the Troops of the Besieged, which were encamped under their little Forts, they had Orders to cover themselves on that Side. In the mean while, the latter were employ'd under Ground in cleaning out, and finishing the *Fougades*; and they fortified themselves in the three lower Main-Galleries of the *Blessed Amadeus*, and of the *Half-Moon of Relief*, and of *St. Maurice*. At the same Time, his Royal Highness was at *Polonguieres* with his Cavalry; from whence he sent Word, that Prince *Eugene* was arrived in the *Parmezan*, and was firmly resolved to march, without Delay, to the Relief of *Turin*.

ON the Seventh, the Enemy were employ'd in making a Communication between their Lodgment, and the Parallel which was behind them, which was done to the Roar of the Mortar-Pieces, and *Hawbitzers*, which pour'd in their Shot on both Sides. It was of Importance to the Besieged, to have a full View of the Enemy, if they undertook to make a Lodgment on the Counterscarp: Whereupon, Count *Dhaun* had the Palissades, and every Thing in the Way, burnt during the Night, and ordered all the Cannon, on the Counter-Guard, to be remov'd, but three Pieces that were left on each of them. Day being come, the Enemy began to batter the Front of the *Half-Moon of St. Maurice*, and that of the *Susa-Gate*.

ON the Eighth, the Besiegers endeavour'd by a Parallel, on the Sides of the Palissades, to open a Communication with their Lodgment; being expos'd all the while, to a very hot Fire of Stone Mortars, which scatter'd Showers of Flints on all Sides. The same Night, the Besieged erected upon the *Half-Moon of St. Maurice*, a Battery of four Pieces of Cannon, which fir'd with good Success upon the Enemy's new Battery. Towards Evening, a Corporal of their Miners, took no Care to strengthen the Fortification of the lower Capital of the *Blessed Amadeus*, as he had been ordered; neither did he give himself the least Trouble, to be upon the Listen for some Hours; and by this Negligence he suffered himself to be surprized by the Enemy, who broke through the Fortification, kill'd him, with some Miners, a Carpenter, and two Masons.

THIS done, it being easy for the Enemy to slip into some of the Besieged's lowest Branches, the Latter beat in the Earth above, by a Hole in the upper Gallery, which fill'd up that of the Enemy, and put a Stop to their farther Progress: After this, they threw into the same Hole several Fire-Works, to increase the Smoke, and make it spread beyond the Fortification; and at last, throwing six Bombs into the Gallery, by which they made their Approaches, they tore it all to Pieces. The same Day, the Enemy set Fire to the Fascines, wherewith the Counter-Guard of the *Blessed Amadeus* was covered; and when the Besieged used their utmost Endeavours to extinguish it, the

Gross Neglect in a Corporal, which proves of fatal Consequence to the Besieged.

the Officer, who commanded the Grenadiers, be'onging to the Guards, receiv'd a considerable Wound, as did also a Captain in the Regiment of *Saluzzo*. At the same Time, the Enemy, on the Mountain Side, levell'd two Pieces of Cannon, against the Camp of the Besieged's Cavalry, which was at *Vanquillo*; but it was at so great a Distance, that not one of their Shot could ever do any Execution. The same Night, Count *Dhaun* receiv'd a Letter from Prince *Eugene*, wherein he assured the Count, that he would set out on the Thirtieth from *San Martino*, and would pursue his March without Delay. His Highness added; that he was sending Orders to the Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, when he should have joined the Troops, commanded by General *Wetzel*, with his Reinforcement of ten Thousand *Hessians*, to march directly towards the *Mincio*, in order to attack the Enemy at the same Time, that his Highness himself reckon'd to force his Way through them. The same Letter inform'd Count *Dhaun*, likewise, that the Emperor had declar'd him General of the Artillery, in Consideration of his good Services, and that the Prince himself was bringing him the Commission.

A brisk Skirmish under Ground.

ON the Ninth, the Earth seem'd already thrown up to a good Height, near all the Saliant Angles, where the Enemy intended to erect their Batteries. The Fire of the Besieged continued still more violent than theirs; and though they had play'd their Artillery all the Day, with Vigour enough, the Success was hardly answerable to the Noise it made. They were more fortunate under Ground; for after having been driven away with Hand-Grenades, and Pistol-Shot, from the two capital Galleries of the *Half-Moon of Relief*, and the Bastion of *St. Maurice*, they repulsed the Besieged in their Turns, and oblig'd them to intrench themselves with Wool-Sacks, and Sacks of Earth. The Governour of the Citadel, whose Custom it was to be every where, was wounded in the Leg by a Stone-Shot from a Mortar. To make amends, at the Attack of the *Susa-Gate*, the Enemy's Miner was guilty of a gross Mistake; for, imagining he was under the *Fleche* of the Royal Bastion, he set Fire to a *Fougade*, which burst out twelve Paces from the Saliant Angle of the Cover'd Way of the said *Fleche*, and did no manner of Damage. At the same Time, the Enemy added to their Intrenchments on the Mountain, and fortified Part of them with Palissades; they likewise put aboard Vessels, prepared for that Purpose, all the Sick, and Wounded, which were in a Condition to bear being sent thither.

The Duke of Savoy approaches Turin.

ON the Tenth, the Cannon of the Besieged made dreadful Havock with Cartridge-Shot upon the Enemy, whilst they continued working at their Parallel, and at the Saliant Angles; the Gunners being directed in their Aim by the Light of luminous Balls, made and fired for that Purpose: At the same Time, as fast as the Enemy's Bombs and Stones poured in upon the Town, and Citadel, those of the Besieged fell like Hail among them; but the Artillery of the former, playing with more Fury than Exactness, miss'd the Ramparts, and sent their Shot at random into the City. To make amends, the Enemy, after having forced the Intrenchment of the Besieged's Galleries, which was not finished, killed them a Miner, two Grenadiers, and a Mason; but after that, the same Intrenchment was secured in such a manner, as to leave no Room to fear its being forced. At the Attack of the *Susa-Gate*, the Besiegers threw up a Branch the whole Length of the Palissade, before the Front of the Horn-Work: In the mean while, his Royal Highness was incamped at the Hill of *Carinagnola*; and the nearer he approached *Turin*, the more he buoyed up the Hopes of the Besieged.

ON the Eleventh, the Enemy's Parallel was advanced almost near enough to touch the Side of the Palissades, from the Angle of the *Blessed Amadeus*, to that of the *Half-Moon of Relief*: They pass on through there into the Cover'd Way, advancing with Gabions before them, in order to make a Lodgment thereon; but immediately the Cannon of the Besieged overthrew their Gabions, and put all their Lodgment into Confusion. The Fire is terrible on both Sides; if the Enemy slacken the Fury of their Mortars, they

they redoubled that of their *Hawbitzers*: The Fire of the Besieged would have been more violent, if it had not been judged proper to reserve it for better Occasions: Besides all this, the Batteries of the Counter-Guards, and the Bastions, were always ready, and accordingly they made a greater Thundering towards Evening. The Besieged began, likewise, four new Batteries; two under each Point of the Bastions of the *Blessed Amadeus*, and *St. Maurice*; and two others in the Casemates of the said Bastions: These Galleries were carried on under the Breaches, to blow up the Enemy, whenever they should attempt to make a Lodgment there. At the same Time, the Enemy being afraid, his Royal Highness might come and attack them, by the Rising Grounds of the *Madelaines*, and *St. Vic*, sent four Battalions, which they drew from the Plain at the Mountain, to possess themselves of them.

ON the Twelfth, a sort of Crescent was seen, at a small Distance from the Palissades, whereby the Enemy made a Junction between the Salient Angle of *St. Maurice's* Bastion, and that of the *Half-Moon of Relief*: They withdrew, also, their Cannon from the *Susa-Gate*, to carry them against the Citadel; however, their Artillery did not make much Noise, that it might not take off the Attention of their Miner, whom the Besieged kept employed on all Sides. In the mean while, the Enemy's Lines were of such a great Extent, that, in order not to leave them unprovided of Men to defend them, they began to relieve their Guard by Detachments. Their Cavalry, who were incamped along the *Po*, on the hither Side of *Montcalier*, appeared no more; the Neighbourhood of his Royal Highness, made them very cautious in their Motions, and was very fatiguing to them.

Which makes the Enemy very uneasy.

BY the Thirteenth, the Parallel begun upon the Counterescarp, from the Salient Angle of the Half-Moon, did not want three Toises of joining that of the *Blessed Amadeus*; and the Enemy drew two Branches, from the Crescent above-mentioned, to gain the Palissade. In the Morning, four Gun-Holes were seen open on the Salient Angle of the Half-Moon, under which the Besieged had a Mine loaden; besides which, they charged another at the same Place. It was not perceived, with all their Efforts, that the Enemy had made any great Progress till then. What put a Stop to their Career, was, the Force and Exactness of the Fire that was made from the Place; for, to speak the Truth, though the Besieged husbanded their Powder, they managed it so well, that there was scarce a Shot which did not do Execution. The Enemy did not seem, any longer, to have any Design upon the Horn-Work; nevertheless, they concealed their Intention; their Miner still was at work under it, but was prevented by the Miner of the Besieged. There was a Person posted on the Top of the great Tower, who was very attentive in observing the Enemy's Motions, and also very skillful in making a right Judgment of them. This Man, every Day, gave Count *Dhaun* very useful Intelligence, by Notes for that Purpose. Accordingly he wrote him Word, this Day in the Afternoon, that a great Number of Waggon, covered with green Branches, were passing the *Doire*; and that he judged them laden either with sick or wounded Men, whom the Enemy were removing from the Hospital they had at *Montcalier*. In effect, it was particularly well known, that most Part of the Soldiers, who had been sent to that Place, had been either quite blinded, or had lost one Eye, by the Gravel the Cannon of the Besieged had drove into their Eyes, as they were carrying on their Works. The Cavalry, which served as an *Escorte* to these *Invalides*, went and incamped at *Notre Dame de Campagne*; after having first broken down the Bridge, which was just by *Montcalier*.

The Cannon of the Besieged admirably well pointed.

TWO Nights had the Soldiers of the Besieged, who guarded the *Fleche* before the Royal Bastion, abstained from firing; whereupon the Enemy, imagining they had abandoned it, did not fail to advance towards it, with Design to have possess'd themselves thereof; but they were sadly deceived, for they were repulsed by such a hot Fire, that they were obliged to return into their Branches, faster than they had come out of them. The Besiegers raised a new Battery, at the Attack of the Citadel, of four Pieces



of Cannon, which batter'd in Breach the Angle of the Bastion of *St. Maurice*: They began to play at Day-break; and before Noon, one of the Pieces were dismounted by the Cannon of the Besieged.

A remarkable  
Encounter  
under  
Ground.

ON the Fourteenth at Night, there was a very remarkable Rencontre under Ground: The Enemy were very near the Gallery, which was even with the Ditch towards the Salient Angle of the *Half-Moon of Relief*; they were going to break into it; the Miner of the Besieged fastens on the Petard, where he hears them knocking, and sets Fire to it, whereby their Miner is crush'd in Pieces. The Petard opens a pretty large Hole, by which the Enemy let down one of their Grenadiers with a Rope; he is killed with a Pistol Shot as soon as ever he appears. Spite, and Rage, made the Enemy obstinately bent upon the Destruction of those in the Mine; they load them with Abuses, and threaten them to the last Degree: *Here some Bombs, some Carcasses* (cry they in a Fury) *let us stifle, let us burn these Wretches, these Dogs*. In the mean while, the Besieged lost no Time in heaping Wool Sacks before them; they also made some Grenadiers advance, to maintain and defend this Barricade; when the Enemy let down another Victim, to meet his Death, which he does not fail to find there. Four of the Enemy's Grenadiers were put on this Enterprize; they were in a strange Perplexity; Honour animates, and Fear discourages them; they waver between Dread and Resolution: *Have you Bravery enough* (says one of them to his Comrade) *to plunge yourself into this hideous Abyss? And who shall ever be able to reproach me* (answered he) *with not having had Heart enough to brave this Danger?* *Some Wine here* (continues he;) 'tis brought, he swallows it; and is let down; but hardly appears, before he is knock'd on the Head. One would have sworn that they had been in Love with Death: A third precipitates himself into its Jaws; and after that a fourth, who meets the same Fate. At last, the Enemy let down a Man in compleat Armour, from Head to Foot; who clears the Way for several Soldiers, that plunge in with him, upon Sacks of Earth, which they throw in at the same Time. Behold them enter'd; the Fire breaks out on every Side; nothing is to be heard but the firing of Pistols, and Muskets, and the burning of Hand Grenades, with which this frightful Cave dreadfully resounds. This extraordinary Sort of Combat would have lasted longer; if the Smoke, the Stench, and the horrid Darkness, had not put a Stop to the Fury of the Combatants; when, to crown all the Enemy's Misfortune, the Miner of the Besieged set Fire to the Sausage, and springs two *Fourneaux*; which overthrew all the Enemy's Battery, but one Piece, insomuch that the Tools, Miners, Cannon, and Gunners, make all together but one confus'd Mass, intermingled, and cover'd with Earth. The same Day, the Besieged began a *Caponniere* in the *Fosse*, before the *Gate of Relief*, which had Communication with the *Half-Moon*, and whose Fire could not but be very serviceable to clear the *Fosse*.

The Be-  
sieged spring  
a Mine,  
which does  
great Execu-  
tion.

ON the Fifteenth, the Parallel on the Counterscarp was finish'd; it extended from the Salient Angle of the *Gate of Relief*, to that of the *Blessed Amadeus*; but although the Enemy had labour'd hard, to repair their Battery of four Pieces, which had been destroy'd, they had hardly been able to get one single Piece ready to play by Day-break; the Fire of the Besieged having prevented their doing any Thing more. However the Enemy poured in upon them, without Intermission, a terrible Shower of Stones, and Bombs; their *Duck and Drake* Battery, also, made more Noise than ever. The Captain of the Grenadiers, of the Regiment of Guards, was kill'd out-right, and a General-Officer of the *Emperor's* receiv'd a Wound with a Stone, whereof he died some Time after. The Enemy had so effectually possess'd themselves of all the Avenues of the Mountain, by which any Passage might have been found, to send into the Town, that there was no longer any Way, to have News of Prince *Eugene's* March, but by Deserters.

ON the Sixteenth, the Enemy prolonged the Parallel, above mention'd, from the Salient Angle of the *Half-Moon of Relief*, to that of *St. Maurice*. They also endeavoured to remove the Cannon from their old Battery, to that

that which they were actually erecting upon the Counterscarp of the Citadel; and as the Removal could not be made without a great Noise, they endeavoured to prevent its being heard by the Besieged, by drowning it with the Roar of their Small Arms, which fir'd continually, without ceasing. The same Day, the Latter heard the Enemy's Miner not far from one of their *Fourneaux*, which was under the Enemy's new Battery; wherefore it was absolutely necessary to play it off without Delay. They did so, and never could the Effect have better answered their Expectation: The Enemy's Lodgment upon the Counterscarp was partly ruined; the Earth being jarr'd with the Shock opens in the Middle, and buries in the dreadful Chasm. four Pieces of Cannon, two Mortars, with the Gunners, and Miners, and Fifty Grenadiers, who were placed as a Body of Reserve in this Battery. Immediately the Grenadiers of the Besieged, taking Advantage of the Confusion, occasion'd by this Mine, advance boldly, and set Fire to all the Fascines and Gabions, which they found upon the Salient Angle of the *Blessed Amadeus*. Such an important Piece of Success, was far from blasting the Hopes, wherewith the Besieged had flattered themselves, of being able to defend themselves longer than had been imagin'd.

They spring another, which does yet considerably more.

THE Enemy no longer having any Battery there, bethought themselves of setting Fire to the Counter-Guard of *St. Maurice*, by shooting lighted Arrows upon the Fascines, with which it was covered. Though it had been now some Days since the Enemy had fir'd their Cannon against the *Gate of Susa*, their Miner continued his Approaches towards the Horn-Work; but the Governor did not much value that, because that Work was at a pretty good Distance from the Body of the Place. About that Time, his Royal Highness detach'd six Hundred Horse, or Dragoons from *Quiers*, each of which carried one Hundred Weight of Powder behind him. The Lieutenant-Colonel of Prince *Eugene's* Dragoons, was to have conducted this Body to *Turin*: But when they were arrived below *Notre Dame du Pilon*, the Enemy's Guard posted upon the Banks of the *Po*, and the *Doire*, being reinforc'd with other Cavalry, and Infantry, fir'd very briskly upon this Detachment, who stopt at the farther Side of the Rivers: The Commander alone swam boldly over them, being followed by thirty Troopers, and some few Officers, and lost but five or six Dragoons in the Passage. The other Troopers, who could not get over the *Po*, endeavoured to regain his Royal Highness's Camp; and as they were pursued by the Enemy, they disburthened themselves, by the Way, of their Powder, setting it on Fire as fast as they threw it on the Ground; insomuch that they might have been seen at a good Distance, advancing on the Top of the Mountain, by the Smoking Traces they left behind them upon their Rout.

An Attempt to bring Powder into the Town unsuccessful.

THE Enemy finding the Besieged wanted Powder, by the Attempt that had been made to get some into the Place, were much better satisfied with that Discovery, than with their Success in having repulsed that Detachment. But their Joy would not have been near so great, had it been only proportionable to the Necessity of the Besieged, in that Respect; for, in effect, though it is true, they would have been glad of more Powder, they were not in such excessive Want thereof, as the Enemy fondly imagin'd. People will, undoubtedly, be surpriz'd, that a sufficient Quantity of Powder had not been provided; and that after having supply'd the Place with Store of all other Things, the most necessary of all should have been forgotten. They might, perhaps, be confirm'd, by this Example, in that vulgar Notion; that no Foresight is sufficient, when a Place, which is on the Point of being besieged, is to be well provided with all Manner of Necessaries. But if it be considered, that this Siege lasted near four Months, ought it (after all) to be wonder'd at, that a Town should begin to want, when they had already defended themselves longer than could have been believed? What one may venture to say, to the Glory of the Besieged is, that if they had had more Powder than they had, som thing more also would have been seen, than could have been hop'd for; perhaps the Enemy might have been seen to abandon the Ramparts; who knows but they might have done without any Relief.

A Remark thereupon.

ON

ON the Seventeenth, the Enemy were obliged to repair their Lodgment, which had been overthrown the Day before. In the mean while, their Bombs, and Grenades, fell in Clusters into the Half-Moon, and the Counter-Guard; and the Shot, from their *Duck and Drake* Batteries bounded along the *Fosse*, to prevent the Carpenters finishing the *Caponniere*, which was in great Forwardness. On the Eighteenth, they batter'd the Right Front of the Half-Moon more vigorously; to which End, they added four Pieces of Cannon, to their Battery, upon the Saliant Angle of that Half-Moon. Nothing created them more Uneasiness than the Mines of the Besieged; accordingly they were continually heard searching for them. The Besieged began to make *Fourneaux*, in the Midst of the Stairs, by which they went down from the upper Galleries to those below; this done, they charged the *Fourneau*, which was at the Point of the *Fosse* of the *Half-Moon of Relief*. In the mean while, the Enemy were heard digging, Might and Main, before the Horn-Work; at the same Time that they seem'd to give over the Attack; that the Besieged might not take Notice, that they were at work upon a Gallery; to carry it on under that very Work; and blow it up, without any one's being prepared for it: Nevertheless, their Policy did not escape the Vigilance, of the Officer of the Besieged's Miners. Immediately they dug a *Fourneau*, under the *Left* Front of the Horn-Work, which answered to the Bottom of the Enemy's Gallery; they play it off; all the Enemy's Work is beat in; and their Miners are left dead, and roasted under their Labours.

AT Break of Day, the Lieutenant-Colonel of Prince *Eugene's* Dragoons entered *Turin*; his Arrival rejoiced the Garrison, and all the City; Count *Dhaun* also was overjoy'd to see him: This Officer brought him a Letter, address'd to his Royal Highness by Prince *Eugene*, who sent him Word, that he enter'd *Rhegio*, the Thirteenth, wherein he had found Twenty-two Pieces of Cannon, a Battalion of the Regiment of *Mirabeau*, and four free Companies, who surrender'd at Discretion. He added, that the Enemy had not possess'd themselves of the Post of *Stradella*; and that when he should arrive there, he would redouble his March, to hasten to the Relief of *Turin*, as soon as possible.

ON the Nineteenth, the Battery the Enemy had, on the Saliant Angle of the *Half-Moon of Relief*, was reforc'd with four other Pieces of Cannon; from which the *Left* Front of that Half-Moon, received frequent and terrible Shocks. In the mean while, the *Caponniere* of the Besieged was finished, and made Bomb-Proof; whereupon they began to clear the Ditches of the Half-Moon, and two of the Bastions of the *Blessed Amadeus*, and *St. Maurice*; this cost them a great many Men, which were kill'd by the Enemy's Cannon, charg'd with Cartridges; and by the Bombs, and Stones. At the same Time, those who were on the Mountain, seiz'd on all the Posts, and left none unguarded; for Fear his Royal Highness should break through them some Way or other, to convey Powder into the Town. They also made a Body of Cavalry incamp behind the Church of *Notre Dame du Pilon*; and some Paces from thence, they rais'd a Battery of four Pieces of Cannon, to batter a House situated at the Confluence of the *Doire* and the *Po*, wherein the Besieged's Parties us'd to lie in Ambush.

ON the Twentieth, the Enemy, by the Help of the Gabions they had placed some Paces beyond the Edge of the Counterscarp, lodg'd themselves in the Places of Arms of the Cover'd Way, on the *Right* and *Left* of the Half-Moon, and seized on the Traverses the Besieged had abandoned. If, in order to lodge themselves on the Places of Arms, the Enemy suffered from the Fire of the Besieged, their Cannon did not, in the least, spare those of the Besieged, who were clearing the *Fosses*, during the Night. In the mean while, the Besieged laboured at making two Traverses in the Ditch of the *Lunette*, within the Half-Moon. As the Enemy's Miner would fain have posted himself under the Counter-Guards, the Besieged sprung a *Fougade*, which, destroying all the Enemy's Work, put a Stop to their Progress. Hereupon, the Enemy left off their Work in the lower Mines, and attempted several Times to get down, from the upper Main  
Gallery



Gallery of *Relief*, into the lower Gallery: But the Fire of the Grenades that were poured among them, and the Smoke that ensued from thence, would never suffer them to enter. At the same Time, Count *Dhaun* imagining the Enemy might have a Fancy to solemnize the Festival of *St. Lewis*, at the Expence of the Besieged, by some remarkable Action, gave Orders to the Officer of the Miners, to prepare some Specimen of his Skill against that Day, whereby he might surpass them on that Occasion. To this End, they undertook to make four Branches, whereby they carry'd four *Fourneaux* under the two Batteries the Enemy had on the *Right* and *Left* of the Salient Angle of the Palisade, before the Place of Arms, at the Point of the *Half-Moon of Relief*: This Work was carried on, without Intermission, Night and Day.

ON the Twenty-first, the Besieged had made an End of clearing their Ditches, in spite of the Fire of the Enemy; who never ceased battering in Breach, to prevent their going forward therein. In the mean-while, their Lodgment did not go on as they could have wish'd; for the Grenadiers of the Besieged burnt some Gabions, which the Enemy had replaced upon the Edge of the Ditch of the *Half-Moon*; which done, they bethought themselves of throwing, over those they had not been able to burn, some Ropes, with Hooks fastened at the End of them, wherewith they got hold of the Gabions, and drew them into the Ditch. Two Batteries, of ten Pieces of Cannon each, making a sweeping Fire over the Front of the Counter-Guard, and of the Bastion of *St. Maurice*, carry'd directly upon the *Left* Flank of the Bastion of *Madame*, which was not within the Attack. This Flank was quite ruined thereby; and the Breach was already so wide, that they could no longer defer throwing up an Intrenchment within that Bastion; for if the Besiegers would have made their Attacks on that Side, it was the only Way by which they could have taken the great Intrenchment, within the Citadel, behind. Of the Stairs that went up to the Counter-Guards of the Bastions of the *Blessed Amadeus*, and *St. Maurice*, those which were towards the *Half-Moon*, were broken in an Instant; and a good Traverse, with a Ditch, was made on that Side, upon the same Counter-Guards: The Ditches also of the Bastions of *Madame*, and *St. Lazarus*, were fenced in with a double Palisade. The same Night, the Enemy which were upon the Mountain, advanced towards the Town; and the Peasants made some little Opposition against them, by Ambuscades, or little Skirmishes; nevertheless, they came on to within a Musket-Shot of the Intrenchments of the Town. Nobody could have believed, that they were only coming to burn those fine Pleasure-Houses, called *Vignes*; nevertheless, they did set Fire to all which reach'd from the Bottom of the Besieged's fortified Posts, to the Rising Grounds where they had their Camp. At Day-break, a Body of the Enemy's Infantry were posted on the Banks of the *Po*, just by the Battery of four Pieces, that was erected near *Notre Dame du Pilon*; it was to sustain a Detachment of fifty Men, who pass'd the *Po* in small Boats, with Design to demolish a Cassine, which had been cannonaded the Day before: But they were obliged to repass the River, as soon as they saw the *Piquet* of the Besieged's Cavalry, ready to fall upon them.

ON the Twenty-third at Night, what did not the Enemy do to lodge themselves upon the Edge of the Counterscarp? To this End, they gave Orders for Soldiers, in compleat Armour, to carry Gabions, and Wool-Sacks; but the Besieged opposed them with as many Grenadiers compleatly armed; who being mounted upon Ladders, and throwing Grenades upon them, soon made them leave off their Work: This done, their Artillery charged with Cartridges, entirely dispersed their Gabions, and Wool-Sacks. By this Time the four Branches were finished; at the End of which they were making the four *Fourneaux*, before-mentioned: As the Necessity there was of being saving of Powder, had induced the Besieged to make them even with the *Fosse*; nothing could have been easier, than for the Enemy to have countermined it by a Well, which they might have dug in the Place of Arms. What made the Besieged apprehensive thereof, was, that two or three of

their most skilful Soldiers had deserted that Night; who might have put the Enemy in the Way of rendering those Mines of no Service to them; from whence, otherwise, they promised themselves considerable Success. The Breaches of the Half-Moon, and the Bastion of *St. Maurice*, were cleared, as they had been the Night before; which they had had the Advantage of doing under Covert in many Places: The Parapet, and Angle of the said Half-Moon, were likewise repaired. The Besieged also work'd, at Noon-Day, at an Intrenchment within the Neck of the Bastions of *St. Maurice*, and the *Blessed Amadeus*; with Design, when the Parapet should be raised, and if Need required, to beat in the Vault of the Gallery, which was round those Bastions; in which Case, this Gallery would serve as a Ditch to the Intrenchment; and of two Walls, which were left standing, that which was at the Neck would make a sort of a Scarp; and the other, which was at the Point of the Bastion, would serve as a Counterscarp. At Ten in the Morning, they sprung a Mine under the Salient Angle of the Cover'd Way of *St. Maurice*, which destroy'd the Enemy's Gallery. Those who were willing to ascribe to Chance the Fire, that happened on the Mountain, saw, the two last Days, above one Hundred and fifty Pleasure-Houses consumed thereby. The Flames mounted up to the Skies, on all Sides, upon the Rising Grounds; the Smoke ascended from the Valleys; and the Fire blazed out across the Woods, from those pleasant Hills, which gave so agreeable a Prospect to the City: A melancholly and afflicting Sight! At Night, the Enemy came in a stronger Body to the Cassine, and demolished it on that Side which look'd upon the *Po*; which done, they retired.

ON the Twenty-fourth, the Enemy threw Abundance of Earth into the Ditch, from the Counterscarp of the Place of Arms of the Half-Moon; they carry'd thither also some Fascines, and Gabions, whereof the Besieged burnt great Part. They were obliged, however, to beat down all the Traverses they had made in the Ditch, because the Enemy made Battlements in the Counterscarp, to prevent the Besieged's clearing the Ditch, by the Fire they poured into it. At the same Time, Count *Dhaun* sent the Battalions of *Masse*, and the *Trinity*, from the Citadel to the Mountain, and their Place was supply'd by all the Grenadiers in the Garrison. The *French* had made their Brags, that on *St. Lewis's* Day, they would make the Besieged feel the Effects of some vigorous Action. Accordingly, at Day-break, one might have heard their Battery of fourteen Pieces of Cannon fire off all at one Volley; and then begin again, and do the same. To confess the Truth, it gave terrible Shocks to the Bastions of the Besieged; and the Havock it made, was pretty answerable to the Noise with which it stunn'd them; but they soon found a Way to put a Stop to it. They had made an End, the Night before, of under-propping the *Fourneaux*: When Count *Dhaun* was informed, that they were ready to be play'd off, that General repaired, about Ten in the Morning, to the Citadel: Immediately they set Fire to them so justly, and it was so well distributed, that all the four *Fourneaux* springing at one and the same Time, all the Cannon, but three Pieces, that remained on the Battery on the *Right*, were overthrown; and they would have undergone the same Fate, but that the falling in of the Earth would not suffer the Besieged to carry on the Branches forwarder, under the solid Part of the Battery. Behold then eleven Pieces swallow'd up under Ground, and all that was in the Battery blown up in the Air! The Soldiers, who were in the Branches adjoining, frightened to the last Degree, strove all to get to the End of the Trenches; and as they throng'd precipitately one upon another, the Trenches were over-filled with them; and most of them getting upon the Back of the Trenches, tumbled over each other: During which Confusion, one may easily judge the Besieged lost no Time in playing upon them with their Cannon. The Infantry also, with which the Half-Moon and Counter-Guard were lined, made a great Slaughter of them with their Small Arms. This Action happened whilst the principal *French* Officers, who were at Church celebrating the Festival of

Four *Fourneaux* sprung with great Success.

St.

St. Lewis, had ordered great Preparations to be made for their making merry when Service was over. One Piece of Cannon, which the Earth had not swallow'd up, remain'd expos'd to the Eyes of the Besieged; and four of the most resolute of their Grenadiers, could not overcome the Temptation of carrying it off, under the very Nose of the Enemy: Accordingly they brought Instruments to remove it; but a Shower of Small Shot kill'd two of them upon the Spot, and forced the others to desist from their rash Enterprize.

ON the Twenty-fifth, the Enemy were in no small Perplexity; there was a Necessity of their covering themselves at the Place where the Mines had been sprung, if they designed either to raise up again the Cannon that had been overthrown, to repair others whose Carriages had been broken, or to dig up those which were buried pretty deep in the Earth. In order to open themselves a Communication without Danger, they dug two Wells, by the Means of which they came to a Hole, which ended in the *Fosse*, towards the Point of the Counter-Guards. In the mean while, the besiegers cleared out the Ditch of the Half-Moon, with great Tranquillity; the Confusion the Enemy were in, and their Dread of the Mines of the Besieged, preventing their making a great Fire upon their Pioneers. But, in a little Time they took Heart again, and added one Piece to those the Mines had spared; insomuch, that their Battery at the Salient Angle of the Half-Moon, consisting of four Pieces of Cannon, redoubled their Fire with such Quickness, that a stronger Battery could not have made a greater Thundering. Nor did the Enemy stop there; they sprung two *Fourneaux* at the two Places of Arms, on the *Right* and *Left* of the Half-Moon; which broke the Counterscarp, although the Opening was not very large. The Besieged were not idle in their Turn; for having quickly charged a *Fourneau* at the End of the Gallery, which was still left, they took their Revenge within an Hour after; blowing up again two Pieces, which they had already posted at the Salient Angle of the Half-Moon, in order to batter the *Left* Front thereof. This caused a great Astonishment in the Enemy; who were fully assured, in their own Opinions, that we had no more Powder left. The same Morning early, their Cavalry decamped from *Notre Dame du Pilon*, and removed their Quarters to the *Old Park*.

ON the Twenty-seventh, about one in the Morning, the Besieged heard five-Cannon fir'd; they were certain this must necessarily be the Signal for an Attack, because the Enemy never used to fire in the Night. These Cannon-Shot were immediately followed, by the Discharge of above twenty Bombs, with Showers of Stones, and Volleys of Shot, from their *Duck and Drake* Batteries, which made a dreadful Thundering. In an Instant, the Enemy sally from their Branches, animating each other by loud Cries, which are answer'd by great Shouts, from the Troops upon the Mountain. They advance towards the Besieged, carrying Ladders, and Numbers of Fascines, by the Help of which, they get upon the Points of the Half-Moon, and the Counter-Guards, which were so difficult of Access, that the Besieged had contented themselves with leaving the usual Guard there; which was not strong enough to prevent their climbing up. As soon as they had possess'd themselves of these Posts, they began, by lodging themselves upon the Half-Moon with Wool-Sacks. There was an absolute Necessity of driving them from thence; because, by regaining that Work, it would be the easier to force them from the Counter-Guards. The Soldiers of the Besieged, which guarded the Half-Moon, had retreated into the *Fosse* of the *Lunette*, and yet maintain'd the Traverses on the *Right* and *Left*. These, on the Arrival of their Grenadiers, sally out of their Traverses; join them; and then rushing all together upon the Enemy, with either their Bayonets fix'd at the End of their Muskets, or their Sabres in their Hands, tumbled them Headlong into the *Fosse*, where they are overwhelm'd with Showers of Grenades, whilst the Besieged are expos'd to the Violence of their Bombs. Nevertheless the Assailants rally, and being reforc'd with fresh Troops, return with more Fury than ever to the Attack of the Half-Moon. They had cover'd

A very brisk  
and bloody  
Action.



A dreadful  
Accident.

cover'd themselves with Gabions, in order to get up with greater Safety, and had ranged them on both Sides, the Length of the Breach, from the Foot of the Ditch, to the Point of the Half-Moon. The Besieged repuls'd them from above, with Grenades, and Bags of Gunpowder; the Light which diffus'd itself all around, enabled the Besieged to discover them from their Gun-Holes, and the Flanks of the Faces of their Bastions, insomuch that their Artillery playing upon the Enemy loaden with Cartridge-Shot, fir'd quite through and through them on both Sides, the whole Length of the Ditch. Besides this, the Besieged threw luminous Balls into the Ditch, which gave them a full View of the Enemy, as well as if it had been broad Day, both above, below, and on every Side; for their Gabions, which they had not had the Leisure to fill, were overthrown by the Cannon of the Besieged, loaden with large Shivers of Bombs. In short, so great was the Slaughter the Besieged made of them, that in the Midst of their Joy, for having repuls'd them, they could not help pitying them: For they who get upon the Half-Moon are cut in Pieces; they who are climbing up are almost all knock'd on the Head; and they who sustain them are shot through and through in the Ditch. This Slaughter is at last terminated by another, yet more dreadful than itself: All the vast Heap which had been made, at the Head of the Breach, of Pitch-Barrels, luminous Balls, Bags of Gunpowder, Grenades, and Bombs, (for they never thought they had enough, but were continually calling for more) all took Fire. What a dreadful Misfortune was this, almost all their Soldiers perished thereby, and Abundance of brave Officers with them. The Half-Moon seems all on Fire; the Flames and Smoke ascend up to the Skies; Bombs and Grenades all burst in Pieces; this horrid Crash, this prodigious Clap of Thunder, stuns the Besieged, amazes the Assailants, and strikes a Terror both into the one and the other. The Besieged are forced to abandon a Post, which the Enemy would not dare to approach: Who's so intrepid not to be daunted on such an Occasion! For some Time every one is in Suspence: But soon after, they who were at the Flank of the Faces of the Half-Moon, at the Breach, and at the Traverses, begin to fire afresh. The Enemy apply'd themselves wholly, to make a Lodgment in the thickest Part of the Parapet, at the Point of the Counter-Guards, of the Inside of whose Traverses the Besieged still kept Possession. The Enemy seemed too much discouraged, to dare venture again upon attacking the Half-Moon; and the Besieged continue firing upon them as briskly as possible, during the Night, with a firm Resolution to drive them from the Counter-Guards, as soon as Day should break. One might see them, lying close and squat, at the Point of the Counter-Guards; but it was necessary to give some Time to the Grenadiers of the Besieged, to refresh themselves, and take a little Breath.

Another  
brisk Action.

BETWEEN Nine and Ten in the Morning, on the Signal of Firing three Bombs, their Grenadiers sally out upon the Enemy, at One, and the same Time, upon the Parapet of the Counter-Guards, and the *Fosse*, and charge them so vigorously, that in an Instant, they drive them both from the Counter-Guards, and from the Gallery they had begun in the *Fosse*. This done, they made all possible Haste to destroy their Lodgments; for they see the Troops, which were in the Trenches, advancing towards them with Might and Main, followed by several Battalions, with Drums beating, and Colours flying. But the terrible Fire made upon them by the Besieged, more than the Unwillingness to march over the Bellies of their Dead, and trample upon those that were dying, obliged them to desist from their Enterprize. These two Actions, the first of which lasted above five Hours, were some of the briskest that could possibly happen in a Siege. The Besieged lost therein, four Hundred Men, and almost Thirty Officers; amongst those who were either quite kill'd, or half burnt; were some of great Distinction, both for their Birth, and Courage. The Rest of the Day was employ'd, in repairing the Counter-Guards, and the Half-Moon; wherein they placed two Pieces of Small Cannon, in order to defend it the more vigorously. As for the Enemy, Deserters affirmed, that they had above one

The Loss  
very considerable on  
both Sides.

Thousand

Thousand Grenadiers, and as many other Soldiers slain on this Occasion. The Duke *de la Feuillade*, had written to the King, his Master, two Hours sooner than he ought, that they had made a Lodgment on the Counter-Guards; which done, he had set out for *Chivas*, to meet the Duke of *Orleans*, and acquaint him with the same News: But he had not been long gone, before a Messenger was sent after him, to let him know, that the Besieged had recover'd the Counter-Guards. Though he might be chagrin'd at hearing this, he had no Reason to be sorry, he had been prevented giving the same Account to the Duke of *Orleans*, which he had already sent to his *Moss Christian Majesty*.

The Duke *de la Feuillade* a little too hasty, in sending an Account of his Success, to the King his Master.

ONE would have thought, the Besieged had defended themselves with Obstinacy enough, on the Twenty-seventh, not to have any Reason to fear, the Enemy's returning the very next Night, to attack them with greater Force, and Fury: This, however, is what they designed to have done; and to that End, they threw such a prodigious Quantity of Fagots, and large Logs, into the Ditch, over against the Breaches, that it was almost fill'd up therewith. This Work was not finished, till within two Hours of the Close of the Evening; and in about an Hour after, the Besieged set fire to this vast Pile of Wood, by throwing thereon great Bundles of Tow, steeped in Oil, and lighted Tar-Barrels. The Enemy seeing a flaming Sea part them from the Besieged, are surpriz'd at this horrible Stratagem; whilst the Soldiers of the Latter, overjoy'd at their Confusion, and Rage, laugh at them; and adding bitter Taunts, to the Abuses with which they usually load each other on such Occasions; *Come on, cry they aloud, come on, and dance to our Musick; here are Rooms very well lighted, on purpose for your Reception.* Count *Dhaun*, however, had reinforced the Guard of the Citadel, with several Battalions, in order to their being ready to support the Grenadiers, if Need should have been.

IN the Morning, the Watch upon the Towers in the City, and the Redoubts on the Mountain, observ'd the Enemy's Camp grew larger, and extended into the Plain. In Effect, Deserters, and Prisoners, brought Advice, that the Duke *Orleans* was just arrived, with a Body of Cavalry; and that the Rest of the Army were following, with Design to oppose Prince *Eugene*, who was advancing with a formidable Power, by the *Upper Montferrat*, towards *Piedmont*. At this News, the Besieged promised themselves Relief very soon; and the Soldiery were impatient to come to an Engagement. The same Day, a *Piquet-Guard* of five Hundred Citizens, was posted at the dead Angle, which joins the Citadel to the Town. It was good to be upon their Guard, every where, against all the Mischievous Designs, which the Despair, at being forced to abandon the Siege, might have suggested to the Enemy.

ON the Twenty-ninth, at the Close of the Evening, the Ditch of the Counter-Guards was filled, as it had been the Evening before, with a vast Quantity of Wood. This all took Fire, and the Violence of the Flames penetrated so far into the Earth, that the Galleries, begun by the Enemy in the same Ditch, were entirely burnt thereby. A sufficient Number of Billets, and Fagots, were thrown into these devouring Flames, to keep them alive till Midnight; after which, they left behind them Heaps of burning Coals, which subsisted for a long while; and then remained such hot and smoaking Ashes, that a Foot of Brass would not have dar'd venture thereon. In the mean Time, it was perceived, that the Enemy's Miner was endeavouring to get under the Counter-Guards; in Return, the Besieged concert proper Measures to put the Cheat upon him, and destroy his Gallery, as soon as ever it shall be brought within Reach. Nothing could be more effectual than their Bombs; one of them carried Fire, very seasonably, into the Magazine the Enemy had near their Battery, upon the Saliant Angle of the Half-Moon. Accordingly it blew up; and the Bombs, and Grenades that were therein, made such a Crash in bursting, as resembled an Attack: All the Soldiers Arms, Cloaths, and Hats; in a Word, all that was in the Battery, was carry'd up to a vast Height: The Cartridges, with which they

A Bomb of the Besieged's does great Execution.

load the Cannon, with those great Rolls of Paper wherein they are wrapt, are carried up into the Air, are torn in Pieces, and dispersing themselves around in little Flakes (if we may use that Expression) fly up and down, in the Midst of a very thick Smoke, and very much resemble a hard Snow, in the Midst of Summer. Count *Dhaun*, who happened then to be upon the Counterscarp of *St. Maurice's* Bastion, was highly delighted with the Sight of such a Scene, and accordingly ordered Money to be distributed amongst the Bombardiers. At the same Time, he held a Letter of Prince *Eugene's* in his Hand, wherein his Highness wrote him Word, that he should be at *Nizza de la Paglia*, by the Twenty-ninth of the Month at farthest; and that from thence he would march Night and Day to his Relief. The Count even divested himself, in some Measure, of his Greatness, and acquainted the Soldiers, who flock'd about him, with this welcome News; upon which a Grenadier said to him, with an agreeable Boldness. *Ab! my Lord, I go every Day to the Gate of Relief, but I can never see his Highness.*

A bold and resolute Action of the Besiegers.

Which proves unsuccessful.

ON the Thirtieth, the Enemy added two more Pieces of Cannon to their Battery, on the Salient Angle of the Half-Moon: In the mean while, the Besieged always made the same brisk Fire, the whole Length of the Polygon that was attack'd. It was found that it would be of great Service to them, to plant two Cannon upon a Scaffold, at the Angle of the *Lunette*, whereby they might batter the Inside of the *Half-Moon of Relief*; but having broken down all the Wooden Stairs, when they were obliged to withdraw the Artillery from the Half-Moon, they were obliged to hoist up these, by the Help of Engines, in order to place them effectually. By the Opposition of these two Pieces, they might have rendered it more difficult for the Enemy, to have made a Lodgment upon the Half-Moon, if in spite of the Fire and Flames, they by some unexpected Stratagem or other, should have found the Means to have got at it. About Midnight, four of the Enemy's Grenadiers, arm'd with Cuirasses, slide into the Ditch of the Half-Moon, pass softly close by the Counterscarp, and getting on a sudden into the Salient Angle, reach the Door by which the Besieged went into the Gallery, that led into the Place; but they are knock'd on the Head, by the Soldiers upon Guard; three others that followed them, undergo the same Fate; but Ten or a Dozen are immediately at their Heels, who growing the strongest, repulse the Small-Guard of the Besieged; after several discharges of Pistols, and Musketoons, on both Sides, this rash Handful of Men, would have entered Pell-mell with them into the great Gallery, had not one of the Miners of the Besieged, and his Companion, bethought himself of shutting the Door against them, which was at the Mouth of the Stairs, whereby they went down from the upper Gallery into that which was below: This done, he immediately set Fire to a *Fourneau*, which had been made to blow up the Stairs, in Case the Enemy should force their Way into the upper Gallery. This Action has been exaggerated by most Folks, who have been willing to believe, that this Miner, without any other Preparation, set Fire immediately to the Sausage; choosing rather to bury himself, under the Ruins of the Stairs, than to give the Enemy that Time to possess themselves of the Gallery. The Case, however, was not altogether so; it was thus:

THIS brave Miner, hearing the Enemy breaking open the Door, pressed his Comrade to clap the Train to the Sausage; and as he was more impatient, than the other could be nimble, *Get thee gone*, says he to him, taking him by the Arm, *thou art more tedious than a Fast-Day; let me do it, save thyself*: This said, he claps the Match too short to the End of the Sausage; he sets Fire to it; the Mine springs; and the poor Man has not Time enough to make his Escape, for he is found dead about Forty Paces from the Foot of the Stairs, which he had got down; if, as it had been reported, he had set Fire to the Foot of the Sausage, which was not a Fathom's Length from the Mine, without any Train, it would have took Fire so soon, that he would not so much as have had Time, to have got down one single Step. The Truth of the Matter is, that this brave Miner banished all Thoughts of the Danger, and therefore neglected the Precautions that were necessary to have avoided



avoided his Fate. We have only given this short Account of this Action, which is misrepresented, to state the Truth of it; far from derogating in the least, from the Courage of that brave Man, we only endeavour to save him from the Imputation of that Fool-hardiness which is ascribed to him.

ABOUT Noon, two *Fougades*, that were play'd off by the Enemy, overthrew the Counterscarp of the Half-Moon; the Openings already made, on the *Right* and *Left*, in the Places of Arms, grew larger, and the Descent into the Ditch was less difficult. The Cannon-Shot, which came without Intermission, all Day long against the Half-Moon, facilitated the getting up to the Breach, which was render'd the more easy, because the Rubbish could not be carried away. A Body of Foot, passed the *Po* towards Evening, at the *Old Park*, in Order to go to the Mountain; it consisted, as Deserters brought Intelligence, of some Troops, which had been sent from *Pavia*, in all Haste, upon Relays of Waggons, in Order to get before Prince *Eugene*, who was thought upon the Point of joining his Royal Highness.

ON the Thirty-first, the Enemy not only strengthened their Battery, on the Salient Angle of the Half-Moon, but they erected new ones on the Places of Arms. As that on the *Left* seem'd ready to play the next Day, the Besieged charged the *Fourncau*, which was underneath, that it might be in a Condition to be play'd off, whenever Occasion should require. The Fire, however, which they kept in the Ditch, was no longer so dreadful as usual, because the Breaches being of greater Extent than before, the Heat could not diffuse itself so far, without losing Abundance of its Force. At Six in the Morning, the Enemy's Troops were seen coming down from the Top of the Mountain, in Battle Array, and posting themselves in the Bottom of the Valley, which were under the Redoubts of the Besieged. Perhaps their Design was, to induce them to detach Part of the Troops, which were in the Town, to the Mountain, at the same Time as they intended to attack the Citadel; but Count *Dhaun*, being satisfy'd, that the Forts upon the Hill, were strong enough to do without Relief, was far from sending them any: He was in the right not to divide his Forces; for about One in the Afternoon, whilst every Body was at Dinner, the Enemy came in a stronger Body than the Day before, to storm the Half-Moon, and Counter-Guards. They had with them a fine *Corps* of Grenadiers, quite fresh, and newly arrived with the Army of the Duke of *Orleans*, who attack'd, and carried, both those Works at the same Time. Some of them even threw themselves into the *Fosse* of the Bastions; the Guard of the Besieged, were far from being strong enough, to put a Stop to their Impetuosity. But notwithstanding the Enemy had undertaken this Attack at Noon-Day, when the Fire in the Ditches was upon the Decline in its Strength, they could not avoid that of the Besieged's Cannon, which was at all Times formidable to them. The Soldiers, who entered the Half-Moon, finding the Neck of the *Lunette* closed up with good Masonry, saw it was impossible for them to keep their Footing in the Half-Moon; but they had hardly Time enough to be sensible of their Mistake, for they were almost all killed by the Small Arms of the Infantry, drawn up upon the *Lunette*, who did not fire one Shot in vain. They who descended into the Ditch, in order to march on to the Assault, hardly came off a Jot better; being expos'd, on all Sides, to the Cannon of the Besieged, which being planted at the Intrenchments, on the Fronts, and on the Flanks of the Bastions, took them both before and behind.

THE Besieged had finished, but the Day before, three Gun-Holes, at each Angle of the Bastions which were attack'd; these battered the Counter-Guards on the Inside; and there were three Pieces on the Half-Moon of *St. Lazarus*, with three more on that of *Madame*, which took all those behind, who advanced to get upon the Counter-Guards. The Fire also of their *Caponniere*, with that of the Artillery on the second Flanks, (for the Besieged had still above Eighty Pieces in Battery, upon the Polygon that was attack'd) all these made dreadful Havock amongst the Enemy; and left them not a single Place, whereby they might attack the Besieged with Impunity.

Never-

The Besiegers make a very brisk Attack, but are repulsed with considerable Loss.

Nevertheless, in spite of such a general Fire, when the Troops of the Besieged ran to the *Fosse*, of the Bastion of the Attack, they found such Numbers of the Enemy already there, that they were beginning to form themselves; while their Pioneers were making a Lodgment at the Salient Angle, with Gabions, and Wool-Sacks.

PERHAPS they were upon the Point of forcing the Traverses of the Besieged, if that very Moment, the Regiment of Guards, with that of *Maximilian Staremberg*, had not advanc'd and join'd the Grenadiers; these, all together, marched directly up to the Half-Moon, and drove the Enemy from thence, with infinite Bravery. This done, they immediately recovered the Counter-Guards, which the Enemy left cover'd with their Dead, and were driven back into their very Branches. One of the General Officers of the Besieged, without regarding the Dignity of his Rank, put himself at the Head of his Royal Highness's Guards, encouraged the Soldiers by his own Example, and gave all possible Proofs of an invincible Courage.

The Besieged spring a Mine, which does dreadful Execution.

THE Enemy, however, took Heart again, and were determined to lodge themselves upon the Breach. They seem'd to have receiv'd a fresh Reinforcement, and were preparing to return again to the Assault: Hereupon, Count *Dhaun* judg'd, it was then a proper Time to set Fire to the Mine: It goes off, and is a terrible Thunder-Clap, which strikes the Enemy with Amazement: Its dreadful Crash makes the whole City tremble, in Expectation of the Issue. Of four Pieces of Cannon, which were in the Battery, on the Place of Arms, on the *Left* of the Half-Moon, two are bury'd under Ground, and a third, a thirty-two Pounder, rolling into the Ditch of the Half-Moon, stops against the Palissades of the Besieged's Traverse. It ought to be observ'd, that the Fire, which was to communicate itself to the *Fourneau*, happened to be something longer, than it usually is, before it reach'd the Mine; as if it had been on Purpose to wait the Arrival of three Hundred Grenadiers, who were but just come into the Battery, to support their Men, and redouble the Assault; not one of these escaped, for they were all blown up into the Air. The Enemy, terrify'd to the last Degree, thought of nothing but running away, in such terrible Confusion, that the Besieged, taking Advantage of their Disorder, cut them in Pieces, without its costing them so much as one of their own Men. The *French Army* lost, in this Attack, the Flower of their Troops. The Breaches, and the Counter-Guards were all bestrewed with Arms, Soldiers, and Officers, either dead, or dying. After the Action, the Enemy desir'd Leave of the Besieged, to carry off their Dead, and Wounded; which would have been granted them, had it been Prudence, to let them have so near a View, of the indifferent Condition of their Works: They sav'd what they could of their wounded, and Fire-Works were thrown upon Heaps of dead Bodies, to burn to Ashes those who could not obtain Burial. Part of the Besieged's Grenadiers, were employ'd the Rest of the Day, in burning their own Dead, and stripping those of the Besiegers; whilst others fill'd up the Works, and destroy'd the Lodgments begun by the Enemy. Both Carpenters, and Gunners, with Axes in their Hands, entered, with Abundance of Safety, into the Batteries of the Besiegers, where they either broke in Pieces, or burnt, all the Implements, and Carriages belonging to the Ordinance, that were dispersed and scatter'd around the Mine. The Besieged had above one Hundred and Fifty Soldiers, either kill'd or wounded in this Action, with eighteen Officers; amongst which, there was one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, and an Adjutant of the Guards slain, and three Captains of the Grenadiers dangerously wounded. After this Success, Count *Dhaun* went to return God Thanks, at the Church of the *Fathers of the Oratory*; and as he was coming from thence, he perceived a Crowd of Soldiers, and others, and heard a great Huzza, and Shouting; this proceeded from their having brought off, as it were in Triumph, the Thirty-two Pounder, which had been thrown by the Mine, into the Ditch of the Half-Moon.

ON the First of *September*, the Besiegers cover'd themselves, on the Ruins of the Mine, without troubling themselves about digging up their Cannon, and

rais'd

rais'd another Battery thereon, from whence they threw vast Showers of Stones into the Citadel, and poured in Numbers of Bombs upon the Town. On the other Hand, the Besieged still keep their Fires intensely hot, and well kindled in the Ditches, by the Means of burning Fascines, which they continually threw therein; and as soon as the Smoke was dispersed in their Gallery, they observed that of the two *Fourneaux*, to which they had set Fire the Day before; but one had sprung; because the Wind of the *Sausage*, which had catch'd the first, carried off the Match from the other: They were not in the least displeas'd thereat. The same Day, the Enemy remov'd the Bridge, they had over the *Po*, towards the *Old Park*, and placed it at the Mills of *Notre Dame du Pilon*, in Order to pass over towards the *Cassine du Commun*, at *Vanquillo*; and to the End they might keep open their Communication, they laid another, at an equal Height, over the *Doire*; the Besieged would willingly have prevented their doing that, by a Battery of four Pièces of Cannon, which fir'd upon those employ'd therein, but in vain: At the same Time, Count *Dhaun* receiv'd a Letter from Prince *Eugene*, dated from *Voghera*, the Twenty-fifth of last Month; wherein he recommended it to him, to use his utmost Efforts to defend the Place, and to depend on it, that whatever it cost, he should be relieved in a few Days.

ON the Second, the Enemy rais'd yet another Battery, between the Place of Arms, on the *Right* of the Half-Moon, and the Salient Angle before the Bastion of *St. Maurice*: The Stones made great Havock on both Sides; and the Besieged kept up the Fires in the Ditches, as usual: As for the Enemy, they made Fortifications at the Head of their Bridges, to maintain a Communication between the one and the other. The same Day, Count *Dhaun* receiv'd another Letter from Prince *Eugene*, acquainting him with his Arrival in *Piedmont*; as also that he hoped to see him very soon, and would relieve him whatever it cost. He desired the Count, at the same Time, to compliment the Officers of the Garrison, in his Name, upon the handsome Defence they had made; and particularly upon their extraordinary Bravery, when the Enemy last storm'd the Half-Moon. His Royal Highness, at the same Time, congratulated Count *Dhaun*, upon Prince *Eugene's* Arrival, and inform'd him, that his Highness was gone to *Raconis*, to embrace his Uncle, the Prince of *Carignan*. The Army of the *Allies* had for some Days been arriv'd in the Neighbourhood of *Asti*: And Prince *Eugene* had set out from thence, to pay his Respects to his Royal Highness, who was incamp'd near *Carmagnola*: We shall say nothing of the Interview of those two Princes; one may easily imagine how glad they were, to see, and confer with each other.

ON the Third, nothing new happened; Prince *Eugene's* Letter, and the various Motions, which had been observ'd since, in the Enemy's Camp, made it believ'd that they were otherwise employ'd. At Night, his Royal Highness sent Word to Count *Dhaun*, in a Letter dated from *Ville Stellon*, the Thirtieth of last Month, that in three or four Days at farthest, he should certainly be relieved: He also gave the Count Notice, to keep his Eye upon the Mountain of *Supergue*, from whence, the Night before his March, he would take Care to have Signals made him by Fire. The Besieged had, indeed, seen some Fires on that Side the Night before; but Deserters assur'd them, they had been kindled by some *Miquelets*, that lived in the Mountains of *Catalonia*, whom the Enemy had brought with them into that Country, and who were incamped upon the Rising Grounds. In the mean while, twelve Battalions, four Hundred Grenadiers, five Hundred Horse, with six Pieces of Cannon, were commanded to favour the Attack of the *Confederate* Army, let it begin on what Side it would. The Posts which were guarded by these twelve Battalions, ready to sally, were to be relieved by the City Militia. No News comes of the Approach of their Army; and on the other Hand, the Enemy fir'd only with four or five Pieces upon the Half-Moon, and the Bastion of *St. Maurice*: they also threw some Bombs into the Town, and Abundance of Stones; their *Duck and Drake* Battery likewise continued always playing with great Fury.



ON the Fourth at Night, the Besieged saw a Fire on their Side, on the Mountain of *Supergue*, which had pretty much the Air of a Signal. In the Morning early, their Detachment were under Arms, as they had been the Day before, ready to meet the promised Relief. In the mean while, the Enemy make more Noise than ever with their Cannon; the six Pieces they had on their Battery, were far from being idle. The Body of Troops in *Piedmont* repaired to *Quiers*, where they were joined by two German Battalions, who were conducting a large Convoy of Warlike Stores: The Whole was under the Command of the Count *de Santena*, Governour of *Mondovi*.

ON the Fifth, between Nine and Ten at Night, a Signal was made of six Bombs, follow'd, as usual, by loud Cries of the Enemy, who march'd out of their Branches, and advanced to descend into the Ditches of the Half-Moon, and Counter-Guards, in order to mount the Breaches, which had already been practicable for some Days. Hereupon, the *Fourneau*, which did not take Fire the last Time, under the *Place of Arms*, was play'd off; and two Pieces of Cannon, which the Enemy had replaced in the Battery of the said *Place of Arms*, were overthrown. The French, being terrify'd, retreat precipitately; their Officers might be heard reminding them of their Honour, and even threatening them, in order to make them advance, but in vain; after this weak and last Effort, they were obliged to let them return to their Trenches, without daring to undertake any Thing more. In the Morning, the Enemy finding they had four new Pieces in the Battery on the *Right* of the Half-Moon, fired against the Bastion of *St. Maurice*, into the open Space which they discovered between the Counter-Guard of the same Bastion, and that of the Half-Moon: There was already a Breach made, which the Besieged took care to clear, Night and Day, to the great Loss of their Soldiers: To this End, they had appointed a Hundred dismounted Troopers, to whom they gave more than double Pay, to encourage them to work. The same Day, on the Approach of Relief, the Enemy give themselves no small Trouble; their Cavalry, which were at *Notre Dame de Campagne*, advance near *Millefleurs*, the Guard of their Trenches is reinforced; and all are under Arms upon the Mountain. They close, as much as possible, their Lines of Counter-Vallation, flank'd with Redoubts; some facing about towards *Quiers*, and others towards the *Po*. The Reason of this was, that the Governor of *Mondovi*, having had Orders to view well all the Places, whereby the Enemy might be attack'd on the Mountain, began to possess himself of some Posts, with Intent to be ready on the Sixth, or Seventh, to charge them briskly in several Places. In the mean while, the Besiegers redouble the Fire of their Cannon, and Bombs; whilst the Besieged are looking out of the Town very attentively, as far as their Sight can reach: Accordingly, they see a great Dust rise towards *Pianezza*, and some Gun-Powder burning from Time to Time, but they cannot distinguish their own Men from the Enemy. All this While the Troops in the Place are under Arms, and don't retire till Night, when they have Orders to resume them again, as soon as Day shall break.

ON the Sixth, the Besieged were in great Agitation, through their Impatience of hearing some News of the Relief, for which they long'd, and which they expected every Moment. They did not then know positively, that their Cavalry had joined the Imperial Army at *Ville Stellan* on the Twenty-third, and that all the Forces together had passed the *Po*, without Opposition, over two Bridges, which had been built the Day before. Neither did they know any thing of the intercepting the great Convoy at *Pianezza*, or of the taking of that Castle, with a great Number of Prisoners, a considerable Quantity of Provision and Ammunition, some Money, and a large Magazine of all sorts of Warlike Stores; a happy Presage of the unparallel'd Success that was soon to follow. To return from whence we have digressed, the Enemy fired with their Artillery with greater Fury than ever; the Troops of the Besieged continu'd to be under Arms; and the

the Citizens had Notice to be ready at the Ringing of a Bell, which should be specify'd to them. At Break of Day, five Hundred Horse were detach'd from the Camp of the *Allies*, under the Command of Count *Wetzel*, to keep upon the Side of the *Doire*, from *Pianezza*, over-against *Cologne*, and observe whether the Enemy did not march any Way on the hither Side. The same Day, his Royal Highness dined in the Castle of *Pianezza*, whilst the Army crossed the *Doire*; at Night they encamped at *la Venerie*, with their *Left* on the Road to *Alteffan*, the *Right* to the *Doire*, and a Canal at the Head of their Camp. At Night, on giving out the Word, Orders were issued for attacking the Lines next Day; which were received with a general Joy by all the Officers; as if to engage, and to conquer, to attack the Lines, and to force them, had been one and the same Thing.

THE Time now approach'd, which was to decide the Fate of the famous City of *Turin*; which had held out from the Twenty-sixth of *May*, when the Trenches were opened, to this Day, the *Eve* of the *Nativity* of the Virgin *Mary*. But who is able to imagine what was done for its Defence? Who would not be astonish'd, to see the Fortifications which were rais'd, in so short a Time, around the Place? The Works that were added; the Posts that were fortified upon the Mountain; the Wells and the Branches carry'd on under Ground? They who have beheld so many Works, rais'd one above another, imagine they were made by a Miracle; they who only hear them spoken of, can never have a right Notion of them. Our Readers may judge, by this Journal, with what Strength and Resolution the Enemy's Attacks were resisted, and to what desperate, warlike Stratagems, Recourse was had to repel their Efforts. But in order to give them a more perfect Idea thereof, it would be necessary to set before their Eyes, an infinite Number of Tools requisite for a Siege; the Palissades, the Planks, the Gabions, and the Sacks of Earth: Such a prodigious Heap could never have been contained in the Citadel, had it been absolutely necessary to have brought them all in together; for there enter'd, in one single Article, for the Repair of the Fortifications, near two Millions of Falcines. It would surprize any one to hear of the vast Profusion of Powder, which was lavish'd, to keep up the Fire of the Small Arms; besides what was required for the Grenades, for all sorts of Fire-Works, for the Cannon, for the Mortar-Pieces, and the Mines. The Besieged fired Sixty Thousand Bombs; Seventy-five Thousand Cannon-Shot; and near Thirty Thousand Charges of their Stone-Mortars, without mentioning the *Fougades*, and *Fourneaux*, that were play'd off. In short, every Thing contributed to the Defence of this Capital: The Provinces were stript of their Inhabitants, and the Forests of their Trees: Those who were at their Ease, found Supplies of Provisions; and those who were yet more rich, opened their Coffers; all was exhausted to supply the Necessaries for the Siege: One would have sworn, that the Citadel had swallow'd up the whole City; for it furnished all sorts of Workmen, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Masons, Bricklayers, &c. Some understood Mines, others had a Notion of Bombs, and other Artillery. The very Architects finding their Heads yet better turn'd for the Art of War, than for Mechanicks, equalled and surpass'd the ablest Engineers in their Works. What must not one say to the Honour of the Garrison of the Place? For Soldiers, taken but a little before from the Plough-Tail, were as well disciplin'd as old Veterans; and one might have depended upon every Veteran, as much as upon a brave Grenadier: The Officers, likewise, performed such Actions, as might equal for Bravery, any that were ever done in the most memorable Wars. But then who can have a Notion of the Sufferings of this Garrison? What with Desertion, Sicknes, Wounds, and Death, they were diminish'd above Five Thousand Men; and above one Hundred and fifty Officers were either kill'd or wounded; amongst which, many who were of the noblest Families, lavished the best Blood in their Veins.

WE have now brought our Readers to the memorable Battle of *Turin*, a Battle which decided not only the Fate of that City, but, in some measure,

ture, that of all *Italy*; we shall not, however, enter here into the Particulars of that glorious Day, because we have already given an accurate Description thereof, from the Pen of *Monf. Dumont*, in our first Part, Page 82. to which, therefore, we refer them.

Description  
of the Cita-  
del of *Milan*.

WE ought here to put an End to the glorious Campaign of 1706 in *Italy*; but as Prince *Eugene* allow'd himself no Rest, till he had driven all the *French* out of that Country, it would not be improper to follow him to the Conclusion of such a memorable Expedition. A Stop was, however, put to his Career, by the Resolution of the Marquis *de la Florida*, who commanded in the Citadel of *Milan*. He was an old Officer, who seem'd determined to bury himself under the Ruins of that Fortrefs; wherefore he kept no Measures with the Besiegers, neither expecting nor desiring any Measures to be kept with him. This Citadel is surrounded by three Walls, defended by six Royal Bastions, lined with Brick, and encompassed with fine Ditches full of running Water. It is about a Mile in Circumference; and contains whole Streets, wherein all sorts of Artisans have their Shops; handsome Houses, wherein the Officers lodge; and several open Places, in one of which six Thousand Men may be drawn up in Battle-Array. Its Ramparts are always provided with two Hundred Pieces of Cannon; and there is an Arsenal well stor'd with Arms; not to mention four Wells which are never dry; and a Mill to grind the Corn necessary for the Garrison.

SUCH was this Place, which was defended by an old and brave Officer, who had sustained twenty-four Sieges, and was besieged by Prince *Eugene*, who had always been used to overcome the most insurmountable Difficulties. Fortunately for one of them, the Situation of Affairs hindered these two brave Generals, from disputing with each other the Glory of the Victory; for whilst the Besiegers were at work upon their Approaches; and the Batteries of the *Allies* began to thunder against the Ramparts; the *French* Generals, despairing of being able to save, out of the Hands of the *Confederates*, the Rest of their Troops, which were dispersed up and down in *Lombardy*, had Recourse to the Method of Negotiation, and abandoning *Italy* for ever to the Conquerors, obtained Leave to repass the *Alps*.

IT was Prince *Eugene* himself who put the last Hand to this Treaty, which was sign'd, on the Thirteenth of *March*, at *Milan*; and pursuant to which, the Troops of the two Crowns, quitted, with a heavy Heart, all the Places whereof they were possessed, and took their March in three Columns towards *Dauphine*, through the *Milanese*, *Piedmont*, and *Savoy*. 'Twas also pursuant to this Treaty, that the Marquis *de la Florida*, after some Difficulties, and to his great Regret, evacuated the Citadel of *Milan*, of which General *Wetzel* was appointed Governor, with a Garrison of two Thousand Men.

PRINCE *Eugene* made his publick Entry into *Milan*, the Sixteenth of *April*; and took Possession of that Duchy, in the Name of King *Charles III.* with all the Ceremonies, which had been observ'd, when Prince *Vaudemont* took Possession thereof, for King *Phillip*: Neither were these all the happy Consequences of the Battle of *Turin*; since the *Imperialists* were thereby enabled, to make the Princes of *Italy* pay the Contributions, which the *Emperor* has a Right to exact of the Vassals of the *Empire*; and the Conquest of *Naples*, which submitted also to King *Charles III.* the Year following, was entirely owing to the Success of that Battle.

Return we now to the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom we left at the *Hague*, where he settled several important Affairs with the *States*; and particularly, at the Desire of the Duke of *Savoy*, who had been an Eye-Witness to the Bravery of the *Hessian* Troops, his Grace obtained the Consent of their *High Mightinesses*, for their Continuation a Year longer in *Italy*; his Royal Highness not being willing, to be deprived of the Assistance of so fine a Corps, in the important Operations he had concerted for the next Campaign. This done, his Grace sailed from the *Maese*, the Twenty-sixth of *November*, N. S. attended by several of her Majesty's Yachts, and Men of War, and landed at

at



at Margate the Day following, from whence, in two Days more, he arrived at London. The Duke of Marlborough arrives at London.

ON the Third of December, the Parliament met; and the House of Commons, in Return to the Queen's most Gracious Speech from the Throne, resolved that an Address should be presented to her, wherein, amongst other Things; "They congratulated her Majesty, upon the *Glorious Victory* obtained by her Arms, and those of her *Allies*, under the Command of the "DUKE of MARLBOROUGH, at *Ramillies*, and the repeated Successes, with "which it had pleased GOD to bless the Arms of her Majesty, and her "Allies, beyond the Example of former Ages"

NEXT Day, they passed this unanimous Vote: "That the Thanks of The Commons vote his Grace Thanks. the House be given to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, for his eminent Services to her Majesty, and this Kingdom, in the *Great and Glorious Victories*, and *Successes*, obtained by him, over the Common Enemy, in "the last Campaign."

THE Committee, appointed by the Commons, having attended the Duke the next Day, pursuant to their Vote, with the Thanks of the House, his Grace made this Answer: *If any Thing could add to my Satisfaction, in the Services I have endeavoured to do the Queen, and my Country, it would be the particular Notice, which the House of Commons is pleased to take of them, so much to my Advantage.* His Grace's Answer.

ON the Fifth, the House of Commons presented their Address to her Majesty; the House of Lords also presented another, which did as much Honour to the Duke of Marlborough: And his Grace coming, the same Day, to the House of Peers, the then Lord-Keeper, William Cowper Esq; afterwards Earl Cowper, by the Direction of their Lordships, made the following Speech to him.

*My Lord Duke of Marlborough,*

"I am commanded by the House, to give your Grace their Acknowledgments, and Thanks, for the eminent Services you have done, since the last Sessions of Parliament, to her Majesty, and your Country, together with their *Confederates*, in this just and necessary War. The Lord-Keeper's Speech to his Grace, by the Order of the House of Lords.

"THOUGH your former Successes, against the Power of France, whilst it remained unbroken, gave most reasonable Expectation that you would not fail to improve them, yet what your Grace has performed, this last Campaign, has far exceeded all the Hopes, even of such as were most affectionate and partial, to their Country's Interest, and your Glory. "The Advantages you have gained over the Enemy, are of such a Nature, "so conspicuous in themselves, so undoubtedly owing to your Courage and "Conduct, so sensibly and universally beneficial in their Consequences, to "the whole Confederacy, that to attempt to adorn them with the Colouring "of Words, would be vain, and inexcusable; and therefore, I decline it; "the rather, because I should certainly offend that great Modesty, which "alone can, and does, add Lustre to all your Actions; and which, in your "Grace's Example, has successfully withstood as great Tryals, as that Virtue has met with in any Instance whatsoever: And I beg Leave to say, "that if any Thing could move your Grace to reflect, with much Satisfaction, on your own Merit, it would be this; that so august an Assembly does, with one Voice, praise and thank you: An Honour, which "a Judgment, so sure as that of your Grace's, to think rightly of every "Thing, cannot but prefer to the Ostentation of a publick Triumph."

His Grace's Answer was:

*I esteem this a very particular Honour, which your Lordships are pleased to do me; nobody in the World can be more sensible of it than I am; nor more desirous to deserve the Continuance, of your Favour, and good Opinion.*

ON the Seventeenth of December, the House of Lords presented the following Address to the Queen, in Favour of the Duke of Marlborough.

The House  
of Lords ad-  
dres the  
Queen in  
Favour of  
his Grace.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

" WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the *Lords Spiritu-  
al, and Temporal, in Parliament* assembled, having, with much Satis-  
faction, considered the many great Actions, which the Duke of *Marlborough*  
has performed, in your Majesty's Service, to the Honour of his Country,  
and for the Good of the Common Cause of *Europe*, (*such Actions, as the*  
*wisest and greatest People have rewarded with Statues and Triumphs*) are  
extreamly desirous to express the just Sense we have of his Merit, in a  
peculiar and distinguishing Manner; and in Order to perpetuate the Me-  
mory thereof, to settle and continue the Titles and Honours, with his  
Right of Precedence in his Posterity, by Act of *Parliament*, as the Me-  
thod most effectual for that End, and best suiting to great an Occasion.  
But yet having always a just Regard for the Prerogatives of the Crown,  
(Your Majesty being the sole Fountain of Honour) we thought it our  
Duty, in the first Place, to have Recourse to your Majesty, for your  
Royal Allowance, before any Order given to bring in a Bill of such a  
Nature, and at the same Time, to desire your Majesty would be graci-  
ously pleased, to let the *House* know, in what Manner it will be most  
acceptable to your Majesty, that the said Titles and Honours should be  
limited."

To this Address, her Majesty returned the following Answer, by Way  
of Message, to that *House*.

ANNE, R.

" Nothing can be more acceptable to me, than your Address; I am entirely  
satisfied with the Services of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and therefore  
cannot but be pleased you have so just a Sense of them.

" I must not omit to take Notice, that the Respectful Manner of your  
Proceeding, in desiring my Allowance for bringing in the Bill, and my  
Direction for the Limitation of the Honours, gives me great Satisfaction.

" MY Intention is, that after the Determination of the Estate, which the  
Duke of *Marlborough* now has, in his Titles and Honours, the same  
should be limited to his eldest Daughters, and the Heirs Male of her Body,  
and then to all his other Daughters successively, according to the Priority  
of Birth, and the Heirs Male of their respective Bodies; and afterwards  
in such a Manner, as may effectually answer my Design and your's; in  
perpetuating the Memory of his Merit, by continuing, as far as may be  
done, his Titles, and Name, to all his Posterity.

" I think it would be proper, that the Honour and Manor of *Woodstock*,  
and the House of *Blenheim*, should always go with the Titles, and there-  
fore I recommend that Matter to your Consideration."

THIS Message having been read, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was  
present, rose up, and spoke to the Lords as follows.

MY LORDS,

His Grace's  
Speech to  
the Lords on  
this Occa-  
sion.

" I cannot find Words sufficient to express the Sense I have, of the great,  
and distinguishing Honour, which this *House* has been pleased to do me,  
in their Resolution, and their Application to her Majesty. The Thoughts  
of it will be a continual Satisfaction to me, and the highest Encourage-  
ment; and the thankful Memory of it must last as long as any Posterity  
of mine.

" I beg Leave to say one Word to the *House*, in Relation to that Part of  
her Majesty's most Gracious Answer, which concerns the Estate of *Wood-  
stock*, and the House of *Blenheim*. I did make it my humble Request to  
the Queen, that those might go along with the Titles; and I make the like  
Request to your Lordships, that after the Dutche's of *Marlborough's* Death,  
upon

“ upon whom they are settled in Jointure, that Estate and House may be limited to go always along with the Honour.”

ON the Nineteenth, her Majesty having been pleased, at the Request of the City of London, to order the Standards and Colours, taken at the famous Battle of *Ramillies*, to be put up in *Guild-Hall*, a Detachment of the Horse-Guards, and the Troop of Horse-Grenadiers, and a Battalion drawn out of both Regiments of the Foot-Guards, were drawn up on the Parade in *St. James's-Park*; and having received the said Colours and Standards, which had been laid up at *White-hall*, they proceeded in the following Manner: First, the Troop of Horse-Grenadiers; then the Detachment of the three Troops of Horse-Guards, with twenty-six of the private Gentlemen in the Center, carrying each of them a Standard taken from the Enemy. The Battalion of Foot-Guards closed the March, sixty-three of the Pike-Men carrying, instead of their Pikes, each of them one of the Enemy's Colours advanced.

IN this Manner, they marched through the *Park*, and *St. James's Meuse*, where her Majesty was pleased to see them pass by, from the Lady *Fitzharding's* Lodgings, the great Guns in the *Park* being fired at the same Time. From thence they proceeded down *Pall-mall*, the *Strand*, &c. to *Guild-Hall*, where the Standards and Colours were put up, to remain there as Trophies of the signal Victory, wherewith it had pleased ALMIGHTY GOD to bless the Arms of her Majesty, and her Allies, under the Conduct of his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*; and as a lasting Monument of the immortal Honour gained by her Majesty's Arms on that memorable Day.

The Standards and Colours taken at *Ramillies*, hung up in *Guild-Hall*.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, having been invited by the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, to dine with them in the City, his Grace went thither the same Day about Noon, accompany'd by the Lord High Treasurer, and the Dukes of *Somerset* and *Ormond*, in one of her Majesty's Coaches; and was followed by a Train of other Coaches, in which were several of the Nobility, the Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Quality, with the Generals, and other Chief Officers of the Army. They were received at *Temple-Bar* by the City Marshal, and were conducted to *Vintners-Hall*, where a splendid Dinner was provided for them by Sir *Robert Bedingsfield*, Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and Sir *William Benson*, and Sir *Ambrose Crawley* Sheriffs; and they were followed, both going and coming, with the general Acclamations of the People.

ON the Twentieth, the Bill from the Lords, entitled, *An Act for settling the Honours and Dignities of John Duke of Marlborough upon his Posterity, and annexing the Honour and Manor of Woodstock, and the House of Blenheim, to go along with the said Honours*, was read three Times by the House of Commons, and passed *Nemine Contradicente*: And, the next Day, it received the Royal Assent.

AT the presenting of this Bill, together with the Land and Malt-Tax Bill, &c. the Speaker of the House of Commons made a Speech to her Majesty; the Substance of which was, “ That as the Glorious Victory, obtained by the Duke of *Marlborough* at *Ramillies*, was so surprizing, that the Battle was fought before it could be thought the Armies were in the Field; so it was no less surprizing, that the Commons had granted Supplies to her Majesty, before her Enemies could well know that her Parliament was sitting.” And the Queen, on her Part, in her Speech to both Houses, was pleased to express herself as follows, in Favour of his Grace.

“ THE particular Notice you have taken of the eminent Services of the Duke of *Marlborough*, is also very agreeable to me; I make no Question, but it will be likewise so to the whole Kingdom.”

THE last Day of the Year, being appointed a general Thanksgiving, for the wonderful Success of her Majesty's Arms, &c. she went, with the usual State and Solemnity, to the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*; and thereby gave



gave her Subjects, especially those of the City of *London*, the joyful Sight of *two Triumphs, in one and the same Year.*

1707. ON the Seventh of *January*, the *Parliament*, which had adjourned for the *Christmas* Holidays, being met again, and the *House of Commons*, having taken into their Consideration, "The eminent Services of *John, Duke of Marlborough*, whereby the Glory of her Majesty's Government, the Honour and Safety of the Kingdom, and the Interest of the *Common Cause*, had been so highly advanced," agreed upon the following Address to the Queen.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

The Commons address the Queen in Favour of the Duke of Marlborough

"WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the *Commons* of *England*, in *Parliament* assembled, taking into our Consideration the many eminent Services of *John, Duke of Marlborough*, whereby the Glory of your Majesty's Government, the Honour and Safety of your Kingdoms, and the Interest of the *Common-Cause*, have been so highly advanced, do, with all Submission, address ourselves to your Majesty's most Sacred Person, humbly to desire, that, as your Majesty is, at your own Expence, graciously pleased to erect the House of *Blenheim*, as a Monument of his Glorious Actions; and the *House of Peers*, by your Majesty's Permission, have given Rise to a Law, for continuing his Honours to his Posterity; We, your Obedient *Commons*, may be permitted to express our Sense of so distinguishing a Merit, and our ready Disposition, to enable your Majesty to make some Provision for the more honourable Support of his Dignity, in his Posterity, in such a Manner, as shall be most agreeable to your Majesty"

THIS Address being presented, next Day, to the *Queen*, by the whole *House*, her Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer.

*Gentlemen,*

"I am very glad you have so just a Sense of the repeated Services of the *Duke of Marlborough*: I will consider of your Address, and return an Answer very speedily."

ACCORDINGLY, on the Ninth of *January*, Mr. Secretary *Harley* delivered to the House the following Message, signed by her Majesty.

ANNE, R.

The Queen sends a Message to them in Answer to it.

"HER Majesty, in Consideration of the great and eminent Services performed by the Lord *Marlborough*, in the first Year of her Reign, as well by his prudent Negotiations, in Quality of her Plenipotentiary at the *Hague*, as by his Valour, and good Conduct, in the Command of the *Confederate* Armies abroad, thought fit to grant to him, and the Heirs Male of his Body, the Title of a Duke of this Realm; and as a farther Mark of her Favour, and Satisfaction in his Services, and for the better Support of his Dignity, her Majesty granted to the said Duke, and the Heirs Male of his Body, during her natural Life, a Pension of Five Thousand Pound *per Annum*, out of the Revenue of the Post-Office; and an Act having pass'd this Sessions, for settling the Honours and Dignities of the Duke of *Marlborough* upon his Posterity, and annexing the Honour and Manor of *Woodstock*, and House of *Blenheim*, to go along with the said Honours, it would be very agreeable to her Majesty, if the Pension of Five Thousand Pound *per Annum* be continued and limited by Act of *Parliament*, to his Posterity, for the more honourable Support of their Dignities, in like manner as his Honours, and the Honour and Manor of *Woodstock*, and House of *Blenheim*, are already settled and limited."

*Kensington, January 9. 1706-7.*

UPON

UPON the Reading of this Message, the House resolved, That a Bill should be brought in, pursuant to the Tenor of the said Message; which, having pass'd both *Houses*, received the Royal Assent the Twenty-eighth of the same Month: And thus this Grant, which had been oppos'd with so much Warmth in a former *Parliament*, as our Readers cannot but remember, pass'd in this, without Opposition; through an Emulation, in the *House of Commons*, not to be out-done by the *House of Peers*, in shewing a true Sense of the Duke of *Marlborough's* great Merit: But, begging Pardon for this Digression, let us now follow his Grace abroad.

IN the foregoing Years, we find the Duke of *Marlborough* making a shining Figure in the Field, by his *Glorious Military Achievements*; we shall see him this Year equally demanding our Attention, by his *Important Negotiations*; on the Success of which, the Welfare and Advancement of the *Common Cause*, depended no less, than they did upon his Courage and Conduct, when at the Head of an Army: And indeed, we shall find him equally formed for the *Camp*, and the *Cabinet*; insomuch, that it is almost a Question, whether he did not shine as much in the latter, as in the former; so great were his Abilities for both. The Plan for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign having been concerted, as far as was possible at *London*, his Grace set out from thence, towards the latter End of *March*, for *Holland*; but happening to be detained nine or ten Days, by contrary Winds, at *Margate*, he did not embark there till the second of *April* in the Evening, designing to land at *Ostend*; however, the Wind changing, he made a Shift to reach the *Brill*, where he arriv'd the Sixteenth, *N. S.* at Night.

NEXT Day, the Duke entered the *Hague*, about Two in the Afternoon, to the great Joy of the Ministers of the *Allies*, who impatiently expected his Coming. His Grace dined with Mr. *Stepney*, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, who was lately returned from *Brussels*; and after Dinner, he made a Visit to the *Grand Pensionary*, and another to the President of the Assembly of the *States-General*. The Eighteenth, his Grace received, and returned several Visits; and went in the Afternoon to the Congress of the foreign Ministers, to whom he gave to understand, that the Queen of *Great Britain* would not hearken to any Proposals for a Peace, but what would firmly secure the General Tranquility of *Europe*. The Deputies of the *States* came afterward to confer with his Grace, at his Lodgings: They assured him, that all Military Preparations were ready, and that there would be no Occasion to lose Time, in waiting for any Thing. On the Nineteenth, in the Evening, he had another long Conference, with the Deputies of the *States*, at his own Lodgings, concerning the present Juncture of Affairs; wherein, amongst other Things, he told them; That the Troubles of *Saxony*, causing a great Distraction in the *Empire*, which was of infinite Prejudice to the *Common Cause*, the Queen his Mistress, had thought fit to send him thither, with a Compliment to the King of *Sweden*; and to endeavour to persuade him to remove the just Jealousy, his long Stay, in the Heart of *Germany*, had given to some of the *High Allies*: For which Purpose, he was provided of the necessary Powers from her Majesty, and desired to have the same from the *States*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* goes to the *Hague*, and confers with the Deputies of the *States*.

He acquaints them with his Design of going to *Saxony* to the King of *Sweden*.

THE next Day, the *Pensionary* acquainted the *States* of *Holland*, and *West Friezland*, with the Necessity of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Journey; and it was thought of so much Importance to the *Common Cause*, that they readily concurred with his Demand, and accordingly his Grace set out, the same Evening, for *Leipsick*, by the Way of *Hanover*. About the same Time, Monsieur *d' Auverquerque*, Velt-Marshal of the Troops of the *States*, having had several Conferences with his Grace, before his Departure, set out for *Brussels*; in Order to draw together the *Confederate Troops*, in their respective Quarters; and observe the *French*, who began to be already in Motion about *Namur*, till the Duke should return.

WE are now about to give an Account of a Transaction, which, though of the utmost Importance to the *Common Cause*, and accordingly so esteemed, at that Time, by every Body, must not have been look'd upon as such by

our Historians and Annalists; since they have passed it over slightly, mentioning but few of the Circumstances, and less of the happy Consequences, which attended the Duke's Negotiations in those Parts; or of the fatal Rupture, which, in all Probability, was thereby prevented. We shall therefore be the more particular therein; but first it will be necessary to go a little back, and see how Affairs stood, in the *North*, about that Time.

The State of Affairs in the *North*, when the Duke of *Marlborough* set out for *Saxony*.

AUGUSTUS II. the late King of *Poland*, and Elector of *Saxony*, had long been engaged in a bloody War, with *Charles XII.* the late King of *Sweden*; of which, to speak impartially the Truth, himself had been the first Occasion, by invading the *Swedish* Dominions, without any Provocation, and that at a Time when the brave *Swede* was already involved in a War, with the *Danes*, and *Muscovites*. In Revenge for this unjust Invasion, *Charles XII.* who was thoroughly enraged thereat, and implacably incensed against *Augustus*, for attacking him in such an ungenerous Manner, when he had so many other Enemies to cope with, after forcing the *Dane* to sue for Peace, and obliging the *Muscovites* to fly every where before him, turned his victorious Arms against *Augustus*, fully resolved to dethrone him, and give *Poland* another King; to which he was encouraged, and in which he was but too well seconded, by the Divisions of the *Poles*, and particularly by the *Primate* himself, underhand, who found his own Account in fishing in troubled Waters.

*Stanislaus* crowned King of *Poland*.

ACCORDINGLY, in a few Years, the victorious *Swedes*, reduced *Augustus* to so low an Ebb, that after several Defeats, he was forced to retire into *Saxony*, and leave *Charles* in Possession of the greatest Part of *Poland*; upon which, being now Master of the Republick, he resolved to give them a King of his own making, and actually obliged them to elect *Stanislaus Leczinsky*, Father to the present Queen of *France*, who was accordingly crown'd at *Warsaw*. This Coronation was attended with a Treaty between that Prince and the King of *Sweden*, which roused *Augustus* from that Lethargy, into which his Indolence, and Love of Pleasure, especially the Fair Sex, had thrown him, and induced him to return from *Saxony* to *Poland*; and enter into a stricter Alliance with the *Czar*, with whom he was before in League. But the Army, which was to follow him from *Saxony*, had hardly got as far as *Frauenstadt*, before it was defeated by the *Swedish* General *Reinschild*.

The King of *Sweden* marches into *Saxony*.

It was then believed, the King of *Sweden* would not have allowed *Augustus* Time, to have repaired that Loss, by the Assistance of the *Russians*; but would have pursued him, and oblig'd him to entirely abandon *Poland*, and *Lithuania*: But it soon appear'd he had other Designs in View. The Remainder of the Campaign was wholly spent, in Marches, and Counter-Marches, and in raising of Contributions: Which done, *Charles* having reinforced his Army, and left two Bodies of Troops in *Poland*, march'd suddenly into *Saxony*, in *September*, and thereby hindered King *Augustus*, from receiving any Supplies from his hereditary Dominions. The Affairs of the latter were in this desperate Condition, when another Event, no less unexpected, buoy'd up the sinking Hopes and Spirits of his Party. This was the Victory, the *Poles* and *Russians* on his Side, in Conjunction with the *Saxons*, gained at *Kalisch*, the Twenty-ninth of *October*, over General *Mardefeldt*, and the Palatine of *Kirw*. But the News of this Battle was scarce made publick, when the Scene was shifted again by a Peace, still more surprizing than all the Rest, which had been signed the Twenty-fourth of *September*, between *Charles*, *Augustus*, and *Stanislaus*, being above a Month before the obtaining of that Victory. It was thought, therefore, and that with good Reason, considering the severe Conditions, the King of *Sweden* had forced upon *Augustus*, that this Battle would have occasioned a fresh Rupture; but to the Amazement of every one, it made not the least Alteration in the Treaty, though *Augustus*, thereby, gave up the Kingdom of *Poland*, renounced all Right to the Great Dukedom of *Lithuania*, and solemnly acknowledged *Stanislaus*, as true and rightful King of *Poland*, and Great Duke of *Lithuania*.



VARIOUS were the Opinions, what could be the Motives, which could induce King *Augustus*, to condescend to such dishonourable Terms; and to consent to abandon his constant and faithful Ally, the *Czar of Muscovy*. The Generallity of Mankind judged, that he did it out of a tender Regard for his Hereditary Dominions, which he hoped thereby to have saved from being ravaged. But, if that was the Case, he was most miserably disappointed; for they suffered as much after the Peace, as they could have done by the Continuance of the War; since the King of *Sweden* still exacted heavy Contributions from them, with the utmost Severity. It was generally said, the *Swedes* extorted from thence, to the Amount of Twenty-nine Million of Rix-Dollars, or about five Million Sterling: A prodigious Sum, for so small, though plentiful and flourishing a Country. It was, indeed, Matter of Surprise, to those who travell'd in those Parts, soon after this Time, to find little or no Appearance of Want, or Distress, considering what Sums had been exacted from them. But the Reason was, it fell hardest, for the present, on the landed Men; for as the greatest Part of the Money was spent in the Country, the Trading Part of the *Electorate*, especially *Leipzick*, rather gained than suffered by these Exactions.

He exacts  
prodigious  
Contribu-  
tions from  
thence.

IN the mean while, *Augustus* put a pretty good Face upon the Matter; and shew'd, in outward Appearance, fewer Signs of Resentment, than might reasonably have been expected: Especially considering what Advantages *Charles* took of his Misfortunes, to treat him in a Manner not very generous. For it has been currently reported, and as far as we can find, never absolutely contradicted, that that unrelenting Monarch, (who was indeed implacably, and not altogether unjustly, exasperated against *Augustus*, and who was not naturally of the most forgiving Temper, where he conceived he had been once wrong'd) not content with dethroning his Enemy, and placing his Crown upon the Head of another, insisted upon his congratulating the new King, by a Letter under his own Hand, a supposed Copy of which, was made pretty publick.

THE celebrated Monsieur *Voltaire*, makes no Manner of Scruple of averring the Truth of this Fact, and accordingly, not only gives a Copy of this pretended Letter from King *Augustus*, but of the Answer made thereto by King *Stanislaus*. As they are pretty singular in their Kind; and indeed a Correspondence of this Nature could not well be otherwise, we shall subjoin them for the Benefit of such of our Readers, who have not read Monsieur *Voltaire's* History of *Charles XII*.

*A Letter from King AUGUSTUS, to King STANISLAUS.*

SIR, and BROTHER,

“ AS I ought to have a Regard to the earnest Intreaties of the King of  
“ *Sweden*, I cannot dispence with congratulating your Majesty, upon your  
“ Accession to the Throne; though the advantageous Treaty, which that  
“ King has lately concluded for your Majesty, might perhaps have been a  
“ sufficient Excuse, for my avoiding this Correspondence: Nevertheless,  
“ I congratulate your Majesty, and pray GOD your Subjects may give greater  
“ Proofs of their Loyalty to you, than they have to me.

*Leipzick, April 8. 1707.*

AUGUSTUS, King.

*The Answer of King STANISLAUS.*

SIR, and BROTHER,

“ YOUR Majesty's Correspondence, is a fresh Instance, of the Obliga-  
“ tions I have to the King of *Sweden*. I have a true Sense of the Compli-  
“ ments you make me upon my Accession; and I hope my Subjects will  
“ have no Reason to be wanting in their Loyalty to me, because I shall  
“ always observe the Laws of the Kingdom”.

STANISLAUS, King of POLAND.

THE

THESE Letters, indeed, would have come in more properly hereafter ; but as we shall then treat of these Matters, no farther than as the Duke of *Marlborough* was concerned in them, we hope this Anticipation will be excused.

To return, then, from whence we have digressed, the King of *Sweden*'s marching into *Saxony*, and his long Stay there, gave just Cause of Jealousy to the *High Allies* ; for which Reason, Dr. *Robinson*, (afterwards Bishop of *London*) but then Minister of her Majesty in *Poland*, and Monsieur *Haerfolet*, (Envoy from the *States-General*) had Orders to attend that Monarch, and observe all his Motions : But before their Departure from *Dantzic*, they sent his Majesty the following Letter.

SIR,

A Letter from the English and Dutch Ministers to the King of Sweden.

“ HER Sacred Majesty of *Great Britain*, and their *High Mightinesses* the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*, have frequently declared to your Majesty their Sentiments, and good Wishes, for preserving the Tranquillity of the *Empire*, particularly that Part thereof which lies next to *Poland* : And your Majesty's Answers to their Representations, were such as gave them a Prospect of your Compliance with their Request ; and of your having such Views for the Good of the *Common Cause*, as to join your Troops with those of the *Allies*, who fight for the Tranquillity of *Europe* : Or, at least, that you would do nothing that might interrupt any farther Opportunities of their acting, with Glory and Success, against the *Common Enemy* ; till an equitable and lasting Peace should be concluded, on such Terms, as should disable *France* from violating it hereafter with Impunity ; if the Course of that great, good Fortune, which has hitherto attended the Arms of the *Allies*, be not diverted. Next to God's Glory, they wish for nothing more, than that every one may be maintained in the Possession of what is his Right ; and as they think this necessary for themselves, so they believe it cannot prejudice *Sweden*, since it is too evident, that *France* aims at nothing less, than to disturb all the *Princes* and *States* of *Europe* equally ; so that, if they be not all secured, they must be all Slaves. Several Rumours have been spread abroad, which, though they are not credited in *England*, and *Holland*, are somewhat perplexing : Wherefore we have sent to intreat your Majesty, not to touch the *Empire* with your Arms, nor engage in any Course, which may endanger your *Friends*, *Allies*, and all *Europe* ; which GOD-ALMIGHTY prevent.

J. Robinson.

J. V. Haerfolet.

To this Letter the King of *Sweden* answered ; “ That he had no Design, by this Invasion of *Saxony*, to undertake any Thing to the Prejudice of his *Friends* and *Allies* ; but being provok'd by an unjust War, to do what the Law of Nations allow'd, he ought, long since, to have removed the Seat of the War, to that *Electorate* ; where it had its Source, and had been supported so many Years : But that he had forborn doing it, at the Intercession of the *Allies*, and would not make Use of his Right, as long as he had any Prospect of curbing an obstinate Enemy. But since his Affairs would not suffer him to be amused any longer ; and he cou'd not permit the Enemy to recover his Strength, so often broken to no Purpose ; there was an absolute Necessity of attacking the Fountain, from whence so many Evils had sprung ; that he hoped, however, the *Allies* would have no Cause to complain, if their Successes should be interrupted by this Expedition ; since it was very apparent, *Saxony* had done so much Mischief, and would do more if not timely prevented.”

THIS Answer not being satisfactory, and the Suspicion of the *Allies* still increasing, upon the King of *Sweden*'s raising great Numbers of Men, throughout the *Empire*, notwithstanding the Peace concluded with *Augustus* ; and

and his admitting the Ministers of the King of *France*, and *Elect*or of *Bavaria* to an Audience, the *English*, and *Dutch* Ministers were directed, to desire his *Swedish* Majesty would declare his real Intentions. That reserved Prince, however, put them still off with dubious Answers, and refused to open his Mind to any one, but the Duke of *Marlborough*; whose successful Negotiations with that Prince, we shall relate hereafter, more amply than has hitherto been done, by any Historians, at least, as we have seen.

IN the mean while, the Duke of *Marlborough*, long before his Journey to *Saxony*, notwithstanding the many other weighty Concerns, which employ'd his Time and Thoughts, did not neglect any Thing that might contribute, to prevent the evil Consequences, which might attend these Proceedings of the King of *Sweden*'s. By his constant Vigilance, he had a very early Knowledge, of every Step that Monarch took; and as he was very sensible, the Court of *Hanover* were likewise careful, to have the most early Intelligence of that Prince's Proceedings, and were nearly concerned to prevent the Consequences thereof, he began by consulting with his then *Electoral* Highness, our late most Gracious Sovereign; with whose auspicious Concurrence and Counsel, his Grace continued his Negotiations on this Head, till they were brought to a happy Conclusion. The following Pieces are convincing Proofs, that his Grace had this Affair at Heart very early.

The Duke of Marlborough's Vigilance, and prudent Conduct, on this Occasion.

*Extract of a Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, to a Gentleman, very much in the Esteem of his late Majesty, at Hanover.*

SIR,

" I have just received your Letter of the Seventh Instant, and am very much obliged to you, for the Account you give me, of the Entrance of the King of *Sweden* into *Saxony*; which, if proper Measures be not taken in Time, to prevent it, may be of fatal Consequence to the *High Allies*. With a View to this, upon the first Report of the *Swedish* Troops being in Motion, I apply'd myself, some Days ago, to his *Electoral* Highness, to intreat his prudent Advice, in a Case of so nice a Nature; and I do not doubt but the *Queen* my Mistress, and the *States-General*, will also be very desirous thereof. I shall be in daily Expectation of his *Electoral* Highness's Answer, for our Guide; and in the mean Time, you will very much oblige me, by communicating what Intelligence you can procure, of that King's Design: In which, I am persuaded, *France* has been tampering, at least, with the Ministers of that Court, &c."

THIS Letter was written originally in *French*, and signed,

*The Prince, and Duke of Marlborough.*

*EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. Cardonnel, to Monsieur \*\*\*\*\* at Hanover; translated from the Original, in French.*

*From the Camp at Cambron, October 14. 1706.*

" As to what relates to the King of *Sweden*, I don't find that the *States* are inclined to pursue any but amicable Measures; and I think you may be convinced, that the *Queen*, in this Affair, will entirely follow the Advice of his *Electoral* Highness. I wrote some Days ago, to Mr. *Robinson*, that, according to the Opinion of my Lord Duke, he should repair to *Saxony*, together with the Ministers of the *States-General*, though he should not yet have received particular Orders for it from our Court, and should expect them there, which I am apt to believe he will do. I am of your Opinion, that Count *Wratislau*, though he promises Wonders, is, by no Means, a proper Person, to treat with the King of *Sweden* at this Juncture. For my Part, I cannot forbear thinking, it is chiefly his Fault, that the Treaty with the *Hungarians* did not take Effect."

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Cardonnel, to Monsieur \*\*\*\*\* at Hanover.

*I am, &c. A. Cardonnel.*



# The MILITARY HISTORY of the

P. S. "It is said, that Monsieur de Vendosme has *Carte Blanche* ; He threatens us what he will do, when our Troops are gone into Winter-Quarters."

EXTRACT of another Letter from Mr. Cardonnel, to Monsieur \*\*\*\*\* at Hanover, translated from the Original, in French.

Hague, November 4. 1706.

Extract of another Letter from the same to the same.

"The Treaty, between King *Augustus*, and the King of *Sweden*, has, as you will easily believe, extremely amazed us ; because we could never imagine the former capable of taking such a Step: I must confess, Sir, you always judged aright. However, I think it is better that he has done it of his own Accord, than by the Means of others. We hope his *Swedish* Majesty, will now think of leaving *Saxony* quickly, and of carrying his Arms, to some other Parts, where they may give less Apprehensions to the *Allies*, &c."

A. Cardonnel.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. Cardonnel, to Monsieur \*\*\*\*\* at Hanover.

SIR,

St. James's November 19. 1706.

"We arrived here Yesterday, and it is by the Order of my Lord Duke, that I have now the Honour of writing to you, to acquaint you, that his Highness found People very uneasy in *Holland*, and it seems to be the same Case here, at the little Appearance there is of the King of *Sweden*'s quitting *Saxony*, so soon as was hoped; though the Peace with King *Augustus* has been so long ratified. As for his Highness, he seems to repose an entire Confidence in the upright Intentions of his *Swedish* Majesty. Nevertheless, as the long Stay of his Army in *Saxony*, causes Uneasiness elsewhere, he desires you will acquaint him, by the first Opportunity, with the Sentiments of his *Electoral* Highness, on this Head. Our *Parliament* will be prorogued for about a Fortnight, in Hopes that, in the mean Time, the Affairs of *Scotland* will be brought to a happy Conclusion."

I am, &c. A. Cardonnel.

The *Allies* not jealous of the King of *Sweden* without Reason.

WE may perceive by these Letters, how much the Duke of *Marlborough* had the Interest of the *Common-Cause* at Heart, and how anxious he was, lest the King of *Sweden* should do any Thing to the Prejudice thereof; nevertheless, he was not a Jot more apprehensive of that Prince's Designs, than he had good Reason to be. The Eyes of all *Europe* were upon that Monarch; he was now in the Midst of *Germany*, in a formidable Posture, at the Head of an Army flush'd with Success: Which, though he had concluded a Peace with King *Augustus*, and had only the *Muscovites*, and a small Party of *Poles* to cope with, he was recruiting in all the adjacent Provinces of the *Empire*, and equipping, in the most powerful Manner, with the Spoils of *Saxony*. This gave great Apprehensions to the *Allies*, and indeed their Jealousies seemed but too well grounded; considering, as we have already observed, what Countenance he gave to the Ministers of *France*, and *Bavaria*; and on the Contrary, what evasive Answers he had given, to the Representations of the Ministers of *Great Britain*, and *Holland*. Had not then the *Confederates* just Grounds for being alarmed? And, indeed, what could not this bold and enterprizing Prince have done, as Affairs then stood? *France* made strong Applications to him; and it was the current Report, that he would turn his Arms against the *Empire*, and join with the *Grand Monarque*, to depress the House of *Austria*. This Report seem'd the better grounded, as it was well known, that the King of *Sweden* was exasperated, both against the *Emperor*, and the *Empire*.

HAD

HAD not this been prevented, how easily might he have over-run, and given Laws to the *Empire*? We might, perhaps, say to all *Europe*. He was then in the *Zenith* of his Glory, his Troops inured to Hardships, and familiar with Victories; who, to a Man, were ready to sacrifice their Lives in any Cause, which should be undertaken by a Prince they adored; and who, by his Condescension to them, and his Conformity to their Customs, had made himself Master of their Minds, as well as their Bodies. If, with this Army, he had joined with the Troops of *France*, and *Bavaria*, and marched into the *Emperor's* hereditary Dominions, (not to mention what might have ensued) who but a *Marlborough*, and an *Eugene*, could have opposed such a Torrent? And might not even they, with all their Conduct and Bravery, at the Head of their brave and steely Troops, have been born down with too superior a Force? This the great Duke of *Marlborough* prudently considered, and therefore resolved to help out the Lion's Skin with the Fox's Tail; and to endeavour to put a Stop to this great and impending Danger. It was for this his Grace undertook this important Journey, and Negotiation; and we shall find he succeeded to his Wish.

The fatal Consequences that might have follow'd the King of Sweden's joining with France.

*Charles XII.* had, indeed, pass'd his Word, in 1700, not to intermeddle in the War then breaking out, between *Louis XIV.* and the *Allies*. It was likewise thought, that the King of *Prussia*, and the *Electeur* of *Hanover*, had a great Influence over the King of *Sweden*; and they had given the Rest of the *Allies* great Assurances, that he would not do any Thing to disturb the Peace of the *Empire*, or to weaken the *Grand Alliance*. But the Duke of *Marlborough* did not care to trust wholly to this; neither could he be persuaded, that a Prince who courted Glory with so much Eagerness, as the young and active King of *Sweden*, would be so great a Slave to his Word, as not to sacrifice it to his Ambition, and Interest.

It has been said, that the *Electeur* of *Hanover* advised the *British* Court, to send the Duke of *Marlborough* to *Saxony*: It may be so; and it has been allowed above, that every Thing was transacted with his *Electoral* Highness's Concurrence, and Counsel: But if that wise Prince was assured the *Confederates* had nothing to fear from the King of *Sweden*, what Necessity was there for his Grace's taking this Journey? Be that as it will, the *Queen* judg'd very rightly, that nothing could be more grateful to the Pride of a young, enterprising, and victorious Prince, than to be waited on by the greatest, and most renowned General of the Age. The Duke, as has been observed above, took *Hanover* in his Way; and on the Road thither, had an Interview with the Bishop of *Osnabrug*. His Grace had, in the mean while, his private Intelligence from all Parts: The following Letter was, probably, an Introduction to some important Discovery.

MY LORD,

Dusseldorp, April 5, 1707.

"THE Person who will have the Honour of presenting this Letter to your Grace, is a perfect Stranger to me, though I have enquired after his Character. I don't know what he has to propose; but he being very pressing, and saying it was very much for your Grace's Service, and that he intended to go to the *Hague*, I did not think it proper to refuse him; and I find he is known here, and that he is Brother to a Merchant at *Cologne*. He tells me, he could have a Recommendation from the *Electeur*, in Case there was Occasion. I have inclosed the Paper he gave me; and if the Proposals be such as he pretends, I shall be extremely glad to have contributed towards it; if otherwise, your Grace will pardon this Liberty."

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

I am, &c.

Manchester.

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

EXTRACT

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

“ WE are now entering on a great Scheme, in the Affairs of *Europe*; I hope the King of *Sweden* will not prevent us; and if so, in all Appearance, we are likely to have all the Success we desire. They wait here, with great Impatience, the Result of the Duke of *Marlborough*’s Negotiations, which we shall now hear very soon.” I am, &c.

Manchester.

The Duke of *Marlborough* departs from *Hanover*.

And arrives at the King of *Sweden*’s Quarters.

HIS Grace, having finished his Negotiations with the *Elect*or of *Hanover*, took his Leave of that Court the Twenty-fourth of *April*, N. S. in the Evening, set out from thence at Four next Morning, and arrived that Night at *Halberstadt*, where he was complimented by the Magistrates. On the Twenty-sixth, in the Morning, the Duke continued his Journey to *Hall*, a famous University belonging to the King of *Prussia*, about five German Miles from *Leipzig*. Here his Grace was met by Mr. *Robinson*, her Majesty’s Envoy Extraordinary; by Count *Zinzendorff*, the Imperial Envoy; and by Monsieur *Cranenburg*, the Dutch Minister. After Dinner, his Grace received the Compliments of the Magistrates, and of the University; and then proceeded, accompany’d by Mr. *Robinson*, and Monsieur *Cranenburg*, to *Alt-Raußadt*, about two German Miles from *Leipzig*, where the King of *Sweden* had his Head Quarters. Being arrived there, he went directly to Count *Piper*’s Quarters, which were not far from thence, where he had a Conference with that Prime Minister, for about an Hour. This done, he retired to the Quarters the King of *Sweden* had ordered to be prepared for him, at *Tauche*, a Village, about two German Miles distant from *Leipzig*, and not far from his Majesty’s Quarters.

MONSIEUR *Voltaire*, in his Life of *Charles XII* says, “ As soon as the Duke was arrived at *Leipzig*, (he should have said *Alt-Raußadt*) where *Charles* then was, he made his Application privately, not to Count *Piper*, the first Minister, but to Baron *Gortz*, who began then to have a Share, with *Piper*, in the King’s Confidence. He told *Gortz*, that the Design of the *Allies*, was, in a short Time, to propose to the King of *Sweden* his being once more Mediator between them and *France*. His Motives for this, were, his Hopes of discovering the King’s Intention, by *Gortz*’s Answer; and because he would much rather have had *Charles* for an Arbitrator, than an Enemy.”

WE shall not pretend absolutely to contradict this Piece of private History of Monsieur *Voltaire*’s, which is not mentioned by any other Historian; but, we must confess, it seems very improbable, if not altogether incredible. A Gentleman of Reputation, who is still living, and affirms he was not only that very Night at *Leipzig*, but in the *Swedish* Camp next Morning, avers that no such Thing ever came to his Knowledge. Is it then probable, that so remarkable a Circumstance should escape the Knowledge of every one, but Monsieur *Voltaire*’s Informant? Were not the Eyes of every one on the Duke at his Arrival? Could this Interview be so privately managed, as not to come to Count *Piper*’s Knowledge? Would not this have raised such a Jealousy in him, as must either have put a Stop to, or have laid very great Difficulties in the Way of the whole Negotiation? And can it be believed, that so great a Statesman, as the Duke of *Marlborough* was universally acknowledged to be, would have thrown such a Stumbling-Block in his own Way, as this must have been, at the very Beginning of the Treaty? Baron *Gortz* began, indeed, at this Time, to gain Ground in the King’s Esteem, and Confidence; but he was not yet arrived to that Height in his Favour, to be a Rival to *Piper*; or to dare to enter into a secret Negotiation, without his Knowledge.

MONSIEUR *de la Motraye*, however, carries the Matter yet farther against *Voltaire*, and says *Gortz* was out of the Question; he being then Grand Marshal



Marshal to the Bishop of *Lubeck*, Administrator of the Dutchy of *Holstein*, and then very little known to King *Charles*. But this is carrying the Matter too far; for he certainly was then very much in the Esteem, if not actually in the Service of the King, as one of his Ministers. Mr. *Robinson*, in a Letter, whereof we shall give an Extract hereafter, says, the Duke had a Conference, the Twenty-eighth in the Afternoon, both with Count *Piper*, and Baron *Gortz*; but then he limits that Conference to the Affairs of *Holstein*, wherein, he says, Things were concerted to mutual Content.

THE Duke was, indeed, at all Times, very condescending, when he could thereby serve the Interest of the Queen his Mistress, and the Nation. But how would it have become his Dignity, and Character, to have applied himself principally to a Minister of the third Rank, when Count *Piper*, and Mounseur *Harmelin*, the King of *Sweden*'s first and second Ministers, were there at the same Time? And if it was only to sound Baron *Gortz*, as Monsieur *Voltaire* seems to insinuate, might not this have been done, much more properly, by a third Person, and at another Time? And would not the Duke, in the mean while, have applied himself to the Prime Minister? In Effect, there is hardly any Reason to doubt but he did so; notwithstanding Monsr. *Voltaire*'s secret Information.

SINCE we have mentioned Monsieur *de la Motraye*, we shall add one Circumstance more from him, which, though not mentioned by any other Historian, seems not improbable; as it very well answers the Duke's Character, supposing Count *Piper* to have behaved with that Inconsistency, which he is there said to have done. The Gentleman, after having said, that neither the King of *Sweden* himself, nor his Prime Minister, treated the Duke of *Marlborough*, with that Regard, that was due to his Rank and Character, gives the following Instance of it, in the Latter; which, he says, he had from a Gentleman, who was in the Coach with his Grace, when he went to the Audience he had demanded of Count *Piper*.

"THE Duke, (says that Gentleman) coming to the Gate of Count *Piper*'s Quarters, precisely at the Time appointed, sent in Word he was there, but was answered, the Count was busy; and accordingly was made to wait a good Half-Hour before he came down: Hereupon, he no sooner saw the Count at the Gate, ready to receive him, then he got out of his Coach, put on his Hat, passed by the Count, without saluting him, and went aside, as if to make Water. Then, after having made him wait longer than was necessary for that Purpose, his Grace went up to him, and addressed him with that Eloquence and Politeness, which every one knows was natural to him."

THE Twenty-seventh of *April*, in the Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough* was complimented, upon his Arrival, by the Ministers, and General-Officers: At half an Hour past Eight, he went in a Coach of Count *Piper*'s to *Alt-Ranstadt*; and about Ten, had his first Audience of the King, which lasted about two Hours, when his Majesty received him with great Demonstrations of Esteem, and Honour. His Grace presented his Majesty a Letter from the Queen of *Great Britain*, at the Delivery whereof he made him the following Compliment.

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

SIR,

"I here present your MAJESTY with a Letter, not from the Chancery, but the Heart of the QUEEN my Mistress, and written with her own Hand. Had not her Sex prevented it, she would have cross'd the Sea herself, to have seen a Prince admir'd by the whole Universe. In this Respect I am happier than the QUEEN; and I wish I could serve some Campaigns, under so great a General as your MAJESTY, that I might learn what I yet want to know, in the Art of War."

His Compliment to the King.

SOME Authors Question whether this Speech is genuine; and I think it too mean a Piece of Flattery, to proceed from the Mouth of one of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Rank and Experience; but I rather take it to be an Evi-

dence of his Knowledge of Mankind. He was acquainted with the Character of the King of Sweden, and his Blind-side; and could not possibly have suited his Words more to the Purpose. They pleased not only the King, but his whole Army; who adored him, as much as ever *French-Man* did his *Grand Monarque*: At least these very Words were heard in the Mouths of his Officers, for many Months afterwards.

THIS well-tim'd Compliment, was exceedingly agreeable to the King, and no Doubt, contributed not a little to incline him, in Favour both of the Duke's Person, and Errand. In Effect, it sooth'd his Vanity to such a Degree, that it was visible (as we have been informed) as reserved as he was, in his very Countenance. The King had this Speech interpreted to him in *Swedish*; and his Majesty's Answer, which was in the same Language, was interpreted to the Duke, and was in Substance, as follows.

His Majesty's Answer.

"THE Queen of Great Britain's Letter, and your Person, are both very acceptable to me; and I shall always have the utmost Regard, for the Interposition of her Majesty of Great Britain, and the Interests of the Grand Alliance. It is much against my Will, that I have been oblig'd to give the least Umbrage, to any of the Parties engaged in it. But your Excellency cannot but be convinced, that I had just Cause to come into this Country with my Troops. On the other Hand, you may assure the Queen, my Sister, that my Design is to depart from hence, as soon as I have obtained the Satisfaction I demand; but not sooner. However, I shall not do any Thing that can tend to the Prejudice of the Common Cause, in general, or of the Protestant Religion, in particular; of which I shall always glory to be a zealous Protector."

THESE were the first general Compliments, however, his Grace hinted at the great Preparations, his Majesty was making for increasing his Army; the Umbrage the *High Allies* could not avoid taking at his long Stay in Saxony, and the great Satisfaction it would be to them if he would speedily evacuate that Country. Whereupon, the King assured his Grace, as has been observed in his Speech above, that he would never do any Thing, to the Prejudice, either of the *Common Cause*, in general, or of the *Protestant Religion*, in particular. These were look'd upon only as Words of Course, and perhaps might be so, at that Time, as to the first Part of them; but for the latter, he might be in earnest. For he always seem'd to have a Sense of Religion, and a Zeal for it, tho' without any great Knowledge, either of the Theory, or Practice thereof: At least, as he profess'd to follow the Steps of the great *Gustavus Adolphus*, he was oblig'd to make a Shew of it.

MONSIEUR de Limiers says; the King added; That he was not accountable to any one for his Actions; and that he would discover his Designs when he should think proper. This, indeed, agreed pretty well with that Monarch's general Character; but his whole Behaviour to the Duke, seems to be a Contradiction thereto.

The Duke dines with the King of Sweden.

HIS Grace had afterwards the Honour to dine with his Majesty in publick; on which Occasion, the Crowd of People, who flock'd from *Leipzig* and other Places, to see those two Heroes was so great, that it was thought necessary to post three Regiments of Horse, about the King's Quarters, to prevent Disorders. After Dinner, his Grace had a second Audience of his Majesty, at which Count *Piper*, and Monsieur *Harmelin*, his *Swedish* Majesty's two chief Ministers, and Mr. *Robinson*, were present.

MONSIEUR *Voltaire*, and Monsieur de la Motraye, have had an important Squabble, in what Language this Conference was held. The former insists, that the King spoke in *High Dutch*, and the Duke answered in *French*. The Latter avers; that it is certain the Duke did not understand a Word of *High Dutch*. Monsieur *Voltaire* replies; the Duke of *Marlborough* understood *High Dutch*, but did not speak it. Both very positive; but we are apt to believe Monsieur *Voltaire* in the Wrong: Because, Gentlemen, who have been frequently with the Duke of *Marlborough's* Retinue, in divers Parts of Germany, never heard the least Mention, of his Grace's pretend-

pretending to understand one Word of that Language : In Effect, it would have been wholly useless to him; *French* being the Universal Tongue, both at Court, and in the Camp. Mr. *Robinson*, in a Letter, whereof we shall give an Extract hereafter, says the Duke discoursed, after his first Compliment, in *French*, which his *Swedish* Majesty understood, but did not speak; and it is most probable, that if the King spoke in *German*, or as we rather believe in *Swedish*, it was interpreted to the Duke by Mr. *Robinson*, who understood, and spoke both.

THOUGH we are far from having an implicit Faith, in all Monsieur *Voltaire* says, yet he relates one remarkable Circumstance of the Duke of *Marlborough*, when he had Audience of his *Swedish* Majesty, which, whether true or false, gives so just an Idea of his Grace's Capacity, and Penetration, that we cannot help quoting it, as believing it will be no Ways unacceptable to our Readers. "The Duke (says that Gentleman) who was never over-hasty in making Proposals, and had learn'd, by a long Experience, the Art of penetrating into the Minds of Men, as well as diving into the secret Connexion, between their inmost Thoughts, and their Actions, Gestures, and Discourses, fixed his Eyes attentively upon the King. When he spoke to his Majesty, of War in general, his Grace imagin'd he perceiv'd in him a natural Aversion to *France*, and that, on the Contrary, he took a secret Pleasure in speaking of the Conquests of the *Allies*. His Grace then mentioned the *Czar* to the King; and took Notice that his Eyes kindled, when ever he was named, notwithstanding the Moderation of the Conference : He observed, besides, that his Majesty had a Map of *Muscovy* lying before him, on the Table. This was sufficient to determine the Duke in his Judgment, that the King of *Sweden*'s real Design, and sole Ambition, were to dethrone the *Czar*, as he had already done the Kingdom of *Poland*. He found that Prince had no other Views, in continuing in *Saxony*, than to impose, by that Means, some hard Terms upon the *Emperor*; with which he knew his *Imperial* Majesty would comply; and that thus Matters would be easily brought to a Conclusion. Hereupon, the Duke left *Charles XII.* to his natural Inclination; and being satisfied with having discovered his Intentions, his Grace did not make him any Proposal."

A remarkable Circumstance mentioned by Mons. *Voltaire*.

THUS far Monsieur *Voltaire*; upon which we cannot help remarking; that it is not to be questioned, but the Duke discovered the King of *Sweden*'s Intentions, and was very well satisfy'd therewith; but that so great a Statesman, and so consummate a Politician, should rest contented with that alone, and depend wholly on his Majesty's Inclination, without cherishing it, or making him any proposal, after taking so long a Journey, for no other End, than to divert that Prince from any pernicious Designs, which, by the Instigations of *France*, might get the better of, and thwart his Inclinations, is highly improbable, and we believe, false in Fact.

Some Remarks thereupon.

MONSIEUR *de la Motraye*, by Way of Observation upon these Circumstances, related by Monsieur *Voltaire*, says; "I never heard these Circumstances mentioned; neither do I know it was ever surmised, that the Duke, by the bare View of a Map of *Muscovy*, lying before the King of *Sweden*, penetrated into the real Design of that Monarch; which (adds he, addressing himself to Monsieur *Voltaire*) you afterwards own yourself, that the *Swedes* themselves were ignorant of, when they were actually upon their March:" But to return from whence we have Digress'd.

THE Audience being over, the Duke of *Marlborough* spent the whole Evening in visiting Count *Piper*, and the other Ministers, and General Officers; as also the Countesses *Piper*, and *Reinschild*. The same Day Count *Wackerbaert*, Lieutenant-General of King *Augustus*'s Forces, waited upon his Grace, with a Compliment from his Master, letting him know, that that Prince would be that Night at *Leipzig*, where he should be glad to see his Grace: His Majesty, to shew the particular Esteem he had for the Duke, had before sent Colonel *Du Brofs*, to compliment his Grace, on his Arrival in *Saxony*. Pursuant to this Invitation, the Duke went, next Morning, from *Alt-Ranfstadt* to *Leipzig*, in order to wait on King *Augustus*, with whom he had a private Conference, for above half an Hour. It was believed, that

The Duke of *Marlborough* has a private Audience with King *Augustus*.



that at this Interview, King *Augustus* had desired the Duke, to use his Interest with his *Swedish* Majesty, and his Ministers, to mitigate the hard Conditions, which were forced upon him.

THERE were the greater Reasons for this Belief; because the King of *Sweden* had parted, but the Moment before, from King *Augustus*; whom he had not seen in two Months before; and with whom he had been in Conference near two Hours; whereas he had never before pass'd above half an Hour, in Conversation with him. It was also observed, at his Departure, that *Augustus* was very much chagrined; from whence his Courtiers concluded, that *Charles*, instead of relenting, had persisted inexorably, in the hard, (or rather cruel) Resolutions he had taken. This, however, was all meer Conjecture; for the Conferences, both between the two Kings, and between *Augustus* and his Grace, were private, and no one present, but Mr. *Robinson* at the Latter. This Conference being ended, the Duke returned to Count *Piper's* Quarters, where he dined.

His Grace  
has his Au-  
dience of  
Leave of the  
King of  
*Sweden*.

IN the Evening, his Grace supp'd with the Veldt Marshals *Reinschild*, and *Ogilvy*, and several other General Officers, and Persons of Quality; and after dining with Baron *Gortz*, had his Audience of Leave of the King of *Sweden*. At this Audience, the Duke had sufficient Assurance of what had been before concerted, with Count *Piper*; and, therefore, he left his Majesty extreamly well satisfy'd, not only with his Reception at that Court, but with his Success in his Negotiation. During this Audience, King *Stanislaus* came in, and was complimented by his Grace, who, nevertheless, could not enter into any farther Conference with him, because the *Queen* had not acknowledged him as King of *Poland*. The Duke, soon after, took his Leave, and went to *Leipzick*; from whence, without making any Stay, he proceeded on his Journey to *Berlin*.

WE shall now add an Extract of a Letter from Mr. *Robinson* to the Earl of *Manchester*, not only as it confirms most of the Circumstances above-mentioned; but as it fully refutes the Absurdity of Monsieur *Voltaire*, in supposing the Duke of *Marlborough* would make his Addresses to a Minister, of an inferior Rank, when two other of a higher Station were present.

Extract of a  
Letter from  
Mr. *Robin-  
son* to the  
Earl of *Man-  
chester*, dated  
from *Leip-  
zick*, May 4.  
1707.

“ ON the Twenty-sixth past, in the Afternoon, his Grace the Duke of  
“ *Marlborough* arrived at *Hall*, where myself, in Company with the *Impe-  
“ rial and Dutch* Ministers, were gone before to meet him: And being in-  
“ formed, on the Way from thence to the *Swedish* Quarters, that the King  
“ of *Sweden* could not give him an Audience before the next Day, his Grace  
“ thought fit to go directly to Count *Piper's* Quarters, where the Count  
“ made ample Protestations, how acceptable his Grace's coming would be  
“ to the King his Master, and appointed Eleven a Clock the next Morn-  
“ ing, for his repairing to the Head-Quarters, when his Majesty came  
“ from Church. His Grace went thence to the Quarters prepar'd for him,  
“ about an *English* Mile and a half from the King's, and next Morning, at  
“ the Time appointed, went to wait on his Majesty. The Intendant of  
“ the Court, and other Officers, received his Grace; and in the Anti-  
“ Chamber he was met by Count *Piper*, who conducted him into a Cabinet,  
“ where the King was, with several Senators, Generals, and other Officers  
“ about him. His Grace made a short Compliment, in *English*, which I  
“ interpreted, as also the Answer which was made by Count *Piper*. Af-  
“ terwards his Grace spoke in *French*, which his Majesty understands, but  
“ does not speak, and the Conversation was general for about an Hour;  
“ when his Majesty took the Duke with him to Dinner, placing him on his  
“ Right Hand, and Count *Piper* on his Left. After Dinner, he returned  
“ with his Majesty into the Audience Room, which, in a little while, was  
“ avoided by the Rest of the Company, and then his Grace spoke at large:  
“ His Majesty gave great Attention to what was said; and, to all Appearance,  
“ with much Satisfaction. Count *Piper*, who, together with Monsieur *Har-  
“ melin*, staid with the King, could not refrain shedding some Tears, at the  
“ very pathetick Expressions, his Grace used, to assure the King of her  
“ Majesty's Friendship, and made suitable Returns in the King's Name.

“ These

“ These Discourses, with others, about Military Affairs, took up an Hour  
 “ and a half, when his Majesty went again to Church. Afterwards, his Grace  
 “ made a Visit to the Countess *Piper*, and had then a Conference with the  
 “ Count, and from thence went to see the Veldt Marshal *Reinschild*’s Lady.  
 “ On the Twenty-eighth, his Grace went to *Leipzig*, to wait on King *Au-*  
 “ *gustus*; with whom he had a private Conference of about half an Hour,  
 “ and then returned to Count *Piper*’s Quarters, where he dined. That Af-  
 “ ternoon, he had a Conference with Count *Piper*, and Baron *Gortz*,  
 “ about the Affairs of *Holstein*, wherein Things were concerted to mutual  
 “ Satisfaction. In the Evening, his Grace supped with the Veldt Marshal  
 “ *Reinschild*. The Twenty-ninth, his Grace was visited by Count *Piper*,  
 “ Veldt Marshal *Reinschild*, Veldt Marshal *Ogilvy*, and many others; and  
 “ after having dined with Baron *Gortz*, had his Audience of Leave of  
 “ the King of *Sweden*. Before it was ended, Notice was given, that  
 “ King *Stanislaus* was in the Anti-Chamber; whereupon his Grace saying,  
 “ he had no Objection against his coming in, the King of *Sweden* himself  
 “ went and introduced him. Some Civilities then passed, between that Mo-  
 “ narch and his Grace, who soon after took his Leave, and went to *Leip-*  
 “ *zick*; from whence, without making any Stay, he proceeded on his  
 “ Journey to *Berlin*.”

THE Success, however, of the Duke of *Marlborough*’s Negotiation, at the Court of *Sweden*, was generally thought to be owing, not only to the personal Esteem, which the King expressed for his Grace; and to his soothing and cherishing that Prince’s natural Inclination, which luckily happened to chime in with the Duke’s Wishes; but also to a large Sum of Money, seasonably given to Count *Piper*; who, in Return, persuaded his Master to that March, which remov’d him to so great a Distance, as freed the *Allies* from any farther Apprehensions, on his Account.

The Cause  
of the  
Duke’s Suc-  
cess in his  
Negotiation.

Monsieur *de Limiers*, makes no manner of Question, of the Truth of this Report. “ The Duke of *Marlborough* (says he) having founded the King’s  
 “ Intentions, in his private Audience, address’d himself for the Rest, to  
 “ Count *Piper*. The Publick, indeed, are not informed of what passed in  
 “ the Interviews, between his Grace and that Minister; but, however se-  
 “ cret that Matter was kept, it was well known, that a considerable Pre-  
 “ sent, made the Count, hastened the Negotiation to a Conclusion, in three  
 “ Days Time.”

IN Answer to this, Monsieur *Voltaire* allows, that this Report gained Credit, at that Time, throughout all *Europe*; but with a Dictatorial Authority, pretty common with that Poetical Historian, he adds: “ For my Part, after  
 “ having traced this Report to its Source, I have been convinced, that  
 “ *Piper* received a small Present from the *Emperor*, by the Hands of Count  
 “ *Wratislau*, with the Consent of the King, his Master, and nothing at all  
 “ from the Duke of *Marlborough*.” As Monsieur *Voltaire* is not pleased to inform his Readers, where or what this Source was, to which he traced this Matter, we shall, for their Information, lead them to a Source, which, next to the Probability of the Thing itself, gave, in a great Measure, Rise to this Report. A certain rich *Jew*, if we mistake not, from *Amsterdam*, who was then at the famous Fair of *Leipzig*, was seen to wait upon the Duke, more than once. This *Jew* was known to negotiate Bills of Exchange, for a large Sum, in Pistoles (one Hundred Thousand Pistoles was the Sum named) with Monsieur *Hahman*, a noted Banker in *Leipzig*; and this Banker was known to pay, about the same Time, large Sums, in Pistoles, to Count *Piper*’s Order. This was, at least, one Source, which was in the Mouth of almost every one, and from whence this Report arose: But it is likewise said, that several Alterations in the Count’s Oeconomy, and some Indiscretions of one of his Secretaries, contributed not a little to confirm it.

Monsieur  
*Voltaire* of  
another Opi-  
nion.

HOWEVER, that we may not be thought prejudic’d against the Count; we shall add what Monsieur *Voltaire* says farther, in his Justification, and to destroy the Credit of this Report. Besides, continues our Historian, “ Count

Remarks on  
a Passage in  
Monsieur  
Voltaire.

“Piper, well knowing, that his Master’s Proceedings, if they proved unfortunate, might one Day be imputed to him, sent his Advice, sealed up, to the Senate of Sweden, to be opened after his Death. This Advice was; that Charles ought first to establish King Stanislaus, on the Throne of Poland, and then to accept of the Mediation between France, and the Allies, before he entered upon his Design, on Muscovy. ’Tis true, indeed, (added Monsieur Voltaire) that Piper might, at the same Time, advise his Master to that dangerous Expedition, and be willing to clear himself there- thereof, in the Eyes of Posterity: But it is as certain, that Charles was inflexible in his Design, of dethroning the Emperor of Russia; that he then took not Counsel of any Body; nor had any Occasion for Count Piper’s Instigation, to strengthen his Resolution of being reveng’d on Peter Alexowitz, which he had long before fix’d. And lastly (adds our Historian) what entirely justifies this Minister, from this Imputation, is the Honour which Charles XII. paid to his Memory, a long while after; when, being informed that Piper was dead in Russia, he caused his Body to be removed to Stockholm, and his Obsequies to be perform’d, with great State and Magnificence, at his own Expence.” We cannot, nevertheless, agree with Monsieur Voltaire, that his last Argument so absolutely vindicates Count Piper. It is certain, as he allows, that this was Charles’s favourite Scheme, upon which he was entirely bent; consequently, he must be supposed to have believed it reasonable, whoever was the Adviser of it: And though it miscarried, and drew upon him a Chain of Misfortunes, why should he throw the whole Odium of it upon the Adviser? Or, if he did, as the Count was long his Favourite Minister, might he not retain a Value for his Memory, notwithstanding this one Mistake?

And on a  
late Author.

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

HOWEVER, be this as it will, the Duke of Marlborough succeeded in his Negotiation to his Wish, and gained great Honour by this Journey: And though some unexpected Accidents occasioned the King of Sweden’s staying longer in Saxony than was expected, yet we shall find, that his Majesty had a strict Regard to what he had promised his Grace; and that his Interposition had a great Influence, in accommodating Matters between the Emperor and his Swedish Majesty. We cannot, therefore, but wonder, how Bishop Burnet can so positively affirm, *That the Duke could gain no Ground on the King of Sweden*. Unless he supposes his Grace’s Journey was with Intent to persuade the King of Sweden to accede to the *Grand Alliance*, which it was never found he attempted to do; unless in a short Insinuation of Monsieur Roussel’s, which, indeed, will admit of this Interpretation.

Monsieur  
Roussel in a  
great Mi-  
stake.

“THIS Prince, says that Gentleman, might have made himself the Umpire of the Fate of Christendom, if he had given Ear to the Sollicitations of the Duke of Marlborough, in other Respects, which would have gained him a real Glory, as much as he did, with Regard to his Stay in Saxony.” Whether Monsieur Roussel had any Grounds, or not, for this Insinuation, we shall not pretend to determine; it is certain he is mistaken, in affirming, his Swedish Majesty gave Ear to his Grace’s Sollicitations, with Regard to his Stay in Saxony; because every one knows that Prince continued there a considerable Time longer than the Duke, at his Departure, imagined he would; to his Grace’s no small Uneasiness, (as will appear by his Letter to Count Piper, which we shall insert hereafter) and to the creating afresh very great Apprehensions in all the *High Allies*. Monsieur Roussel is also far from being in the right, in saying, That from the Time of the Duke’s being in Saxony, the King of Sweden gave no Umbrage to the



the *Allies*, by making any new Demands; but, on the contrary, desisted from some which he had before made; when it is certain, as we shall shew presently, that his *Swedish* Majesty multiply'd his Demands considerably, and even sent four *Swedish* Regiments of Horse to take Quarters in *Silesia*, to the great Terror of his *Imperial* Majesty, and the whole *Grand Alliance*: Return we now to the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom we left on his Way to *Berlin*.

ON the Thirtieth of *April*, N. S. his Grace arrived at *Charlottenburg*, The Duke of Marlborough arrives at Charlottenburg. the King of *Prussia* having sent Monsieur *Grumkau* to desire him to pass that Way: He supped that Night with his Majesty, and lodged in the Apartment of the *Markgrave*. The next Day, being the first of *May*, and *Sunday*, the Duke accompanied the King to Divine Service; and Monsieur *l'Enfant*, by his Majesty's express Order, preach'd in *French* on that Occasion. On the Second, his Grace left *Charlottenburg*, with design to proceed towards *Hanover*, where he arrived on the Third; and the Day following, Hanover. after having had a private Conference with that Elector, had the Honour to dine with his *Electoral* Highness. In the Afternoon he set out for the *Hague*, where he arrived the Eighth, having been received with the greatest Marks of Honour and Esteem, in all the several Courts, thro' which he had passed, since his Departure from thence. And the Hague.

NEXT Morning, his Grace was complimented, upon his Return, by all the Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction; and, in the Evening, was in Conference with the Deputies of the *States-General*, to whom he communicated the Assurances he had received from the King of *Sweden*. This entirely dissipated, for the present, the Jealousy some of the *Allies* had conceived of his *Swedish* Majesty's Designs, which were industriously fomented by the Emissaries of *France*; who, on the other Hand, left no Stone unturned, to engage the young *Northern Hero* in an open Rupture with the *Emperor*.

THE Intrigues of *France* proved, however, unsuccessful; the King of *Sweden*'s Resolutions were fixed; nothing less than dethroning the *Czar* of *Muscovy* could satisfy his Ambition, or cool his Revenge: He over-look'd the most insurmountable Difficulties, and Dangers, with a kind of Disdain, which shewed he was implacable; and the Stay he yet made in *Saxony*, was only to force the *Emperor* to harder Conditions, wherein he succeeded; especially in Favour of the *Protestants* of *Silesia*. For the Neighbourhood of a Prince, haughty, tenacious of his Resolutions, and affronted, at the Head of an Army hitherto invincible, and daily increasing, made the *Emperor* think it his Interest, or rather he was under a Necessity, to get rid of him at any Rate; but of this we shall have more to say hereafter.

FROM the *Hague*, the Duke of *Marlborough* set out for *Brussels*, where he arrived the Thirteenth of *May*, N. S. and immediately held a Council of War, with Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, and the two Deputies of the *States*. His Grace arrives at Brussels, and holds a Council of War. This done, Orders were sent to the *Confederate* Troops, to march to their *Rendezvous* at *Anderlecht*, near *Brussels*: The *Confederate* Army was then reckon'd to consist of ninety-seven Battalions of Foot, and one Hundred and sixty-four Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons; having with them one Hundred and two Pieces of Cannon, ten *Hawbitzers*, and forty-four Pontoons. The Enemy's was, at the same Time, thought to amount to one Hundred and two Battalions, and one Hundred and sixty-eight Squadrons; having seventy-two Pieces of Cannon, sixteen Mortars and *Hawbitzers*, and thirty-six Pontoons.

ON the twenty-first, his Grace set out from *Brussels*, having first been waited on by the Council of State, and the Members of the other Courts of that City, whose Errand was to wish him a happy Campaign. In all Appearance, there was no great Reason to doubt it; the constant Series of prodigious Success, in almost all Parts, which had attended the Arms of the *Allies* the Year before, made it generally believed, that the King of *France* would never be able to retrieve so many, and so great Misfortunes; and that he would be soon oblig'd to quit his Pretensions to *Spain*, to obtain

tain a Peace, whereof his Subjects stood in great Need, and which they implored of him in the most solemn Manner. But, notwithstanding the great Hopes every one, at this Time, conceived of the considerable Progress the *Allies* must necessarily make this Campaign, towards reducing the exorbitant Power of *France* to due Bounds, and obliging her *Grand Monarque* to sue for Peace, on almost any Terms, we shall not find this Campaign, upon which we are now entering, furnish us with so much Matter for Triumph as the last: On the contrary, we shall see the Enemy, who was look'd upon as wholly past Resource, raising up his Head again, and triumphing, at least in some Places, in his Turn.

IN the *Netherlands*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Duke of *Vindobona*, gained almost equal Glory, by mutually preventing the Success of each other's Operations; for *Lewis XIV.* had made extraordinary Efforts, to retrieve the Disasters of the last Campaign; whose rapid Success had enabled the *Allies* to enter upon the Provinces of his Kingdom; into which their Parties made such Incursions, as *Picardy* and *Artois* will have Reason to repent a long Time: Not to mention the bold Attempt of the Partizan *Quintem*, who had formed the Design of carrying off some of the Princes of the Blood, from the very Gates of *Paris*, and who actually took Monsieur, *de Beringhem*, Master of the Horse to the King, upon the Bridge *de Seve*, and would have carry'd him clear off into *Holland*, if he had not had more Respect for that Nobleman, than he could reasonably have expected from such an Officer. What decides the Point, however, which acquired most Honour, in Favour of the Duke of *Marlborough*, is, that the Enemy were considerably superior in Number, and yet carefully avoided an Engagement, to his Grace's great Regret; he finding it impossible to attack them, without infinite Disadvantage, in their strong Camps, though he several Times attempted it, as we shall see. However, though this was a very barren Campaign, and the Enemy gave his Grace but little Employment; except it were in making Marches, and Counter-Marches, he was far from being idle; his Thoughts being intent, not only on improving the Success of the *Allies* in *Flanders*, but on making the best of their Advantages in other Parts; as will appear evidently by the following Letters, from the Duke of *Marlborough* to his Correspondents, with their Answers: The first is from *Brussels*, to the Earl of *Manchester*.

MY LORD,

*Brussels, May 17, 1707.*

A Letter  
from the  
Duke of  
*Marlborough*  
to the Earl  
of *Man-*  
*chester*.

" I did not receive the Honour of your Excellency's Letter of the Twenty-seventh of last Month, till my Return from *Saxony* to the *Hague*; where I made so short a Stay, that I hope you will excuse my not answering you sooner. I have seen, by other Letters, from *Vicenna*, of a later Date, how obstinately they pursue the Expedition against *Naples*, notwithstanding all the Representations which have been made to dissuade them from it: A jealous Humour prevails so much at that Court, that they will not seriously weigh and consider their own Interest, so that the best Arguments are thrown away upon them. I expect soon to hear, whether our Misfortune in *Spain* has made such an Impression, as it ought upon them. In the mean while, I am glad to see, by Letters from *Turin*, that the Duke of *Savoy* pursues the Measures which have been concerted with him, with all the Earnestness we can desire. I arrived here two Days ago, and immediately order'd the Troops to march to their *Rendezvous*, near *Hall*, where I shall join the Army on *Saturday*, and then shall be soon able to guess by the Enemy's Motions, what they design. They talk of no less than giving us Battle, which, in my Opinion, is what we ought most to desire; for, though 'tis possible they may out-number us, yet I am sure they cannot equal us in the Goodness of Troops. Your Excellency will have heard of the Misfortune, arriv'd to our outward-bound *Portugal* Fleet, and of the Loss of the Convoy." *I am, &c.*

MARLBOROUGH.

ON

ON the Twenty-first, in the Evening, his Grace joined the Army, which moved the same Day from *Anderlecht*, and encamped with the *Right* at *Belengen*, and the *Left* at *Lembeck*, keeping *Hall* in their *Rear*: And upon Intelligence, that the *French*, who had been drawing together, about the same Time, continued quiet in their Lines, the Duke of *Marlborough* advanced nearer to them, in Order to meet them half way; they having given out, they would offer the *Confederates* Battle, which his Grace was very far from designing to shun: The Duke, however, had a farther View therein; for if they declined it, as he had some Apprehensions they would, by the Duke of *Vendosme's* cautious Conduct last Campaign, he intended to lay Siege, either to *Mons*, or *Charleroy*. On the Twenty-fourth, he was agreeably surprized, with an unexpected Information, that the Enemy were come out of their Lines, and were incamped at *Haine*, *St. Paul*, and *Peronne*; which was accordingly true, for the *Electors* of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Vendosme*, reviewed their Army there the next Day: In the mean while, the Duke of *Marlborough* wrote the following Letter, from his Camp to the Earl of *Manchester*.

The French  
come out of  
their Lines.

My LORD,

From the Camp at Meldert, May 25, 1707.

" I have received the Honour of your Excellency's Letter, of the Eleventh Instant, and send this to Mr. *Chetwynd*, in Hopes it may meet you at *Turin*, where I doubt not but you will find his *Royal Highness* perfectly well inclined, and ready to concur in any Thing, that may promote the carrying on the Expedition into *France*, with all possible Vigour. I am glad to see you have so good an Opinion of the Court of *Vienna*, for I have been, for some Time, apprehensive they were not in so good a Disposition, as were to be wished. Our Army has been assembled at this Camp, four Days; and that of the Enemy is come out of their Lines; so that the next March we make, we may be able to guess whether they design to meet us, as they give out, or not. It is certain, they are very numerous; but our Troops are all in so good a Condition, that I think we can wish for nothing more than a Battle, to do our Part towards retrieving the Misfortune in *Spain*."

I am, &c.

MARLBOROUGH.

NEXT Morning, the *Confederate* Army advanced to *Soignies*, extending their *Right* to *Louvignies*, and their *Left* to *Nacst*; and the Enemy, who judg'd by this Motion of the *Allies*, that they would take the Camp of *Bois-Seigneur-Isaac*, march'd, at the same Time, to *Pieton*, placing their *Right*, near *Meling*, and their Head Quarters at *Gosseliers*. The Twenty-seventh, the Duke of *Marlborough*, accompanied by several Generals, advanced with twelve Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, to view the Ground, and the Avenues to the Enemy's Camp: And, upon Intelligence, that they were encamped in the Plain of *Flerus*, a Council of War was held, wherein it was resolved to march to *Nivelle*, in Order to attack them. Accordingly a Detachment was sent, to view the Pass at *Ronquiers*, through which their Rout lay; but the Generals, who went thither, reported that the Enemy, suspecting the Design of the *Allies*, had ordered a Detachment to secure that important Post, and would undoubtedly, advance, upon the first Motion of the *Confederates*, to hinder them from marching through that Pass: Or else would charge the first Troops which should get through, with so much Advantage, that it was not thought advisable to move that Way.

The Confederates resolve to attack the Enemy, but they prevent it.

THIS Report being maturely weighed, in a Council of War; and besides, the Generals prudently considering; that the Enemy had drained all their Garrisons, and drawn together all their Forces; probably, with no other View, than to plunder the open, great, and wealthy Cities of *Brabant*; particularly *Louvain*, and *Brussels*, as soon as they should find the *Confederates* engaged in any Siege; which they might easily have done, in less Time, than the bringing up of the heavy Artillery, and Ammunition would require, it was resolved to return back to *Brussels*.



THIS prudent Resolution was executed with so much Expedition, that on the Twenty-eighth the *Confederate Army* returned from *Soignies*, to the Camp at *Hall*; passed, the next Day, the Canal at *Dighem*, and incamped at *Beaulieu*, where they rested the Thirtieth; marched the Thirty-first to *Bethlem*, lay'd Bridges over the *Deyle*, which they crossed the first of *June*, and posted themselves again at *Melder*. The *French*, seeing their Design disappointed, advanced to the strong Camp of *Gemblours*, without daring to venture an Engagement with the *Allies*, though they were superior in Number, by Thirty-four Squadrons, and Twenty-four Battalions. And so both Armies continued, for above two Months, in their respective Camps, during which Time, no Action, worth mentioning, happened between them.

Great Danger of a Rupture between the King of Sweden and the Emperor.

IT will now be necessary for us, to add a Word or two, to what we have said above, concerning the King of *Sweden*, and his Dispute with the *Emperor*: For notwithstanding the Success of the Duke of *Mailborough's* Negotiation in *Saxony*, the Emissaries of *France* continued to omit no Pains, to engage his *Swedish Majesty*, to declare openly against his *Imperial Majesty*: And unfortunately for the Latter, the King of *Sweden* did not want plausible Pretences, to fall out with the Court of *Vienna*, through the Indiscretion of a young Nobleman of *Hungary*. For about this Time, an unlucky Quarrel happen'd between Count *Zobor*, a *Hungarian Lord* Son-in-law of Prince *Lichtenstein*, and Baron *Strahlenheim*, Envoy of *Sweden*, at the *Imperial Court*: The Quarrel began thus.

“THESE two Noblemen, being both at Dinner, at the Count *de la Tour's*, and discoursing of the Affairs of *Europe*, Count *Zobor* said; *Three Knaves had occasioned a great deal of Mischief in the World*. He nam'd, indeed, only Prince *Ragotzki*, for one, and King *Stanislaus*, for another; but he made use of such Expressions, as evidently shew'd he meant the King of *Sweden*, for the third: Upon which the *Swedish Envoy* thought himself obliged, in Honour, to give him a Box on the Ear. The Company prevented any farther Mischief, at that Time; and Count *Zobor* was first confin'd, by the *Emperor's* Order, and shortly after sent Prisoner to the Castle of *Gratz*, in *Stiria*: The Commissioners appointed to make Enquiry into that Affair, having reported, that he had been guilty of Disrespect towards the King of *Sweden*.

The King of Sweden demands Satisfaction, for an Affront offer'd him in the Person of his Envoy.

BARON *Strahlenheim* immediately informed the King, his Master, what had pass'd; upon which his *Swedish Majesty* commanded him to declare, that he approv'd his Conduct; and that he had Orders to absent himself from Court, till he had received a just Satisfaction, both on that Account, and for the Affront offer'd to some Officers of his Troop, who, being inlisting Men, at *Breslau*, were insulted by the Populace. The *Imperial Ministers* seem'd willing, at this critical Juncture, to give the King of *Sweden* any reasonable Satisfaction; but, with Regard to Count *Zobor*, they thought that Monsieur *Strahlenheim*, having given a Blow to a Person of his Quality, and his *Imperial Majesty* having since confined him close Prisoner, the *Swedes* ought not to insist on any farther Satisfaction.

Other Demands made by the King of Sweden.

THIS was not, however, the most material Point, that made the Court of *Vienna* uneasy; for the *Swedes* had started other Pretensions, of a more delicate Nature: And, in a Declaration, which Count *Piper* had communicated to Count *Zinzendorff*, his *Swedish Majesty* insisted, on the delivering up the *Muscovite Troops*, who had escaped, the Year before, out of *Saxony*, and had been entertained in the *Imperial Army* on the *Upper Rhine*. These Troops, being informed what was in Agitation, with Regard to them, disbanded themselves, and marched off, about Twenty in a Party, through *Bohemia*, and *Moravia*, into *Poland*. This so exasperated the King of *Sweden* that he renew'd, and strenuously insisted upon his Demand, of the Surrender of those Troops; adding, that he expected a more ample Satisfaction, both for the Affront offer'd to Baron *Strahlenheim* and for the Recruits, which had been raised for him in *Silesia*, and had been taken from his Officers at *Breslau*.

THE very Day that these Demands, which were made to Count *Zinzendorff*, were communicated by him to the *Imperial Court*, Baron *Strahlenheim*, receiv'd

receiv'd Orders from the King his Master, to repair to him, without taking Leave of that Court. He was prevail'd upon, however, to stay four Days longer, that he might carry with him the *Emperor's* Answer, to his Master's Demands; but that Answer not being then ready, he left *Vienna*, and set out for *Saxony*. In two Days after, nevertheless, the Answer was sent, and imported in Substance; "That the *Emperor* could not deliver up the *Muscovites*, because they were not in his Power: That Count *Zobor* should be prosecuted as a Criminal, according to due Course of Law, by the *Fiscal*; and that, as for what had happened in *Silesia*, with Respect to the Levies for his *Swedish* Majesty, sufficient Satisfaction should be made, after due Examination into the Matter."

The *Emperor's* Answer to his *Swedish* Majesty's Demands.

To give farther Satisfaction to his *Swedish* Majesty, the *Imperial* Court declared, soon after, that some Troops had been detach'd in Pursuit of the *Muscovites*, in order to overtake them; and farther, they solemnly averr'd, that the *Muscovites* made their Escape from the *Rhine*, without their Contrivance, or being concerned therein. This Declaration, however, was contradicted by Baron *Strahlenheim*, who, in his Way from *Vienna* to *Saxony*, happening to fall in with some of those Troops, and pretending to be Count *Wackerbaert*, a Lieutenant-General, in the Service of King *Augustus*, they frankly owned, that their Escape had been concerted with the *Imperial* Court. This being entirely believed by the King of *Sweden*, incensed him the more, and made him insist peremptorily upon full Satisfaction, with Regard to all the three Points above-mentioned, before he stirr'd a Step out of *Saxony*.

The King of *Sweden* not satisfied therewith.

HEREUPON, the *Emperor* dreading the fatal Consequences of a Rupture with the King of *Sweden*, who might easily have over-run his hereditary Countries, nominated Count *Wratislau* to go to his *Swedish* Majesty, in order to adjust all Differences; wherefore that Nobleman wrote to Count *Piper*, to know whether he should meet with a favourable Reception. But Count *Piper* gave him to understand, "That if he came with full Power to make his Master real Satisfaction, he would be welcome; but that if he only came to enter into a Discussion of his *Swedish* Majesty's Pretensions, he might save himself the Trouble of that Journey."

THE *Imperial* Court sent Orders, hereupon, to Count *Zinzendorff*, to urge Count *Piper* to declare, what Satisfaction his Master insisted upon, since he refused to allow Count *Wratislau* to discuss it; and to assure him, the *Emperor* was ready to refer the controverted Points to the Arbitration of the Queen of *Great Britain*: And here we shall leave this Matter for the present.

As nothing happen'd in the Field, during this Interval, worthy our Readers Observation, we shall fill up this Chasm, with Part of the Duke's Correspondence, at this Time, concerning other Affairs of Moment; with which we shall interweave, what is farther necessary to be said, with Regard to the King of *Sweden*.

*Translation of a Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, to a Gentleman very much in the good Graces of his Electoral Highness at Hanover.*

SIR,

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

"I have such great Obligations to you, for the News you are pleas'd to send me, that if Time would allow, I should not fail of acknowledging it regularly myself; but the continual Motions we are in, compel me to beg your Acceptance of my Thanks now, and that you would continue to inform me of whatever you may judge worth my Notice.

"I have heard, with great Satisfaction, the Resolution they have, at last, taken at the *Hague*, concerning Monsieur de *Bothmar's* Regiment; and, as I think it was in a very good Condition when I was with you, I hope it march'd without Delay; especially as the Enemy are in such a Situation, that far from being able to undertake any Siege, we shall rather be obliged to spend our Time in observing their Motions, unless a favourable

"Opportu-

“ Opportunity should offer to draw them to a Battle. I leave farther Particulars to Mr. Cardonnel, who will inform you, from Time to Time, of our Motions.

“ BE pleased to assure his *Electoral* Highness of my most humble Respect; and be yourself convinced of the real Esteem, wherewith I am, &c.

*The Prince, and Duke of Marlborough.*

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

*Another Letter from his Grace to the same.*

SIR,

*From the Camp at Meldert, June 9, 1707.*

“ I send you inclosed the Extract of a Letter, which I have just received from the *Electoral Palatine*. I beg you would lay it, with all convenient Speed, before the *Electoral*, and his Ministers, that I may know, without Delay, the Sentiments of his Highness, as to what is proposed, with Regard to himself; being desirous of governing myself, both in this Affair, and all others, in such a Manner, as may be most agreeable to your Court. In the mean Time, I shall inform our Court of the Matter, that I may receive her Majesty's Command; which I am assured before-hand, will be entirely conformable to the Wishes of his *Electoral* Highness.” I am, with Truth, &c.

*The Prince, and Duke of Marlborough.*

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

THE Subject of the Letter mentioned above, from the *Electoral Palatine*, may be seen by the following Extract from it. *J'ai l'Honneur Monsieur de vous écrire celle ci, pour vous conjurer, par tout ce que vous est le plus cher en ce monde, d'employer votre haut Credit, & vos bons Offices, tant a la Cour de Vienne, & celle d'Angleterre, que par tout ou vous le jugerez necessaire, pour que le Commandement de l'Armée de l'Empire, soit confié, sans aucun perte de Temps, a l'Electeur d'Hannovre. La Crise ou sont aujourd'hui les Affaires de l'Empire, vous fer raisement juger, du present Besoin qu'il y a d'y apporter des Remedes convenables, & des plus prompts, dont, a mon avis, un de principaux est celui, que je viens de vous suggerer, dans la personne du dit Electeur* “ That is, “ I do myself the Honour, Sir, to write you this, to conjure you, by all that “ is dearest to you in the World, to employ your great Credit and good Offices, both at the Courts of *Vienna* and *England*, and wherever else you may “ judge it necessary, that the Command of the Army of the *Empire* may be “ conferred, without Loss of Time, on the *Electoral* of *Hanover*. The *Crisis*, “ to which the Affairs of the *Empire* are at this Time reduced, will easily “ convince you, how necessary it is, at present, to apply proper and speedy “ Remedies; of which, in my Opinion, that which I now suggest to you, “ in the Person of the said *Electoral*, is one of the Chief.”

OF such Importance was the Influence and Credit of our *British* Hero thought, by a Prince and *Electoral* of the *Empire*, in a Case where the Safety and Welfare of the *Germanick* Body was so highly concerned.

THE following is a Translation of the Answer, written to his Grace from *Hanover*, by the Order of the *Electoral*.

MY LORD,

A Letter to the Duke of Marlborough from an eminent Person at the Court of *Hanover*.

“ I received the Letter wherewith your Highness honoured me on the Ninth Instant, and was not wanting in shewing it immediately to his *Electoral* Highness; who has commanded me to assure you, how much he “ is obliged to you, for communicating to him a Copy of the Letter you “ wrote to Count *Piper*; than which, in the Opinion of his Highness, and “ his Ministers, nothing could be more effectual. We must hope, that “ Mr. *Robinson*, acting upon that Foot, and under the prudent Directions “ of



“ your Highness, may find Means (if any yet remain) to mitigate Matters,  
 “ and to prevent a Rupture, between his *Imperial* Majesty, and the King of  
 “ *Sweden*. The *Electors* Minister, at the Court of *Vienna*, is endeavouring  
 “ on his Part, to induce that Court to make some Advances to his *Swedish*  
 “ Majesty, and he does not despair of Success. It might be very pro-  
 “ per, if your Highness likewise, would, give the same Advice to that  
 “ Court, which cannot fail of having a great Regard for your Counsels.

“ His *Electoral* Highness has likewise commanded me, to thank your  
 “ Highness, for your communicating to him the *Electors* Palatine's Letter,  
 “ concerning the Command of the Army of the *Empire*; and has also  
 “ ordered me to tell you, that considering the present Situation of  
 “ Affairs, he cannot think those who have any Concern for his Glo-  
 “ ry, would advise him to accept of that Command; since the best that can  
 “ be hoped, on that Side, is to stand upon the Defensive. Besides, the  
 “ *Electors* believes, that Matters cannot be more speedily redress'd, on that  
 “ Side, than by a General who is actually upon the Spot, I mean Monsieur  
 “ *de Thungen*; and that the first Step, proper to be taken, in Order there-  
 “ unto, is to make the old *Margrave*, of *Bareith*, lay down the Command,  
 “ and that done, in the second Place, to detach an immediate Reinforce-  
 “ ment from the Army in *Brabant*, to the Assistance of Monsieur *de Thun-*  
 “ *gen*. As the *Electors* has, himself, written to your Highness, concerning  
 “ the Necessity of this Reinforcement, I have no more to add, but the As-  
 “ surance of the profound Respect, with which I am,

MY LORD, &c.

THE Court of *Vienna* not having yet given the King of *Sweden* that Satisfac-  
 tion, which that Monarch insisted upon, his Army still remained in *Sax-*  
*ony*, which occasion'd the writing the following Letters.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, to Count Piper.

SIR,

From the Camp at Meldert, June 6, 1707.

“ I deferr'd writing to you, till my Arrival at the Army, in Hopes of A Letter  
 “ being soon able to send you some agreeable News; but since I do not yet from the  
 “ find Matters in that Situation, which I could have wished, I can no lon- Duke of  
 “ ger delay begging of you, to tender my most humble Respects to the Marlborough  
 “ King, and to engage him to accept my most submissive Acknowledg- to Count  
 “ ments, for all the Favours, his Majesty vouchsafed to heap upon me, Piper.  
 “ during my Stay in *Saxony*; from whence I returned, with all Expedition,  
 “ to *Brussels*. We caus'd the Army to be assembled immediately, as did,  
 “ likewise, the Enemy on their Side. For taking Advantage of the Treaty  
 “ in *Italy*, they have drawn so many Troops from those Parts, that they  
 “ are come out of their Lines, with a pretty large Superiority: But as the  
 “ Advantage, of brave and valiant Troops, is on our Side, I flatter myself  
 “ with the Blessing of Heaven on our just Cause, we shall, at last, have  
 “ a successful Campaign.

“ You have, without Doubt, heard of our Misfortune in *Spain*, of which  
 “ I have yet no Particulars from our Side; as likewise, of that which has  
 “ happened since, to the Troops of the *Empire*, on the *Rhine*, and was oc-  
 “ casioned by their own Negligence. All this, you will easily believe,  
 “ gives us a great deal of Uneasiness; but I frankly own to you, that the  
 “ new Instances of Dissatisfaction, which the Court of *Vienna* have so lately  
 “ given the King your Master, is a greater Trouble to me, than the latter  
 “ of these Misfortunes. However, I please myself with the Assurance, that  
 “ his Majesty's Moderation will predominate on this Occasion; for should  
 “ he shew his Resentment, at this Juncture, it would prove very fatal, both  
 “ to the *High Allies*, and all *Christendom*; which, I am satisfy'd, is very  
 “ contrary to his Majesty's Intentions. The *Queen*, my Mistress, who has  
 “ nothing more at Heart, than to cultivate a perfect Understanding, and  
 “ Friendship, with the King of *Sweden*, and who has opened her Mind to  
 “ him

“ him without Reserve, will think herself under the greater Obligation, to  
 “ his Majesty, on that Account, as will also all the Rest of the *Allies*: I  
 “ beg you therefore, to favour me with some good News on this Head. If  
 “ I durst flatter myself, that his Majesty would have the least Regard for  
 “ my most humble Intreaties, I would request you to add those likewise;  
 “ with the Assurance, that he has not a more faithful Servant; nor one who  
 “ would endeavour, to testify a more perfect Gratitude for it, by an un-  
 “ bounded Offering of myself, and my Service. In short, all the *Allies*,  
 “ place their Hopes in the Goodness, and Prudence, of the King your  
 “ Master, with an entire Confidence.

“ I must add my most humble Thanks to you, for all your Civilities, and  
 “ am, with the most sincere Respect,

SIR, &c.

*The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.*

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

A Letter  
 from the  
 Duke of  
 Marlborough  
 to a Gentle-  
 man at Ha-  
 novver.

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

“ THINGS being still in the same Situation, in these Parts, both on one  
 “ Side, and on the other, since my Last, I might have dispens'd with writ-  
 “ ting to you, by this Opportunity, were it not to communicate to you  
 “ the two inclosed Copies; one of a Letter, written by the Queen my  
 “ Mistress, to the King of Sweden; and the other, of a Letter from Count  
 “ Zinzendorf, to myself. I hope his *Electoral* Highness will accept them  
 “ favourably, together with my most humble Respects, the first being  
 “ written at his Desire, and the other partly concerning him. Wherefore,  
 “ I beg his *Electoral* Highness will honour me with his Commands, if he  
 “ be desirous I should add any Thing, to what I have already represented  
 “ to the Queen.” I am,

SIR, &c.

*The Prince, and Duke of Marlborough.*

The above mentioned Copies were as follows.

TRANSLATION of a Letter, from her Majesty, Queen Anne, to the King of  
 Sweden.

A Letter  
 from Queen  
 Anne, to the  
 King of  
 Sweden.

SIR, MY BROTHER, AND NEPHEW,

“ I have just heard, with great Dissatisfaction, that the *Imperial* Court  
 “ has not yet made up, to your Majesty's Mind, all those Things, which  
 “ may have administred to you some Cause of Discontent. I should have  
 “ Reason to apprehend some fatal Consequences from thence, were I not  
 “ strongly persuaded, that the Zeal you have always shown, for the two  
 “ Causes of Religion, and Liberty, will never suffer you to undertake any  
 “ Thing in Opposition to the *Allies*, who so generously shed their Blood,  
 “ and lavish their Treasures, for the Common Good of the Princes of  
 “ Europe, and to preserve a Ballance of Power, so necessary for us all. I  
 “ conjure your Majesty, therefore, to have a Regard to the present Situ-  
 “ ation of Publick Affairs; and to continue in the same Sentiments, your  
 “ Majesty has always profess'd, with Relation to the Common Cause;  
 “ especially in those favourable Declarations so lately made. I take upon  
 “ me to employ my good Offices with the *Emperor*, that he may give you  
 “ a speedy and just Satisfaction; in an entire Confidence, that your Ma-  
 “ jesty will suffer these Differences to be adjusted, by my Care, and in an  
 “ amicable Manner.” I am,

SIR, MY BROTHER, and NEPHEW,

*Your most Affectionate Sister, and Aunt,*

ANNE, R.

*Kensington, May 30.*

*O. S. 1707.*

TRANSLA-

## TRANSLATION of a Letter from Count Zinzendorff, to the Duke of Marlborough.

MY LORD,

“ I understand, by the Letter your Highness was pleased to write me, on A Letter  
 “ the Twenty-third of *May* the Uneasiness you were then under; with Regard from Count  
 “ to the State of Affairs on the *Rhine*; which, undoubtedly, is increased, by Zinzendorff  
 “ the Behaviour of the Army of the *Empire*, when the Marshal *de Villars* of Marlbo-  
 “ pass'd the *Rhine*. I confess, this is a very unlucky Incident, which would rough.  
 “ not have happened, if we had had a competent Chief at the Head of our  
 “ Troops. Your Highness knows, the first Proposal was, to send for Prince *Eu-*  
 “ gene of *Savoy*, and that it was afterwards thought proper, in *England*, and  
 “ *Holland*, to change that Purpose; though I will not pretend to say, whe-  
 “ ther that might not have been the most reasonable Scheme. Count *Sta-*  
 “ remberg was substituted in the Room of that Prince; but immediately  
 “ this Resolution was changed; and Thanks be to GOD, the whole Court  
 “ were Witnesses, that I had no Hand therein. After this, it was deter-  
 “ mined, to send the Marshal *de Heister* thither; but his Departure has  
 “ been hitherto delay'd. I am sorry I am obliged to trouble your Highness  
 “ with these Particulars; but in short, there are certain Moments at Courts,  
 “ wherein it is impossible, to put a Stop to, or prevent, those evil Resolu-  
 “ tions, which one frequently has Reason to wish otherwise in the Sequel.  
 “ In this unhappy Juncture, I have propos'd the Elector of *Hanover* for this  
 “ Command; because, I believe it necessary, the Army of the *Empire*  
 “ should have a Chief, whose Birth, and personal Merit, may carry a  
 “ Weight with them. Besides, that Prince has yet spare Troops in his Do-  
 “ minions, and Money, and is indefatigable in applying himself to what-  
 “ ever he undertakes. Endeavours have likewise been us'd, to surmount  
 “ certain Difficulties, started by some, as well with Regard to those Prin-  
 “ ces who oppose the Ninth *Electorate*, as with Respect to several other  
 “ Considerations: And his *Imperial* Majesty, has thought fit to instruct the  
 “ *Elect*or of *Mentz*, to take upon him to make this Proposal to the *Elect*or  
 “ of *Hanover*, and that the *Empire* might be disposed, at the same Time,  
 “ to approve of this Resolution. What now remains, is, your Highness's  
 “ Concurrence, at the same Time that the *Queen*, and the *States General*,  
 “ give theirs. I shall communicate these Particulars to the Counts, *de Goes*,  
 “ and *de Gallas*, that they may make the necessary Representations. By  
 “ this Means, I hope, the Affairs on the *Rhine* may be retrieved; for I can-  
 “ not be persuad'd, that the Enemy's Army is so numerous at they make it.  
 “ we have not yet been beaten, and besides the Troops of *Hanover*, to the  
 “ Number of six Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons, which would ac-  
 “ company their Prince, more Forces may be drawn from the Circle of  
 “ *Westphalia*, from *Munster*, and the *Palatinate*, and five Thousand Men  
 “ of the Troops of King *Augustus*, if the *Queen*, and the *States-General*,  
 “ should think it proper to send them to the *Rhine*. With all these, it is  
 “ certain, a considerable Army may be formed, not much under Sixty  
 “ Thousand Men. I do not at all doubt, but Monsieur *de Rechteren*, to  
 “ whom I have communicated this Resolution, will inform your Highness,  
 “ and the *States* thereof; and that, before all Things, you will consider,  
 “ that those five Thousand Men, of the Troops of King *Augustus*, may be  
 “ employ'd to good Advantage, on the *Rhine*. I shall defer, till my next,  
 “ giving your Highness a more ample Detail of these Matters, as well as of  
 “ the Affairs of *Italy*, and *Spain*; which I shall, then, be the better able to  
 “ do, because we shall, by that Time, be a little better informed of the  
 “ Intentions of the King of *Sweden*.” I am, &c.

Vienna, June 4, 1707.

Count ZINZENDORFF.

The two following Pieces shew with what Satisfaction, the Duke of  
 Marlborough, out of his Zeal for the Good of the Common Cause, receiv'd  
 th



the News, of the *Electör of Hanover's* being, at last, prevail'd upon, to take upon him the Command of the *Imperial Army*.

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

SIR,

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

A Letter  
from Mr.  
Cardonnel,  
to a Gentle-  
man at Ha-  
nover

" YOU will see, by the inclos'd Copy, what the *Electör Palatine* has  
" written to my Lord Duke; who is concern'd he has no Letter from you,  
" to confirm this Resolution of his *Electöral Highness*, at which his Grace  
" sincerely rejoices. He wishes his Highness all the Success imaginable,  
" and will endeavour to contribute thereto, as much as possible.  
" We have nothing new here; both Camps are in the same Situation.  
" We have Advice, that the *Electör of Bavaria* is sending some of his *Ba-*  
" *varian* Troops, under the Command of the Count d'*Arco*, to reinforce  
" the Marshal de *Villars*." I am, &c.

*Cardonnel.*

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

Extract of a  
Letter from  
the *Electör*  
*Palatine*, to  
the Duke of  
*Marlborough*

" As for the Command of the Army of the *Empire*, the Bishop of *Spiga*,  
" my Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of *Hanover*, has dispatch'd a Mes-  
" senger to me, who is this Moment arriv'd to inform me, that the  
" *Electör of Hanover* has not only accepted thereof, but has offer'd in the  
" most generous Manner, . imaginable, to carry a good Body of Troops  
" with him, and that without burthening the *Empire* with any Charge on  
" that Account. This gives me so much the more sensible Satisfaction, be-  
" cause we may reasonably hope from thence, that the Face of Affairs, in  
" those Parts, will soon be changed for the Better.

HAVING previously inserted the forgoing Pieces, because they naturally followed Count *Zinzendorf's* Letter, as having Relation to the Contents thereof: We shall now give our Readers, the King of *Sweden's* Answer to the *Queen*, and that of Count *Piper*, to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

*Translation of the King of Sweden's Answer to the Queen.*

MADAM, &c.

A Letter  
from the  
King of  
*Sweden*, to  
the *Queen*.

" AS your Majesty, in the Letter you wrote me, on the Thirtieth of  
" *May*, seems to express some Uneasiness, on Account of those Occasions  
" of Dissatisfaction, which the *Emperor* has given me, and offers to employ  
" your good Offices, in mediating an Accommodation of them, I cannot  
" but gratefully acknowledge the Marks your Majesty is pleas'd to give  
" me, of your Zeal, and Regard for what concerns me. It was much  
" against my Inclination that these Differences ever arose; and if an Eye be  
" had to the Manner, wherein the *Emperor* has acted with Relation to me,  
" it will be easy to judge, that, hitherto, the *Imperial Court* have been  
" far from being dispos'd, to give me any real Satisfaction. On the Con-  
" trary, according to all Appearance, they have endeavour'd to increase  
" the Number of Injuries, by adding thereto others, more outrageous than  
" the Former. Your Majesty knows, that after so many Wrongs done me,  
" in different Places, and at different Times, several Months have elap-  
" sed, without my being able to obtain the just Satisfaction demanded.  
" This gives me Reason to apprehend a greater Backwardness for what has  
" happened before; since they could determine, during these Disputes, to  
" suffer the *Muscovites* to escape, and grant them a free and open Passage  
" through his *Imperial Majesty's* Dominions, notwithstanding my Right of  
" reclaiming them, and contrary to the Hopes given me, that they should  
" be delivered into my Hands. This alone would be sufficient to justify  
" my Animosity and Resentment, if, in Default of a speedy and adequate  
" Satisfaction,

" Satisfaction, I should be obliged to seek, and expect, in the *Emperor's* hereditary Provinces, what no one could disapprove in a like Juncture."

I am, &c.

*Alt-Raußadt, June 15, 1707.*

CHARLES.

TRANSLATION of Count Piper's Answer to the Duke of Marlborough.

SIR,

" I no sooner received the Letter, wherewith your Highness has honoured me, than I waited on the King my Master, to pay your Compliments to him; and as his Majesty, on every Occasion, gives Proofs of his particular Esteem for your Highness, so, on this, he shewed it in a more extraordinary Manner. I am, likewise, very sensible of the Testimonies you are pleased to give me of your Friendship; and shall never be wanting to convince you of my sincere Inclination, to render you my best Services, as often as it shall be in my Power. I beg your Highness will pardon my not answering yours sooner. Not to mention other Business, my principal Reason was, my being willing first to sound the King my Master, as to his Sentiments, with Regard to the Subjects of Dissatisfaction given his Majesty by the *Emperor*, which make one Part of your Letter. All the World must allow, that the Injuries done him, in divers Places, and at various Times, must have very much exasperated his Majesty; and more especially the last Instance, in granting the *Muscovites* a free Passage, and all manner of Conveniency. These Things are all of such a Nature, that without actual and sufficient Satisfaction given, the King, my Master, will be obliged to seek it himself, in his Imperial Majesty's Hereditary Dominions. If the *Emperor* had been inclined to make a just and speedy Attonement for these Injuries, it has been in his Power, by so doing, to put a Stop to the fatal Consequence, which may otherwise ensue: Especially, as her Majesty of *Great Britain* has offered to use her good Offices to mediate an Accommodation, for which the King my Master has testified his Acknowledgments. And your Highness may be assured, that, let what will happen, these Disputes shall cause no Change in the Overtures made you, whilst here. While Matters are in this uncertain Situation, I have nothing new to acquaint you with from these Parts; I only wish, that all your Highness's Undertakings may tend to the Increase of your Glory; that you will vouchsafe me the Continuance of your Affection; and be assured that I am, more than any one,

Letter from  
Count Piper  
to the Duke  
of Marlbo-  
rough.

SIR,

*Alt-Raußadt, June 16, 1707.*

Your Highness's, &c.

COUNT PIPER.

IN the mean While, the King of *Sweden* had demanded of the Imperial Court previous to the Admission of Count *Wratislau*, in Quality of Envoy from the *Emperor*, the delivering up of Count *Zobor*; and the Imperial Officers, who had hindered the levying of the *Swedish* Recruits. With this the Court of *Vienna* comply'd; and besides, they declared, that the City of *Breslau* should pay four Thousand Crowns to the Widow of a *Swedish* Corporal, who was killed in that City, in a Scuffle, occasioned by the Seizure of those Levies. Upon this, Count *Wratislau* was admitted, as the Reader will see by the following Letter, from the Duke of Marlborough to the Earl of Manchester.

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

MY LORD,

*From the Camp at Meldert, August 4, 1707.*

" I have received the Honour of your Excellency's Letter, of the Eighth of July, from *Venice*, and am very much obliged to you, for the Account you have given me of what pass'd at the Court of *Turin* whilst you were there. The Reinforcement to be sent to *Spain* depends, in a great Measure, upon what the Duke of *Savoy* will be able to do in *Provence*. We flatter ourselves here, that his Royal Highness has been before *Toulon*

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

“ these ten Days. It is likely, before this comes to your Hands, your  
 “ Excellency will know the Issue of that Expedition. I had a Letter, this  
 “ Morning, from Mr. *Robinson*, of the Twenty-seventh past, wherein he  
 “ tells me Count *Wratislau* arrived there the Day before; and that, at his  
 “ Desire, the *Dutch* Minister had a Conference, the same Evening, with  
 “ Count *Piper*, which he was to report to the King, so that we are still to  
 “ learn what may be the Issue thereof: But four Regiments of *Swedish*  
 “ Horse, having actually taken Quarters in *Silesia*, affords but a melan-  
 “ choly Prospect. We have nothing new in these Parts.”

*I am, with great Truth, &c.*

MARLBOROUGH.

Count *Wra-  
tislau* refused  
Audience.

The King of  
*Sweden* mul-  
tiplies his  
Demands.

THIS forced Compliance, however, in the *Imperial* Court, did not give full Satisfaction to the King of *Sweden*; who, upon Count *Wratislau's* Arrival at *Alt-Ranstadt*, refused to admit him to Audience. That Minister was, therefore, obliged to content himself with conferring with Count *Piper*, and Monsieur *Harmelin*, concerning the Escape of the *Muscovites*; which, the *Imperial* Court now thought, was the only important Point that remained unadjusted; but they were deceived: For the *Protestants* of *Silesia*, who had been, in a great Measure, divested of the free Exercise of their Religion, by the invading Zeal of *Popery*, having privately made Application to the King of *Sweden*, that Monarch took a Resolution to see them restored to their Rights and Privileges. To this End it was, that he sent the four Regiments of *Swedish* Horse, mentioned in the Letter above, into that Country, to protect them provisionally; which done, he began to multiply his Demands, in the Manner our Readers will soon see; after we have premised the following Piece, whereby they will find what Steps his *Swedish* Majesty took, previous to these Demands.

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

Extract of a  
Letter from  
P. Meadows,  
Esq; to the  
Earl of Man-  
chester.

“ YOU desire, my Lord, an Account of Count *Wratislau's* Affair.  
 “ Mr. *Robinson*, our Minister there, who has been acting the Part of a Me-  
 “ diator, together with the *Dutch* Ministers, and who were well satisfied  
 “ to find the three Points so amicably adjusted, have had a fourth started,  
 “ and that of no less Consequence than Religion: The King of *Sweden*  
 “ insisting now, upon the *Protestants* in *Silesia's* being restored to the free  
 “ Use and Exercise of their Churches, and Religion, according to the  
 “ Treaty of *Westphalia*. Upon this, the *Mediators* desired three Weeks  
 “ Time, wherein to consult their Governments, and the King granted it:  
 “ But before half that Time was expired, his Majesty demanded of them,  
 “ to insist with the *Emperor* upon a direct and positive Assurance; which  
 “ they declining, upon their not receiving any Answers to their Letters  
 “ upon that Subject, his Majesty thanked them for the Pains they had taken,  
 “ but declined their farther good Offices, in express Words. Thus stands  
 “ that Matter, so that it never appeared worse. Count *Wratislau* continues  
 “ there, but has not yet been admitted to an Audience of the King. The  
 “ *French* strengthen themselves here in *Germany*, instead of making any De-  
 “ tachments from their Army, notwithstanding some positive Reports we  
 “ have had to the contrary: And I fear, as we are striving to stir up the  
 “ Subjects of *France*, their Intention is to do the like with the *Emperor*.  
 “ What Effect that may have, I cannot yet tell; but I am not without my  
 “ Apprehensions. If the *Swede* and *Villars* should act by Concert, one may  
 “ say the *Imperial* Court would be in far greater Danger, than they were  
 “ in, even before the Battle of *Hochstet*.

WE shall now specify the new Demands made by the King of *Sweden* on the *Emperor*.

New De-  
mands of  
*Sweden* on  
the *Emperor*.

1. “ THAT the *Emperor* should give it under his Hand, that he knew  
 “ nothing of the March of the Twelve Hundred *Muscovites*, who escaped  
 “ through the Hereditary Countries.

2. “ THAT



2. " THAT he should forthwith decide the Affair of the Election of *Lubeck* in Favour of the Duke, Administrator of *Holftein*; and confirm the Agreement between that House and the Chapter, for the two next Generations.
3. " THAT the Country of *Hadeln*, on the River *Elbe*, should be sequestered into the Hands of his *Swedish* Majesty, till the Right of all the Pretenders to it should be decided.
4. " THAT the *Protestant* Religion, in *Silesia*, should be restored, according to the Treaty of *Westphalia*.
5. " THAT his *Imperial* Majesty should renounce all Pretensions to the *Quota*, which the King of *Sweden* has not furnished during this War, and should draw no Consequences from the Crown of *Sweden*'s not having done Homage for the Dominions they have in the *Empire*, since 1664.
6. " THAT the whole *Swedish* Army, in their Return through *Silesia* into *Poland*, should be maintained at the *Emperor*'s Charge."

ABOUT the same Time, several other Articles were handed about privately in *Holland*, which it was insinuated the King of *Sweden* designed to propose to the Diet; the Chief were:

1. " THAT the *Elect*or of *Bavaria* should be restored; or, at least, that his *Electorate* should be given to the King of *Sweden*, and he be declared *Elect*or in his Room, as being his nearest Relation.
2. " THAT for the future, the Election of the *Emperors* should be alternately out of the three Religions, since the *Electoral* College was composed of all three.
3. " THAT the *Protestant* Churches should be re-established in *Silesia*, *Moravia*, *Bohemia*, *Hungary*, &c. on the same Foot they were in at the Time of his great Predecessor *Gustavus Adolphus*.
4. " THAT the King of *Sweden* should have the Sovereignty of the City of *Bremen*."

THESE Articles might, perhaps, have been forged in *France*, though even that is very improbable, since they could have no Interest in so doing; unless they intended to put a Stop to the present War, by kindling a *Religious* one; in which they must either have stood *Neuters*, or joined the *Emperor* against *Sweden*, and so made their own Terms at that King's Expence, which is hardly to be supposed; but we can scarce believe the King of *Sweden* ever harbour'd the Thought of making any such Proposals; at least, after the Assurances he had given the Duke of *Marlborough*. Besides, they are contradictory and absurd in themselves, as we before observed; for not only the Diet of the *Empire* have nothing to do with *Hungary*; but the Demand of the *Emperor*'s being chosen, for the future, out of the three Religions tended manifestly to the kindling a *Religious War*, since it was not in the *Emperor*'s Power to have granted it; and it is certain the Diet, if it had been in their Power, (which we very much question, at least, without running the Hazard of their Lives, the Generality of the Populace of *Germany* being greatly bigotted to the *Romish* Religion) would never have comply'd therewith: We shall return, therefore, to the other six Articles.

These new Demands were the Subject of several Conferences, between the Counts, *Wratislau*, and *Piper*, wherein the first overlook'd divers Formalities, and granted many Points, which the Court of *Vienna* would have rejected, at another Time. The Confirmation of the Treaty, between the Ducal-House of *Gottorp*, and the Chapter of *Lubeck*, in the Year 1647, and the Execution of the Exercise of the *Protestant* Religion, in *Silesia*, were the two Articles which met with the greatest Difficulty: But, at last, the Guaranty of *Great Britain*, and *Holland*, removed all Impediments; and the First of September, N. S. every Thing was settled, and agreed on. Accordingly, the King of *Sweden* decamp'd, early the next Morning, from *Alt-Ranstadt*; and the Treaty being signed that very Day, at *Wolkwitz*,  
the

the Imperial Minister set out the Day following for *Vienna*. On the Sixteenth, the King of *Sweden*, taking *Dresden* in his Way, made a Visit to King *Augustus*, attended only by five or six Persons; wherein it is hard to say, whether he shew'd most Undauntedness, or Imprudence. On the Twelfth, the Ratification of the Treaty was deliver'd him, in *Silesia*; upon which he so hastened his March, that by the Twenty-fifth, his whole Army had pass'd the *Oder*, and was in the Dominions of *Poland*. Thus this alarming Phenomenon, which had put the High Allies under great Apprehensions, entirely disappear'd; a happy Consequence, as may be reasonably concluded, of the Duke of *Marlborough's* prudent Negotiations in *Saxony*: It is now Time to return to the Army, under that Hero's Command.

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

The Confede-  
rate Army  
decamp.

The Enemy  
retire with  
Precipitation

The Allies  
pursue them.

AFTER above two Months Stay in the Camp of *Meldert*, without coming to any Action, worth mentioning, with the Enemy, upon certain Advice that they had detach'd thirteen Battalions, and twelve Squadrons, from their Army, towards *Provence*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, in Concert with Monsieur d'*Auverquerque*, and the Deputies of the *States*, resolv'd to march from *Meldert*, towards *Genap*, in Order to attack the Enemy, with less disadvantage, in their fortify'd Camp, at *Gemblours*. Accordingly, the Ninth of *August*, N. S. the Disposition was made, for the Army to pass the *Deyle*, at the Abbey of *Florival*; and late the same Evening, Orders were issued for the March of the heavy Baggage, towards *Brussels*, and the laying four Bridges over the *Deyle*. At the same Time, the Troops which were incamped near *Louvain*, under Major-General *Wreck*, and the Regiment of *Bothmar*, had Instructions to march to *Florival*, as also the Battalions in *Brussels*, to advance to *Waterloo*. The Tenth, in the Morning, the Artillery was commanded to pass the *Deyle*, at *St. Toriswert*; and about Three in the Afternoon, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* march'd, with fourteen Squadrons, to *Pieterbais*, with Orders to stay there till Morning, to observe the Enemy, and afterwards to make the *Rear-Guard*. At Four, the whole Army decamp'd from *Meldert*, and, according to the Disposition which had been made, pass'd the *Deyle* at *Florival*. Then marching all Night, they arriv'd the Eleventh, at Break of Day, about the Heights of *Waveren*, where they made a short Halt, and then continu'd their March towards *Ge up*, where they encamped with their *Right*, at *Promelles*, and their *Left*, at *Davieres*, having made a March of seven Leagues.

HERE they received Intelligence, that the Enemy no sooner had Advice, that the Duke of *Wirtemberg* was advancing, with his Detachment, to *Pieterbais*, and that the Army of the *Allies* were in Motion, than they were extremely alarmed, and immediately ordered their Troops to their Arms: They, likewise, cut down several Trees, in the Roads, and Passages which led to their Camp. About Midnight, they had certain Information, which Way the Allies were moving; whereupon they began their March, with all imaginable Precipitation, towards *Flerus*, and *Hespenay*, intending to be that Evening at *Gosseliers*, and take Possession of the strong Camp at *Pieton*. The Twelfth, in the Morning early, the *Confederate* Generals receiv'd Advice, that the *French* Army had made but a short Halt at *Gosseliers*, and were advanced to *Seness* about Midnight; the *Electör* of *Bavaria* having taken up his Head-Quarters in the Castle of *Vanderbeck*, and the Duke de *Vendosme* in the Farm-House of *Rel*, between *Vanderbeck* and *Seness*, having the River *Pieton* before them.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monsieur d'*Auverquerque*, having conferr'd together, upon the Receipt of this Advice, it was resolv'd to march directly to *Nivelle*, in Order to attack the Enemy; and accordingly the Army march'd about One in the Afternoon, and came to that Camp the same Evening. It was too late to charge the Enemy that Night, wherefore the necessary Dispositions were made, for doing it in the Morning: And as they had Reason to believe, that the Enemy would attempt to retire in the Night, in Order to gain the Camp at *Cambren*, all possible Diligence was us'd, to prevent their effecting it. To this End, the Count de *Tilly*, with forty Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, which were commanded, under him, by the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the Major Generals d'*Erbach*, and

*Ross*;

*Ross*; together with a Detachment, of between five and Six Thousand Grenadiers, under Lieutenant-General *Scholten*, and Major-General *Zoutland*, were ordered to post themselves between the two Armies, with the *Left* at *Cornelitz*, and the *Right* towards the Road from *Bink* to *Nivelle*, and in Case the Enemy decamp'd, to fall upon their *Rear*, and keep them in Play, till the whole Army could come up. These Troops, however, notwithstanding they march'd with all possible Dispatch, could not reach their respective Posts, before Midnight. In the mean Time, the *French* foreseeing what was the Duke of *Marlborough's* Design, and finding it would not be possible for them to avoid an Engagement, if they continued in their Camp till Morning, resolved to decamp in the Night; that they might, if possible, avoid coming to any Action, with the Army of the *Allies*; the Valour and Experience of whose Generals, and the Courage and Activity of whose Soldiers, they very well knew, and accordingly dreaded.

THEY began to prepare for this second Retreat, about the same Time the *Confederate Army*, came into the Camp at *Nivelle*; and about Nine at Night, their *Left* began to retire towards *Morimont*, without Beat of Drum, or sound of Trumpet. The Thirteenth, a little before Break of Day, Count *Tilly* advanced, with his Detachment, directly to the Enemy's Camp; when he saw their Army in full March, making their Retreat in very good Order, from Hedge to Hedge; and observed the Country to be difficult for the Passage of an Army, especially one so numerous as that of the *Allies* to come at them. Accordingly he gave immediate Notice, thereof, to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and informed him, that he was pursuing his March, to endeavour to attack their *Rear*, agreeably to his Orders. Upon this, his Grace detach'd twenty Battalions, and thirty Squadrons, under the Command of General Count *Lottum*, to support Count *Tilly*; the Horse being commanded by Lieutenant-General *Dopf*, and Monsieur *de Schuylenburg*, and the Earl of *Athlone*, Major-Generals; and the Foot by Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, and Major-General *Welderren*.

They retreat  
a second  
Time, with  
the utmost  
Silence.

IN the mean while, Count *Tilly* marched on, with all possible Speed, and had several Skirmishes with the Enemy's *Rear*; but having pursued them, three or four Hours, as far as the *Plains* of *Morimont*, and finding that it was to no Purpose to fatigue the Troops, he returned to the Camp. The Country was clog'd by many deep Roads, which very much favour'd the Enemy's Retreat; for there they posted some of their *Infantry*, which hindered the *Confederate's* Horse from making Openings to follow them. The Duke of *Marlborough*, who had likewise advanced with a Detachment, being returned to the Camp, resolved to continue there that Day, to give the Troops some Repose, after their tiresome March. And because he was in an Uncertainty, whether the Enemy were directing their March towards their Lines, or to *Cambron*, Monsieur *d'Auverquerque* sent one of his *Aids de Camp*, with one Hundred and Fifty *Hussars*, to post himself on the Hills of the *Great Roulx*, from whence they plainly discovered the Enemy's March, at about half a League's Distance.

The Pursuit  
continued.

ACCORDINGLY that Officer reported, that the *Vanguard* was advanced to *St. Dennis*, having the River *Haisne* behind them, which was confirmed by the Spies; who added, that the *Electer* had his Quarters at *St. Dennis*, and the Duke of *Vendosme* at *Castiaux*. From this March, the Generals concluded, that the Enemy did not design to retire within their Lines, but rather to possess themselves of the advantageous Camp at *Cambron*. Hereupon the *Confederate Army* decamp'd from *Nivelle*, the Fourteenth, about Six in the Morning; but having the whole Day, a very violent Rain, which made the Roads almost unpassable, it was very late when the *Right* came to *Soignies*, and the *Left* could not get thither till next Morning; notwithstanding a Thousand Pioneers, had been at Work three Days, to repair the Roads from *Arquennes* to *Soignies*.

IT was in this Camp, that the Prince of *Orange* was declar'd General of the *Infantry* of the Republick. That Prince, who had enter'd the Twenty-first Year of his Age, on the Fourth of *August*, wrote a Letter, the very Beginning of the Month, to the *States General*, to desire they would be pleas'd,



pursuant to their Resolution, to order him to enter upon the Office of General of the Infantry, since he had attained to the Age specify'd in their Resolution. In this Letter, the Prince wrote Word to the States; "*That he wish'd for nothing so much, as to render himself worthy of the Goodness of the States towards him, by the Exercise of that Office; and he assured them, that as, for some Campaigns, he had not omitted any Thing, to render himself fit for that Post, he should always propose to himself, in exercising that Charge, to execute the Orders of their High Mightinesses, and to labour for the Welfare of the Republick; for whose Defence, and Glory, he was ready to sacrifice the last Drop of his Blood, after the Example of his Ancestors.*"

The Prince of Orange declared General of the Foot to the States.

HEREUPON, the States having taken the Resolution, to grant the Prince his Demand, sent Orders to their Deputies at the Army, and to the Veldt Marshal *d'Auverquerque* to see it put in Execution; which they did with Joy, and without any Delay: Accordingly, on the Twenty-first of *August*, his Highness entered upon the Discharge of his Office, and was declared General of the Foot to the Republick, in the usual Form; which diffused an universal Joy throughout the Army, and drew upon him the Congratulations of the Provinces, and principal Members of the Republick; and more particularly those of the Generals, and other Officers of the Army, as well those of the Foreign Troops, as those of the Forces in the Service of the States. The very next Day, his Highness wrote a Letter of Thanks to the States-General, wherein he tells them, in few Words, *That he is affected with such a lively and grateful Sense of the Favour they have just granted him, that it is not possible for him to express it; wherefore he must content himself with assuring them, that he will not omit any Thing that may render him worthy of the Post they had conferred upon him.*

The Enemy suffer extremely in their Retreat

THE Confederate Army suffered greatly in their last March, but the Enemy laboured under infinitely greater Difficulties; for having lain upon their Arms, at *St. Dennis*, all Night, the Fourteenth, they pursued their March, with great Precipitation, and in the same Confusion as before, to *Chievres*, where they arrived at the same Time the Confederates came to *Soignies*. This hasty Retreat, besides the Fatigue, occasioned a very great Desertion amongst the French; for the Soldiers having been without Bread for above two Days, and without Rest for three, not having Time to put up their Tents between *Senef* and *Chievres*, above a Thousand of them went over to the Confederate Camp; and, at least, as many more to *Brussels*, and other Places. Besides this, the Enemy were in want of all manner of Necessaries, during their whole March from *Gemblours*; their Baggage having been sent from thence, with their Artillery, to *Charleroy*, upon the first Motion of their Army, to avoid an Engagement.

THE great Rains, which continued for several Days, having rendered the Ways wholly unpassable, oblig'd the Duke of *Marlborough* to give over the Pursuit of the Enemy, and detained the Confederate Army in their Camp at *Soignies*. In the mean While, the Enemy fortified the Avenues to theirs as well as the Unseasonableness of the Weather would allow them; and, though their Army was soon after re-inforced with six Battalions, and two Regiments of Cavalry, from the Flying Camp of the Count *de la Motte*, yet they retired still farther beyond the *Marque*, and encamped with their Right at *Pont a Tresin*, and their Left under the Cannon of *Lisle*.

MONSIEUR *Rouffet* gives the following Account of this their last Retreat. "*The Confederate Army (says he) left their Camp at Soignies the Thirty-first of August, and marched directly towards the Enemy, who were at Cambron; the Prince of Orange, as General of the Infantry to the Republick, putting himself at the Head of the Dutch Foot. But the French had no sooner Advice of this their March, than they quitted their Camp at Cambron, with great Precipitation, notwithstanding its advantageous Situation, passed the Scheld, and retired behind their Lines between Lisle and Pont a Tresin. Had the Allies began their March an Hour or two sooner, they might have fallen upon the Rear of the French Army, whom they saw following their Main Body. The Soldiers of the Van of the*"

" *Allies*

" *Allies* got to their Camp, where they found some Beer, Wine, and several other Things, which the *French* had not Time enough to carry away with them."

ON the Seventh of *September*, the *Allies* advanced again towards them, and incamped with their *Right* at *Rollegem*, and their *Left* at *Helchin*, near the *Scheld*, subsisting all this while upon the *French* Territories. On the Fourteenth, the Duke of *Marlborough* had Intelligence, that the *French* had made a Disposition, to forrage, the next Morning, at *Templeuve*, and the Villages thereabouts; wherefore he march'd out that Morning, by Break of Day, with twenty Thousand Foot, and five Thousand Horse, and twelve Pieces of Cannon, with a Design to attack the Guard that cover'd them, and by that Means, endeavour to bring them to a general Action: But the Enemy, having been inform'd, some Way or other, of his Grace's Intention; did not think fit to venture out of their Camp. Hereupon, the Duke order'd the Troops to forrage in those very Places, that the Enemy might have no farther Benefit from them; which was done, without the least Opposition, though it was under the Cannon of *Tournay*, within less than a League of the Enemy's Camp, and three from that of the *Confederates*: So fearful were the *French* of running any Hazzard, though with never so visible an Advantage.

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

THE Duke of *Marlborough* finding it, therefore, impossible, to bring the cautious Duke of *Vendosme* to an Engagement, their Camp being covered with the *Scheld*, and with their Intrenchments, his Grace left the Camp at *Helchin*, the Fourth of *October*, N. S. and went for the *Hague*. He arrived there the Sixth, about Nine in the Morning, and immediately made a Visit to the *Grand Pensionary*, and *Monsieur de Slingerland*, Secretary of the Council of State. The same Afternoon, his Grace had a Conference with the Deputies of the *States General*, wherein he communicated to them, the Orders he had received from the Queen of *Great Britain*, his Mistress, to go for *Frankfort*, to have, there, an Interview with the *Electors* of *Mentz*, and *Hanover*, about the Operations of the next Campaign. Next Morning, his Grace had another Conference with the same Deputies, and in the Evening, he set out for the Army, to give the necessary Orders, for their marching into Winter-Quarters.

IMMEDIATELY after his Arrival there, the Troops which were design'd for the Garrisons of *Menin*, *Courtray*, and *Oudenarde*, went into those Places; and the next Day, the Army marched to *Peteghem*, with a Design to have pass'd the *Scheld* at *Gauvre*: But the Rains continuing with such Violence, as to render the Passing there impracticable for the Horse, the Foot encamp'd the Twelfth, with the *Right* at *Steyne*, and the *Left* at *Aspre*, and cross'd the River, the Thirteenth, at *Gauvre*; his Grace advancing with the Horse and Dragoons, to *Zwinhaerde*. The same Day, the Foot pursued their March, through *Ghent*, to *Westrem*; and the next, the whole Army came to *Asche*, where they continued, till they heard that the *French* Army had separated the Twentieth: Hereupon, all the *Confederate* Troops went into the respective Winter-Quarters, which had been assign'd them, being much the same as they had been the Year before.

Both Armies go into Winter Quarters.

ON the Fifteenth, the Duke of *Marlborough* set out for *Germany*, and lay that Night at *Liere*, the next at *Grave*, the Seventeenth at *Wesel*, and the Eighteenth at *Dusseldorp*; his Grace having alter'd his intended Rout, upon a Report of several *French* Parties having pass'd the *Rhine*, which was confirm'd at *Grave*, and was the Reason of his taking *Dusseldorp* in his Way. On the Nineteenth, the Duke was met by the *Electeur Palatine*, at *Bruck*, about a League from his Castle at *Bansberg*, where his Electoral Highness entertain'd his Grace very splendidly at Dinner, under a Magnificent *Perisan* Tent; after which, he went on about twenty Miles to *Wacht*, being conducted thither by the *Palatine* Guards: On the Twentieth, his Grace lay at *Limburg* on the *Laune*, and on the Twenty-first he reach'd *Frankfort*. The *Electeur* of *Hanover*, (our late most gracious Sovereign) who had been at last prevailed upon, to command the Army upon the *Rhine*, this Summer, as

The Duke of Marlborough sets out for Germany.

we have observ'd before, and at whose Desire this Interview had been appointed, was got thither before his Grace, as was likewise the *Electors* of *Mentz*.

Has several Conferences, to no Purpose, with the *Electors* of *Mentz* and *Hanover*, and returns to the *Hague*.

HERE they had divers Conferences together, but nothing could be concluded on, till Count *Wratislau*, the *Emperor's* Plenipotentiary arriv'd there, which was the Twenty-seventh: Neither, indeed, could any Thing be determin'd then, because the latter declared he was not fully instructed. Hereupon the Conferences broke off, and on the Twenty-ninth, the two *Electors* of *Mentz*, and *Hanover*, set out from *Frankfort*, the first, for the Place of his Residence, and the second, for the *Imperial* Army. The Duke of *Marlborough* set out, likewise, at the same Time, for the *Hague*, whither he was attend'd by Count *Wratislau*, and they arriv'd there the Third of November.

A late *Dutch* Writer, who has pretended to give the Publick a Continuation of *Rapin's* History of *England*, (though never two Works were more unlike) and who, upon all Occasions, shews an Inclination, if he could but find any Grounds for it, to asperse the Character of our Hero, endeavours to draw Arguments from this Journey for that End. As what he advances is pretty particular, though there is little else in it, we shall insert it at Length, that our Readers may see what Colours Malice can put upon the most laudable Actions.

Quotation from the Continuator of *Rapin's* History.

“ THE Duke of *Marlborough*: (says this Author) was desirous of making himself Amends for the little Success of this Campaign. He acted with the Consent, but not with the Desire of their *High Mightinesses*. On the Twenty-first of *October* he, reach'd *Frankfort*, accompanied by Monsieur *de Geldermalsen*, to confer with the *Electors* of *Hanover*, and *Mentz*, Count *Wratislau*, the *Imperial* Ministers, and several Princes and Circles of the *Empire*. That General, to whom all the World did Justice, and who, likewise, took Care to do it himself, was extremely apprehensive of a Peace, which would have render'd his great Talents useles. The Misfortunes which had happened in *Spain*, and the *Empire*, made him fear, that the *Allies* might be more dispos'd, this Year, to hearken to pacifick Proposals, than they had been the Year before; the Intent therefore of his Journey, was not only to set aside all such Thoughts, but to incite them to continue the War with new Vigour. Accordingly, he assur'd them, in the *Queen's* Name, that her Majesty would not entertain any Thoughts of a Peace, till the *Allies* had obtained all they had to desire of *France*, and till that Monarchy was reduced to the State it was in, under *Lewis XIII*. Our Captain Negotiator, as this Author calls the Duke, urg'd the Princes and Deputies very much, to furnish their Contingents in Time, and to augment their Forces with thirty Thousand Men, for the ensuing Campaign. The Members of the *Empire* absolutely reject'd this Proposal; upon which the Duke, who was never at a Loss for an Expedient, propos'd, that the *Empire*, *England*, and the *United Provinces* should furnish ten Thousand Men each. The *Imperial* Minister exclaimed highly against this Proposal; neither did Monsieur *de Geldermalsen* seem much less surpriz'd thereat. He argued, with great Vehemence, that the *Republick* were already exhausted, by the extraordinary Disbursements they had made, to support a Division in *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Piedmont*. In vain did the Duke protest, that both the *Queen*, and himself, would leave no Stone unturn'd, to induce the *Parliament* to provide for the greatest Part of the Augmentation; they neither wou'd, nor cou'd, consent to any Thing. So (says a certain Historian) the Duke of *Marlborough* returned to *England*, equally dissatisfy'd, with his Journey to the *Rhine*, his Campaign, and his Negotiation at *Frankfort*.

“ I don't in the least doubt, (continues the Author) but the Admirers of this famous General, will take it amiss, that I ascribe the Pains the Duke took, to animate, and buoy up the Minds of the *Allies*, to his Aversion to Peace. Let such shew me, to what other Motives it can be ascribed? Was it his Zeal for the House of *Austria*, and his Desire to have what-

“ ever



“ ever had been taken from that illustrious Family, by *Louis XIV.* restor'd to them? *Such a Zeal*, in an *English Protestant*, would not fall very short of Folly. Was it his Hatred to *France*? He always behaved with great Humanity, and Politeness to the *French*, who fell into his Hands. Was it his being convicted, that the Safety of *England* depended upon the Humbling of the House of *Bourbon*, and aggrandizing of the House of *Austria*? It may be sufficient to answer to this, that he was Master of some good Sense and Penetration. Was it his Zeal for the *Protestant* Religion in general, or for the Church of *England* in particular, that urged him to abate the Power of *France*, to the End the might not be, in a Capacity to undertake any Thing, to the Prejudice of either? Though a certain Author of his *Life* pretends, that he received the *Sacrament*, according to the Rites of the Church of *England*, the Eve of the famous Battle of *Hochstet*, all the World agrees, that *Piety*, and *Devotion*, and especially such a *fervent* and *zealous Piety*, was never his Characteristick. Was it his Zeal for his Royal Mistress, whose Title to the Crown *France* had call'd in Question? He knew too well the Disposition of that Court, to give her Majesty Satisfaction on that Head. We are, therefore, under a Necessity, of returning to the Motives I at first alledg'd; and must own, that the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was form'd under King *William*, and had imbibed his Maxims and Inclinations, was bent upon *War*, for his own private Security, and Interest; to which I may add, that he had the more Reason to be fond of it, because, till then, it had proved infinitely glorious to him.”

WHAT a Heap of insinulative Scandal, Malice, or Envy, is here thrown upon the greatest Man of his Age, under the sacred Veil of Reason, and Convincing Argument; though not supported by either! The Author's Questions are of such a Nature, that they answer themselves, to the Advantage of our Hero; and his own Answers are so weak and evasive, that they need no Confutation; we shall, therefore, only ask him a Question or two in our Turn. Were not the Indolence of that *Lethargick* Body the *Empire*, and the Backwardness of all the *Allies* in general, not excepting the *Dutch*, more than sufficient Motives for the Duke to act as he did, without hooking his private Interest into the Question? Surely they were. Was not the Honour and Interest of every one of the *Allies* equally at Stake? And ought not the Generals and Ministers, of every one of them, to have acted in the same Manner the Duke did, in Proportion to the Influence each of them had, respectively, over the whole *Confederacy*? Certainly they would have done so, had they been actuated by so *fervent* a Zeal, for the Good of the *Common-Cause*, as his Grace. What Proportion, then, can the Duke's private Views (if he had any) bear to these weighty Motives, of such Importance to all *Europe*? What were the Views, or rather the Resolutions, and Engagements of the *Allies*, at their entering into this War? Were they fully accomplished at that Time? Did *France* shew any Inclination to give the *Allies* the Satisfaction they expected? What more effectual Means could there be, to compel *France* to it, than those the Duke proposed? What Reason had the *Emperor* to exclaim against this Proposal? Were not the House of *Austria* to be the greatest Gainers by the War? Why should the *Dutch* be surprized at it? Or rather, ought not they to have made it? They certainly had an immediate Benefit thereby, both by their clandestine Trade, and the Increase of their Power. Fortresses were daily putting into their Hands, and others proposed to be conquered (as they were afterwards) and all for their Security. When this Author has answered these Questions, we have as many more of the same Nature, at his Service. We agree with him, that the Duke came away dissatisfied; but it was at the ungenerous Returns be found made, to the super-abundant Readiness of *England*, to sacrifice their all, for the Good of the *Common-Cause*: But it is Time to return from whence we have digress'd.

DURING the Duke of *Marlborough's* Stay at the *Hague*, his Grace communicated to the *States General*, what had pass'd at *Frankfort*. And their

The scandalous Reflections contained therein refuted.

Deputies having had several Conferences with the *Imperial Ministers*, their *High Mightinesses* resolved, to use all possible Means, to ingage the *Empire* to make greater Efforts for the future, than they had hitherto. In Order to this, they wrote a pressing Letter to the Diet at *Ratisbon*, wherein, after having represented the great Deficiencies, and Delays, of the *Germanick* Body, from Time to Time, in their Performance, of what they were bound to by Treaty, and the fatal Consequences, which had hitherto attended such Delays, they concluded by saying; "That their *High Mightinesses* would continue to contribute their utmost, towards accomplishing the great Work, they had undertaken, jointly with them; but that they expected the same from his *Imperial Majesty*, and the *Empire*, seeing they were equally obliged to it by their Alliances, and Common Interest: And, that in Case of Non-performance, their *High Mightinesses* protested against all the ill Consequences thereof."

The State of  
Affairs in o-  
ther Parts.

THUS have we seen, that this Year did not prove very prosperous to the *Allies* in the *Netherlands*, notwithstanding the great Hopes conceiv'd thereof, at the Beginning of the Campaign; both from the rapid, and continual Success of the *Confederates* the last Campaign, and the low Condition to which the Enemy were reduced, insomuch that it was not thought, they could ever have held up their Heads again. Let us now see how Affairs went in other Places; and first let us turn our Eyes on Prince *Eugene*.

The *Allies*  
form the De-  
sign of be-  
sieging *Tou-*  
*lon*.

THOUGH the Generals of the *Allies* had formed vast Schemes on all Sides, for pursuing, and improving, the Advantages they had gained the Year before; there was none more bold, nor of greater Importance, than that formed between the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, to revenge, by an Invasion of the Provinces of *France*, the Miseries their haughty Monarchy, had brought upon the Subjects of his Royal Highness: As their Design was to wound him in the most sensible Part, the Place they pitched upon, against which to bend the Thunder of their Arms, was *Toulon*, the Loss of which would have cost his *Most Christian Majesty* near five Hundred Millions; there being in that City above five Thousand Pieces of Cannon; with immense Magazines of all Sorts of Provision, Ammunition, and Warlike Stores.

HER Majesty Queen *Anne*, and the *States General*, thought this Enterprize so important, and so advantageous to the *Common Cause*, that these two Powers joined with his Royal Highness, to engage the *Emperor*, to lend all the Troops he had in *Italy*, for this Expedition; to the End they might be in a Condition, to put its Success out of Dispute, by entering *Provence* with a formidable Army. But the Court of *Vienna*, who had suffered their Eyes to be dazzled, with the tempting View of the Conquest of the Kingdom of *Naples*, (which must have fallen of Course at any Time) weaken'd the Army, destin'd for *Toulon*, to that Degree, by this Diversion, that when they came before that Place to besiege it, the *French* were superior to them. As Prince *Eugene* was to command the Troops design'd for this Expedition, the *Imperial Court* fondly rely'd, upon the continual good Fortune which had constantly attended his Highness, in surmounting the greatest Difficulties, for the Success of this Enterprize; but the great Number of Obstacles that were thrown in his Way, made it miscarry, as will be seen in the Sequel.

The Precau-  
tion used by  
the Enemy  
to prevent it.

THE King of *France*, having Notice of Prince *Eugene's* Design, had chosen the Marshal de *Thesse* to command the Army, appointed to oppose the *Allies*: Hereupon, that General took all imaginable Precautions, to shut up the Passes of the three Provinces threatned with the Invasion; viz. *Savoy*, *Dauphine*, and *Provence*. He distributed sixty-eight Battalions, which were under his Command, along the Frontiers, from *Savoy* to *Provence*, after the following Manner. He sent five Thousand Men into the Valley of *Aosta*, under the Command of Monsieur de *Saint-Pater*. Count *Medavi* formed a Camp of sixteen Battalions in *Savoy*, near *Conflans*; the Marshal posted, likewise, ten at the Mountain of *Geneva*, eleven at *Perouse*, two in *Kirm*; ten at *Barcelonetta*, and ten in *Provence*. His Cavalry and Dragoons, to the Number of thirty-eight Squadrons, were dispersed in the Places that were best for foraging, and most at Hand, that they might be serviceable in Case of Need.

Need. The Marshal himself took up his Quarters at *Briancon*, after having posted the Rest of his Troops on that Side, and in the Country of *Nice*, that he might be able to draw them together at a short Warning. Besides this, he had the Precaution as had all the other General Officers, each of them in his Quarters, to have all the Provision, and all the Forage that was in the Fields, and could be removed, carried into the Cities; which done, they destroyed all the Rest, leaving the Country People but enough for a Fortnight, to the End the Duke of *Savoy* might not be able to find any, when he should want it.

THE Marshal *de Thesse*, likewise, fortify'd *Perouse*, between *Fenestrelles*, and *Pignerol*, as also the Rising Grounds of *Susa*, to the End there might be no Way of attacking that Place, but on one Side. He had likewise Intrenchments thrown up at the Passages of the *Alps*, and the Neck of *Serviere*; and set Men to Work at fortifying the Avenues of *Savoy*, on the Side of the little *St. Bernard*. The Court had order'd Magazines to be stor'd at *Grenoble*, for forty-five Battalions, and twenty-five Squadrons, which were to have march'd into *Catalonia*; but upon receiving Advice, that the Duke of *Savoy* was preparing to invade *France*, with three large Bodies of Forces, they countermanded that Order.

THE Troops of the *Allies*, which were to form the Army destin'd for the Expedition of *Toulon*, being arrived, towards the latter End of *June*, at *Orbasan*, and *Busca*, upon the *Doria-Baltea*, or *Great Doire*, Prince *Eugene* repair'd to *Turin*, and concerted the Operations necessary for that Purpose, with his Royal Highness; but an Indisposition, with which the Latter was seized, prevented their being put in Execution, so soon as they would otherwise have been. The Marquis *de Visconti*, General of the Cavalry, was order'd to stay in *Piedmont* with Part of the Army, and the Rest of the Troops were commanded to march towards the Mountains. Prince *Eugene*, especially, having receiv'd Advice from *Oneglia*, that the Fleet of the *Allies* were arrived over-against *Final*, under the Command of Sir *Cloudefly Shovel*, his Highness set out from *Turin* the First of *July*, and was followed by his Royal Highness, next Day, to *Borgo*, where were the Troops of *Hesse*, and *Piedmont*, and the three Imperial Regiments of *Herberstein*, *Bagni*, and *Wirtemberg*: The other Forces, which were at a greater Distance, had Orders to follow by different Routs. On the Third, the Troops above mention'd march'd towards *Limon*, at the Foot of the Mountains; whilst the other Imperial Forces were advancing, at the same Time, with the Regiment of *Saxe-Gotha*, as was also Count *Breuner*, with six Hundred Horse; but the *Prussian* Infantry were some Marches behind, as well as the Artillery. In the mean while, Care was taken to have four Days Bread provided, at *Limon*, for the Infantry, and Corn, in Proportion, for the Horses.

THE Duke of *Savoy* went on directly to *Limon*; and Prince *Eugene* arriv'd there the Fourth, with the foremost Troops; the same Day the Imperial Forces, with those of *Saxe-Gotha*, reach'd *Borgo* and the *Prussian* Troops got to *Coni*. Advice was brought, that the Pass of *Sospello* was guarded by one Hundred Men; that there were two Battalions at *Monaco*, and as many at *Ville-Franca*; but that *Nice* was abandon'd. On the Fifth, the Army pass'd the Defile of *Tenda*, and on the Sixth, they continued their March to *Broglio*, where they received Advice, that the Fleet had set sail towards *Vintimiglia*; whereupon Orders were sent to the Marquis *de Falkenstein*, who was behind with the Cavalry, to advance towards the Mountains. On the Seventh, in the Morning, a Detachment, which had marched foremost, arriv'd before *Sospello*, upon which the Garrison surrender'd at Discretion. This Place might have given the *Confederates* a good deal of Trouble, if the Enemy would have defended it; since it could neither have been taken without Cannon, nor without Miners. The Army incamped, that Day, near that Pass, where they rested; and on the Eighth Advice was brought, that the Enemy were intrenching themselves behind the *Var*: At the same Time, Count *Breuner* joined the Army, with the Cavalry under his Command.



ON the Ninth, the *Allies* passed the Mountains of *Scarena*, where they incamped, and receiv'd Advice, that the Fleet rode at Anchor between *Nice* and the *Var*. Orders were thereupon sent to General *Zumjungen*, and the Baron *de Hagen*, who had embark'd on board the Fleet, to advance immediately with their Troops; Word was likewise brought, that the Enemy's Intrenchments, along the *Var*, were in very good Order.

The Enemy  
abandon  
their In-  
trenchments  
on the *Var*.

ON the Tenth, before Break of Day, the Troops pursued thir March towards *Nice*, and were oblig'd to go a little round about, because the *French* were in Possession of Fort *Mont-Albano*. At the same Time, his Royal Highness, after having conferr'd with Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, resolv'd to attempt the Passage of the *Var*, before that Re-inforcement could arrive; whilst the Admiral was to attack the Enemy, on that Side towards the Sea. Accordingly Sir *Cloudesly* made four *English* Men of War, and one *Dutch*, advance into the Mouth of the *Var*, with six Hundred Sailors and Mariners, in Boats, under the Conduct of Sir *John Norris*. These Vessels drew up within Musket-Shot of the Enemy's Works; which were so much expos'd to the Fire, of the Enemy's Cannon, that the Cavalry betook themselves to Flight, with great Part of their Infantry. Sir *Cloudesly* himself followed Sir *John Norris* to the Place of Action, and observing the Enemy's Disorder, commanded him to land and attack them in Flank, within their Intrenchments. Pursuant to this Order, Sir *John Norris*'s Men, march'd up towards the Enemy with so fierce an Air, that being apprehensive of being surrounded, they abandoned their Works, and retir'd with the utmost Precipitation.

THE Admiral having sent Word to his Royal Highness, that his Men were all Masters of the Enemy's Works, the Troops were ordered to pass the River; which they did with so much Eagerness, that about a Hundred were carried away by the Rapidity of the Stream, ten of which were drown'd: And this was all the Loss they suffered in a Passage, where they expected to have met with the most vigorous Resistance. They had Intelligence, afterwards, that the Enemy, who had been beaten out of their Intrenchments, had met General *Dillon*, coming to their Assistance, two Leagues from the *Var*, but it was too late.

ON the Fifteenth, his Royal Highness, and Prince *Eugene*, together with the Envoy of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and Sir *John Norris*, d'nd on Board the Admiral, and held, afterwards, a Council of War; whereon, after mature Deliberation, his Royal Highness declar'd, that since the Queen of *Great Britain* had recommended it to him strenuously, to march directly to *Toulon*, and not to lose Time, in besieging any Place of less Importance, he was resolv'd to do as her Majesty desired; and hoped for good Success from this Affair, by the Continuance of the Friendship, and Assistance of her Majesty, who had encouraged him to undertake it.

IN the mean while, after having posted one Hundred and fifty Men in *St. Laurens*, and fifty in *St. Paul*, the Army set forward on their March towards *Briot*, beyond *Antibes*; from whence the Enemy fir'd some Cannon-Shot upon those who approach'd near them, but without doing any Execution.

ON the Sixteenth, they incamped at *Canes*, a little Place near the Sea; upon which, the Garrison of the Isle of *St. Margaret* fir'd some Cannon upon them, but without doing any Damage. From thence the *Allies* detach'd a Hundred Horse towards *Frejus*, both to get Bread bak'd for the Army, and to reconnoitre the Enemy. On the Seventeenth, they continued still in their Camp at *Canes*, in order to give Time for the Baggage to come up with the Army. At the same Time, they carried off a Party of eleven Men, which had been detach'd from the Garrison of *Antibes*. Whilst they continued at *Canes*, they were joined by the Count *de Fels*, with two Regiments of Cavalry which had staid behind, and Orders were sent to the *Palatine*, and *Hessian* Horse, to hasten their March. On the Night between the Seventeenth and Eighteenth, the Enemy pursued their March towards *Frejus*, where Part of the Infantry arrived in the Evening, but the Rest did not get thither till Night: This March was so fatiguing, and the Heats so excessive, that

that some of the Men dy'd with Thirst. It was thought proper to make so long a March, because the Army would have run too great a Risk, in continuing in the Mountains, and Narrow Ways, where the Enemy might have disputed their Passage if they would; but they retreated, leaving behind them only a few Cavalry to observe the *Allies*. At the same Time The Count *de Beaufort* was detach'd, with fifty Horse, to reconnoitre the Enemy, as was also Baron *Falkenstein*, with Orders to provide a large Quantity of Bread for the Army. On the Nineteenth, they halted at *Frejus*, where they were joined by two Regiments of Horse. They had also Advice, that a Regiment of *Palatine* Cavalry were arrived at *Canes*; that the Artillery was not far distant; and that the *Hessian* Horse, which had staid behind, were advanced as far as *St. Laurence*.

On the Night, between the Nineteenth and Twentieth, the Cavalry decamp'd from *Frejus*, and march'd foremost. Advice was brought that the *Hessian* Horse were advanced to *Canes*, as was also the Artillery; and that the Enemy were drawing together a Body of Troops near *Grace*, in Order to go for *Toulon*. The next Night, the Infantry also marched from *Frejus*, and joined the Cavalry near *Arc*, on the Twenty-first in the Evening. The same Day some Troopers, which had been detach'd with the Count *de Beaufort*, returned to the Camp, with the News that the Count had been intercepted by the Enemy, and made Prisoner, together with nine *Hussars*. In the Night, between the Twenty-first and Twenty-second, the *Confederates* decamp'd from *Arc*, and arrived about Noon near *Luc*. There they receiv'd Intelligence, that the Enemy, who had been near the *Var*, were arrived at *Toulon*, and that the Marshal *de Theffe* was drawing together a Body of Forces on their *Right*. The same Day, the *Palatine* Cavalry joined the Army, and received Orders to stay in that Camp, to wait for the Artillery. On the Twenty-third, early in the Morning, the Army pursued their March, and arrived at *Pignans*. Two Parties, which had been sent out upon the Scout, brought Intelligence, that the Enemy were retir'd from *Cuers*, and *Pignol*, and that the Marshal *de Theffe*, who had thirty Battalions with him, was incamped in the Mountains.

On the Twenty-fourth, the Army halted at *Pignans*, where they were joined by the *Palatine*, and *Hessian* Cavalry, the Artillery not being many Leagues behind. At the same Time, two Parties were sent out to reconnoitre, who brought Intelligence, at their Return, that they had not met with any Enemy, but that they had heard by the Way, that some of their Forces were arrived already at *Toulon*. On the Twenty-fifth, the Army march'd by Day-break, and incamped the Infantry at *Cuers*, and the Cavalry at *Souliers*. On the Twenty-sixth, the Army arrived near *la Vallette*, where was the Head-Quarters, but the Troops extended themselves within a good Half League of *Toulon*; and as several of the Enemy's Parties, which were on the Rising-Grounds, on the Side of the *Confederate's Right Wing*, might have annoy'd them, some Grenadiers were detach'd to dislodge them, who drove them before them, and obliged them to retire: This done, the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, went upon the Hills, to take a View of the Disposition of the Town. From thence they discover'd the Enemy's Camp, cover'd with an Intrenchment, under the Cannon of the Place; the *Right Wing* towards the City, and the *Left* stretching out to the Hills, from whence they could not be attack'd. They judg'd that the Town was not strong in itself, but that they should be obliged to sustain a very hot Fire, by reason of the Cannons being planted very thick, and near each other; and that they could not well cut off the Enemy's Communication with the Town, nor invest it, on Account of the Mountains, unless they first possess'd themselves of those Rising Grounds. The bad Weather, which had continued for three Days, had prevented their having any Communication with the Fleet; but they heard that it was arrived at the Isles of *Hieres*, without any Damage. On the Twenty-seventh, after having again taken a View of the Enemy's Army, it was resolv'd to desire the Admiral to repair to the Army, and assist at a Council of War, to deliberate

The *Confederate Army* arrive before *Toulon*.

upon what was proper to be undertaken, they being uncertain whether the Enemy did not expect yet more Reinforcements.

ON the Twenty-eighth, it was perceived that they strengthened themselves on all Sides; and News was brought that a Body of fresh Troops was arrived in their Army. The Forces of the *Allies*, which had posted themselves upon the Hills, were relieved by four Hundred Men; and four Hundred *Prussians* took Post on the *Left*, where the Enemy have a Fort in the Sea. At the same Time, Admiral *Shovel* came to the Army with some of the Head Officers and had a Conference with the Generals of the *Allies*, after which, three Thousand Men were commanded to drive away the Enemy who were intrenching themselves upon an Eminence, where they had posted Abundance of Men. On the Twenty-ninth they began the Attack, which was made with such Success, that the *Confederates* possessed themselves thereof, altho' the Enemy made a very hot Fire upon them, but without any great Execution. The same Day, some Pieces of small Cannon were carried to the Rising Grounds, with two Mortars; and the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, and General *Zumjungen* had Orders to repair thither on the Thirtieth, by the Break of Day, with three Thousand five Hundred Men, to the End they might sustain Baron *Rhebinder*, and Count *Koningseck*, who were to make an Attack with three Thousand Men upon the last Rising Grounds, and the Enemy's Intrenchments. About Evening, it was observed, that the Enemy carried nine Pieces of Cannon to those Rising Grounds. On the Thirtieth, these three Thousand Men setting forward on their March during the Night, arrived about Day-Break before these Rising Grounds, though they had only been able to march two a-breast. Immediately they attacked the Rising Grounds with Abundance of Vigour, and being well sustained by the three Thousand five Hundred Men, the *French* were driven from thence in a little Time, and an Officer of Distinction was discovered amongst their Dead. This done, the *Confederates* advanced towards their Intrenchments; but they found them abandoned, the Enemy having retired, after having set them on Fire, and having nailed up four Pieces of Cannon. The *Allies* lost but few Men in this Action, notwithstanding the Enemy had fired upon them, with above a hundred Pieces of Cannon, from several Places, where the Shot cross'd each other. The Bravery of their Officers and Soldiers in these Attacks, was incredible. One may add to what pass'd that Day, at the taking the Rising Grounds of *St. Catharine*, that when the Enemy abandoned them, they retired also from several Castles, and burnt all the Olive Trees in the Neighbourhood. The same Day, Orders were sent to bring to the Camp the twenty Pieces of heavy Cannon, which had been landed near *Hieres*, in order to mount them upon a Battery on the Hill whereof they had got Possession: To this End, some Men were sent to level the Ways, and facilitate the Removal of the Artillery. This done, they detach'd Colonel *Pfefferkorn*, and Quarter-Master *Nicoletti*, with a Detachment of Cavalry, to take a View, on the *Right*, how many Men would be necessary to possess themselves of a certain Post; and, at the same Time, to discover if they could not make their Approaches on the other Side of the City.

Attack of  
the Rising  
Grounds of  
*St. Catharine*.

ON the Night between the Thirtieth and the Thirty-first, the *Allies* went to reconnoitre the Posts of the Enemy near their Intrenchments; and it was observed that they were abandoned; but, towards Day, their Troops possessed themselves of them again. The same Day, the *Allies* continued to repair the Ways, for the Removal of the Artillery, wherein they met with Abundance of Difficulties, on account of the Badness of the Earth. Four Companies of Grenadiers were likewise ordered to go and join Colonel *Pfefferkorn*, who was not yet returned to the Camp. At the same Time, Advice was brought from General *Visconti* in *Savoy*, that the *French* had withdrawn all their Troops from thence, in order to send them into *Provence*. On the First of *August*, Prince *Eugene* left the Camp, with the above-mentioned four Companies of Grenadiers, to meet Colonel *Pfefferkorn*, and take a View of the Ground; whereupon, the Enemy observing that more Men were marching that Way, reinforced their Troops upon the Hills, and also posted some Forces in the Plain.

ON



ON the other Hand, the *Allies* drew a Line on the *Left* of their Rising Grounds, and worked vigorously at their Batteries; whilst they were also raising two others on that Side towards the Sea, from whence they might not only fire upon the Town, but upon the two Vessels that were in the Harbour, from which the Enemy made a terrible Fire. On the Second, they went on in perfecting their Line, and their Batteries, in order to see if they could not force the Enemy to abandon their Intrenchments before the Place: The more, because they received Intelligence, that six Battalions, detach'd from *Brabant*, had arrived the Fifteenth of last Month at *Lyons*; that the Troops in *Savoy* were making long and hasty Marches; and that the Duke de *Noailles* was expected in *Provence*.

ON the Third, the Enemy made a brisk Fire from their Artillery on the *Right* and *Left*, which did some Damage to the Works of the *Allies*; but it was soon repaired. An Intrenchment was thrown up at the farthest End of the Mountain, from whence the Enemy might have attack'd the *Confederates* with the most Ease. The Batteries on the Sea-side, *viz.* one of sixteen Pieces of Cannon, and one of four Mortars, were finished the First of the Month, and the same Day they began another of six Pieces. That they were erecting upon the Mountain did not go on so successfully, because they were obliged to fetch the Things, necessary for that Purpose, three Leagues off, where they were landed from on board the Fleet. In the Night, between the Third and Fourth, the Enemy made a Sally with two Thousand Men, and at first caused some Disorder amongst the *Confederates* Pioneers, but they were afterwards obliged to retire. The Battery upon the Mountain was not yet finished; but the *Allies* had made a Work on the *Left* to cover it, and they were labouring to do as much on the *Right*, in order to draw afterwards a Line at the Foot of the Hill, and thereby join the two Works. On the Fifth, the Batteries on the *Right* were perfected; the Enemy made a great Fire from their Cannon, and Mortar-Pieces, but without doing great Damage. On the Sixth, the *Confederates* finished their Works on the *Right*, and laboured with a great deal of Diligence at those on the *Left*, in order to join them together, and cover their Batteries. The Enemy continued making a very brisk Fire, and the *Allies* had ten Men killed, and some wounded. There were then but three Cannon in Battery; the Enemy worked at fitting up a large Vessel, in order to fire from thence into the Plain. Deserters brought Word, that Count *Medavi* was expected immediately, and that the Marshal de *Thesse* was drawing together some Troops towards *Marseilles*.

ON the Seventh, the Batteries of the *Confederates* were finished, but they could not yet get all their Cannon thither; nevertheless, they began to fire upon the Enemy's Vessels, and upon a Fort on the Sea side. At the same Time, they joined their Works to cover their Batteries, and Orders were given for making an Addition to that on the *Right*. Colonel *Pfefferkorn* was also detached with two Hundred Horse, to go in quest of Forage in the Mountains, where he met with some regular Troops, and some Militia, who fired upon him; but he charged them with so much Vigour, that he put them to Flight, killed some of their Men, and wounded others: He likewise took a Lieutenant, and found Abundance of Forage; but could not bring it all away, because the Roads were very narrow, and the Peasants were in Arms, and had killed some Foragers. Hereupon, Colonel *St. Amour* was detach'd with four Hundred Foot, and two Hundred Horse, with Orders to persuade the Peasants to lay down their Arms, and retire to their Houses.

ON the Eighth, Orders were given by the *Allies* to erect two new Batteries, of twenty Pieces each, behind their Intrenchments; and they received Advice, that the six Battalions, which arrived from the *Netherlands*, had joined the Enemy's Army. On the Ninth, the *French* made a Sally, but they retired again, without undertaking any Thing, because the *Confederates* were well upon their Guard: They lost some Men therein. On the Tenth, it was perceived they were fitting up another Vessel; and they made  
so

so great a Fire from their Cannon, Mortar-Pieces, and Small Arms, that they dismounted three of the Besiegers Cannon, kill'd them Ten or a Dozen Men, and wounded eighteen. At the same Time, Admiral *Shovel* came to the Head Quarters, where a great Council of War was held, and some Troops were commanded to assault the Enemy's Forts along the Coast, which hindered the Approach of the *Confederate* Fleet. On the Eleventh, News was brought, that the Enemy had received a Reinforcement of six Battalions; and Colonel *St. Amour* sent Word, that they were drawing together a Body of regular Troops, and Militia, in order to annoy the *Confederates* Foragers, who were obliged to go a good Distance in quest of Forage; upon which Count *Fels* was detach'd the Twelfth, with some Cavalry, to observe the Enemy's Motions. The same Day, Deserters brought Intelligence, that they had received a fresh Reinforcement, the Day before, of fifteen Battalions; insomuch, that they had then sixty Battalions for the Defence of the Place, greatest Part of which were incamped within their Intrenchments. At the same Time, two new Batteries were ordered to be raised, to batter the Forts on that Side towards the Sea. On the Fourteenth, the *Confederates* continued to carry on their Works, and perfect their Batteries, in order to attack the Place both by Sea and Land. They batter'd vigorously Fort *St. Lewis*, the Enemy's three Vessels, and the Town. The Besieged also made a very brisk Fire, insomuch that one might have heard a hundred Cannon Shot, and Mortars, at a Time, but did the *Allies* but very little Damage. Orders were given to the Troops to be upon their Guard in their Posts, and four Battalions were commanded to sustain them, in case of Necessity. The same Day they had Advice, that the Enemy expected fresh Reinforcements from *Catalonia* and *Germany*; and Deserters brought Word, that Count *Medavi* was incamped with a Body of Cavalry, and some Infantry and Militia, near *Brignolles*, but the Count *de Fels* kept a strict Eye upon all his Motions: The *Allies* reckon'd, that when they were Masters of Fort *St. Lewis*, and *St. Margaret*, they should have a Communication with the Fleet, greatest Part of which rode at Anchor, at the Entrance into the Road of *Toulon*. The same Day also, some Vessels of the Fleet advanced nearer the Road, to block up the City more narrowly. The Batteries of the *Confederates* began to fire upon Fort *St. Lewis* with Success, and, upon Advice that the Enemy had a Design to form some Enterprize against their Posts, they made three *Prussian* Battalions advance on their *Left*, besides the Four, which had been posted some Days before on their *Right*. At the same Time, a Report was spread, that Colonel *Pfefferkorn* having ventured too far, with Intent to reconnoitre the Enemy, had fallen into an Ambuscade, with two Officers, and six *Hussars*, and had been seen fall from his Horse, without its being positively known, whether he was kill'd; or only taken Prisoner.

Colonel  
*Pfefferkorn*  
killed.

ON the Night between the Fourteenth and Fifteenth, the Enemy seem'd very quiet; but towards Day-Break, some Signals were perceived, as if they intended to put some Design in Execution: In Effect, they were seen advancing, on a sudden, in great Numbers towards the Posts on the *Right*, where they a little surprized the *Confederates*, because those in the advanced Posts upon the Hills had not been able to give them timely Notice of the Enemy's Approach, having been surprized themselves; insomuch, that the Men, finding themselves attack'd on all Sides, judg'd that it would be impossible to maintain themselves in those Posts, and resolv'd upon retiring; the more, because the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, who commanded that Day, was wounded by two Musket-Shot, whereby he lost his Life, to the great Regret of the whole Army. Nevertheless, the *Confederate* Troops still defended themselves a long Time, with great Vigour, in a Cassine, and in a little Fort under the Mountain of *St. Catherine*, where the *Hessian* Colonel *Rebelsdorf* commanded. A Reinforcement was sent to sustain him, but it was too late, the Enemy having already forced those Posts, by their great Superiority. The Attack was as vigorous on the *Left*, but not with so many Troops, nor with the same Success; for the Enemy were so warmly received

The Prince  
of *Saxe-Gotha*  
killed.

received there, especially by the three *Prussian* Battalions, that they were obliged to retire, and leave a great Number of Dead behind them. The Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* also contributed not a little to the keeping of these Posts; his Highness having advanced, with great Expedition, to defend them at the Head of two Regiments of his Dragoons, whom he ordered to dismount.

THE Enemy having thus made themselves Masters of the Besiegers Intrenchments on the *Right*, surrounded the Detachment of Colonel *Pfefferkorn* upon the Hills; but a *Palatine* Officer, who had taken upon himself the Command, after the Death of that Colonel, whereof the *Confederates* received certain Advice, discovered a Way to avoid the Enemy. However, being arrived upon the Mountain, his *Rear-Guard* was attack'd; but he lost but few of his Men, Count *Harrach* having advanced to sustain him, with six Battalions, and some Cavalry. In the mean While, the Marshal *de Thesse* spared no Pains to make the best of the Advantages he had just gained; to this End, he extended his Men from the *Right* of the Mountains, to near the *Confederates* Head-Quarters, and the Enemy had made all their Forces advance on that Side; whereupon, it was resolved to march up to them with the whole Army; but they immediately decamped, and retreated, contenting themselves with destroying the Besiegers Works on the *Right*, and setting Fire to their Ways, which they had been forced to make with Planks, for want of Earth. As it was not judged proper to make any new Works on that Side, the *Allies* satisfied themselves with sending some Men thither, to bring off their Wounded. There was no Officer of Distinction kill'd, except the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*; but Colonel *Wertman*, of *Saxe-Gotha*, and Colonel *Prastigardi*, a *Piedmontese*, were taken Prisoners. Amongst the Wounded was the Lieutenant-Colonel *de Rulstleben*, a *Hessian*, and another Officer of the *Palatine* Troops. Six Hundred private Men, and subaltern Officers, were either kill'd, wounded, or made Prisoners: The Enemy, however, lost at least as many as they; but the *Allies* were obliged to leave two Pieces of Cannon behind. After this, the *Confederates* sent two Regiments of Cavalry to *Souliers*, to keep open their Communication with the Count *de Fels*, and cover themselves behind, especially upon the Road which led from *Toulon* to *Souliers*. On the Fifteenth in the Evening, the Garrison of Fort *St. Margaret* capitulated, and surrendered at Discretion. On the Sixteenth, they marched out, to the Number of nine Officers, and one Hundred Soldiers; fourteen Pieces of Cannon were found therein. The Night before, the *Confederates* had begun to bombard the City; they found also, by some intercepted Letters, that the Enemy had actually sixty Battalions in their Army; and that the Count *de Medavi*, who was incamped at *St. Maximin*, with eight Thousand Men, expected yet some more Troops.

The Garrison of Fort *St. Margaret* surrendered at Discretion.

ON the Seventeenth, the *Confederates* discovered a tolerable Breach in Fort *St. Lewis*; and the Enemy erected a Battery upon their last Tower, to prevent the Approach of the Fleet: Several Parts of the City were seen on a Flame, having been set on Fire by the Bombs. Count *Baver* drove some of the Enemy from the Post of *la Val*, and Colonel *St. Amour* brought to the Camp a Lieutenant, and twelve Soldiers. On the Eighteenth, the Count *de Fels* sent 31 private Men, whom he had taken Prisoners to the Army. At the same Time, Advice was brought, that the Baron *de Regal* had been detached, with some Regiments, from the Corps of General *Visconti*, in *Piedmont*, but that he was not yet arrived at *Nice*. On the Nineteenth, the Breach of Fort *St. Lewis* having been viewed, and the Dispositions made for the Assault, Baron *Rhebinder*, Veldt-Marshal-General, made the Grenadiers, who were ordered for that Purpose, advance early in the Morning; but the Enemy abandoned the Fort in Confusion, after the firing of some Cannon-Shot, and saved themselves in Boats.

Fort *St. Lewis* abandoned.

THE *Confederates*, who took Post there immediately, found therein twenty-three Pieces of Cannon, most of them Thirty-six Pounders, and some Provision, with a good Quantity of Bullets and Bombs, fifteen Hundred Cartridges, forty Barrels of Gun-Powder, and some lighted Matches, which

they



they extinguished. The Enemy threw into the Sea twenty-six Pieces of Cannon, which were in Battery on the Shore, most of them Thirty-six Pounders; they also threw some Bullets therein, but there was so little Water, that it was easy to get them out. Orders were then given to put on board the Artillery, and the Ammunition, whereof they had no longer need; as also the Sick and Wounded. The Adjutants, who had been sent on the Eighteenth to the *Rendezvous* without the Camp, to treat about the Exchange of Prisoners, returned the next Day, and brought back Word, that they had agreed upon the Exchange on the Twentieth. They added, that they had Intelligence, that the Marshal *de Thesse* expected the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Berry*, and *Berwick*; that the *Sieur d'Arènes* was coming from *Roussillon* with some Battalions; and that by the Twenty-fourth, that Marshal would have one Hundred Battalions in his Camp, which already consisted of Threescore and Ten.

ON the Twentieth, Orders were given for putting on board the Rest of the Artillery, and Ammunition before the End of the Day. A Bomb of the Enemy's fell in Fort *St. Lewis*, and set Fire to a Mine, which had been made there on purpose to blow up the Castle, whenever it should be thought proper; three Soldiers were wounded on that Occasion. News was brought the same Day, that the Enemy were erecting a new Battery, that all the Inhabitants of the Country were against the *Allies*, and that the Peasants were drawing together on every Side.

ON the Twenty-first, the *Confederates* made the necessary Preparations for the March of the Army, and blew up Fort *St. Margaret*. The Fleet then advanced nearer the Town, with some Bomb-Catches, and began to bombard the City and Harbour with great Fury; which the Enemy returned by a brisk Fire from their Batteries. Prince *Eugene* went up to an Eminence, that he might the better take a View of the Fire, caused by the Bombs of the Fleet; and perceived a Flame very plainly, but could not well distinguish what it was. General *Fels* sent Word, that Count *Medavi* was strengthening himself between *Souliers* and *Cuers*.

The *Allies*  
raise the  
Siege.

IN the Night, between the Twenty-first and Twenty-second, the *Confederate* Army began to set forward on their March, in five Columns, and took the same Rout as they had done in coming to *Toulon*: The Retreat was made with so much Secresy, and good Order, that the Enemy were not aware of it, neither was any Thing left behind in the Camp. The Army arrived the same Day at *Cuers*. The Fire caused by the Bombs, on the Twenty-first, in *Toulon*, continued burning all that Night, and the Flames spread even into the Harbour, and took hold on the Shipping. The Count *de Bick* averred, that eight Vessels had been seen on Fire. On the Twenty-second, about Ten at Night, the Cavalry continued their March; and the Moon rising some Time after, the Infantry took the same Rout. On the Twenty-third, all the Army arrived near *Pignans*, except the Troops under the Command of General *Fels*, which were ordered to stay at *Luc*. The same Day, a Firing was still heard before *Toulon*. On the Twenty-fourth, the Army incamped on the hither Side the River *Argent*. Upon the Report of some Peasants, that the Enemy were marching a-breast of the Mountains, with four Regiments of Dragoons, and some Battalions, Major-General *St. Remi* was commanded to march foremost towards *Frejus*, with all the Grenadiers, to possess himself of the Post of *Esterelle*. Orders were sent, at the same Time, to General *Regal*, who had been detached from the Corps of General *Visconti*, with some Regiments, to return to *Piedmont*. On the Twenty-fifth, the Army arrived at *Frejus*, where they were joined by the Count *de Fels*. The Peasants reported, that the Enemy's Detachment above-mentioned, were on their March towards *Esterelle*. On the Twenty-sixth, the Count *de Fels* marched before towards *Cannes* with his Corps, and the Infantry of the Left Wing followed. This March was very fatiguing, by Reason of the Woods, Valleys, and Defiles, where the Enemy might have annoyed them greatly, had not General *St. Remi* prevented them, by posting himself there first. The Peasants, who had got together

in the Woods, to the Number of five or six Hundred, fired upon the Troops of the *Allies*, but the latter killed about twenty of them, and took some of them Prisoners, whom they afterwards released; but, at the same Time, they caused it to be published in the Country, that if the Peasants would not lay down their Arms, they would put all to Fire and Sword. A Counter-Order was likewise sent to the Baron *de Regal*, and upon his receiving Advice, that General *St. Remi* was on his March towards the Woods above-mentioned, that Baron returned to *Cannes*.

ON the Night between the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh, the Infantry who had advanced foremost, arrived in the Wood; and at Day-Break, they continued their March towards *Cannes*, where the whole Army arrived about Evening, without having lost above four or five Men, by the Precautions they had taken against the Enemy. It was reported that Count *Medavi* pursued them with his *Corps*, and that the Marshal *de Tefse* was marching towards *Grace*, with the Rest of the Army.

ON the Twenty-eighth, the Army stay'd at *Cannes*, but they detached Lieutenant-Colonel *Eben*, with three Hundred Horse, to observe the Enemy on that Side towards *Grace*, and he possessed himself of one of the Gates of the Town, without causing any Disorder therein, notwithstanding they had taken up Arms. The Count *de Fels* set forwards on his March towards *Antibes*, in order to block it up; and the Army continued their March the Twenty-ninth, and arrived at *Piot*. The Baron *de Regal* returned into *Piedmont* with his *Corps*. On the Thirtieth, General *Fels* passed the *Var* with his *Corps*, two Brigades of *Koningsseg*, and *Zumjungen*, two Regiments of Cavalry, the Dragoons of *Saxe-Gotha*, and an Imperial Regiment of *Hussars*, in order to advance by the Mountains to *Esterelle*. The Rest of the Army followed in different Bodies, and Orders were sent to the Commandant of *St. Paul*, to blow up that Place, after having taken out all that was therein. Such was the End of the Expedition of *Toulon*; but as it did not answer the Hopes which had been conceived thereof, Prince *Eugene* would not end the Campaign, without attempting something which might both heighten the Glory of the Arms of the *Allies*, and the Courage of the Soldiers.

THESE were the Motives of his Highness's Attempt upon *Susa*, an important City, which had remained in the Hands of the *French*, when they were driven out of *Piedmont*; and which was both the Key to prevent the Entrance into that Province, and to open the Duke of *Savoy* a Passage to make Incursions into *Dauphine*, whenever he pleased. There was no Time to be lost; the Marshal *de Tefse* was marching to the Defence of that Place; but the *Allies* had got the Start of him, and on the Seventeenth of *September*, their first Line took the *Rout* to *Susa*, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, whilst the Duke of *Savoy* was advancing towards *Pignerol* with the Rest of the Troops. As those, which had been left in *Piedmont* during the Expedition to *Toulon*, were come to join the Army, it was as strong as it had been at the Beginning of the Campaign.

ON the Eighteenth and Nineteenth, the Prince of *Anhalt* drew near *Susa*, *Susa* invested with all the Grenadiers commanded by the Count *d'Eck*, five Imperial Battalion under Count *Koningsseg*, and three of *Prussia*, with two of *Hesse*, under Major General *Lacken*. On the Twentieth, Prince *Eugene* advanced with the Rest of the Army to *St. George*, and came the Twenty-first within Cannon-Shot of the Town. Monsieur *de Vraignes*, a Marshal *de Camp*, commanded therein, but he had not Forces enough to defend the Rising Grounds, and the Intrenchments, which the Marshal *de Tefse* had caused to be thrown up there; wherefore he retired to *Exiles*, after having left Monsieur *Maffelin* in the Citadel, with the Troops, and Provision necessary for making a vigorous Defence.

THE Count *d'Eck* took Possession of the Rising Grounds on the Left of the Enemy's Camp, with a Detachment of Grenadiers; and as it was at the same Time as the *French* Troops were quitting them, they defended themselves for some Time, killed him fifteen Men, and wounded twenty-five.

At

At the same Juncture, the Prince of *Anhalt*, and the Counts *Koningsseg* and *Lachen*, made themselves Masters of the other Posts, and Intrenchments, and possessed themselves of the Hill which commanded the Rising Grounds, whereof Count *d'Eck* had seized; as also of all the other Posts at the Foot of the Mountain, where *Susa* is situated. Then Baron *Hohendorff*, Adjutant General, advancing with some *Heiduques*, and Grenadiers, made himself Master of a Redoubt, wherein he found some Pieces of Cannon, and Ammunition; whilst Count *Zumjungen* passed the *Doire* with six Battalions; and possessed himself of the Hill behind *Susa*, and the Prince of *Anhalt* marched farther onwards.

The City  
sends the  
Keys to  
Prince Eu-  
gene.

The Citadel  
invested.

ON the Twenty-second, Lieutenant-General *Wilks* went to observe the French Troops, which were posted upon the Rising Ground, at the Pass of *Fenestrelles*. In the mean While, the Commandant of *Susa*, who had not Troops enough to defend the City, abandoned it, as he had all the Posts which were in the Neighbourhood; whereupon the Inhabitants sent Deputies, on the Twenty-second at Night, to offer the Keys to Prince *Eugene*. The Governor also quitted the old Castle, and had the Bridge of the *Doire*, and that of *Chaumont*, broken down, after which he retir'd towards the Hill *la Brunette*, behind the Citadel. Immediately the Count *de Gahlen*, and *Kevenhuller*, with four Hundred Grenadiers, and two Hundred Horse, possessed themselves of the City, and had the Bridges repair'd: General *Zumjungen*, also, posted himself in *Chaumont*, with five Battalions. The same Day, the Marshal *de Tesse* arrived at the Pass of *Fenestrelles*, and found the *Allies* Masters of the Town, and the Citadel invested.

ON the Twenty-third, at Night, General *Zumjungen* repass'd the Bridge of *Chaumont*, with the Troops under his Command, and went to *Gialon*, from whence he detach'd Lieutenant-Colonel *Odoard*, with four Hundred Grenadiers, and one Battalion, to drive a Detachment of the French, from the Rising Grounds they had again seized on, and where they were intrenching themselves; however, after a very brisk Action, the *Allies* regain'd them. On the Twenty-fourth, a *Prussian* Lieutenant-Colonel, made himself Master of two Redoubts, upon the Pass of *Fenestrelles*.

ON the Twenty-fifth, the heavy Artillery being come pretty near, Prince *Eugene* set all Hands to work to get it to the Camp, and erect Batteries; but the Rain, and the Darkness of the Night, very much prevented the Advancement of this Work. This Artillery consisted of twenty-six Pieces of heavy Cannon, and six Mortars, with eight Hundred and fifty Bombs, and what Ammunition was necessary. The Duke of *Savoy*, who was incamped at *Pignerol*, detach'd, as soon as he arriv'd there, five Battalions, under the Command of Monsieur *de Belcastel*, which were to be sustained by the *Vaudois*, of the Valley of *Lucern*, in order to drive the French from that of *St. Martin*. As soon as the Marshal *de Tesse* had Advice thereof, being apprehensive that the Duke of *Savoy* would attack *Perouse*, and the Valley of *St. Martin*, whilst Prince *Eugene* continued the Siege of *Susa*, he sent Orders to Monsieur *de Cadricux*, who was in the Valley of *Quiras*, to advance on that Side towards *Prali*, with the two Battalions under his Command. Thus the *Allies* quited the Valley of *Lucern*, in order to fall by the Pass of *Jalieu* upon *Prali*, but Monsieur *de Cadricux* had got the Start of them.

ON the Twenty-sixth, during the Night, the *Allies* carried most of the heavy Artillery upon the Hill *la Brunette*. In the mean While, the Besieged made a very brisk Fire, from the Fort *Catinat*, which killed and wounded some of the Soldiers. ON the Twenty-seventh, General *Zumjungen* having receiv'd a Reinforcement of six Hundred Men, posted himself to cover the Trenches which had been opened; and about Two a Clock, he battered the Fort *Catinat* with twelve Pieces of Cannon, and threw some Bombs into the Citadel. On the Twenty-eighth, there was a very large Breach in that Fort. insomuch that the *Allies* attack'd it Sword in Hand, and made themselves Masters thereof, after some little Resistance: A Lieutenant and sixteen Soldiers of the Enemy's were killed in this Action, and fifty taken Prisoners; the Rest, to the Number of thirty, sav'd themselves in the Fort of *la Brunette*.

On



On the *Allies* Side, they had also a Lieutenant, and some Soldiers killed, and twenty-eight wounded. They found in the Fort two Pieces of Cannon, and some Ammunition. The same Day, Prince *Eugene* battered the Citadel, with seven Pieces of Cannon, and had two other Batteries erected, one of six Pieces, and the other of four. On the Thirtieth, they continued battering the Citadel, and throwing in some Bombs.

ON the First of *October*, the two new Batteries began to play, and continued so to do, till the Second, when there was a considerable Breach made: Another Battery was likewise rais'd upon the *Left*. On the Third, they widened the Breach; infomuch, that Monsieur *Masselin* judging that the Place might be carried by Storm, and being willing to save the Garrison, sent some Officers to capitulate; but not having been able to obtain Leave, to march out with Arms and Baggage, and four Pieces of Cannon, the Besiegers began to fire again; and that with so much Success, that the Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War. They consisted of a Battalion of the Regiment of *Beauvoisis*, amounting in all to three Hundred Soldiers, and thirty Officers, which were conducted to *Turin* the Sixth. Monsieur *Masselin* met with a very good Reception from the Duke of *Savoy*. The *Allies* found therein some Sacks of Corn, and Meal, with a good Quantity of Ammunition.

The Citadel  
surrenders.

DURING these Transactions, the Marshal *de Thesse* was preparing to relieve the Place; he had even let Monsieur *Masselin* know his Intention, and had exhorted him to hold out as long as possible. To this End, he waited for fifteen Battalions, which were coming from *Provence* and *Dauphine*, but their March had been delay'd two Days, by the overflowing of the Waters; and Monsieur *Masselin*, not being in a Condition to hold out any longer, surrendered, as we have already observed.

ON the Seventh, Prince *Eugene* entered the Town, and gave the necessary Orders for repairing the Breaches; which done, he sent back to *Turin* the Artillery that had served at the Siege; and the Troops, which had been employ'd therein, marched towards *Pignerol*, to quarter in the Villages in the Neighbourhood of that Place, where the Duke of *Savoy* set them at work, to repair the Fortifications of Fort *St. Bridget*. At the same Time, General *Visconti* led the *Imperial* Troops into the *Ferrareze* and the *Mantuan*. In the mean While, Prince *Eugene* provided the Town and Citadel of *Susa* with a sufficient Number of Forces to secure that Fortress, which was of Importance to him; and also had a Line drawn over Mount *Cenis*, which passed by the *Great Cross*, and extended as far as *Susa*. The *Palatine* Troops, to the Number of eleven Battalions, and one Regiment of Dragoons, marched, in order to embark for *Catalonia*, upon some Transport Ships which the *English* and *Dutch* had got ready for that Purpose: And the *Hessian* Forces resumed the Rout to *Germany*, till a Counter-Order should arrive, for which the Duke of *Savoy* solicited very strenuously.

THUS ended this Campaign on that Side, which might have been much more successful; since both *Toulon*, and all *Provence*, would have fallen a Prey to the Conquerors, had not the Duke of *Savoy* staid so long by the Way, because Sir *Cloudesty Shovel* made a Difficulty of delivering up to him the Subsidies which were on board his Fleet. Two Days, wherein his Royal Highness suspended his March, gave the Marshal *de Thesse* Time to fortify *Toulon*, and its Avenues; and thereby occasioned the Miscarriage of one of the finest and best concerted Designs that ever was.

As for *Germany*, it underwent the same Fate this Campaign, as it had done the Year before; that is, the People were the innocent Victims of the *French* Generals, who harassed them by Contributions beyond Imagination; accordingly, the Marshal *de Villars* found the Benefit thereof so sensibly, that he took Care not to leave so fine a Country to go for *Italy*, as the King his Master order'd him; on the contrary, he excused himself very artfully; and as the most *Christian King* had always a greater Love for him, than for any of his other Generals, he had the Complaisance to leave him in a Post, where he saw plainly, the Marshal was only detained by the Desire of

State of Affairs in Germany.

making his Fortune. The *States* of the *Empire* having been very negligent, in guarding their Lines at *Buhl* and *Stolhoffen*, the *Marshal de Villars* surprized and forced them; which done, he made an Incurſion into the *Empire*, which coſt the *Germans* immense Sums, for he laid the whole Country under Contribution, from the *Danube* to the Mountains of *Tirol*. It is true, that after the *Electoꝛ* of *Hanover* was prevailed on to take upon him the Command of the *Imperial Army*, the Face of Affairs was entirely changed, in Favour of the *Confederates*, by that Prince's Vigilance and good Conduct; inſomuch, that he obliged the *Marshal* to repaſs the *Rhine*; but this was not till after he had made prodigious Havock in the Country, and had well filled his own Coſſers: Return we now to the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom we left at the *Hague*.

The Duke  
of *Marlborough*  
returns  
to *England*.

HIS Grace having there concluded ſeveral weighty Affairs with the *States-General*, ſet ſail for *England*, and arrived at *St. James's* the Seventh of *November*, O. S. As his Succeſs in the *Netherlands* had been no ways anſwerable to the Expectations which had been formed thereof, no Notice was taken of it by the *Parliament*, as had been uſual in former Years; we ſhould, therefore, not have made any Mention of the *Parliamentary* Affairs this Seſſion, had not a memorable Debate ariſen in the *House of Peers*, which too nearly concerned the Duke's Honour to be paſſed over in Silence: Wherefore, we ſhall give an Account of as much thereof, as immediately related to his Grace.

A memorable  
Debate,  
in the *House*  
of *Lords*.

THIS Debate aroſe on the Nineteenth of *December*, in Relation to the Affairs of *Spain*, the Queen being preſent at it *incognito*, till Five a-Clock in the Afternoon. The Earl of *Rocheſter* ſpoke firſt; and having extolled highly the Earl of *Peterborough's* Courage and Conduct, and enumerated his Services, obſerved it had been a conſtant Cuſtom, when a Perſon of his Lordſhip's Rank, who had been employ'd in ſo eminent a Poſt, returned Home, he had either Thanks given him, or was called to an Account; from whence he inferred, that the ſame ought to be done, in Relation to the Earl of *Peterborough*. The Earl of *Haleifax* ſpoke next, and enlarged, likewise, on the Earl of *Peterborough's* ſucceſſful Services, but artfully put off the returning his Lordſhip Thanks, till the whole Tenor of his Conduct ſhould be examined, which the Earl of *Peterborough* himſelf profeſſed was what he deſired beyond any Thing. On the other Hand, the Lord *Haverſham* was not ſilent; but having extolled the Earl of *Peterborough's* Bravery, Conduct, and Succeſs, concluded with this oblique Reflection upon the Earl of *Galway*, that 'Twas no Wonder our Affairs in *Spain* went ſo ill, ſince the Management of them had been entrusted to a Foreigner.

HEREUPON, ſeveral Lords ſhewed the Neceſſity of carrying on the War, till the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy ſhould be recovered, and King *Charles* ſettled on the Throne. Amongſt the Reſt, the Earl of *Peterborough* ſaid, They ought to give the Queen nineteen Shillings in the Pound, rather than make Peace on any other Terms; adding, That if it ſhould be thought neceſſary, he was ready to return to *Spain*, and even to ſerve under the Earl of *Galway*. This naturally brought on the Conſideration of Ways and Means to retrieve the Affairs in *Spain*; in Relation to this, the Earl of *Rocheſter* ſaid, That we ſeemed to neglect the principal Buſineſs, and to mind only *Accessories*: Adding, that he remembered the Saying of a great General, the old Duke of *Schomberg*, viz. That the Attacking of *France* in the *Netherlands*, was like the Taking a Bull by the Horns. His Lordſhip propoſed; therefore, That we ſhould ſtand on the Deſenſive in *Flanders*, and ſend from thence fifteen or twenty Thouſand Men into *Catalonia*.

THAT noble Peer was ſeconded by the Earl of *Nottingham*, who complained of *Spain's* being, in a Manner, abandoned. But the Duke of *Marlborough* remonſtrated, with ſome Warmth, againſt ſuch inconfiderate Advice, and ſhewed the Neceſſity of increaſing, rather than diminiſhing our Forces in *Flanders*. The two chief Reaſons his Grace urged were, Firſt, That moſt of the Enemy's ſtrong Places there, might be kept with one Battalion in each; whereas, the great Towns of *Brabant*, which we had conquer'd, required

quired twenty Times that Number for their Preservation. Secondly, That if our Army in the Netherlands should be weakened, and the French, by their Superiority, should gain any Advantage, which was not improbable, the Discontented Party in Holland, who were not a few, and bore with Impatience the necessary Charges of the War, would not fail to cry aloud for Peace. Hereupon the Earl of Rochester said, He wonder'd that noble Peer, who had ever been conspicuous for his Calmness and Moderation, should be now out of Temper: Adding, That there being an absolute Necessity to send Relief to Spain, his Grace would oblige their Lordships, if he would let them know, where they might get Troops to send thither; and the more, because the Earl of Peterborough had assured them, that very Day, he had heard Prince Eugene say, that the German Soldiers had rather be decimated, than be sent into Spain. Hereupon the Duke of Marlborough prudently answered the Reproach of having shewn some Warmth, by saying, That the Thing was of too great Importance to be spoken of, without Concern; and as to the Question proposed by the Earl, he added, That notwithstanding it was highly improper to disclose secret Measures in so numerous an Assembly, (to which many Strangers had been admitted that Day, by the Favour of the Queen's Presence) because the Enemy would not fail to be informed thereof; yet, to gratify their Lordships, he could assure them, that Measures had already been concerted with the Emperor, for the forming an Army of forty Thousand Men, whom he specified under the Command of the Duke of Savoy, and for sending a powerful Relief to King Charles; adding, That it was to be hoped, Prince Eugene might be prevailed on to command in Spain; in which Case, the Germans would gladly follow him thither. The only Difficulty, his Grace said, that could be objected to this Scheme, was the usual Slowness of the Court of Vienna; upon which Head his Grace took Notice, That if the seven Thousand German Recruits, which the Emperor had promised for the Army in Piedmont, had arrived time enough, the Enterprize against Toulon might have been attended with Success; but that it was to be hoped, and he durst engage his Word for it, that, for the future, his Imperial Majesty would punctually perform all his Engagements. Upon this, the Debate ended.

WE concluded the Transactions of the last Year, with an Account of a memorable Debate in the House of Lords, wherein the Duke of Marlborough had a large Share, and which, indeed, was chiefly pointed at him. Complaints were also made of his Grace, for continuing the War, though the French had offer'd, at the End of the Year 1706, to yield up Spain, and the West-Indies, but this was a false Suggestion. All these Heats, in Parliament, after they had thus broken out, were abated, upon the Queen's giving them Assurance, that all past Errors should be redress'd for the Future. However, the Duke of Marlborough, and his Friends, had several Difficulties, at this Time, to encounter with; for the better understanding of which, we must premise some Things, which are necessary, for the giving our Readers an Insight into the State of Affairs at that Juncture.

1708.

THE Dutcheß of Marlborough, who had hitherto almost engross'd the Queen's Favour, began now to decline very much in her Majesty's Esteem, and no longer to have the same Credit with her as formerly. Her Grace had introduced one Mrs. Masham into the Queen's Service; and that Lady had found Means to insinuate herself so far into the Queen's good Graces, that she began to eclipse the Dutcheß, and to become almost her Majesty's only Favourite. Mr. Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, then Secretary of State, and at the Head of the Party which oppos'd the Duke, and his Adherents, was endeavouring to supplant them at Court, and began, likewise, to grow daily in the Queen's Favour, and to have a great Influence over her Measures.

The Dutcheß of Marlborough declines in the Queen's Favour.

Mrs. Masham, and Mr. Harley, gain her Esteem.

BUT two Discoveries were made, at this Time, unluckily for Mr. Harley. One was of a private Correspondence, carried on with France, by one Gregg, a Clerk in the Secretary's Office, whom that Gentleman had not only entertained, but made his particular Confidant: Hereupon Gregg was try'd, and executed for High Treason; but it did not appear that Mr. Harley was pri-

Two Discoveries made, to the Prejudice of the latter.

vy,



vy, or had given the least Countenance to this unlawful Correspondence. The other was, that *Valiere*, and *Bara*, two Men whom that Gentleman had employ'd as Spies, to go frequently over to *Calais*, under the Pretence of bringing him Intelligence, were informed against, as Spies employ'd by *France*, to get Intelligence from *England*. They had frequently been complained of, upon Suspicion, but were always protected by Mr. *Harley*; but the Presumptions against them were so violent, that at last they were seiz'd on, and brought up Prisoners for it.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Lord *Godolphin*, offer to lay down their Places.

“ THE Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Lord *Treasurer*, having discover'd many of his Practices, (*says a late Author*) laid them before the *Queen*; but she would believe nothing, that was suggested to his Prejudice; nor would she enter into any Examination of his ill Conduct, but was uneasy when she heard it spoke of: So these Lords wrote to the *Queen*, that they could not serve her any longer, if he was continued in that Post. The *Sunday* following, when they were summoned to a Cabinet Council, they both went to the *Queen*, and told her they must quit her Service, since they saw she was resolv'd not to part with *Harley*. She seem'd not much concern'd at the Lord *Godolphin's* offering to lay down, and it was believ'd to be Part of Mr. *Harley's* Scheme, to remove him; but she was much touch'd with the Duke of *Marlborough's* offering to quit, and studied, by some soft Expressions, to divert him from that Resolution; but he was firm, and she did not yield to them, so they both went away, to the Wonder of the whole Court. Immediately after, the *Queen* went to the Cabinet-Council, and Mr. *Harley* opened some Matters relating to Foreign Affairs. The whole Board were very uneasy; the Duke of *Somerset* said, he did not see how they could deliberate on such Matters, since the General was not with them; He repeated this, with some Vehemence, whilst all the Rest look'd so cold and sullen, that the Cabinet-Council was soon at an End; and the *Queen* saw, that the Rest of her Ministers, and the chief Officers, were resolv'd to withdraw from her Service, if she did not recal the two that had left it. It was said, that she would have put all to the Hazard, if Mr. *Harley* himself had not apprehended his Danger, and resolv'd to lay down. The *Queen* sent, the next Day, for the Duke of *Marlborough*, and after some Expostulations, she told him, *Harley* should immediately leave his Post, which he did within two Days, (*viz. the Eleventh of February*) But the *Queen* seem'd to carry a deep Resentment, of the Duke, and the Lord *Godolphin's* Behaviour, on this Occasion; and though they went on with their Business, they found they had not her Confidence.

Mr. *Harley*, and several others, lay down their Places.

“ THE Dutcheß of *Marlborough* abstained, for some Weeks, from going to Court; but afterwards this Breach was made up, though it was little more than in Appearance. Both Houses of Parliament express'd a great Concern, at this Rupture in the Court, and apprehended the ill Effects it might have. The *Commons* let the Bill of Supply lie on the Table, though it was ordered for that Day, and the Lords appointed a Committee to examine *Gregg*, and the other Prisoners. As *Harley* laid down, *Harcourt*, then Attorney-General, *Mansel*, the Comptroller of the Household, and St. *John*, the Secretary of War, went and laid down with him. The *Queen* took much Time to consider, how she should fill up some of their Places; but Mr. *Boyle*, Uncle to the Earl of *Burlington*, was the next Day made Secretary of State.

Scotland threatened with an Invasion, of which *Lewis XIV.* conceives great Hopes.

A few Days after this Breach happened at Court, the Nation were alarm'd, by News from *Holland*, of a Design which the *French* could no longer keep a Secret; this was, that they were sending the Pretender to *Scotland*, with a Fleet and Army, to possess himself of that Kingdom, in Revenge for the late Attempt the *Confederates* had made on *Toulon*. *Lewis XIV.* had conceiv'd vast Hopes from this Undertaking; he imagin'd, that as soon as his Fleet had set the Pretender ashore, in *Scotland*, the whole Nation would rise in his Favour; and that the least Advantage he should gain by it, would be, that his Troops would thereby acquire a considerable Superiority in *Flanders*; for he fancy'd *Queen Anne* would be oblig'd to send for, at least, thirty Battalions from

from those Parts, which he concluded, would soon compel the *States-General*, to accept of the Terms he intended to propose to them, to quit the *Grand Alliance*, and clap up a separate Peace. But this vast Project vanish'd into the Air. Contrary Winds prevented their Fleet's putting to Sea, till the whole Design was discover'd; and an Ague hinder'd the *Pretender* from embarking when he ought to have done; tho' he embarked afterwards when it was too late, and when all reasonable Hopes, of effecting any Thing to the Purpose, were over; insomuch that it was next to a Miracle, that both he, and his little Fleet, did not fall into the Hands of the *English*. This gave Rise to a Report, that *Lewis XIV.* would willingly have lost his Ships, so he could have been rid of his troublesome Guest at the same Time; and that this Squadron was fitted out with that View, if it should fail of Success: But if this was the Design, the Officers of the Fleet do not seem to have been in the Secret. Monsieur *Rouffet*, who is very severe upon the *Pretender*, and calls him the *greatest Coward that ever wore the Title of a Prince*, says; that the very Thoughts of being obliged to draw his Sword in *Scotland*, threw him into an Ague, which, if true, does not redound to his Credit, but on the Contrary, is, in some Measure, a Proof of the Truth of what Monsieur *Rouffet* asserts: We will not, however, pretend to avouch it.

THE Storm, which threatned *Great Britain*, being thus happily dispell'd, and the necessary Measures taken for the Security of the Government, his Grace, the Duke of *Marlborough*, set out from *London* the Twenty-ninth of *March*, early in the Morning, and having reach'd *Margate*, embark'd there that Evening. The next Day, at Two in the Afternoon, he came in Sight of the Coast of *Holland*; but no Pilot being there, to carry in the Yacht, he went in an open Boat, with Oars, to *Macflands-Sluis*, from whence he got late that Night to the *Hague*. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who had arrived there two Days before, having Notice of his Grace's Arrival, sent him a Compliment immediately, and let him know, he would make him a Visit about Nine next Morning; but his Grace, with his usual Politeness, prevented him, and went to see his Highness at Eight, who returned the Visit about Noon; after which, they went together to the *Grand Pensionary Heinsius*, they were afterwards entertained at Dinner by Baron *Bothmar*, the *Elector* of *Hanover's* Envoy, whither vast Crowds of People flock'd to see them; especially Prince *Eugene*, who having never been in *Holland* before, all the Inhabitants of that Country were prodigiously curious of having a View of him.

The Duke of Marlborough sets out for the Hague.

ON the Twelfth of *April*, N. S. in the Evening, a great Conference was held, between Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Deputies of the *States*, for private Affairs, and the *Grand Pensionary*, in the Chamber of *Triers*, the usual Place of Conferences, in the Apartment of the *States*. This was pitched upon, to avoid the Trouble of the Ceremonial; for otherwise, it must have been at the Duke of *Marlborough's*, as Ambassador Extraordinary; whereas, Prince *Eugene* had no Character, the Purport of his Credentials being only; "That his Imperial Majesty had sent his first Councilor, President of War, and General-Lieutenant of his Armies, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, to concert the necessary Operations for the ensuing Campaign; and that he desired the *States* to repose an entire Confidence in his Highness." As soon as they had enter'd the Room, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with Abundance of Politeness, took Prince *Eugene* by the Hand, and led him to a Seat above his own, after which, the *States* Deputies placed themselves, without having any Regard to Precedency.

Has a Conference with Prince Eugene, and the Deputies of the States.

PRINCE *Eugene* opened the Conference with a Speech, wherein he gave a particular Account of the *Emperor's* Forces in *Naples*, *Lombardy*, and *Piedmont*, as also of those design'd in *Spain*; than having specify'd the Troops, which his Imperial Majesty intended to employ in *Germany*, he gave his own Opinion, in very modest Terms, of the proper Operations for the next Campaign, both on the *Upper Rhine*, and in the *Low Countries*; concluding, that he had Instructions from his Imperial Majesty, to use his Endeavours to engage the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the *States General*, to approve of the Scheme he had propos'd; and to second, on their Parts, his Imperial Ma-

jefty's

Majesty's Efforts, both to reduce the exorbitant Power of *France*, and to restore his Brother, *Charles III.* to the whole Monarchy of *Spain*. After the Prince had ended his Discourse, the Duke of *Marlborough* acquainted the Assembly, with the Instructions he had receiv'd from the *Queen* his Mistress, with Relation to the Business before them; and at last, Mention was made of a separate Army, to be commanded by Prince *Eugene*. This Conference, which lasted above an Hour, was but a Kind of *Preliminary*; for the Deputies of the *States* were not empower'd to make any Answer, either to Prince *Eugene's* Proposals, or the Duke of *Marlborough's*; but only according to the usual Methods, observed in that wise Republick, to receive them, and report the same to their *High Mightinesses*, which they did the Sixteenth.

And several  
other Confe-  
rences.

The Reso-  
lutions taken  
therein.

AFTER this, several other Conferences were held, tho' more privately, between the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the *States*. The Result of them was then a Mystery, and afforded Matter of Speculation to all *Europe* for some Time; but it appeared afterwards, that it was resolved therein; "That most of the *Imperialists*, employ'd the Year before, "on the *Upper Rhine*, with the *Saxons*, and *Hessians*, in the Pay of *Great Britain*, and *Holland*, and the Troops which the *Electoral Palatine* was to furnish, in Consideration of his *Imperial Majesty's* restoring him to the Possession of the *Upper Palatinate*, with the Prerogatives enjoin'd by his Ancestors) should march into the *Netherlands*, to act there, under Prince *Eugene*, in Concert with the *British*, and *Dutch* Forces, commanded, in Chief, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and under him, by the *Veldt Marshal d' Auverquerque*."

Prince Eu-  
gene, and the  
Duke of  
*Marlborough*,  
arrive at *Ha-*  
*nover*.

WHETHER Prince *Eugene*, who took *Hanover* in his Way to the *Hague*, communicated, then, the above mentioned Scheme to that *Electoral*, and found him averse thereto, or proposed any other Measure to his *Electoral Highness*, we cannot pretend to determine; but it was now thought fit, that both Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, should wait on that Prince, in order to obtain his Concurrence, to the Resolutions taken at the *Hague*. The Duke of *Marlborough* intended to have gone back to *England*, before the opening of the Campaign, but Prince *Eugene* was very earnest with his Grace to meet him at *Hanover*; and the *States General* having represented to the *Queen* of *Great Britain*, the Necessity of his Presence on that Side the Water; as also, how uncertain the Winds might make his timely Return; and the Season being so far advanced, his Grace resolved to comply with Prince *Eugene's* Desire, and to take a Journey to the *Hanoverian* Court. Accordingly he set out for that Place, and arrived on the Twenty-sixth of *April*, N. S. within two *German Miles* of that Court, where he was met by Prince *Eugene*, and they proceeded on thither the same Evening together, and alighted at the *British* Envoy's.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* went first to Court, and was followed thither, soon after, by Prince *Eugene*; where the several Audiences of Ceremony, which they had of the *Electoral* Family, being over, they had a long Conference together with the *Electoral*, who gave Orders for their being accommodated with every Thing, in his own Palace. They had also a Conference with his *Electoral Highness*, for the three following Days; the Count *de Rechteren*, assisting on the Part of the *States General*. They met with some Difficulties, at first; but they were soon remov'd, by the dexterous, and prudent Management, of Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*: And his *Electoral Highness*, though he was sensible, that by this Scheme, for making vigorous Efforts in *Flanders*, the Army, which he was to command himself, on the *Upper Rhine*, must be extremely weakened, so that he should be obliged to stand on the Defensive, consented, at last, to part with several Regiments; and being satisfy'd with the Laurels he had already gain'd, cheerfully sacrificed to the *Common-Cause*, the Glory he might have acquir'd, by acting offensively.

By this Regulation, the Duke of *Marlborough* wisely foresaw, he should surmount the Difficulties he had formerly laboured under; for by this great Addition of Forces, he could form two Armies, if Occasion requir'd; and



and he was so well assur'd of the Intrepidity of his own Troops, that he was resolv'd, if possible, to engage the Enemy, notwithstanding their Superiority. This he might now do, without consulting the Deputies of the *States General*, attending the Army, who had often disappointed him in his Designs.

MR. HOWE, her Majesty's Minister at the Court of *Hanover*, gave the following Account of the Duke's Negotiation, in a Letter to the Earl of *Manchester*.

MY LORD,

*Hanover*, April 29, 1708.

" HIS Grace, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Count *de Rechteren*, arrived here on *Thursday* Night: My Lord Duke, and Prince *Eugene*, met at a Post-House, two *German* Miles from hence, and came together, in the same Coach, to my House. Having refreshed themselves, they went to Court, where they were lodg'd, in the several Apartments prepared for them. Next Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Count *de Rechteren*, had a long Conference with the *Elect*or, and in the Evening, they went to hear a Play. Last Night, they honoured me with their Company, and supp'd at my House. The *Elect*or's Baggage, that was order'd to march on *Wednesday*, was countermanded the Day before; the Waggon's are unloaded, and remain so till farther Orders. However, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, have prevailed so far with his *Elect*oral Highness, that, I hope, the Baggage will be sent, in a few Days to *Frankfort*. They have performed, in this Matter, that which, I believe, none else could have done. Monsieur *Elcetz*, whom the *Elect*or had sent to *Saxony*, to treat with King *Augustus's* Ministers, about three Thousand Horse, which were to be taken into the Service of the *Empire*, is come again, without having concluded that Treaty."

I am, &c.

E. Howe.

IT will not be improper to observe here, that, notwithstanding it was agreed, that Prince *Eugene* should act in the *Netherlands*, yet it was industriously given out, that he was to command a separate Body, on the *Moselle*; which induced the Enemy to send a considerable Number of Forces that Way, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Berwick*. On the Twentyninth, in the Afternoon, Prince *Eugene* set out for *Leipzig*, to confer with King *Augustus*, who was come thither on Purpose, two Days before, from *Dresden*. On his Highness's Arrival there, on the First of *May*, he finish'd his Negotiation in a few Hours, and pursued his Journey, next Day, to *Vienna*. The Duke of *Marlborough* set out from *Hanover*, the Thirtieth of *April*, in the Morning, and arrived the Third of *May*, in the Afternoon, at the *Hague*, where his Grace communicated to the *States General*, the Result of the Conference held at *Hanover*: This done, after having concerted with their High Mightinesses, all farther Measures for opening the Campaign, he left the *Hague* the Seventh, and set out for *Ghent*; where, having review'd the *British* Forces, he went on, the Eleventh, for *Brussels*.

THERE his Grace conferred with the Veldt Marshal *d'Auverquerque*, who, notwithstanding the infirm State of Health he laboured under, preferred a vigorous Mind, and seem'd resolv'd to dye like a Hero, in the Field, gave Orders to the Troops to march to *Anderlecht*, near *Brussels*, where, accordingly, the *Dutch*, *Prussians*, and *Hanoverians*; began to form the Army, the Twenty-third of *May*, N. S. The Twenty-sixth they marched to *Billighen*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* took up his Quarters, in the Abby of that Name, and the Veldt Marshal fix'd his at *Hall*, a little Town that lay in the Front of the first Line. The *British* Forces repair'd to this Camp, likewise, with all possible Expedition; as did, also, a considerable Body of Troops, in the Service of the *States General*, from their respective Garrisons in *Flanders*. And last of all, the Field Deputies, of their High Mightinesses, arrived there, and behaved themselves, this Campaign, with

Letter from  
E. Howe,  
Esq; to the  
Earl of  
Manchester.

A Stratagem  
put in Prac-  
tice with  
Success.

The Confe-  
derate Army  
take the  
Field.

so much Prudence, Generosity, and Resolution, that they contributed very much to its Success.

ON the other Hand, the small Advantages the *French* had obtained last Year, though they were sufficiently mortified, that the Duke of *Marlborough's* prudent Conduct had not let them gain any Thing in the *Netherlands*, spirited them up, to form several extraordinary Schemes, and to make still greater Efforts, to regain their former Superiority. And, indeed, their Forces seemed to be more numerous, this Year, than ever; especially in the *Netherlands*, where it was believed, the *Elect*or of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Vendosme*, would have commanded again. But an unexpected Alteration was suddenly made, and the King of *France* declared the Duke of *Burgundy*, *Generalissimo* of his Forces in *Flanders*, and appointed the Duke of *Vendosme* to serve under him. They were to be accompany'd by the Duke of *Berry*, and the *Pretender*, who was returned from his unsuccessful Expedition to *Scotland*. The *Elect*or of *Bavaria* was to command on the *Rhine*, with the Duke of *Berwick* under him; the Marshal *de Villars* having been recall'd, and appointed to command in *Dauphine*. These Proceedings of the *French* King's, surpriz'd every one; but the *French* Court conceiv'd great Hopes from these Alterations of their Generals.

As do the  
Enemy like-  
wise.

UPON Notice then, that the *Confederate* Army had taken the Field, the Duke of *Vendosme* assembled his Troops, the Twenty-fifth, between *Mons*, and *St. Ghislain*, and fix'd his Head-Quarters at *St. Simpronien*. From thence he march'd, the next Day, to *Soignies*, posting his *Right* at *Naist*, and his *Left* at *Canchie Notre Dame*, within three Leagues of the *Confederate* Camp. He was join'd, the same Day, by the Duke of *Burgundy*, who was to command in chief, as we observed before, together with the Duke of *Berry*, his Brother, and the pretended Prince of *Wales*, under the *Romantick* Title of the *Chevalier de St. George*.

ON the Twenty-ninth of *May*, the *Confederate* Army, which consisted of one Hundred and eighty Squadrons, and one Hundred and twelve Battalions, made a Motion from *Billingham*, advancing the *Right* to *Herfelingen*, and the *Left* to *Lemberg*, and fixing his Head-Quarters at *St. Renelle*, in Hopes of bringing the Enemy to an Engagement; which, by their bold March to *Soignies*, they seemed rather to seek, than decline, being superior in Number to the *Allies*: For their Army consisted of one Hundred and ninety-seven Squadrons, and one Hundred and twenty-four Battalions.

THE same Day, the Enemy received their heavy Baggage from *Mons*, but sent it back again thither, the Thirty-first, which still gave the Enemy Hopes they should come to an Engagement; whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered the Troops to be in Readiness, to march at an Hour's Warning. The same Evening, the Duke of *Marlborough* receiv'd Intelligence, that the Enemy's heavy Baggage, had receiv'd a Counter-Order, and was actually returned to the Camp; as also that they had forag'd for two Days: from hence it was reasonably concluded, that they would not march the next Day, as Deserters had reported. Hereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough* having advis'd with the other Generals, resolv'd to send the Horse to forage, the next Morning. They went out, accordingly, before Break of Day; but they had not been out an Hour, before Advice came, that the Enemy had begun, the Night before, at Ten, to send their heavy Baggage to *Mons*, and decamp'd without any Noise, about Eleven, directing their March towards *Nivelle*. Hereupon, the Foragers were immediately recall'd; and to prevent all Loss of Time, the *Infantry* march'd first, about Noon, from *St. Renelle*, and were followed by the Cavalry.

ABOUT Four, they formed four Columns, intending to have incamped, the *Right* towards *Anderlech*, and the *Left* towards *Lake*; but upon farther Notice that the Enemy had not incamped at *Nivelle*, but had continued their March by *Bois Seigneur Isaac*, to *Braine la Leu*, the Duke of *Marlborough* judged, that their only Design must be, to post themselves on the Banks of the *Deyle*, to hinder the *Allies* from passing that River, and to seize *Louvain*; being the very same Scheme, which the Duke of *Vendosme* had

A Design of  
the Enemy's.

had formed the Year before, but had miscarried in putting it in Execution. To prevent the Enemy, there was no other Way, but to continue marching all Night, so that on the Third of *June*, in the Afternoon, the Army of the *Allies* arrived at the Camp of *Terbank*, very much fatigued, both by this long March, and by the continual Rains, which had fallen for twenty-four Hours together.

THE *French* having Intelligence, of the expeditious March of the *Confederates*, did not think fit to venture any farther than *Genap*; but incamped with their *Right* to that Place, and their *Left* to *Braine la Leu*. Upon which the Duke of *Marlborough* took up his Quarters in the Abby of *Terbank*, and Monsieur d'*Auverquerque* his, in the Suburbs of *Louvain*. On the Fourth, several Bridges were laid over the *Deyle*, between *Havre* and *Louvain*. On the Fifth, almost the whole *Confederate* Army forag'd in the Neighbourhood of their Camp. The Sixth, being appointed, by his Grace, as a Day of Thanksgiving, for the past Success of the Arms of the *Allies*, and to implore a Blessing upon the present Campaign, it was religiously observ'd, throughout the whole Army.

Which is prevented by an expeditious March.

The Enemy continuing quiet in their Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough* took that Opportunity to review his Troops, which he began to do on the Seventh, and continued for eight or nine Days following; when he had the Satisfaction to find, that the respective Bodies were all very compleat, and the Men in the most excellent Order; flush'd with their former Victories, and eager to engage an Enemy, that began to look despicable in their Eyes. In this Camp it was, that the *Electoral* Prince of *Hanover*, now our most gracious Sovereign, King *George II.* came to the Army, and was receiv'd with the greatest Marks of Respect and Distinction, by all the General Officers.

Underhand Practices of the *Electer* of *Bavaria*.

It appeared now very plain, that the Enemy had no Inclination to come to a Battle with the *Confederates*. Their Views were indeed to recover the Places they had lost in the Year 1706, but it was by their usual Methods of *Surprise*, and *Treachery*; nor were they altogether disappointed in their Designs. For the *Electer* of *Bavaria*, who had gained some Interest in the Provinces of the *Netherlands*, amongst People of all Ranks, by his Profuseness, and Affability, with the Assistance of the Count *de Bergeyck*, Minister of *Spain*, a Person of great Credit, and no less Activity, together with other Friends of the House of *Bourbon*, easily found Means to practise upon the Levity, of the chief Inhabitants, of some of the principal great Towns; who being uneasy under the *Dutch* Government, promised to open their Gates to the Troops of *France* and *Spain*, as soon as they should be able to find a fair Opportunity.

THE Armies, on both Sides, had now remained a considerable Time in their respective Camps, without any Motion; the *Confederates*, for their Parts, being in Expectation of Prince *Eugene's* taking the Field, with an Army composed of the *Prussian* and *Hessian* Troops, ten Thousand *Palatines*, and some *Imperialists*. The Motion of this Body of Forces was retarded, by several Difficulties, about the March of the *Palatine* Troops. The *French*, getting Intelligence hereof, rightly concluded the *Confederates* would hardly venture to force them, in the Passes and Defiles whereof they were possessed; wherefore they detached two Bodies of their Troops, with Orders to march towards *Ghent* and *Bruges*, in hopes of surprizing those two Places, with the Inhabitants whereof they had an Intelligence; which, accordingly, they effected; as we shall see immediately.

THAT our Readers may have an Idea of the Importance of these two Cities, it may not be improper, to give them here a concise Description of them.

*Bruges* is a beautiful, strong, and noble City, of the *Low-Countries*, in the Earldom of *Flanders*; the Capital of the Territory of *Bruges*, a Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Mechlin*. It is a Place of great Trade, situated on several Canals, which are very convenient, for transporting of Merchandize to the Neighbouring Cities and Countries. It is about twenty-four



Miles North-West of Ghent, eleven East of Ostend, thirty-four North-East of Dunkirk, and forty West of Antwerp.

Ghent is a large City and Castle, one of the Chief of the Low-Countries; the Metropolis of the Earldom of Flanders, and Territory of Ghent; and likewise a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of Mechlin: It is famous for the Birth of the Emperor Charles V. on the Twenty-fourth of February, 1500. It stands on the Rivers Scheld, Lys, and Leye, which divide it into twenty-six Islands: It has vast Fields within its Walls, so that it is reckoned of as large Extent as Paris; and Charles V. who was a great Lover of that City, wherein he drew his first Breath, answered, when he was asked, *Whether he was Master of such another City as Paris, in all his vast Dominions?* He! *J'ay un Gant dans laquelle Je puis mettre toute Paris. Pish! I have one Glove, wherein I can put all Paris;* alluding to the Word *Gant*, the French Name of Ghent, which also signifies a *Glove*. It is twenty-seven Miles almost South-West of Antwerp, thirty North-West of Brussels, ninety-four South of Amsterdam, and one Hundred fifty-four North-East of Paris.

Motions of  
the Enemy's  
Army.

THE first Attempt was made upon Ghent, by the Marquis de Grimaldi, a Lieutenant-General, who had under him the Baron de Capres, now Duke of Bournonville, and the Brigadiers de la Faille and Pastou. In the mean While, the other Body, under the Command of the Count de Chemerault, likewise a Lieutenant-General, were to make themselves Masters of the Passages of the Dender, and to break down all the Bridges that were laid over it. To conceal this Design the better, the Duke of Burgundy began to march, on the Fourth of July, about Nine at Night, and passed the Senne in the Morning, between Tubize, Cambeck, and Halle, the Detachment having set forward on their March the Morning before. His Royal Highness afterwards took his Rout towards Lessines, and went to Ninove, having the Dender before him, as if he had had no other View than to retire towards Tournay. The Duke of Marlborough had no Notice of the Duke of Burgundy's March, till it was Midnight; when suspecting, or having Intelligence of his Design, he immediately detached four Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, with Orders to pass the Dender at Dendermond, and observe the Army of France; and, if possible, prevent their putting their Design in Execution, but it was too late: At Four in the Morning, the Duke passed the Canal near Brussels, and posted himself at Anderlecht.

The French  
surprize  
Ghent.

The Manner  
how.

IN the mean While, the Marquis de Grimaldi having marched all that Day, and all Night, arrived on the Fifth, early in the Morning, near Ghent: He then made the necessary Dispositions, for the Execution of the Design, wherewith he was charged. About Five in the Morning, some Troopers, with five or six Soldiers, appeared before the Gate *St. Levin*, pretending to be Deserters. At this Gate, there was only a weak and negligent Guard of Burghers, who were no more in Number than the pretended Deserters, and asked them some few trifling Questions, to which the others, having their Lesson by Heart, made pertinent Answers; after which, they gave them Admittance. When they were going to carry them to the Main-Guard, some of them sat themselves down on the Ground, on Pretence of Weariness, and desired a little Brandy to refresh them, which was granted; and after drinking a little among themselves, they drank also to the Burghers, who did the same, and amused them with a Story of the March of the French Army, and their deserting. Soon after, another small Party came, with the same Story; and the first Party saying they knew them, they were admitted; more Brandy was brought; and they all drank thereof. But they had hardly taken the Glass in their Hands, before Monsieur de la Faille, who, not long before, had been High Bailiff of that City, but who was then a Brigadier, in the Service of Spain, advanced at the Head of a Hundred Foot. By Chance, the Soldier who was then upon Duty without the Gate, as Centinel, happened to be one who had deserted from the Brigadier's Regiment; wherefore he knew him, levelled his Piece at him, and was just going to fire: But the Brigadier, with great Presence of Mind, called the Soldier by his Name, and told him that he had nothing to fear from him, as a Deserter; for