



Serenissima Anna
D: G: Angliae Scotiae
Franciae & Hiberniae
Regina Fidei Defensor

7

103.c.67A 100.c.67B
Compleat History

OF THE

WARS

IN

Flanders, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and on the Rhine.

CONTAINING,

A Particular Account of all the
Glorious ~~Victories~~ and Memorable
~~Steges~~, during Her Majesty's
Auspicious Reign, under the Com-
mand of the Illustrious Prince,
John Duke of Marlborough,
Lord Peterborough, and the
Earl of Gallway:

WITH THE

Several Sea-Fights, and Acquisitions
in the *Mediterranean, West-Indies, &c.*

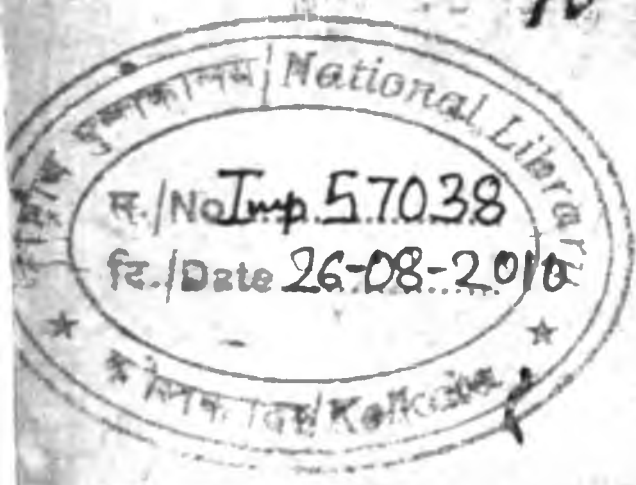
*Drawn from the most Authentick Accounts, and
Original Letters of several Ministers of
State at Home and Abroad.*

London Printed, and Sold by T. Parker, at the
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THE
PREFACE
TO THE
READER.

Reader,

THE Volume of this Book is in a manner a sufficient Apology for it self, but to observe the usual Method of other Authors, I am constrained to Publish it in the Modern Fashion, with a Preface before it.

As to the several Accounts in the following Sheets, they are Faithfully,
... A Sincerely,

The Preface to the Reader.

Sincerely, and Concisely related, the Method indeed is Singular and Foreign to what the World has been already furnished with; but our Memoirs are so well digested from the Authority of Truth, that I hope they may meet with a Genuine Reception from all Lovers of their Country.

Some Particulars in Readers may find in this little Book, which are not only Scarce, but Valuable, and consequently of Use, and great Diversions to all Admirers of History: So that in this Respect I have made good my Title.

As to the most Memorable Battels of Hochstedt and Rammelies, I have given a large Account of them; digested from all the Particular Relations, and Letters from several Ministers of State, and Officers in the Army, &c.

The Preface to the Reader.

And as to our Sea Expedition; into the Mediterranean, the Streights, and elsewhere; they carry with them the Authority of the most Authentick Accounts, that hitherto have been made Publick.

*I would not have my Reader expect to meet with an Account of every little Skirmish, or Engagement with a Privateer, &c. it being press'd an Impossibility that these Sheets should contain them; and as their Significancy has been but of little or no Consequence to the Glory of the Arms of the Queen of GREAT BRITAIN, so their Insertion would but deter the longing Reader from the Delightful Field of Victory, which has made Her Britannick Majesty the Glory of the whole Christian World; and advanc'd Her Cap-
General the Prince and Duke of Marlborough, to the highest Pitch of Honour and Fame, and reduc'd the Exorbitant Powers of France to
a low Ebb. But*

The Preface to the Reader.

But, methinks, while I tell my Reader of the aforesaid Inconveniency of needless Insertions, I become my self too Prolix; and, therefore, will leave the Reader to Peruse the following History with Pleasure... In the mean time I remain his Friend,

A. Well Wisher

To my Country.

A

A Compleat
HISTORY

Of all the Glorious **VICTORIES**
Obtain'd by the **A R M S** of

Queen **A N N E**, &c.

THE Late King *WILLIAM*
the Third no sooner Expir'd
at *Kenſington*, on *March* the
Eighth, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$, but Her pre-
ſent moſt Suſceſſful and Triumphant
Majeſty Queen *ANNE*, was Proclaim-
ed the only Rightful and Lawful So-
vereign of theſe Reaims. And though
Providence had (we thought too ſoon)
call'd away Her Predeceſſor from us, at
a time when nothing but vaſt Proſpects
of War and Blood were in View, (and
conſequently the Hearts of the People
ſomewhat Diſpirited) y^t the very Be-
ginning of Her Majeſty's Reign, Diſ-
pell'd

pell'd their Fears, and gave fresh Assurances to Believe, That Providence had made the Queen a Second *Deborah*, to Finish those Great Designs the Late King had set on Foot.

To this purpose, the Privy-Council Assembling themselves at St. James's, Her Majesty was pleased to Declare, *Her Sorrow for the King's Death; The Concern She had for the Preservation of the Religion, Laws, and Liberty of Her Country; Her Desire to Preserve and Support them: and to Maintain the Succession in the Protestant Line, &c. And for carrying on all the Necessary Preparations to Oppose the Extravagant Power of France.*

This Declaration of Her Majesty, was not only Grateful to both Houses of Parliament, then Sitting, but most Agreeable to all the rest of Her Loyal Subjects. Both Lords and Commons immediately Address'd the Queen, and with Expressions full of Respect and Duty, protested to Stand by Her Majesty, the Protestant Succession, and the Alliances made by the Late King with the Confederates, as well as all those Her Majesty should think fit to Confirm afterwards. To which the Queen return'd Her Heartly Thanks, and As-

sur'd

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sur'd 'em, That Her Endeavours should be always Sincere in Promoting the True Interest of England, and Supporting the Common Cause.

Her Majesty thus Confirm'd in the Hearts of Her Subjects, made Her First Speech to both Houses of Parliament, the Eleventh of March, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ and, in a Solemn manner, Confirm'd Her aforesaid Declaration; and Recommended, as absolutely Necessary for the Peace and Security of both Her Kingdoms, an UNION between *England* and *Scotland*; Reminding them of the Expiration of the *Revenue*, and Her Reliance upon them for the Supplying it: Concluding, That Her Heart was entirely *ENGLISH*; and that nothing could be Expected, or Desired, which Her Majesty would not be ready to do for the Happiness and Prosperity of *England*. For all which Tender and Affectionate Assurances, both Houses again return'd the Queen their most Loyal and Dutiful Thanks.

The Parliament Voting vigorously fresh Supplies to Her Majesty, and the Spring advancing, the Queen thought it highly Necessary to send the Earl of *Marlborough* over into *Holland*, with the

4 *The History of the*

Title of Her *Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary* : Accordingly his Excellency Embark'd, who, arriving there, *March* the 28th, N. S. had several Conferences with the *Pensioner of Holland*, and other Ministers, &c.

On the 31st he had his Publick Audience of the *States General*, to whom he made a Noble and Affecting Speech; in which he Notified to them, The Death of His Majesty King *William*, and the Happy Accession of the *Queen* his Mistress to the Throne; The Care Her Majesty had for entring into the same Strict Correspondence of Union and Friendship, as was carried on during the foregoing Reign; The Resolutions She had taken to Renew and Confirm what Alliances They should think fit, conformable to the Measures taken by the Late King, in order to Preserve the Liberty of *Europe*, and Reduce within just Bounds, the Exorbitant Power of *France*.

The *States*, in Reply to this Speech, express'd their great Affliction for the Death of King *William*; Congratulated: Her Majesty's Happy Accession to the Throne; return'd their hearty Thanks for the Assurances of Her Friendship;

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and declar'd a Resolution ready to Concur with Her Majesty in the most Vigorous Prosecution of the Common Interest.

But here the Vigilant *French* stepping in, prepossess'd with a Belief of improving the Death of the Late King to their own Ambitious Advantage, presented a *Memorial* to the States the same Day the Earl of *Marlborough* had his publick Audience. But the said *Memorial* containing a long Harangue of contumelious Insinuations, Reflecting upon the Memory of King *William*, the States look'd upon it (with just Resentments) to be a piece of *French* Policy, only to Equivocate and Play with them, till the King of *France*, who was resolv'd upon a War, found a proper Season to put his numerous Armies upon Action; and therefore, in their Answer to the said *Memorial*, the States, in plain Terms, declar'd their Resolutions to Stand by the Alliances with their Allies, and to Arm and put themselves into a posture of Defence, &c. And Order'd an Extract of this their Resolution should be given to the Sieur *Barre*, Resident of *France*, who had

Presented them with the King his Masters aforeſaid Memorial.

Things thus Conſidered between the Court of *France* and their High Migneſſes, the Sieur *Barre* immediately diſpatch'd an Expreſs to the King his Maſter, who, at this Pathetick and Important Reſolution of the States, felt an inſpreſſible Mortification. But, on the contrary, the Earl of *Marlborough*, to make their Diſappointment the greater, with indefatigable Vigilancy and Conduct, ſettled with the States ſeveral Preliminaries relating to a good Correſpondence between *England* and *Holland*, beſides thoſe of carrying on a Vigorous War with *France*. —

And here we will preſume to begin the History of that General's Glorious Succeſs.

— The States not only reſolving to Deſend themſelves, but to act Offeſſively, caſt an Eye upon *Keyſerſwaert*, a place which the afterwards Imprudent Elector of *Cologne* had deliver'd to the *French*; and to this end Conſulted the Earl of *Marlborough*, who, having given them his Advice, left the *Hague*, the 5th of *April*, Q. S. 1702.

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The 16th, *N. S. Keyferswaert* was Invested by the Emperor's Auxiliary Forces, under the Command of the Prince *Nassau* of *Saarbrück*. And, during the Siege of this place, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* on the *Upper Rhine*, assembled an Army in the out-parts of *Croon Weissenburg*, and *Lauterburgh*, the better to prevent the Communication of *Landau* with *Strasbourg* and *Alsace*.

In the mean time, the Queen, by Consent of both Houses of Parliament, upon the Arrival of the Earl of *Marlborough*, after several Debates, agreed to a Declaration of War, and accordingly War was Proclaim'd against *France* and *Spain*, the 4th of *May*, 1702. before the Gate of *St. James's Royal Palace*, at *Chancery-Lane End*, against the *Temple*, and at the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*.

This being the State of Affairs at that Juncture, and nothing but War in agitation every where, *Keyferswaert* was obliged to Surrender, after a Siege of Two Months, and the many fruitless Endeavours of *Mareschal Boufflers* to prevent the same. The Earl of *Marlborough* was again sent over into *Holland*, where their High Mightinesses made him

B 4

him General of the Confederate Forces. Upon this his Excellency leaves the *Hague*, and goes for *Ameguen*, and puts himself at the Head of the Army. On the 16th of July, N. S. 1702, his Excellency led the Army over the *Maese*, and form'd a Camp at *Over-Affelt*, two Leagues from the Enemy; but on the 26th, thought fit to repass the *Maese* below *Grave*, and Encamp at *Geldorp*. Upon which the *French* marched over the said River at *Venlo*. The 30th, his Excellency's Army marched to *Grevenbroeck*, in which Castle was a strong Garison of *French*, and the same Built in a Morass, environ'd with a double Ditch, and strong Palisadoes; notwithstanding which, they Attack'd it so Vigorously, that, in a little time, the Garison Surrender'd at Discretion. But here his Excellency rested not, but advanc'd to *Petit-Brugel*, before whom the *French* retired with Precipitation, and quitted the *Spanish Guelderland*, to the great Honour of so Prudent and Vigilant a Commander as his Excellency, and the open Pleasure of the United Provinces.

During this happy Advantage of the Confederates, the King of the *Romans* carried

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carried on the Siege of *Landau* with extraordinary Vigour; but thro' excessive Rains and Inundations, his Majesty could Effect little before it, the Governour, *Monf. Melac*, having great Store of Provision, Ammunition, &c. and a numerous Garifon therein.

But to return to the Earl of *Marlborough*, his Excellency having Endeavour'd, as much as possible, to bring the *Franch* to a Battle, march'd from his Camp at *Everbeck* to *Asch*, whilst *Venlo* was Invested by *M. Opdam*, with a Detachment of *English* and *Dutch* on one fide the *Maefe*, and by the *Pruffians* on the other. In Ten Days time the Trenches were open'd on both fides with great Security, and the Siege carried on with Succes. But the chief Action which occasion'd the more fudden Surrender of this place, was the following Exploit of the late Lord *Cuts*.

His Lordship being Commanded to Attack Fort *St. Michael*, which lay between the Bastion next the Plain, and the North Ravelin, took with him Brigadier General *Hamilton*, with the Royal Regiment of *Irish*, and General *Hukelers* Regiment, 170 Grenadiers, 100 Fusiliers, most *English*, with a Lieutenant.

nant-Colonel, and 300 Workmen, besides Engineers, under Colonel *Blood*. His Lordship having-received his Orders, which were to make a Lodgment from the Point of the Ravelin to the Bastion, began the same by a Signal of Blowing up a Tun of Powder, and a Discharge of all the Besiegers Batteries, Sept. 21 N. S. Upon this his Lordship order'd those Officers that led the Grenadiers, to clear the Cover'd-Way first, and then, if they thought fit, to Attack the Ravelin Sword in Hand ; withal Animating the Grenadiers with a Promise of Rewards, besides the Sacrificing himself and Troops in Sustaining them.

Thus Elivated with Hopes of Success, they Unanimously, with great Bravery, clear'd the Counterscarp, notwithstanding the Enemy sprung a Mine ; and then, with Sword in Hand, follow'd by the Lord Cuts, and all his Forces, made themselves soon Masters of the Ravelin. Upon this the *French* Fired furiously upon the *English* from the Ramparts of the adjacent Fort ; which hot Service oblig'd his Lordship to Order his Grenadiers to Throw in their Granadoes, and Attack the Fort

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it self, Sword in Hand : Which Desperate Attempt was immediately pursued, and the Enemy so Hotly Charg'd and Follow'd, that they had not time to Break their Bridge, tho' they endeavour'd it with an Undaunted Resistance and Resolution; but the *English* Grenadiers, Emulated by the Example of their Officers, and several Volunteers of Note, as the Prince d' *Auvergne*, the Earl of *Huntington*, the Lords *Marckar* and *Lorn*, Sir *Richard Temple*, Colonel *Webb*. Mr. *Dalriddle*, and Mr. *Eley*, attack'd the Bridge, clamber'd up the Ramparts, and got into the Fort. The Enemy, at first, continued their Fire, but, being over-power'd, could not Defend themselves against the Fury of the *English*, who Kill'd all they met, till his Lordship put a stop to the Slaughter. The *English* took 200 Prisoners, among them 30 Officers, besides the Governour and a Brigadier-General; but the rest, amounting to 600 Men, were all but 12, Kill'd or Drowned, as they endeavour'd to make their Escape.

The Fort being taken, the Lord Cutt posted some of his Soldiers in the Outworks and Sally-ports, drew up the rest on the Rampart facing the Town, turn'd

turn'd the Enemy's Cannon upon themselves, and gave Notice of his Success to the Camp by a a general Discharge of all his small Arms. The *English* in this Action had 136 Kill'd, 142 Wounded; and the *Loss* of the *Dutch* was much about the same Number. Among the rest which Signalized themselves upon this Occasion, was the Prince of *Hannover*, a Voluntier at this Siege, and Col. *Blood*, Chief Ingenieur under Gen. *Coeborn*; and also Mons. *de la Martinerie*, a *French* Protestant Ingenieur, partly by whose Advice the Lord *Cuts* made himself Master of the said Fort.

But, during this Noble and Courageous Attempt of the Lord *Cuts*, the P. of *Anbalt* with great Bravery Attack'd another of the Enemy's Ravelins, and carry'd it Sword in Hand; but the *French* Breaking their Bridge, some of his Men were Drowned, and the rest obliged to desist.

The *French* being so closely Besieged, the following was a Lucky Accident to the Confederates. On the 23d they received Advice of the Surrend'ring of *Landsau*, for Joy whereof they Discharged all the Artillery in their Camp, &c. which the Besieged mistaking for a Signal

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nal of an approaching Storm, Beat a Parley, and Surrendred the Place to the Confederates, *September* the 25th, N. S. 1702.

In the mean time, the King of the *Romans* had carried on the aforelaid tedious Siege of *Landau*, with the Loss of a great many Men; and having Advice of the *Maréchal de Catinat's* Decamping with a great Body of Troops, from the Neighbourhood of *Strasburg*, with Intent to Relieve the Place, His Majesty and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* march'd from before it with 25000 Men, towards *Croon Weyssemberg* to give him Battle. In the mean time the Direction of the Siege was left to General *Tbungen*, who, *September* the 9th, Assaulted the Citadel, and in less than Half an Hour, took it, the *French* retiring into the Town. Upon this the said General resolved upon a general Storm, but *M. Melac*, the Governour, having spent all his Ammunition and Provision, thought fit to Capitulate, and prevent the Effusion of more Blood. Notice hereof being sent to the King of the *Romans*, His Majesty return'd, and gave the said Governour very Honourable Terms, who Surrendered the Place to him, *September* the 10th,

10th, 1702, after a Siege of near Three Months.

Some time after, the Battle of *Friedlingen* happen'd, between P. Lewis of *Baden*, and the Marquis *de Villars*, and Count *de Guiscard*. The *French* knowing the Strength of Prince Lewis, which then consisted but of 8000 Men, took the Opportunity to Attack him. The Prince having Notice of it, withdrew from *Friedlingen*, for fear of being Surrounded, and pass'd a Bridge with the best part of his Army. But the *French* soon appear'd with 30 Battalions and 40 Squadrons, in Order of Battle; upon which the Prince fac'd about to Oppose them.

In an Hour after his Highness began the Fight with playing his Cannon upon the Enemy; and soon after his Horse engag'd, who oblig'd the *French* to give way; but of a sudden, and unfortunately, the Imperial Cavalry was Disorder'd, and quitted the Field,

This unexpected turn put his Highness upon making a safe Retreat with his Foot. But they, no ways Surprized at the Loss of their Cavalry, fell with great Fury upon the *French* Foot, and push'd them into an adjoining

Wood,

Wood, pursuing them to'ards *Huningben*; whilst the *French* Horse shamefully stood looking on till their Foot was Routed, when they, also retreated toward *Huningben*.

The Battle over, *P. I.* remain'd Five Hours in the Field, Buried Five of the Enemy's Cannon, carry'd off Two, and continued his March toward *Staufgen* with an unexpected Victory. The Loss his Highness sustain'd was Computed at 1500 Men, and that of the *French* at double the Number.

Some time before happen'd the Battle of *Luzara* in *Italy*, between Prince *Eugene* with 25000 Men, and the Duke of *Anjou's* Army, consisting of 40000. In which Action, the Imperialists Fought with undaunted Bravery and Courage, and Repuls'd the Enemy several times, and drove them from their Posts; till Night put an end to the Battle: So that Prince *Eugene* remain'd Master of the Field of Battle, the Enemy's Dead and Wounded, and great part of their Tents, Provision, Ammunition, &c.

But to return to the *Low Countries*, the Confederates took *Ruremond*, a fine City, situated on the *Maese*, at the meeting of that River and the *Roer*. As al-

so *Stevenswaert*, a very strong Place, 5 Miles distant from *Ruremond*.

On the 12 of *October*, 1702, the Confederates approach'd *Liege*, upon which the *French* Fir'd the Suburb of *St. Walburg*, and retir'd into the Citadel and *Chartreuse*. But that very Night the Chapter and Magistracy sent Commissioners to Treat with the *Earl of Marlborough*, which was Granted; and next Day, Articles were Signed by his Excellency, the Deputies of the States, and the Chapter and Magistracy; and on the 14th, the Confederates took Possession of the whole Town, with a strong Detachment under the Lord *Cuts*.

The 20th the Trenches were open'd against the Great Citadel, by 8 Battalions of *English* and *Dutch* to the Left; and that Night the Confederates Attack'd one of the Enemy's Entrenchments, and Beat the *French* from that Post with great Loss. The next Day the Besiegers dismount'd all the Enemy's Batteries, except Two Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars. And that Evening Fir'd with their Bombs one of the Enemy's Magazines, wherein lay 6000 full Granades, and a vast Quantity of Powder, which Blew up with a
... terrible

terrible Noise. The 22d, the Besiegers Bombs Fir'd two more of the Enemy's Magazines. The 23d, Mr. *de Coeborn* observing a large Breach to be made by the Batteries, resolv'd to Attack the Counterscarp that Evening. Accordingly 4 Battalions, and 500 Grenadiers on the Right, Commanded by Lieut. General *Somersfelt*, and the like Number on the Left, Commanded by Lieut. General *Fagel*, were order'd for that Attack, which began at Four in the Afternoon. The Signal being given, the Confederates with great Order and Bravery advanc'd, receiving (as unconcern'd) the Enemy's Fire, and attack'd the Counterscarp with such Fury, that the *French* were glad to abandon the same: But the Allies, instead of making a Lodgment, got into the Cover'd Way, pass'd the Ditch, mounted the Breach, and took the Citadel by dint of Sword.

The Confederates in this Action took 200000 *Florins* in Gold and Silver, and Notes for 200000 *Florins* more, upon Substantial Merchants at *Lisbon* which were as good as ready Cash.

Among others which Distinguish'd themselves for Bravery and Courage, was

was the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, who went Volunteer in the Attack, at the Head of the Grenadiers, and mounting the Breach the very first, snatch'd the Colours from a *French Officer*. The Citadel being taken, the Confederates some few Days after Attack'd the *Chartreuse*, and, on the 29th, began to play with their Mortars and Cannon, which having Fir'd the best part of their Houses, the Garison offer'd to Capitulate; upon which Hostages were Exchang'd, and agreed, That one of the Gates should be delivered to the Confederates in the Morning; and that the Garison, which insist'd upon marching directly to *Namur*, should march out the 31st in the Evening, with their Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating, and two Pieces of Cannon, and to be Conducted to *Antwerp*.

Soon after the taking of *Liege*, the Earl of *Marlborough* having given the necessary Orders for Separating the Army in the Neighborhood of *Liege*, his Excellency set out the 3d of November for the *Hague*, in Company with *Mont. G. idernassel*, one of the States Deputies, and *Mont. P. Opdam*, General of Horse, with a Lieutenant and 25 Subalterns, for their better Security. The next Day they

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they arriv'd at *Ruremond*, where they fell in Company with *Monsr. Coehorn*, and having all Din'd with the Prince of *Holffen-Beck*, Commander of that Garrison, continued their Voyage together, having order'd a Party of Fifty Horse (besides 60 Men that were in *Monsieur Coehorn's* Boat) to Defend them against any of the Enemy's Parties. Having pass'd by *Venlo* that Evening, the Boats separated in the Night-time, and the Horse marched at some Distance from the River : So that a Party of 35 of the Enemy, which lay hid on the River-side, on a sudden Siezed the Rope by which the Boat was drawn, and pull'd it a-shore, discharging all their small-Arms upon it, besides throwing in several Granadoes. Upon this, the Party enter'd and Siezed the Boat ; and having Examin'd the several Passports on Board, without knowing the Earl of *Marlborough*, they rifled their Trunks and Baggage, and took what they pleas'd, then made their Excellencies Foot-Guards Prisoners : and at Five in the Morning retired with their Plunder, leaving their Excellencies to pursue their Voyage.

The

The Governor of *Venlo* having Notice that their Excellencies were made Prisoners, immediately dispatch'd an Express thereof to the States, and march'd out with his whole Garison by Break of Day to Invest *Guelder*. As soon as the News came to the *Hague*, the People were in the greatest Surprise imaginable, till of a sudden his Excellency Arriv'd there himself. His Excellency received upon this, all the Compliments of the Foreign Ministers; and Persons of Quality at the *Hague*, and there was a Universal Joy among the People.

After a few Days stay at the *Hague*, and Concerting Measures with the Deputies of the States, his Excellency Embarked for *England*, and accordingly arriv'd at *London* the 28th of *November*. Both Houses of Parliament Sitting at that time, the House of Commons, by a Committee, attended his Lordship with their Thanks for the Great and Signal Services performed for his Country, by which he had Retrieved the Honour of the *English* Nation.

Besides this, Her Majesty for many Eminent Services of his of Honour, was Graciously Pleased to Create him a Duke of this Kingdom, and settle . . . Pension

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Pension of 5000 l. per Ann. upon him, during Her Majesty's Natural Life.

The Campaign ending with Success to the Confederates this Year, let us look back to our Naval Preparations. And tho' the several Advices from our Fleets abroad, created too many Fears in some, yet Time and Fortune at last brought them safe Home, with an unexpected Triumph of Riches and Grandeur.

The Miscarriage at Cadiz, and Sir J. Munden's Expedition to the Groyne, promis'd very little Advantage at Sea, and every one took the Liberty to speak as they pleas'd. But in the midst of the People's Hurry, came the unexpected News of the Duke of Ormond, and Sir George Rooke's Taking and Destroying the Spanish Plate Fleet, in the Harbour of Vigo, notwithstanding all the Precautions of Mons. Chateaufort to Secure his Ships.

This Action being so Memorable, and much to the Honour of the English Nation, it will not be amiss to give the Reader the following Account of it.

leaving the *Rook* coming home with Voyage from Cadiz, on the 1st of November, 1702, dispatch'd the *Bombrooke*,

broke, and two Men of War more, with some Transports, to Water in *Lagos Bay*. They had no sooner Landed, but Mr. *Beauvoir*, Chaplain to the *Pembroke* Man of War, fell accidentally acquainted with the *French* Consul there; who in a Haughty way (after some Conversation) told him, That the King his Master, would have such a Fleet at Sea next Summer, that neither the *English* nor *Dutch* should pretend to stir out of their Harbours; and to prove this, inform'd him of the *Galleons* being safe not far off.

But besides this Intelligence, a Gentleman came thither from *Lisbon*, with Letters for the Prince of *Hesse*, and Mr. *Methuin*, who meeting with the afore-said Chaplain, Mr. *Beauvoir* ask'd him what News. Great Ones, said the Gentleman, for M. *Chateauxnaud* is at *Vigo* with 30 Men of War, and 12 *Galleons*. In short the News was soon Communicated to Capt. *Hardy*, who immediately inform'd the rest of the Squadron with it. Upon which all the Captains held a Consultation, wherein it was agreed, That Capt. *Hardy*, in the best Sailer, should sail in Quest of the Fleet, and acquaint Sir *George Rook* with it.

Imme-

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Immediately the Captain undertook it, and, after a World of Difficulties Cruiz'd till the 6th of *October*, when he made the Fleet, and gave Sir George Rook the aforesaid Account.

The Admiral overjoy'd at this News, imparted the same presently to the Admiral of the *Dutch*, who both agreed to Sail with the whole Fleet directly for *Vigo-Bay*, and accordingly Steer'd their Course thither. The same Morning the *Dunwich* join'd the Fleet from *England*, with Orders to put Sir *Henry Bellasis*, and Sir *Cha. Hara* under Arrest.

On the 11th of *October*, the Fleet Anchor'd before *Vigo*, where the Admiral call'd a Council of the General Land and Sea-Officers, wherein it was Resolved, That 15 *English*, and 10 *Dutch* Men of War, of the Line of Battle, with all the Fire-ships, should be sent in to Endeavour to Take or Destroy the Enemy's Fleet; and that the Army should Land at the same time, and Attack the Fort on the South-side of *Rodendella*, &c. About 10 in the Morning, next Day, the Duke of *Oxmond* Lands, with 2500 Men, and Order'd the Lord Viscount *Stammon* and Col. *Place*, to march directly to the Fort that Guarded the Mouth

Mouth of the Harbour where the Boom lay, and his Grace himself march'd at the Head of the rest of the Forces, to sustain them, in the Appearance of 8000 *Spanish* Foot, between the Fort and the Hills. Notwithstanding which, the Grenadiers made themselves Masters of the Lower Platform of the Enemy's Fort, on which were 38 Pieces of Cannon. So soon as the Batteries were taken, the Enemy retired to an Old Castle, and Fired from thence, briskly for some time, upon the *English*; who plying them so warmly with their Grana- does, and Fuzees, as soon as they mounted the Wall. Monsieur *Sorrel*, a Resolute *French* Captain of a Man of War, who Commanded in the Fort, having animated his Men to make a Desperate Push for their Lives, threw open the Gate, with Intent to Force their Way thro' the *English* with Sword in Hand: but the Grenadiers rushing into the Castle, made themselves Masters of it, and took above 300 *French* Seamen, besides *Spaniards*, with their Officers, Prisoners at Discretion.

In the mean time the Fleet Weigh'd, the *Line* was forward, and the Squads were briskly upon the Boom: But when

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the Van was got within Cannon-Shot of the Batteries, it grew so Calm they were forc'd to Anchor again. In a little time after, it blew a fresh Gale, when Vice-Admiral *Hopson* in the *Torrey*, cut immediately his Cables, clapt on all his Sails, and bearing directly upon the Boom, in the middle of the Enemies Fire, broke thro' at once, cast Anchor between the *Bourbon* and *l'Esperance*, 2 French Men of War, which the Count *Chateaurenaud* had plac'd near the Boom, and with undaunted Resolution receiv'd several Broad-sides from them. The rest of Vice-Admiral *Hopson's* Division, and Vice-Admiral *Vandergoes*, with his Detachment, having Weigh'd, at the same time Sail'd a-breast towards the Boom, to add the greater Weight and Force to the Shock, but being becalm'd, they all Stuck, and were forced to Cut their way thorough. A fresh Gale blowing again, the Dutch Admiral fell happily in with the Gap which the Brave *Hopson* had made; and went in after him, and became Master of the *Bourbon*.

In the mean time, Admiral *Hopson* was in great Danger, by a French Fire-ship which clapt him on board, and set

set Fire to his Rigging ; but the said Vessel being a Merchant-man, laden with Snuff, and hastily made up into a Fire-Ship, being Blown up, the Snuff partly Extinguish'd the Fire, and Preserv'd the *English* Man of War. In this Action Admiral *Hopson* received considerable Damage, having his Fore-top-mast Shot by the Board, 115 Kill'd and Drowned, and 9 Wounded ; most of his Sails were Burnt and Scorch'd ; his Fore-Yard burnt to a Coal, and his Larboard and Shrouds, Fore and Aft, Burnt at the Dead-Eyes, so that he was oblig'd to leave his own Ship, and take to the *Monmouth*. During this, Capt. *Bucknam*, in the *Association*, laid his Broad-side against a Battery of 17 Guns on t'other side the Harbour ; so that for a long time, there was Continual Firing on both sides, till Mons. *Cha-teaurenaud* seeing the Platform and Fort in the Hands of the Victorious *English*, his Fire-Ship spent in vain, the *Bourbon* taken, and the Boom Cut in Pieces, and the Confederate Fleet pouring in upon him, he set Fire to his own Ship, and order'd the rest of the Captains, under his Command, to follow his Example. But he could not be so

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exactly Obey'd, but that several Men of War and Galeons were taken by the *English* and *Dutch*. A particular Account of which, consists in Six Capital *French* Men of War, from 76, to 42 Guns, Taken, 5 by the *English*, and one by the *Dutch*; Eight Burnt, from 76, to 14 Guns; Four Sunk, or run a shoar and Bulg'd, from 70 to 46 Guns; besides 3 *Spanish* Men of War, from 70 to 54 Guns. As to the Galeons, (which carried from 20 to 30 Guns) 4 were Taken by the *English*, 5 by the *Dutch*, and the other 4 Destroy'd.

It is to be observ'd, That thro' that Good Correspondence carried on by the Confederates, between the Sea and Land-Forces, that this Victory was obtain'd with very little Loss. As to the exact Value of the Booty then taken, it remains to this Day a Secret; but the general and most received Account of it, is computed at 26 Millions of Pieces of Eight, in Gold, Silver, and Goods; besides the Ships aforesaid, and abundance of Plate, &c. belonging to private Persons.

And here we cannot in Gratitude omit saying something of the *Immortal Bombow's Expedition* and Engage-
ment

ment with *M du Casse*, near *Hispaniola*, in the *Spanish West-Indies*. The Substance of which Action is as follows.

‘ Admiral *Bembow* having Advice, That *M. du Casse*, with a Squadron of Men of War, was expected at *Leogán*, sailed thither from *Port-Royal*, on the 11th of *July*, 1702. Upon his Arrival, he found there but one Ship of 18 Guns, which he Burnt; the rest Sailed from thence by break of Day, to Secure themselves in a Harbour call’d the *Cull*; but some of our Ships lying between them, and that Port, took Three of them, and Burnt another of 16 Guns. The 2d of *August*, the Admiral Sailed for *Cape Donna Maria*, to Water his Ships; where receiving Advice, That *Monf. du Casse* was gone to *Porto Belio*, he Relolved to follow with Her Majesty’s Ships the *Breda*, *Defiance*, *Ruby*, *Greenwich*, *Falmouth*, and *Windsor*.

‘ Accordingly, on the 10th, he Sailed, and Stretch’d over to the Coast of *St. Martha*, near which place, on the 19th, in the Morning by break of Day, he spy’d 10 Sail of *French* to the East-ward: Some of our Ships being 3 or 4 Miles a-stern, the Admi-

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ral made the Signal for Battle, and went with an easie Sail, that the rest might come up, and steer'd with the French, who stood to the Westward along Shoar, under their Two Top-sails. There was of them 4 sturdy Ships, from 66 to 70 Guns, one great Dutch-built Ship, of 30 or 40 Guns, and one small Ship full of Soldiers; the rest were a Sloop, and three small Ships. The Admiral had disposed the Line of Battle thus; viz. the *Defiance*, *Pendennis*, *Windsor*, and *Breda*, *Greenwich*, *Ruby* and *Falmouth*; and being uneasy to see our Ships so long a coming up, and in Disorder; and observing that the *Defiance* and *Windsor* did not make any haste to come into their Station, he sent to them to make more Sail. Night coming on, the Admiral steer'd along side of the Enemy, and endeavoured to Near them, being to the Wind-ward, and steer large; but not with a Design to Attack them, before the *Defiance* was a-breast of the head-most Ship: But before this was done, the *Falmouth* in Rear, attack'd the French Ship; the *Windsor* the Ship a-breast of her; as also did the *Defiance*. Soon after the

' Admiral was oblig'd to do the same,
 ' having received the Fire of the *French*
 ' Ship a-breast of him. The *Defiance*
 ' and *Windsor*, after they had received,
 ' 2 or 3 Broad-sides from the Enemy,
 ' Lust out of the Line out of Gun-shot.
 ' The two Sternmost Ships of the *French*
 ' lay upon the Admiral, and Galled
 ' his Ship very much, the Ships in the
 ' Rear not coming up as they ought.
 ' It was Four a Clock when we begun,
 ' and continued till it was Dark, and
 ' kept them Company all Night. The
 ' Admiral believing, That if he led
 ' himself on all Tacks, (perceiving the
 ' *French* would decline Fighting if they
 ' could) that those Captains for Shame
 ' would not fail to follow a good Ex-
 ' ample, he order'd the following Line
 ' of Battle; *Breda*, Vice-Admiral *Bem-*
 ' *bow*, and Capt. *Fogg*; *Defiance*, *Rich-*
 ' *ard Kirkby*; *Windsor*, *John Constable*;
 ' *Greenwich*, *Cooper Wade*; *Ruby*, *George*
 ' *Walton*; *Pendennis*, *Thomas Hudson*;
 ' *Falmouth*, *Samuel Vincent*.

' The 20th, by Day-break, the Ad-
 ' miral was near the Enemy; but the
 ' other Ships (except the *Ruby* alone,
 ' which was up with him) were 3, 4,
 ' and 5 Miles a-stern. It prov'd little
 ' Wind.

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Wind. The Admiral was within Gun-shot of the Enemy, who were so Civil as not to Fire. The Wind coming up, the Enemy got into a Line, making what Sail they could; the other Ships not coming up, the *Breda*, with the *Ruby*, ply'd their Chase-guns on them till Night, then left off, but kept them Company all Night.

The 21st, early in the Morning, the Admiral being on the Quarter of the second Ship of the Enemy's, and within point-blank Shot, the *Ruby* being a-head of him, the *Fr. Ship* Fired at the *Ruby*, which the *Ruby* return'd; the two *French Ships* which were a-head fall off, being little Wind, brought their Guns to bear on the *Ruby*; the *Breda* brought her Guns to bear on the *French Ship*, which first begun, and shatter'd her very much, which oblig'd her to Tow from us; but the *Ruby* was likewise so much shatter'd in her Masts, Sails, and Rigging, that the Admiral was oblig'd to lye by her, and send Boats to Tow her off. This Action held two hours during which, the Rear Ship of the Enemy's, was a-preast of the *Defiance* and *Windsor*, who never Fired a Gun,

‘ tho’ within point-blank. At 8 in the
‘ Morning, a Gale of Wind springing
‘ up, the Enemy made what Sail they
‘ could, and the Admiral Chased them,
‘ in hopes to come up with them. At 2
‘ in the Afternoon, the Admiral got a-
‘ breast of two of the Sterns of the
‘ Enemy’s Ships, and in hopes to Disa-
‘ ble them in their Masts and Rigging,
‘ began to Fire on them, as did some
‘ of the Ships a-stern ; but lying, as it
‘ were, a-breast of him, they pointed
‘ wholly at him, which Galled his Ship
‘ much in her Rigging, and Dismount-
‘ ed 2 or 3 of the Lower-Tier Guns :
‘ This held about 2 Hours ; but they
‘ got without Shot, the Admiral ma-
‘ king what way he could after them ;
‘ but they used all the Shifts possible
‘ they could, to evade Fighting.

‘ The 22d, at Day-break, the *Green-
‘ wick* was about 3 Leagues a-stern,
‘ tho’ the Signal for the Line of Battel
‘ was never Struck, Night nor Day,
‘ the rest of the Ships indifferent near,
‘ (except the *Ruby*) the Enemy about a
‘ Mile and a half a-head. In the Af-
‘ ternoon, the Wind came to the South-
‘ ward, which gave the Enemy the
‘ Weather Gage ; yet the Admiral
‘ fetch’d

fetch'd within Gun-shot of the sternmost of them, (firing at each other) but our Line being much out of Order, and some of our Ships 3 Miles a-stern, nothing more could be done. The 23d, at Day-light, the Enemy was 6 Miles a-head of us, and the great *Dutch* Ship separated from 'em out of Sight. Some of our Squadron were 4 Miles a-stern. At 10 the Enemy Tack'd, the Wind then at East-North-East, but very variable; the Admiral fetch'd within point-blank Shot of two of them, passing Broad-sides at each other. About Noon we took from them a small Ship.

The 24th we came within Call of the Sternmost, there being very little Wind; the Admiral Fired a Broad-side with Double and Round a-low, and Round and Partridge aloft, which she returned: At 3 a Clock, by a Chain-shot, the Admiral's Right-Leg was broke to Pieces, and he was carried down, but presently ordered his Cradle on the Deck, and continued the Fight till Day, when appeared the Ruins of a Ship of about 70 Guns, her Main-yard down, and Shot to Pieces, her Fore-top-sail-yard Shot away,

way, her Mizen-mast Shot by the Board, all her Rigging gone, and her Sides bored to Pieces with our double-headed Shot. The *Falmouth* assisted in this matter very much, and no other Ship. A little after Day-light, the Admiral saw the rest of the Enemy coming towards him with a strong Gale of Wind Easterly. At the same time the *Windsor*, *Pendennis*, and *Greenwich*, a-head of the Enemy, came to Leeward of the disabled Ship, Fired their Broad-side, pass'd her, and stood to the Southward : Then the *Defiance* following 'em, came to Leeward also of the disabled Ship, and Fired part of her Broad side . The disabled Ship did not Fire above 20 Guns at the *Defiance*, before she put her Helm a weather, and run away right before the Wind, lower'd both her Top-sails, and ran to Leeward of the *Falmouth*, (which was then a Gun-shot to Leeward of the Admiral knotting her Rigging) without any Regard to the Signal of Battel. The Enemy seeing our 2^d other Ships stand to the Southward, expected they wou'd have Tack'd, and stood with them, they brought to with their Heads to the

the North-ward ; but seeing those Ships did not Tack, bore down upon the Admiral, and run between the disabled Ship and him, Firing all they had, in which they Shot the Main-top-sail-yard, and shatter'd the Rigging much ; none of the other Ships being near him, nor taking any Notice of the Signal of Battel. But the Captain of the *Breda* hereupon Fired 2 Guns at those Ships a-head, to inform them of their Duty. The French seeing this Disorder, brought to, and lay very Generously by their own disabled Ship, Re-mann'd her, and took her in a Tow. The *Breda's* Rigging being much shatter'd, she lay by till 10 a Clock, and being then Re-fitted, the Admiral Ordered the Captain to Pursue the Enemy, who was then about 3 Miles distance to Leeward, having the disabled Ship in a Tow, steering N. E. the Wind at S. S. W. The Admiral in the mean time made all the Sail after them he could, and the Battle Signal was always out : But the Enemy taking Encouragement from the Behaviour of some of our Captains, the Admiral Order'd Captain Fogg to send to the

Cap

Captains to keep their Line, and to
 Behave themselves like Men ; which
 he did. Whereupon Captain *Kirkby*
 came on Board the Admiral, and ve-
 ry earnestly pressed him to desist from
 any further Engagement. Upon
 which, the Admiral was desirous to
 know the Opinion of the other Cap-
 tains. Accordingly he Order'd Capt.
Fogg to make the Signal for all the o-
 ther Captains to come a-board, which
 they did, and most of them Concur-
 red with Capt. *Kirkby* in his Opini-
 on. Whereupon, the Admiral per-
 ceiving that they had no Mind to
 Fight, and being not able to Prevail
 with them to come to some other Re-
 solution, tho' all they said was Er-
 roneous, he thought it not fit to Ven-
 ture any further.

A little time after, Admiral *Bembow*
 Issued out a Commission for Trying the
 following Captains, *Kirkby*, *Constable*,
Wade, and *Hudson* , who were Accused
 of Cowardice, Breach of Orders; Neglect
 of Duty, in the Fight that Admiral Bem-
 bow had for 6 Days off of the Coast of Car-
 thagena, with *Monsieur du Casle*.

Upon

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Upon this Trial, *Kirkby* and *Wade* were both found Guilty, and Sentenced to be Shot to Death ; but the Sentence Respited till Her Majesty's Pleasure was known.

In the mean time, the Brave and most Experienc'd Sea-Officer, Admiral *Bembow*, Dies of his Wounds, *December* the 4th, 1702. A Man of such Temperance as can hardly be found, or indeed expected from one of his Profession, and One of whom the World cannot speak too much in his Praise ; who Loved his Country beyond his Life ; and the Loss of his Leg, as he express himself in a Letter to his Vertuous Lady, did not Trouble him Half so much, as the Villainous Treachery of some of the Captains under him, which Hindered him from totally Destroying the *French* Squadron. Thus Honourably Died Admiral *Bembow*, about the 50th Year of his Age. But as for *Kirkby* and *Wade*, pursuant to the afore-said Sentence, (which Her Majesty afterwards Confirm'd) they had the Happiness of seeing their Native Country, without being suffer'd to set Foot upon it. For on the same Day the *Bristol* Man of War arriv'd with them in the Port of *Plymouth*,

month, they were both Deservedly Shot to Death for their Cowardice.— And so we come to a Continuation of the Victories of the Allies by Land, in the Year 1703.—

The Season of the Year was no sooner Ripe for Action, but the Confederates took the Field. Tho' the *French King* had Inviegl'd the unfortunate and ambitious Duke of *Bavaria* into his Interest, to Disturb *Germany*, by taking *Nimburgh*, *Fort Kehl*, and Ravaging the Empire, yet the Imperialists took the Alarm soon enough to put a stop to their expected Progress. Count *Schlick* and Count *Styrum*, with a numerous Army, penetrated *Bavaria* in two places; the latter forc'd the *Bavarian* Lines by *Ditchfort*, and took *Newmark*, &c. and the other broke into the Electorate by the way of *Passau*, possess'd himself of *Riedt*, and Plunder'd most of the Neighbouring Villages; whilst the Elector of *Bavaria* made himself Master of *Ratisbone*, and the *French* penetrated into *Germany* thro' the Vale of *Kintzig*, and join'd the *Bavarians*.

Notwithstanding the Industry and Vigilancy of the *French*, in their Junction with *Bavaria*, yet the Duke of

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Marlborough was as Successful and Active as they. His Opening the Campaign began with the Siege of *Bonn*; accordingly it was Invested *April* the 24th, 1703. by the *Prussian* and *Lunenburg* Cavalry; and in a few Days the Town was ordered to be Attack'd in 3 Places. The first Attack was Commanded by Lieut. Gen. *Coeborn*; the second by the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*; and the third, by Lieut. Gen. *Fagel*. Twelve Regiments were Commanded to these Attacks; and on the 3d of *May* the Trenches were Opened, and carried on Successfully; and the Batteries rais'd with great Celerity; so that the Governour, surpris'd at such Dreadful Preparations, sent a Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, importing, That an Agreement had been made the last Year between the Electors *Palatine* and of *Cologne*, That the Cities of *Dusseldorp* and *Bonn* should not be Bombarded, in order to Preserve the Churches, Palaces, and other Publick Buildings; the Performance of which he was Order'd to Request from his Grace; and to declare withal, That unless the same were Observ'd, the Elector of *Bavaria* would Destroy the City of *Nieuburg*, belonging to the Elector *Palatine*. The

The Duke having Communicated this Letter to the Elector *Palatine*, and consulted with the other Generals, it was thought most necessary, that his Grace should Answer it in General Terms, *That it was neither his Custom nor Inclination to Destroy Cities or Publick Buildings out of a prepenſe Malice or Deſign, provided the Enemies Conduct did not put him under ſuch a Neceſſity.*

The Batteries being ready, the Beſiegers on the 8th of May, began to Fire with good Succeſs, and broke the Chain of the Bridge between the Fort and Town, and ſhatter'd the Bridge it ſelf to pieces, which was carried away by the Stream. The next Day they made ſuch a Breach in the Fort, that the General reſolv'd to Storm it ; but the French not thinking themſelves Secure, ſet Fire to their Cazernes, and Retreat-ed into the Ravelin, in order to get into the Town in Boats : But the Beſiegers Bravery prevented their Deſign ; ſo that the Commander of the Fort, and 30 Men, were made Priſoners, the reſt being Kill'd or Drowned. Not long before the Gaining of this Fort, an Unhappy Accident happen'd in Gen. *Dedem's* Attack, where 150 Bombs, and

as many Granado's, blew up, with a Lieutenant and 5 Bombardiers. But being now Masters of the Fort, a great Battery was rais'd in it, which play'd with 70 Pieces of heavy Cannon, and 18 Mortars in order to make 2 Breaches, with a Design to Storm the Place from the Prince of *Hesse's*, and General *Dedem's* Attacks. Next Day, the Besieged with 1000 Foot, supported by all their Cavalry, made a Sally upon Gen. *Dedem's* Attack, where the Besiegers which lay in the Trenches, were at first Disorder'd, but recovering themselves, soon after Repuls'd the Enemy with an equal Loss. Every thing being ready to Assault the Counterscarp and Cover'd-Way, on the side of the Prince of *Hesse's* Attack, the Onset began about 8 a Clock at Night, under the Command of Maj. Gen. *Tettau*, and Brigadier *Palandt*, the Prince being there in Person. The Besiegers seconded by the continued Fire from their several Attacks, forc'd their way forwards, drove the Besieged from their Works, and Lodg'd themselves there. In which hot Action General *Tettau*, and 11 Officers, were Wounded, besides 150 private Soldiers Kill'd and Wounded. The Besieged

ged Terrified at the Thoughts of another like Dreadful Assault, the next Day Beat a Parley, and on the 14th of May, Surrendered the Place on Honourable Conditions, which were Signed by the Duke of *Marlbrough*, and M. d' *Alegre*, the *French* Governour.

Some time after the Taking of *Bonn*, the D. of *Marlbrough* return'd to the Grand Army, and Marched towards *Liege*, in order to Secure that Place, and force the Enemy to Decamp from *Tongerren*; but upon the Approach of his Grace, the *French* were ready to wait his Arrival, so fled before him, in a Body of Sixty-odd Battalions, and above a Hundred Squadrons, within their Lines at *Hannuye*.

On the 26th of *June*, the Duke of *Marlbrough* perceiving, it impossible to oblige the *French* to a Decisive Battel, it was resolv'd to force their Lines; which was performed accordingly, by General *Cochon*, and Baron *Spar*, with great Bravery, and a prodigious Slaughter, which considerable Advantage created a Universal Joy. But the Mirth of this Victory was soon interrupted by the Fight at *Eckeren*, where Gen. *Opdam* was Defeated. And tho' the Loss amount

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amounted to about 3000 Men Kill'd and Wounded on both sides, yet the *Fr. King*, (much like the *Czar of Muscovy*, who to Amuse his Slaves, after a Defeat, orders all the Bells to be Rung for Victory) Boastingly blaz'd abroad, that his Troops had got the Honour of the Day, and thereupon caus'd *Te Deum* to be Sung in his Cathedral Church at *Paris*. And to Convince the World of the Truth of this Story, they alledged, *That the only Occasion of their Advantage, was Gen. Opdam's Retreat*. But their High Mightinesses knew better, especially when they had read the said General's Justification of himself.

In the mean time the Duke of *Marlborough* was Endeavouring all he could to bring the *French* to a Battel; but missing his Aim, went and View'd the Enemy's Lines, from whence he form'd a Project to Force them; but the Deputies of the States not consenting thereto, the said Resolution was laid aside.

On the 16th of *August*, *N. S. Huy* was Invested by the Count *Noailles*: upon which the Governour broke down the Bridge between the two Towns, and retired with his Garison into the Castles, and Fort *St. Joseph*. On the 17th, the Trenches

Trenches were open'd ; the Attack against Fort St. *Joseph* was Commanded by the Prince of *Anbalt*, and that against Fort *Picard*, by Colonel *Frederick Hamilton*, the only *English* Brigadier in the Army.

The 21st, the Besiegers Batteries being ready, began to Bombard the Enemy's Works ; and the next Day Canonaded Fort *Picard*, Fort St. *Joseph*, and the Castle, which lasted till Three in the Afternoon, when Fort St. *Joseph* Beat a Parley ; at Seven, Fort *Picard*, and the *Red Fort* did the like. The Garison stood upon going to *Namur*, but that being Denied, they abandon'd the Fort to the Confederates with intent to take to the Castle ; but *Monf. Millon*, the Governour, refusing to Receive them, they were forced to run to the Town, where they were Siezed and Disarm'd.

The Forts being taken, on the 25th Preparations were made for an Attack, and all the Batteries Fired incessantly, by which the Besieged had 100 Kill'd and Wounded. In the mean time our Troops advanc'd, placing several Ladders at the Foot of the Castle: This was intended only for a Feint ;

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the Enemy took it in Earnest, and about Six that Afternoon Beat a Parley, offering to Surrender, provided they had the Liberty to March with the usual Marks of Honour to *Nimur*. But this the Duke of *Marlborough* also Refused; and fresh Orders were given for Renewing the Assault. Upon which, the Garison unanimously Refus'd to Defend the place any longer, so that the Governour was oblig'd to accept of the Conditions then offer'd him, whereby he and his Garison, which consisted of 900 Men, commanded by 2 Brigadiers General, were to remain Prisoners of War, till the 2 Regiments taken some Months before in *Tongerren*, were set at Liberty.

Pursuant to this, on the 27th of *August*, in the Morning, the Garison went out of the Castle, and were all Disarmed, except the Officers, who the Duke of *Marlborough* Generously allow'd to keep their Swords.

The next Town the Confederates had an Eye upon, was *Limburgh*, and accordingly it was Invested *Septemb. 10*. But the Siege of this Place was carried on so Vigorously, that the Governour Surrender'd the Place, without any

any other Condition, than that the *Garison* should remain Prisoners of War, but that both the Officers and Soldiers might keep what was their own ; provided they Deliver'd up one of their Gates, within Half an Hour after this Agreement. This being Accepted of, the *Garison*, to the Number of about 1400 Men, laid down their Arms, and March'd out. Upon which the Duke of *Marlborough* took Possession, and appointed *Baron Rechteren* to be Governour of it.

Thus ended the Campaign in the *Netherlands*, which proved Glorious to the Duke of *Marlborough*, Honourable to the Queen his Mistress, and most Advantageous to the Confederates in general. And tho' the *French* met with little or no Glory in the *Low-Countries* this Year, it must in Truth be confess'd, That their Arms in *Germany*, and upon the *Rhine*, reap'd an Equivalent Share of Victory, especially in the Heart of the Empire.

The Affairs in *Germany*, run so much in Favour of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and the Resolutions of the *Diet at Rastatt*, were so dull and insipid, that the Imperialists could no way prevent the

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the succeeding Distractions in the Empire ; as the Elector of *Bavaria's* Subduing the whole Country of *Tyrol* in 6 Days ; Demanding Homage of *Inspruck*, the Capital of *Tyrol*, and 120000 Florins a Month, &c. The *French*, on the other hand Routed Count *Stirum*, Defeated the Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, and Took Old *Brisack*, and *Landau*, &c.

Much about this time happen'd the Insurrection of the Protestant *Hungarians*, another happy Rupture for *France*. But the Allies had a greater Advantage by the King of *Portugal's* Declaring himself in their Interest. Besides, the D. of *Savoy*, growing Uneasy at the Insults of the *French*, and the Apprehensions of losing his Country, on a sudden Concluded an Offensive and Defensive Alliance with the Confederates, to the Surprize of all *Europe*, especially the Court of *France*.

This Welcome News no sooner reach'd the *English* Court, but Her Majesty immediately Assur'd His Royal Highness of Her Friendship and Protection ; and sent soon after, the Hon. Mr. *Hill*, to ~~Paris~~, to Concert Measures with His Royal Highness, in order to Act with Success against the Common Enemy.

But

But the *French King*, incens'd at the Indignity, (as he term'd it) was resolv'd to follow the Blow, and not only' Harra's the Duke with a Foreign War, but raise Intestine Broils in the Heart of his Territories. And accordingly sent the D. of *Vendosme* to Invade the Frontiers of *Savoy*, and Order'd the following Letter to be sent to his Royal Highness.

S I R,

Since neither Religion, Honour, Interest, Alliances, nor even your own Hand-Writing, are of any Force between Us, I send my Cousin, the Duke of Vendosme, at the Head of my Armies, to make known to you my Intentions. He will allow you but Twenty-four Hours to Resolve what you have to do.

LEWIS.

The War no sooner broke out in *Savoy*, but *Monf. de Mellarede* was sent from his Royal Highness with the Character of his Envoy to the Cantons of *Switzerland*, to Acquaint them of the Injuries done to the Duke his Master; and notwithstanding all the Endeavours of
that

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that Subtle Minister of *France*, the Marquis de *Puisieux*, was so kindly Receiv'd, as to obtain Liberty to raise several Thousand Men in their Country, for the Duke of *Savoy's* Service; and to engage the chief Cantons to Demand of the *French* King the Neutrality of *Savoy*, and that he should Order his Troops to Evacuate that Dutchy.

But to return, Winter approaching, and the Weather altogether unfit for Action, the Troops on both sides took to Winter-Quarters, except some of the *Prussian* Forces, which lay before *Gelder* till the 17th of *Decemb.* N. S. at which time it Surrender'd upon Articles: So that by the Taking of this Place, the Allies became Sole Masters of the *Spanish Guelderland*, as they were already of *Limburgh*, and another *Spanish* Province. And now having taken a Prospect of the Affairs of the Confederates abroad, let us return to the Expeditions of their Fleets by Sea.

On the 9th of *April*, 1703, Commodore *Whetstone* with his Squadron, having Cruised a considerable time about *Hispiniola*, in expectation of meeting with a Fleet of *French* Merchant-ships, which he was told was expected under

Convoy from *France*; but not being able to get any Account of them, Sailed to *Petit-Guaves* and *Leogan*; and for the better preventing any Ships coming out of the Bay, divided his Squadron, and sent Captain *Vincent* with one half to the South-side, and steer'd himself with the rest to the Northward.

According to his Conjectures, Three *French Privateers*, upon the Appearance of Capt. *Vincent*, immediately stood away to the North-ward, and so came in Sight of the Commodore,; whereof one of 12, and another of 14 Guns, were Chased ashore and Burnt, and the other of 10 Guns was Taken

During this Action, Captain *Vincent*, with his Boats, Row'd in the Night undiscover'd into the *Cul*, where lay 4 Ships, whereof the biggest formerly was taken from the *English*, call'd the *Selwyn*, had her full Cargo, and was richly Laden, but all her Sails were on Shore. The Boats Burnt one of these Ships, Sunk another, and Tow'd out a Third, which belong'd to the other *Privateers*; the 4th was Boarded; but by Accident blew up. The Loss the *French* sustain'd, amounted to 18000*l.* Sterling, besides 120 Men taken Prisoners.

3 July

July the 8th, Sir *Cloudefly Shovel* sail'd from *Torbay*, with the *English* and *Dutch* Squadrons, towards *Lisbon*, and in his way thither, Sir *Thomas Hardy*, in the *Bedford*, took a *French West-India Ship* bound home to *Rochelle*. Upon the Arrival of the Fleet, the King of *Portugal* sent a Present of Refreshments of all sorts to the Admiral, Valued at 20000 *Cruzado's*; but the Wind blowing fair, Sir *Cloudefly Shovel* Weigh'd, and Sail'd, before the Boats with the said Presents

The Grand Fleet had a fair Wind till they came to the Mouth of the Straights, where they met with a *Levant*, which drove them along the Coast of *Barbary*. Sir *Thomas Hardy* came up, and brought a stout *Genoese Ship* into the Fleet, who could give no Account of the *French*. The Fleet upon this, put into *Tangier*, where the Admiral was Generously made Welcome by the *Alcaide* of that place.

On the 12th of *August*, Sir *Cloudefly* Sail'd from thence, but meeting with contrary Winds, and the Fleet wanting Water, stood to *Cape Hone* in *Barbary*. Thereupon the Admiral sent a Boat with a Flag of Truce, to acquaint the

Moors of his want of Water; but the Barbarians answer'd that Civility with Musket-shot, Kill'd one of the Boat's-Crew, and Mortally Wounded the Lieutenant, who Dy'd 2 Days after.

Upon this, a Council of War was call'd, and 'twas Agreed, to Sail to *Alsea*, in the Kingdom of *Valentia*. Accordingly, the *Eagle*, and the *Hampton-Court* were sent before, but the Governor Fired upon them from two Guns, which were soon Dismounted by the Shots from the said Ships.

August 31, the whole Fleet came in Sight of the Place, and the *Flamborough* was sent close to the Shoar, to cover the Descent of the Marine Regiments, who, to the Number of 25000 Men, Landed without any manner of Disorder, and were drawn up in Battalia along Shoar before half the Fleet came to Anchor. Upon this they form'd a Camp, and a Message was sent to the Governor, That they did not come as Enemies, but Friends. To which he Answer'd, That he had a great Esteem for the English, but however he was Sorry, he was not in a Condition to Oppose their Landing; That he would Write to the Vice Roy of *Valentia*, and, if his Orders were such, the Admira!

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must not take it Ill, if he should Fire upon his Men.

At the same time, the English and Dutch Admirals dispers'd the following Manifesto among the Spaniards.

Pursuant to the Orders of Her Majesty of Great Britain, and the States-General, We do not Design to give the least Disturbance to the Good Subjects of Spain, but to Protect such of them, who Remembring their Ancient Obligations to the House of Austria, shall Swear Allegiance to their Lawful Monarch, the Arch Duke Charles, and endeavour to Throw off the insupportable Yoke of France. And as We will give our Assistance to those of the Spanish Nation, that shall Regard their Duty and True Interest, so We will Destroy the Persons, Houses and Goods, of such as shall Oppose the Efforts which will be made for the Deliverance of the Valiant and Glorious Nation of Spain, from the Tyranny and Oppression of France.

This Manifesto had that good Effect, that the Spaniards seeing no Injury was offer'd them, brought plenty of all Refreshments and Provisions, for which they were Paid in ready Money.

The Ships being provided with Water, and other Necessaries, the Marines

return'd on Board, when all the Fleet Sail'd for *Leghorn*; where they arriv'd September the 19th, 1703.

But here the Reader must Observe, That Her *Britannick* Majesty, and the States, having sometime before Resolved to Relieve the *Cevennois*, a Protestant People in *Languedock*, who had taken up Arms in their own Defence, the Admirals, pursuant to the said Resolution, Order'd the 2 Ships appointed for this Service, (which were the *Pembroke* commanded by Capt. *Arris*, and the *Tartar* by Capt. *Cooper*) to Sail a-head towards the *Gulf of Narbonne*, and upon their Arrival, to make certain Signals of the approach of the Fleet to their Relief.

The said Captains Sail'd thither accordingly, with 3 *French* Gentlemen Refugees, who were Commissioned to go on Board the *English* Fleet, to be Witnesses of the Queen's good Intentions to relieve the *Cevennois*. But the Signals upon their Arrival, not being answer'd from aloar, tho' they were made by the *Tartar* in 10 Fathom Water, and bad Weather approaching, so usually happens in those parts at that time of the Year, the said Captains held

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held a Consultation, in which it was agreed, to make the best of their way to the General Rendezvous. Accordingly they Sail'd for *Legborne*, where they arriv'd *September* the 23^d, after having been Batter'd by a dreadful Storm, at their going out of the Gulf of *Lions*. Much about this time, the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, was Proclaim'd King of *Spain* at *Vienna*, by the Name of *Charles* the Third.

But to return to the Fleet. The Admirals, and all the Fleet behav'd themselves with so much Discretion at *Leghorn*, that the Inhabitants were Surprised at it ; and the more, because when any *French* Squadron comes into their Harbour, the *French* treat 'em with a great deal of Insolence.

The Fleet being Water'd, and having Bought up most of the *Florence* Wine they could get, besides all manner of Provisions, set Sail the 2^d of *October* ; and on the 6th, the *Pembroke*, *Exeter*, *Tartar*, *Flamborough*, and a Fire ship, were Detach'd for *Tunis* and *Tripoli*, to Renew the Peace with those Govern-ments ; and thence to go to *Scandaroon* to join Capt. *Jumper*.

The 18th, Rear-Admiral *Bing* was sent with another Squadron to *Algier*, to Renew the Peace with that Regency; and the 12th, the Fleet had a Violent Storm, but did very little Damage. On the 22^d, Sir *Cloudefly Shovel*, with the rest of the Fleet, came into the Bay of *Altea*, where the *Spaniards* Rejoyced to see them again; and several Declared for *K. Charles III.* and were took into the Sea-service.

The Fleet being Water'd with the utmost Dispatch, the Admiral *Saunders* on the 24th with a brisk *Levant-Wind*, and on the 27th got thro' the *Streight's* Mouth. The next Day Sir *Thomas Hardy* with the *Bedford*, *Sommerfet*, and *Lizard*, under his Command, was sent by the Admiral to *Tangier*; and the 30th the *Dutch* parted from the *English*, making the best of their way Home.

The same Day Sir *Cloudefly* sent five Ships, under the Command of Sir *Andrew Lake*, to *Lisbon*, and thence to *Oporto*, *Viana*, &c. to Convoy those Merchant-ships which were Bound for *England*. And having a fair Wind, and good Weather, in his Passage, arrived in the *Downs*, the 17th of November following. The *Orford*, *Warspight*,
and

and *Litchfield*, which parted from him but 6 Days before, met with a *French* Man of War, of 52 Guns, and 400 Men, bound Home from *Newfoundland*, whom they Engaged, and Took, after an Ob-
stinate Fight of Nine Hours.

The next Sea-Expedition, which falls in course, is that of Rear-Admiral *Dilks*, the 27th of July, 1703, and is as follows.

Admiral *Dilks* having Orders from the Council Deputed by His Royal Highness, to look for a Grand Partee, said to lye in *Cancell Bay*; he Sail'd in pursuance thereof from *Spit-head*, with Her Majesty's Ships under his Command.

On the 24th of *June*, he Order'd the Captain of the *Nonsuch* to stretch a-head of the Squadron, and stand as near *Alderney* as he could, and send his Boat aboard to gain Intelligence.

On the 25th he stood towards the *Casquettes* for the same purpose, and at 6 in the Evening Anchored off of the South West part of *Jersey*, from whence he sent Capt. *Chamberlain*, Commander of the *Spy* Brigantine, to the Governour, to learn from him the best Intelligence he could give. The Governour sent to

him Capt. *James Lamprier*, and Capt. *Thomas Pipon*, who well Understood that Coast, by whom being Inform'd of a Fleet about 40 Sail, plying to Windward on the 15th, to get to *Granville*, the Rear-Admiral, upon Consideration at a Council of War, resolv'd with the Pilots, to Sail immediately, tho' the Tide fell Cross in the Night. That getting clear of the Westernmost Rocks of the *Minques*, he might Attack them by break of Day the next Morning. Accordingly the 22d of *July*, by Daylight, perceiving the Enemy at an Anchor about a League to the Westward of *Granville*, who upon our Approach, put under Sail, and stood in for the Shoar, the Rear-Admiral follow'd them as far as the Pilot would Venture, and found them to consist of 45 Merchant-Ships, and 3 Men of War. Being come within 4 Foot of Water more than a Ship drew, he Mann'd his Boat, and the rest of the Ships did the same; by Noon we took 15 Sail, Burnt 6, and Sunk Three. The rest stood as far in to a Bay between *Auranche* and Mount *St. Michael*, that in the Judgment of the Pilots, our Ships could not Attack them. Whereupon on *Thursday* the 27th

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in the Morning, it was resolved at a Council of War, to go into the Bay, with the *Hector*, *Mermaid*, a Fireship, the *Spy* Brigantine, a Ship of six Guns, Taken the Day before from the Enemy, a Ketch fitted as a Fire-ship, and all the Boats in the Squadron; which was performed between 10 and 11 in the Morning, the Rear-Admiral being present, accompanied by Capt. *Fairfax*, Capt. *Legg*, and Capt. *Mighells*, as also by the Captains *Lamprier* and *Pipon*. There were 3 Men of War, one of 18 Guns, which the Enemy Burnt; the 2d of 14 Guns, which Mr. *Paul*, first Lieutenant of the *Kent*, set on Fire, who in this Service was Shot thro' the Lower-Jaw, and had 4 Men Kill'd, and a 3d of 8 Guns, which was brought off. Seventeen more of the Merchant-Ships were Burnt and Destroyed; so that of the whole Fleet only 4 Escaped, by getting under the Command of *Granville* Fort.

The Enemy during this Attack, sent several large Shallops from *Granville*, but with no Success; the Rear-Admiral having Mann'd a Brigantine with 80 Men, and another Vessel of 6 Guns with 40, who Cover'd all the Boats; the

this last Vessel unfortunately ran aground, which oblig'd the Rear-Admiral to Burn her. On the Shoar they saw above 5000 Men, and in the Evening returned and Anchored off *Granville*, by the rest of the Squadron and Prizes.

To Recompense this Brave Action, and preserve the Memory of it, the Qu. Order'd a Gold Meddall to be Coin'd, and Distributed to the Chief Persons concern'd in it.

There were several other Sea-Expeditions this Year, but not succeeding (either thro' Timidity, or want of Conduct) we shall wave them all except one, which at that time became all the Discourse of the *English*. viz.

Vice-Admiral *Graydon* in the *Resolution*, with the *Montague*, *Nonsuch*, and *Blackwall*, as also the Transports with Brigadier *Columbine's* Regiment for Store-ships, and Merchant-men, bound to the *West-Indies*, sailed from *Portsmouth* the 13th of *March*, and 5 Days after, in the Latitude of 47 Degrees, 10 Minutes, met with 4 *French* Men of War under Mons. *du Casse*. Captain *Cleveland*, who Commanded in the *Montague*, Engaged the sternmost for some time; but upon his

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his first Firing, the Vice-Admiral made a Signal to call him off, being under Orders Not to lose any time in his Passage, by Chasing or Speaking with any Ship what soever, the contrary Winds having kept him much longer in Plimouth than was Expected, and the Service upon which he was bound, very much Requiring his Presence, and the Regiment that was with him.

But a Committee of Lords, some time after being order d to Inspect the Affairs of the Navy, came to the following Resolution :

That Vice-Admiral Graydon, with a Squadron of Her Majesty's Ships of War under his Convoy, meeting with 4 French Ships, and letting them Escape without Attacking them, according to his Duty, from the Pretence of his Instruction, had been a Prejudice to the Queen's Service, and a great Dishonour to the Nation.

And the next Day they Resolv'd like-

Wile,

First, *That Admiral Graydon's Disorderly Proceedings in Pressing of Men in Jamaica, and severe Usage of Masters of Merchant-men, and Transport-Vessels under his Convoy there, had been a great Discouragement to the Inhabitants of that Island,*

Island, and Prejudicial to Her Majesty's Service.

And Secondly, That Admiral Graydon having Behaved himself so Ill in this Expedition to the West-Indies, might be Employ'd no more in Her Majesty's Service. Which Resolutions were Agreed to by the House, and the said Graydon of course was thrown aside, and another put in his Room.

Much about this time, Colonel Carrington, Governour of Her Majesty's Leeward Islands in America, came with a considerable Body of Foot, on Board a Squadron of Her Majesty's Ships, besides several Privateers, before Guadalupe, receiving several Shot from the Shoar, tho' without any great Damage. The Colonel stood off till the 10th, in expectation of the *Maidstone*, and the other Vessels, which had on Board Ammunition and Provision.

On the 12th, Col. Ryan, with his Regiment, and 200 of Col. Whetbam's Men, Landed at a place called *Per*, in *tits Habitants*, where they met with some Resistance, but soon afterwards oblig'd the Enemy to retire. At Nine that Morning, Colonel Whetbam Landed in a Bay, called *La Bayliffe*, where he met with

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with a Resolute Opposition from all the Enemy's Forces, which were posted in very Advantageous Breast-Works, plying the English with great and small Shot; yet notwithstanding this, the English push'd forward to their Entrenchments, without Firing, till they could come to lay the Muzzles of their Guns upon the Enemy's Breast-works. Here the English had 3 Captains Kill'd, before they could make themselves Masters of the Enemy's Entrenchments; which they did about Noon, and in less than an Hour of *La Bayliffe*, of the *Jacobine's* Church, which the Enemy had Fortify'd, and Ten pieces of Cannon. About Two, the English took a Platform, with 3 of their Cannon, and a Redoubt with one.

In the Evening, 400 English, and the *Regiment*, Attack'd the *Jacobine's* Plantation, and Breast-Work all the River, which the Enemy awoke upon the Firing of two Volleys of small Shot upon them.

The next Day the English became Masters of the great Town called *Basse-terre*, where they staid awhile, sending out Parties to Burn and Destroy the Enemy's Works, Sugar-Canes, and Provisions.

visions thereabouts, and then Besieged the Fort and Castle, but thro' Scarcity of Men, and Provisions, the ~~Chivalry~~ thought fit to Desist, and Drew ~~off~~, contenting himself with Plundering the aforesaid Town, and Destroying the Plantations.

The Arch-Duke of ~~Austria~~, K. Charles the Third, of *Spain*, having been set out some time from *Vienna*, for the *trague*, after his Arrival there, made a stop for some time, and from thence came over into *England*, with a splendid and numerous Retinue; and on the 26th of *December* he arriv'd at *Spithead*, and had all possible Honours paid him both from the Fleet, and the Town: The next Day his Grace the Duke of *Somerset*, Master of the Horse to Her Majesty, waited on the King on Ship-board, with a Letter and Compliment from the Queen, acquainting him, That it was come to *Windsor*, in order to receive the Visit His Majesty ~~in~~ ^{month} ~~er~~ ^{er} in to make Her. The next Night His Majesty lay at the D. of *Somerset's* Seat at *Petworth*, a most Noble and Magnificent Building. His Royal Highness Prince *George* was at the Door when the King alighted, and waited on him to his own

own Apartment, where he left him for Half an Hour ; after which, he sent to ~~visit~~ him, and was received at the Door by his Bed-Chamber by the King of Spain, and seated in an Arm Chair opposite to his own ; the Ceremony was short, and the Prince had not been long in his own Quarters, before the King sent to return the Visit, and was received at the top of the Stairs, and Conducted to the Prince's Bed-Chamber. He had not been there long, but he Notified to the Duke of Somerset, his Desire of seeing the Dutchess, upon which, his Royal Highness, and the Duke, waited upon him to her Grace's Apartments, who came forward several Rooms, to the bottom of the Stairs, to meet the King. As soon as they met, she made a low Obeysance, and received a Kiss from him, as did also the 2 young Ladies her Daughters, whom she presented to him. Afterwards he accompanied her to a little withdrawing-Room and after a short stay, was carried by his Royal Highness to View the House, and then to Supper, which was serv'd with great Splendor and Profusion, with the most exact Decency and Order.

His Majesty Eat and Drank very heartily, but Tasted no Liquors but His own, which were Water tinctur'd with Cinamon, and strong, Red and White Tyrol Wine. As for his Bread, (which was broke into very small pieces) it lay upon a cover'd Plate, from whence he took it bit by bit, always keeping the Plate Cover'd.

His Catholick Majesty ~~spoke~~ very little; when he spoke to the Prince, it was in *High-Dutch*, but to others *French*, and 'tis Observable, that whatever Answer his Royal Highness made, the K. return'd no Reply.

His Catholick Majesty is of a middle Stature, tho' slim, but well made. As to his Physiognomy, his Face is somewhat long, his lower Lip a little Powting, and may be as Age comes on, like a right *Austrian*. He has a quick Sight, his Eyes being lively and moderately large. His Peruke and Eyebrows of a Chesnut-colour, and ~~mouth~~ face as fair and smooth as any, in other Sex, his Cheeks being intermix'd with Red and White. Add to this, his Air and Deportment, which being so Grave, Affable and Sweet, renders him extreamly Accomplish'd.

During

During Supper-time, he was Attended by all the Great Officers he brought on with him, viz. the Prince of *Lich-*
tenberg, his Prime Minister and Governour, who had lain every Night in his Bed-Chamber with him, ever since he was 7 Years of Age, for 11 Years together. The Counts *Thun* and *Zinzen-*
dorf were the Lords of his Bed Chamber, and served him by Turns as Carver and Cup-bearer. Besides these, were the *Comde de Coloredo* and *Don Francisco de St. Cruz*, both *Spaniards*; as also his Confessor, a *Jesuit*, who went Disguised in a Scarlet Cloak, and a Physician, both *Germans*.

His Majesty having sufficiently Refresh'd himself at the Duke of *Somerset's*, before his Departure to *Windsor*, he presented the Dutchess of *Marlborough* with a Ring valued at above 1000 *l.* and every Lady in Waiting proportionably; and did Design likewise to give among the *Wife* of Her Majesty's Servants, a Thousand *Guineas* and Medals; but they were all expressly forbid to receive any thing.

On the 29th of *December*, in the Evening, His Catholick Majesty arrived at *Windsor*; the Duke of *Northumberland*,
Consta-

Constable of *Windsor-Castle*, the Duke of *St. Albans*, Captain of the Band of Pensioners, and the Marquiss of *Huntington*, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, received the King at his alighting out of the Coach; and the Earl of *Fersey*, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, Lighted him to the Stair-head, where the Queen received him with great Demonstrations of Affection and Respect. After he had made his Compliment to Her Majesty, acknowledging his great Obligations to Her for Her Generous Protection and Assistance, He Led Her Majesty into Her Bed-Chamber, where the Queen presented about 40 Ladies of the First Quality to His Majesty, who Saluted them all with a Kiss. After a short stay, his Royal Highness Conducted the King to the Apartment provided for him. He Supp'd that Night with the Queen, who gave His Majesty the Right-hand at Table, which he with great Difficulty admitted.

The next Day the King being told That the Queen was coming to make him a Visit, He met Her at Her Drawing Room Door, and endeavour'd to prevent Her, but Her Majesty went on

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to his Apartment, from whence He led Her Majesty to Dinner.

The Afternoon was spent in Entertainments of Musick, and other Diversions, the Court appearing more Splendid than ever was known in *England*. That Night He Supp'd with Her Majesty, and after Supper, led Her to Her Bed-Chamber, where, after some stay, took His Leave of Her, resolving to depart next Morning; which He did accordingly, after having Liberally bestow'd his Princely Favours (in rich Presents) among the Ladies about Her Majesty's Person. So that at his Departure, he left behind a-very sensible Esteem for him in the Affections of the Queen and the whole Court.

On the 11th of *January*, His Majesty arrived at *Portsmouth*, and went immediately on Board the *Royal Catharine* at *Spithead*, extremely Pleas'd with his Entertainment at *Windsor*, and in the several Towns thro' which he pass'd.

Two Days after His Majesty came ashore *incognito*, to see the Dock, and Honoured Admiral *Callemberg* with a Visit, who was arrived at *Spithead* with the greatest part of the *Dutch Men of War* and *Transports*.

The

The 5th, Sir George Rooke, with the whole Fleet, sail'd for *Lisbon* with a very fair Wind, and continued his Course till the 10th, when the Wind turn'd to the *North-West*, and blew very hard. The Fleet was then in the Latitude of 46 Degrees, 3 Minutes, within sixty Leagues of Cape *Finister*. The next Morning there was a Calm of Wind, but the Sea was so much agitated in the Bay of *Biscay*, that the Fleet suffer'd more than they did in the Storm. The 12th, the Wind which had been moderate in the Night, became violent from the West South-West, whereby the Fleet was dispers'd, and it being impossible to keep the *Sea*, they made the best of their way into our Harbours. The Admiral indeavour'd as much as possible to keep the Fleet together, but several Men of War being Damaged, he was forced to return into the Channell, and come to *St. Hellens* the 20th of *January*, where the *Dutch*, and the rest of the Fleet were already arriv'd. His Catholick Majesty, on this Occasion, gave signal Proofs of his steady Courage and Resolution; for during the Violence of the Storm, he continued on the Deck, and disregarding his own Danger;

Danger, express'd only a Concern for others. The Admiral having desir'd him to go down into his Cabbin, No, Reply'd the King, *I will stay and be an Eye-Witness of your Diligence, and of the Labour that you and your Officers undergo for my Service.*

The Weather continued so Tempestuous, that Sir *George Rooke* could not come from *St. Hellens* to *Spithead*, till the 23d. The next Day the Duke of *Somerset* went on Board the Admiral to Compliment his Majesty in the Queen's Name, and Invite him ashoar; assuring him, *That Her Majesty had given such pressing Orders for repairing the Fleet, that the same should be ready to Sail in few Days.* Whereupon the King Land-ed at *Portsmouth*.

The 12th of *February* the Fleet being Refitted, and a Fair Wind springing up, Sir *George Rooke*, having on Board the King of *Spain*, sailed from *Spit head* to *St. Hellens*, and the next Day made the best of his way to *Portugal*.

The 25th, the Fleet made the Rock of *Lisbon*, and sail'd up the River. As for the King of *Spain's* Reception there, it was so Noble and Magnificent, attended with an Universal Joy, that his
Catho-

Catholick Majesty found himself (as at the Court of England) sensibly Touch'd with the Gratitude and Generosity he receiv'd from Strangers.

But to Wind up the Transactions of this Year, some things have occur'd, which being Big in their Nature, should we recite 'em at large, would out-swell our Design, and therefore shall only just make mention of the most Material of them.

The *Bill for preventing Occasional Conformity* miscarrying the Year before, the Hot Party that first set it a foot, rallying all their strength, brought it again into the House, and it was attended with such Feuds and Debates, both *within and without Doors*, that some were for *Tacking* it to the *Money Bill*; and others on the other side, did not stick to say, *That if they pass'd this Bill, they had as good Tack the pretended Prince of Wales to it.* In short, all the Nation was in a Ferment about it, till the more Moderate Party prevail'd, who were for *Peace and Union*, and so the Bill was Thrown out by the House of Lords, to the universal Joy of the People.

The

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The Queen at the beginning of the War, judiciously casting her Eyes upon the Neutral Princes, among the rest, fix'd upon the King of *Portugal*, as a proper Instrument to be made use of, for the Good of the Common Cause.

But the Deceitful Emissaries of *France*, with their wonted Flattery, kept that Prince for a long time unthoughtful of his own Danger, by not entring into the Grand Alliance. But, notwithstanding all the Obstructions the *French* threw in his way, yet they were at last removed chiefly by the Admirante of *Castile*, and Mr. *Methuen*, and a Treaty between the Emperor, the Queen of *Great Britain*, the King of *Portugal*, and the *States General*, was Sign'd at *Lisbon*, and brought to *England*, the 24th of *May*, where it was Ratified by passing the Great Seal, on the 24th of *July* following:

Thus we leave the Year 1703, a Year which tho not altogether so Successful to the Confederates as was expected, yet such a Scheme was laid in it, as broke all the measures that *France* and *Bavaria* had so strenuously Concerted. To Proceed,

E

The

The Queen being sensible that the Empire was in great Danger of being over-run by the Enemy, Order'd the Duke of *Marlborough* to hasten over to *Holland*, to press the States to consider of some immediate means for Retrieving that Country.

Accordingly his Grace on the 15th of *June*, 1704, set out for *Holland*, and arrived at the *Hague* the 18th, where he was Complimented by all the Publick *Ministers*, and Persons of Quality: His Grace having in several Conferences with the Deputies of the States, set on Foot a Project for Delivering the Empire, returned home again. And when every thing was Ripe for Action, having communicated his Intentions to none but the Queen, his Royal Highness, and Lord-Treasurer, his Grace, accompanied by Gen. *Churchil*, his Brother, and several other Officers, set out for *Holland*, and arrived there about the middle of *April*.

The 23d, the Deputies of the States waited upon him, with whom he concerted measures about opening the Campaign. On the 2d of *May* his Grace had another Conference with the Deputies of the States, wherein his whole Project

was agreed to, and received with the utmost Unanimity and Secrecy, that when his Grace had the next Day a Conference with the States General themselves, he had little else to do, than to receive the Thanks of their High Mightinesses, and their Pleasure to put his Designs in Execution ; withal promising him a constant Supply of Forces, as Occasions required.

His Grace thus Invested with an absolute Power, sets out for *Ruremond*, and gives Orders for the Forces to march towards *Coblentz*, &c. The *French* by the various motions of his Troops, were so very much surpris'd that they could not so much as guess where the Campaign would be open'd first. But this Surprise was not only peculiar to them, but all *Europe* had a Share in it. But, when the *French* found that the Duke bent his march towards the *Danube*, they felt an inexpressible Mortification, and the more when they thought his Design was upon *Landau*.

By this time Prince *Eugène* of *Savoie* was arriv'd in the Imperial Camp, and the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel* was marching with the *Hessians* and *Luxemburgers* to the *Danube*.

The Enemy lying on t^other side the *Rhine*, and the Elector of *Bavaria* very strongly Encamped near *Ulm*, his Grace gave Orders for all the Foot and Artillery, which pass'd the *Main* the 4th of *June*, to follow the Reinforcement of Horse and Foot—which was marching to the *Maese*, under the Duke of *Wirtemberg*.

On the 8th of *June*, his Grace, with the Army, marched to *Great Gardau*; and here he was join'd by several of the Auxiliary Troops; and the Duke of *Wirtemberg's* Grand Marshal came to Compliment his Grace, in the Name of the Duke his Master. On the 9th, the Duke march'd to *Mondelsheim*, where the next Day Prince *Eugene* came to meet his Grace, and Dined with him. At the arrival of Prince *Eugene*, there was a universal Joy throughout the Camp, there being an Interview of two of the greatest Generals in the *World*. The next Day Prince *Eugene* accompanied his Grace to *Great Heppach*, where the Army was drawn up in Battalia before the Prince, who express'd a great deal of Pleasure to see them in so good a Condition, after so long, but quick a march; and in Words to this Effect, said,

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said, My Lord, I never saw better Horses, better Cloaths, finer Belts and Accoutrements; yet all these may be had for Money; but there is a Spirit in the Looks of your Men, which I never yet saw in my Life. The Complement was so Acceptable to his Grace, that he made this Reply. Sir, if it be as you say, they are Inspired with that Spirit by your Presence.

On the 10th, 3 Regiments of Cavalry, and 9000 Prussian Foot, to the Lines at Stolhoffen, in order to Oppose the French on that side.

The 13th, Count *Wratislaw* notified to his Grace, that Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* was coming to meet him; whereupon Colonel *Cadogan* was sent with a Complement to the Prince, when he met at *Esslingen*, with Prince *Lobcowitz*, his Nephew, and Conducted them to the Duke. After several Compliments past, Prince *Lewis* was pleas'd to say, Your Grace is to Save the Empire, and give me an Opportunity of Vindicating my Honour, which I am sensible is, in some measure, at the last Stake, in the Opinion of some People.

After this, a Conference was held among all the Generals, wherein it was Agreed. That the Auxiliary Troops in

the Neighbourhood should join the Army on the *Danube*, and that P. *Lewis*, and the D. of *Marlborough*, should Command each a Day, alternatively, whilst they remained together; and that P. *Eugene* should march towards *Philipsburg*, to Defend the Passage of the *Rhine*, the Lines at *Stolhoffen*, the Country of *Wirtemberg*, and to Observe the motions of the *French*.

Upon this, Prince *Lewis* Repair'd to his Army on the *Danube*, and Prince *Eugene* went for *Philipsburgh*, to Command on the *Rhine*.

At Night, the Duke join'd the Forces then under his Command, in their Camp at *Eberspach*, where the P. of *Hesse*, with *Monsr. Bulow*, and the Baron *Hompesch*, waited, to inform the Duke, That all the Troops were in the Neighbourhood, ready to march to the place of Rendezvous.

On the 16th, The Duke had Advice from *Ulm*, that the Elector of *Bavaria*, march'd the 15th, with a considerable Detachment; and a Deserter Reported, that several of his Regiments did daily pass the *Danube*; which afterwards was Confirm'd, as also that he had put his Baggage into the City of *Ulm*.

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On the 20th, his Grace had Advice That P. Eugene was join'd by the *Prussian* Troops, which amount'd his Army on the *Rhine* to about 30000 men.

On the 21st, the Duke Decamp'd with the Cavalry, and was join'd by the Auxiliary Troops of *Lunenburgh*, *Hannover*, and *Hesse*; at which time, the Army Encamp'd between *Lawnshiem* and *Urping*, and on the 22d made a motion to join P. Lewis of *Baden*.

Soon after his Grace order'd 7 Battalions of *Danish* Foot, to go and join P. Eugene, who had not a sufficient Number of Troops to act on the *Rhine*.

The 23d, P. Lewis, and his Grace, continued in the Camp to form the Line of Battel. The next Day they

march'd from *Lawnshiem*, and encamp'd with the Right at *Elchingen*, near the *Danube*, and the Left at *Langenaw*, and halted there three days; and then con-

tinued their march to within 2 Leagues of the Elector of *Bavaria's* Army. The

29th, a Council of War was held, and 'twas Resolved to draw near *Donawert*.

Accordingly, the Confederate Army march'd from *Gingen*, and *Herbrechting*,

and Encamp'd with their Right at *Altenhaufen*, and their Left at *Salmer-*

shoffen. July the 1st, they continu'd their march in Sight of the Elector of *Bavaria's* Army, and Encamp'd with their Right at *Amerdingen*, and their Left at *Onderingen*.

The E. of *Bavaria* Suspecting by this march, that the Duke intended to attack *Donawert*, Detach'd a great Number of his best Troops to join *Count de Arco*, who lay encamp'd at *Schellenburg*, where he had Intrench'd himself, and employ'd several Thousands of Pioneers to perfect the Works which cover'd that place.

Notwithstanding the Advantage of the Enemy, the Duke resolv'd to drive them from that Important Post. The next Day, the necessary Orders were given to the Army, and his Grace advanc'd at 3 in the morning, with 6000 Foot, and 30 Squadrons of *English* and *Dutch* Cavalry, besides 3 Battalions of Imperial Grenadiers; *P. Lewis* following in all haste with the rest of the Army.

The Roads being bad, the Duke did not get to the River *Werntz* or *Wernitz* till about Noon, and 'twas 3 in the Afternoon before the Artillery pass'd over that River.

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As soon as His Grace had pass'd that River at the Head of the Cavalry, he took a View of the Enemy's Intrenchments, and then made the necessary Dispositions for an Attack. But, in the mean time, both the *English* and *Dutch* Artillery Fired furiously upon the Enemy, who as eagerly return'd it from their Batteries. Soon after this, the *English*, Commanded by Brigadier *Ferguson*, and the *Dutch*, by Lieut. Gen. *Goor*, began the Attack with an Undaunted Resolution, and Intrepidity, before the Imperialists came up, and met with such a vigorous Resistance, that they suffer'd a Repulse twice. At last, after above an Hour's Engagement the Imperialists coming up, were forc'd to leave the Intrenchments, and our men made a very great Slaughter, pursuing the Enemy to the very Banks of the *Danube*, where the Count *d'Arco*, with several other Officers swam over to save their Lives.

This hot Action being over, we took 15 Pieces of Cannon, with all the Enemy's Ammunition, Tents and Baggage, and 13 Colours, besides the Count *demeco's* Plate, and other Rich Booty, which fell to the Soldiers Share.

All the Confederate Forces were Engag'd, behav'd themselves with the greatest Bravery and Resolution, and the Horse and Dragoons shar'd the Glory of the Day with the Foot. By the Attack being begun by a Battalion of *English* Guards, and the Regiment of *Orkney* and *Ingoldsby*, they suffer'd more than the rest.

And here we cannot but make mention of the Glorious Action of the Lord *Mordaunt*, only Son to the Earl of *Peterborough*, who at the head of but Fifty Grenadiers of the *English* Guards, which he led on to the Attack, and after a great deal of Bravery, escap'd un-hurt, with only 10 of his men.

The *Enemy's* Forces, before the Engagement begun, consisted of 2 Battalions of the Elector's Life-Guard, one of Grenadiers, 13 other *Bavarian* Battalions, 5 *French*, 4 Regiments of *Cuirassiers* of 8000 men each, and 3 Squadrons of Dragoons, making in all about 18000 men, well disciplin'd, Commanded by the Count *d'Arco*, Field Marshal of the Elector of *Bavaria's* Forces, Lieut. Gen. *Lutsemburgh*, and Count *Mossey*, his Generals of the Battalia, besides two *French* Lieutenant Generals.

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The Duke of Marlborough, during the Fight, exposed his Person to the greatest Danger, and gave the Necessary Orders every where, with such a Presence of Mind, as became the Greatness of his Station. The rest of the Officers and Soldiers Fought with the greatest Order, Resolution, and Bravery.

In this Fight, the Enemy lost 5000 Men, and the Confederates thereabouts. At the Victory remaining on our side, we had an Equivalent for the Loss of our Troops, by gaining a free Passage into the Elector of *Bavaria's* Country, and forcing him to Retire under the Cannon of *Augsburg*.

Among the Wounded on our side, was Prince *Lewis of Baden*, Gen. *Tbungen*, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, P. *Alexander of Wirtemberg*, the Prince of *Saxony*, Count *Horn*, Lieut. General, the Major Generals *Wood* and *Fallandt*, and also Brigadier *Bedmar*.

Among the Slain were General *Goor*, the Prince of *Homburg*, the Prince of *Beveren*, the Counts *Van Erback*, and *Schuylenburg*, and Major Gen. *Beinheim*. Count *Stirum* Died not many Days after of his Wounds.

When

When the Elector of *Bavaria* was inform'd of the Defeat of his Troops at *Schellenburg*, he abandon'd his advantageous Camp, between *Dillingen* and *Lawingen*, and came to the other side of the *Danube*, against *Donawert*, in his march to the River *Lech*, designing to hinder the Confederates cutting off his Retreat to his own Country. And the better to Effect this, he sent Orders to his Garison at *Donawert*, to set Fire to the Town, Burn their Bridges and Magazines, and then Retire. Upon these Orders, the Garison accordingly put Straw into every House. But the Confederates, having approach'd the Suburbs, and laid a Bridge to pass into the Town, the Garison durst not stay, for fear of having their Retreat cut off, and prefer'd their own Safety before the Execution of their Orders, whereby the Town was left unburnt.

The next Day the Enemy retir'd, setting Fire only to their Bridges, Magazines; and at the same time, the Confederates enter'd the Town, and found in it 2000 Sacks of Meal, great store of Oats, and all sorts of Provision and Ammunition, which the Enemy had not time to Destroy.

On

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On the 11th, all the Confederate Army pass'd the *Danube* near *Donavert*, and camp'd at *Mertingen* in the Elector of *Bavaria's* Country.

His Grace resolving to improve this Victory, immediately order'd Count *Erize* with 4000 men, and 12 pieces of Cannon, to prepare Bridges for the Army to pass over the *Lech*, which was perform'd that Evening, and this Detachment immediately march'd over, and took post in *Bavaria*, where they were Reinfor'd soon after, by 6000 men more.

Our Troops beginning to pass the *Lech*, the Garison of *Nieuburgh* quitted that place, and retired to the strong Fortrefs of *Ingoldstadt*; whereupon a Detachment was sent by the Duke to take possession of it. Some time after, the whole Army pass'd over the *Lech*, and came with the Right to *Standa*, and the Left to *Burchein*.

On the 13th of *July*, N. S. Advice was brought from Prince *Eugene*, That the 2 Marshals, *Villeroy*, and *Tallard*, with 45000 men, had pass'd the *Rhine* above Fort *Kehl*, giving out, they intended to Succour the Elector of *Bavaria*, which was not doubted but one of them

them, at least, would ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~an~~ ^{an} ~~empt~~ ^{empt}; and therefore, Prince *Eugene* desired a Reinforcement of Horse, the better to observe the Enemy's motions. Upon this, Prince *Maximilian* of *Hannover*, was Detach'd with 30 Squadrons of Imperial Cavalry, with Orders to join Prince *Eugene*, as soon as possible.

The 14th a Detachment from our Army open'd the Trenches before *Rain*; and the Approaches were carried on so Vigorously, that the Garison desired to Capitulate the 16th, when the Articles were agreed to, and the Garison marching out to the number of 400 Foot, the Confederates took Possession of the Place. We found therein, 24 pieces of Brass Cannon, and some Ammunition, besides a great Quantity of Corn, &c. The next Day the whole Army continued their March, till we came with our Right to *Kuepach*, and our Left to *Aicha*, where the Generals took their Quarters, and Erected a Magazine.

Much about this time, his Grace received a Letter of thanks from the Emperor, upon account of the Battle at *Schellensburg*, wherein His Imperial Majesty Attributes in a special manner, the Success of that Day to his Grace's Conduct, and

and the *Har* of the English Troops ; not *How* long but his Grace, in Conjunction with the *Lewis* of Baden, and the other Imperial Generals, would use their utmost Endeavours to Finish the Work, as Gloriously as they had Begun it ; and put an End to the War which the Elector of Bavaria had rais'd in the Heart of the Empire ; which would be an Eternal Monument and Trophy of the highest Glory to the English Nation, and Her most Serene Majesty, whose Ancestors had never before carried their Victorious Arms into Upper Germany. Upon the Receipt of this Letter, the Count *Wratislaw* told his Grace, That the Emperor desired he would Accept of the Honour intended him of the Title and Dignity of a Prince of the Empire. Whereupon his Grace desired the Count to Represent to the Emperor, That he was extremely Sensible of his Imperial Majesty's Goodness towards him, beyond any thing he could Deserve ; but that his Ambition was entirely Bounded in the Queen's Grace and Favour, whose abundant Kindness had been already extended towards him, beyond whatever he could have Aim'd at, and that he must refer himself wholly to Her Majesty's Pleasure.

The

The Emperor hereupon writ a Letter to the Queen, with his own Hand, Desiring Her Majesty to lay His Commands on the Duke of *Marlborough* to Accept of the Honour his Imperial Majesty had Offer'd him. Her Majesty at last Conceded with the Emperor's Request, but before His Grace could know the Queen's Pleasure the Famous Battle of *Blenheim* was Fought, wherein his Grace Signalized himself to the Surprise of the whole World, and by which Victorious Battel, his very Name will become a History for all the *European* Princes to Pattern to Futurity. But, we will not by Digressions Divert our Readers from a Theme, which cannot but be very Pleasant from the Noble Author of it.

The Duke of *Marlborough* perceiving that the Elector of *Bavaria* grew Obdurate, and persisted in lying in his Fortified Camp, under the Cannon of *Augsburg*, without an unreasonable Disadvantage; and wisely Considering, that Marshal *de Tallard* was advancing with a great Number of Troops, resolved to attempt the Reducing of the strong places in *Bavaria*, and to begin with *Ingoldstadt* first. The motion was no sooner

sooner than the Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, but his Highness undertook to Command and carry on the Siege with the Imperial Troops, and his Grace to cover it with the Auxiliary Forces, which, at any time, if Occasion requir'd it; might be join'd by those Troops under Prince *Eugene*, who was advanced as far as *Dillingen*.

Upon these Resolutions, the Confederate Army marched back on the 4th of *August*, N. S. from their Camp at *Friedberg* towards *Aicha*, Burning all the Villages they had spared before between these two places; and having passed the River *Paer*, they came and encamp'd that Evening at a place call'd *Kiepack*, their Right Wing extending beyond the Castle of *Winden*, and the Left stretching it self out to *Aicha*.

During this Night's Encampment, a great many of the Country came and join'd the Camp, and others brought great Quantities of Provisions, discovering, as it were, a secret Joy for the arrival of the Confederate Forces in those parts. That Night Orders were given in the Camp for the Army to be in a readiness to march by Day-break.

The

The next Day (the *Aug.*) it pass'd the River *Paer*, and Encamp'd with the Right on the back-side of *Sc. Enbause*, and with the Left at *Kloosterberg*, above the small Town of *Hogewaert*. That Day his Highness Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* went to *Neimberg*, to Inspect all the Artillery, and other necessary Preparations for the Siege of *Ingoldstadt*.

But during these several Marches of the Confederates, the *French* were as busy as they. For the Marshal *de Tallard*, with 22000 Horse and Foot, being come to *Biberach*, on the 4th of *August*, left his Troops, and early that Morning, Rid Post to the Elector of *Bavaria's* Camp; and after a long Conference with him, the said Elector concluded to leave Monsieur *Chamaraute* in *Augsburg*, with 8 Battalions, and 4 Squadrons of *French* Troops, and then to march himself with the rest of his Troops, to join the Marshal *de Tallard's* Army at *Biebrach*, with a Design to pass the *Lech* near that place, in order to attack the Confederates. But his real Design was to cross the *Danube* at *Lawingen*, and fall on Prince *Eugene's* Army, which he had brought from the Lines of *Biebl*, and which then lay Encamp'd

camp'd at *Hochstedt*. But this Project provid^d arrive at last. For,

On the 6th of *August*, Prince *Eugene* having left his Troops at *Hochstedt*, Rid the main Army to Confer with his Grace, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, but observing in his way a large Tract of Ground, very convenient for a Camp, being a Heighth that extended it self from *Munster* and *Erlinghoven*, to the Wood near *Appershoven*, with a little River before it ; he thereupon sent Orders to his Army to come and possess themselves of that advantageous Post ; which was accordingly done that Evening.

That Day his Grace having Notice, that the E. of *Bavaria* was gone out of his Entrenchments, and was Encamp'd near *Tirhaupten*, on t'other side of the *Rech*, between *Bihgensch*, and *Cloosser-Holt*, it was Resolv'd to Observe him, and to advance towards *Donawert*.

On the 7th, 800 Imperial Cavalry were Detach'd under Count *Merci*, to streighten *Ingoldstadt* on one side, whilst Brigadier *Baldwin*, who from the 14th of *July*, had been Commanded to lye before the Town of *Rain*, with about 500 Horse more, receiv'd Orders to Invest

vest the same place, on a ~~other~~ side. The same Day Prince *Lewis* came to the Camp, where a Grand Council of War was held with the 2 Princes and his Grace, wherein the former Resolution of Prince *Lewis's* Besieging *Ingoldstadt*, was agreed to, and continued, whilst the others should observe the Elector of *Bavaria's* Motions.

The 8th, his Grace march'd with the Army under his Command, to a place call'd *Zanditzill*; and the Forces under Prince *Lewis* took the Road towards the back-part of *Beemen*.

On the 10th, his Grace came within 2 Hours march of *Rain*, posting his Right Wing at *Tillingen*, and his Left at *Einheim*; whilst Prince *Lewis* took the direct Road to *Nieuberg*, in his way to *Ingoldstadt*; taking with him 22 Battalions of Foot, the Regiments of *Soltern*, and *Cronsfield*, *Merci's* Cuirassiers, and *Castelli's* Dragoons. But his Highness left behind with ~~my Lord~~ Duke, under the Command of the Duke Regent of *Wirtemberg*, General of the Cavalry, all the Cuirassiers of *Zaytben* and *Cusani*, besides *Auffsatz's*, and *Stirum's* Dragoons, 2 Squadrons of *Wirtemberg*

temberg Horse Grenadiers, and 3 others, making in all 28 Squadrons.

On the 9th his Grace was inform'd, That the Enemy was gone from *Biberrach* to *Lawingen*, in order to pass the *Danube* there. In the mean time, P. *Eugene*, who had taken his Leave of his Grace, return'd to the Grand Army some Hours after, to notify to the Duke, that he had receiv'd the same Advice. Upon which they held a Conference for 2 Hours, and after some private Resolutions, Prince *Eugene* return'd the next Morning by break of Day to his Camp.

The 10th, about 2 in the Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough* Order'd the Duke Regent of *Wirtemberg* to advance with 28 Squadrons, and appointed 20 Battalions to follow him some Hours after, Commanded by General *Churchill*, Directing both these Generals to use the utmost Diligence to join P. *Eugene*, assuring them at the same time, that he would soon be up with them with the remainder of the Army.

Things thus prudently Concerted, the Duke went on with his March towards *Rain* the same Day, Encamping with his Right at *Middelstad*, and his Left

Left at *Pluckingen*, having the Town of *Rain* in their Front, and the Quarter General at *Nederſchonevelt*, where Bridges had been laid before croſs the *Danube*. The ſame Day the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, with the Horſe and Dragoons, and after him, General *Churchill*, with the Foot and Artillery, paſſed that River on the Bridge that was at *Mirxen*.

When Prince *Eugene* came the 10th, early in the Morning to his Army, he found them ready to march, to go and poſſeſs themſelves of the Entrenchments at *Sbellenberg*, whither thoſe that Commanded in his Abſence, had already ſent Workmen, to put them again in a State of Defence; not judging it convenient to expect the Enemy in the Camp of *Munſter*, with an Army but of 18000 men. But the Prince cauſ'd the Tents to be immediately ſet up again, contenting himſelf with ſending the Baggage only to *Donawert*, lightly imagining; that the Enemy, who croſs'd that Day the *Danube* at *Lawingen*, could not come near his Army that Night; and that he could be able to maintain the important Poſt of *Munſter*, till his Grace had join'd him. But, in the mean

mean time, to be fully inform'd of the Motions of the Enemy, Five Squadrons were sent out towards *Hochstedt*, which being return'd, Reported, That the Enemy, after having pass'd the *Danube*, had not retaken their old Camp between *Lawingen* and *Dillengen*, but that their Right extended as far as *Steinheim*, and their Left to *Lawingen*.

The Prince upon this, dispatch'd an Express to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to acquaint him with it, and to Desire him to hasten his March. And because the Enemy, who had good Assurance of the Weakness of the Prince's Army, were so far advanced that Day, only with an Intent to Attack his Highness the next, the Prince order'd all his Cavalry and Infantry to march to the Camp of *Schellenbergh*, reserving only to himself 22 Squadrons of Dragoons, of his own Army, and 28 Squadrons which the Duke Regent of *Wirtemberg* had brought to him. He staid that Night with these few Troops in the Camp of *Munster*, keeping the Horses ready Saddled, with a Resolution to maintain that Post, if possible, without coming to an Engagement, till the Duke had join'd him.

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The 11th, the Express aforementioned, which was sent to the Duke of *Marlborough* from Prince *Eugene*, return'd to his Highness's Camp, with Advice, that his Grace was marching with full speed to joyn him in his Camp at *Munster*.

Besides this Advice, the Prince was assur'd, That 20 Battalions Commanded by General *Churchill*, were in the Neighbourhood of his Army. Upon these Informations, Prince *Eugene*, who besides all this, had Intelligence from his Out-scouts, that the Enemy made no Motion that Day, Order'd all the Troops which the Day before were Detach'd for *Schellenberg*, to come back immediately to the General Rendezvous at *Munster*.

It the mean time General *Churchill* arriv'd early with his 20 Battalions, and that Night the Duke of *Mantua* arriv'd also with his whole Army, the first Line of which had pass'd near *Rain*, the *Danube* at *Donaupert*, and the second at *Schonefeld*, and the *Wernitz* at *Oppersmorgen*.

All the Confederate Forces being thus join'd, they Encamp'd between the Villages of *Munster* and *Erlinghoven*,

ven, and that of *Appershoven*, a Pleasant, Compact, and Healthful Place. On the 12th it was Agreed to take a Prospect of the Enemies Forces, and accordingly by break of Day the Generals went and took a View of their Army, being Guarded by all their Piquets, which amounted to 28 Squadrons. The whole Army at first was designed to follow them as far as *Walperstet*; but the Generals observing 20 Squadrons of the Enemies Troops in the Plain of *Overklaw*; and by means of Prospective Glasses, discover'd from a Hill near *Wolperstette*, all the Enemies Army, both Horse and Foot, marching forwards. Upon this the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, went up to the Top of *Thiffingen-Tower*, the better to observe the Enemy, where they discover'd that the Advanc'd of his Ours made a sudden Halt as soon which had perceiv'd Ours. About ~~the~~ *the* saw plainly the Quarter-Masters of the Enemies Army marking out their Camp, and setting up their Standards, so that in a little time they form'd a Camp, which extended from *Blauheim* to *Lutzingen*. Soon after our Generals came back to the Army, and

gave the Necessary Orders for making Passages, and Ordered Pioneers to be sent towards *Thiffingen*, to make Bridges of Communication over a small River.

No sooner were the said Pioneers at Work, but the Enemies Advanc'd Guards approach'd to between *Schweiningen* and *Thiffingen*, and their Hussars oblig'd our Pioneers to Retreat to our Advanc'd Guards, which Allarm'd our whole Camp; but His Grace returning by the said Rivulet, found the Hussars were returning full Gallop to their Grand Army. In the mean time we Reinforc'd our Advanc'd Guard, and left them under the Command of two Major-Generals.

About Four in the Afternoon we saw plainly from *Thiffingen* Tower, the Enemies whole Camp, Situated very Advantageously on a Hill; their Right Flank being cover'd by the *Danub* and *Blenheim*, and their Left by *Luzembourg*; cross their Front ran a small River, with very high Banks, and the Ground approaching to it all Marshy. At first we concluded it (but not without Reason, as we found afterwards in some places) Unpassible. This Considerable Post
of

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of the Enemies, with the Difficult Approach to their Camp, obliged a Council of War to be held, where, after several Debates, it was agreed, That there was an Absolute Necessity of running the Risk, and falling upon the Enemy with the utmost Resolution and Vigour, considering that before *Ingoldstadt* could be taken, the whole Army would want Forrage; That knowing that *Marshal de Villeroy* having left *Monsieur de Coigny* in the Camp near *Offenburgh*, with Forces sufficient to keep those Troops of ours which were then in the Lines of *Biehl*, incapable of stirring out; and that they might be able to act jointly with the Earl of *Bavaria*, who was made able, by several Detachments drawn from that Prince's Army, to fall upon the Rear of our Forces in the Lines of *Biehl*; and Establish an Open Communication from the *Rhine* to the *Danube*, to the Ruine of the greatest part (if not all) the Circle of *Franconia*: And that, by these means, all the Auxiliaries under the Duke of *Marlborough* would be cut off from all manner of Subsistence, and wholly deprived of any hopes of having Winter-Quarters, either in *Upper Germany*, or on the *Dan-*

ube. For these, and such like Reasons, the Duke, and Prince *Eugene*, resolved to give the Enemy Battel, tho' they lay Situated in a Camp very much to their Disadvantage.

The Resolutions of these Generals being known, they were battled with great Chearfulness and Unanimity from the rest of the Officers and Soldiers; and that Night every thing was in a readiness to begin the Attack, the Baggage being sent to *Rietlingen*, a little Town Situated between *Munster* and *Donawert*. We had in our Army at this time, 52 pieces of Cannon, 66 Battalions, and 178 Squadrons, in all about 52000 Men; but that of the Enemy's was superior to ours by 8000, they having also 40 pieces of Cannon more than we. The Enemies Right Wing was Commanded by the Marshal *Tallard*, consisting in 60 Squadrons, and 40 Battalions of the Choicest Troops of France. Their Left Wing was Commanded by the Elector of *Bavaria* himself, at the Head of his own Troops, and the Marshal *de Morsin* with Auxiliary Troops of France.

Thus was the Posture of both Armies when the Auspicious-D A Y Arriv'd

in which the Insupportable Tyranny of an Absolute Monarch; and the Perfidious Treachery of an Unnatural Elector, were dashed to pieces. A DAY which after Ages will Venerate and Praise, wherein the whole Christian Empire was Delivered from Slavery. But the DAY was no sooner come, (*August 13th*) when all the Confederate Army was Commanded to march by three in the Morning, and soon after began to pass the little River *Kessel* upon Bridges, prepar'd the Night before. Then they Filed off in 8 Columns, 2 of which being Imperial Foot, march'd to the Right, towards the Height adjoining to the Wood, with 2 Columns of Imperial Horse on their Left. But all the Auxiliaries, which made up the Left Wing, proceeded in 4 Columns, that is to say, 2 of Infantry to the Left

in this manner the whole Army march'd till they came near *Thiffingen*, when the Advanc'd Guards had Orders to return to their Respective Bodies, and the 2 *Hessian* Brigades of Foot, which had been in *Theffingen*, made up the 9th Column, and marched to the Left of them all. About 6 in the Mor-

ning, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, Ordered all the Generals together, gave them the necessary Directions for Attacking the Enemy, assign'd every Officer his proper Post, and so in Order of Battel advanc'd it to the Plain before the Enemy's Camp.

Our Left Wing was made up of 46 Battalions, and 86 Squadrons, whereof 14 Battalions, and 13 Squadrons were *English* Troops; 22 Squadrons *Danish*; 14 Battalions, and 19 Squadrons *Dutch*; 13 Battalions, and 25 Squadrons *Luxemburghers*; 7 *Hessian* Squadrons, and some *Wirtemberg* Troops. By Eleven a Clock our whole Army was drawn up in Order of Battle, and our Vanguard approaching, the Enemy took the Alarm, and Discharged 2 pieces of Cannon, as a Signal to call in all their Foragers, and then set Fire to the small Towns of *Berghausen*, *Wiler*, *Smuckerslanck*, *Onderklaw*, and *Wolherstette*. At first they seem'd to be in a great consternation, all their Camp being in Motion, their Generals and Aids de Camp Galloping backwards and forwards, till every thing was in Order. On the other Hand, Lieutenant-General *Cats*, with 2 Brigades of Foot, the Major

Major-Generals *St. Paul* and *Wilks*, and the Brigadeers *Rowe* and *Ferguson*, supported by 15 Squadrons, Commanded by Major-General *Wood*, were Detach'd to the Left, with Orders to make themselves Masters of 2 Water-Mills near *Blenheim*, but the Enemy perceiving their Design, Burnt them to the Ground. But in a little time the Army Advanced to the Morass, which being very deep, and altogether unpassable for the Foot, 5 Bridges were made immediately, and the Bridge which the Enemy had before Demolished was Repaired. In the mean time *P. Eugene* caus'd the Right Wing to march along the Wood, and fall upon the Elector of *Bararia's* Flank; but the said Elector foreseeing this, extended his Left proportionably, the better to prevent our gaining his Flank and Facing him. The Enemy, fearing also our gaining the Flank of their Right Wing by making ourselves Masters of *Blenheim*, sent thither several Detachments of Foot, besides 28 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons. They also Posted some Foot in *Overklay* and *Lutlingen*, inasmuch that their whole Army was weaken'd very much, and it

was generally thought, it proved one of the chief Causes of their Defeat.

To favour the passage of our Left Wing, the Lord Cuts with his Brigades had Orders to pass the Rivulet first; which Orders his Lordship no sooner received, but immediately they were put in Execution, Posting his Men in the Valley adjoining to *Blenheim*, where, with wonderful Bravery and Resolution, he stood the Fire of 6 pieces of the Enemy's Cannon for several Hours. The Enemy, at the same time, Fired smartly upon the Bridges we had made for the passage of our Infantry; but in a little time we made a suitable return of Fire upon them; so that both sides received by their Cannorading considerable Execution. About Noon our Left Wing begun the Attack; and the better to pass the Morais, each Squadron of our Second Line was Ordered to provide 20 Fascines. And in the meantime the greatest part of our force took Post in *Onderklaw*, whilst the Prince of *Holstenbeck* became Master of the Post of *Schonback*, and erected a Battery there. Soon after His Grace gave Orders to begin the General Attack, and accordingly the Attack was begun; Major

Major-General *Wilks* made the first Onset with the 15 *English* Battalions of Horse; *Ingoldby*, *Marlborough*, *Rowe*, *North* and *Grey*, with 4 Battalions, supported by my Lord *Cuts*, and Maj. General *St. Paul*, with 11 other Battalions, and 15 Squadrons, Commanded by Major-General *Wood*. The aforeaid Regiments were led on by Brigadier *Rope*, who Charg'd on Foot at the Head of his own Regiment with wonderful Courage and Bravery, Attack'd the Village of *Blenheim*, and Advanc'd to the Muzzles of the Enemy's Fire-Arms. This Service was so hot, and so strongly push'd on, that they came so near, that some of our Officers Exchanged several Thrusts of Swords with the *French*, within-side the Palisadoes. But after a Brave and Resolute Attempt, the Enemy's Fire being far greater than ours, we were obliged to Retire, with the Loss of one Third of our Men; Brigadier *Rope* receiving a Mortal wound himself. The Remainder of our Men no-sooner began their Retreat, but they were pursued by 13 Squadrons of *Gens de Arms* and *Carabineers*; and had not the *Hessian* Infantry put a stop to their Progress, they had been all cut to pieces.

But the *Hessians* coming up, the *French* were Repuls'd themselves, and obliged to Retire in their Turn, being pursued by 5 Squadrons of *English* Horse, who had pass'd the Rivulet ; but the Enemy being Reinforced with several Brigades, they obliged a great many of our Horse, to repass the Rivulet again, with precipitation. But to make amends for this, the *Hessian* Infantry fell in again with the Enemy, and with great Bravery Routed them by their continual Fire, and at last Regain'd the Colours which the Enemy had Taken before from Brigadier *Rome's* Regiment. During this Service of the *Hessians*, *Rome's* Brigade made shift to Rally again, and that of *Ferguson*, Attack'd *Blenheim* on the Left ; but both these had the Misfortune to be Repuls'd, after three or four times Returning to their Charge, so that there was no possibility of saving that Post without having all Infantry cut off. The Horse, by this time had pass'd the Rivulet, again, the Center of the Enemies Army, and drew up in order of Battle. Here it is worthy of Observation, That in passing this Morass and Rivulet, the Enemy, either out of Vanity or Boasting

ing in their own Strength, gave us all the imaginable Liberty of coming over, as if they had determin'd our Fate never to return again: But what was their Reason for this Forbearance and Good Nature of theirs we know not, but to their Unspeakable Loss they found the Result contrary to their Expectations. Our Second Line of Horse being come over, they had time enough to Form themselves, which was no sooner done, but our Left began to ascend the Hill: The Enemy seeing this, could not for shame but begin to move. Accordingly they came and Charged our Men with great Fury, whilst their Infantry which lay in *Blenheim* made, from behind the Hedges, a Terrible Discharge from their Muskets upon the Flank of our Horse. This Fire of the Enemy's Disorder'd some of our Horse so much, that they were forced to Retreat over the Rivulet again: But the *Blenheim* Lieutenant General observing this, brought up from the Second Line his own Regiment of Dragoons, and 2 of the Troops of *Cell*, which fell in with the Enemies Horse so Furiously, that in a little time they were Disorder'd and Broke, and some of them drove over the
little

little River *Meulmeyer*, and from thence to the Hedges of *Blenheim*. The Consequence of this was so favourable to us, that our Men who had Retreated before, had time given them to Rally again, Repass the Rivulet, and Form a Second Line, behind some Regiments of Dragoons, which staid in the First Line all the time of Action; and besides this, our Cavalry having Form'd themselves, had the Advantage of Advancing slowly up the Hill, Charging several times the Enemies Horse, till they had Routed them, and quitted a considerable Distance of Ground.

In the mean time the *Marquis de Tallard* observing our Preparations for a second Attack, ordered 10 Battalions to advance to fill the Intervals of his Cavalry, to make, as he thought, a Decisive Blow, (as indeed it afterwards proved in favour of us) and thereby retrieve the Battel. The Prince of *Cassel* no sooner perceived this Motion of the Enemy, but his Highness, with Lieutenant-General *Lumley*, *Hambeser*, and *Ingoldby*, order'd four Battalions of the Troops of *Cell* to advance, and sustain the Horse. This was no sooner done, but we return'd to the Charge: and

and after several Difficulties, pushed the Enemy so Vigorously, that in a little time their Cavalry were intirely Routed, and the aforelaid 10 Battalions of the Enemy being left, were intirely Cut off; insomuch that none escaped but a few Politick Wretches, who laid themselves prostrate on the Ground as if they were Dead. The Marshal de Tallard upon this, attempted to Rally his disordered Troops afresh, and as one in Despair, grew Obstinate in drawing off his Dragoons and Infantry from *Blenheim*, and big with this Resolution, sent immediately to Marshal Marsin Orders to "Face the
"Enemy with some Troops to the
"Right of *Overklaw*, to keep them in
"Play, and facilitate the Retreat of
"the Foot that was in *Blenheim*. But
"Marsin represented to Tallard's Messenger, That he had too much Business in the Front of his Village; (where he had to deal with the Duke of *Marlborough* in Person) and the rest of the Line, to spare any
"Troops, being capable only of
"maintaining his own Ground. In the mean time, Lieutenant General *Ingoldby* made the Prince of *Hesse*

"and

“ and the Lieutenant Generals *Lumley*
 “ and *Hompesch* sensible, that ’twas easie
 “ to defeat the *French* Calvary by
 “ charging them on their Right Flank:
 “ Which Advice being put in Executi-
 “ on with a great deal of Vigour, the
 “ Enemy were presently disordered,
 “ and put to flight, and their *Rent*
 “ was intire. ‘ Part of them ende-
 “ vour’d to gain their Bridge on the
 “ *Danube*, between *Blenheim* and *Hoch-*
 “ *stedt*, the other part, among whom
 “ were the *Gens de Arms*, were closely
 “ pursued by the Dragoons of *Bothmar*,
 “ and those who escap’d being kill’d,
 “ threw themselves into the *Danube*,
 “ where most of them were Drowned.
 “ Those who fled towards *Hochstedt*
 “ Rallied again, but only with a shew
 “ to succour the rest; but the Regi-
 “ ment of *Bothmar* facing them, kept
 “ them in awe some time, till they
 “ were joyn’d by some other Regiment
 “ when the Enemy fled full Gallop to-
 “ wards *Hochstedt*. The Marshal de
 “ *Tallard* was environ’d with the *Kur-*
 “ *aways*, and taken near a Mill be-
 “ hind the Village of *Scnæren*, not far
 “ from the *Danube*, by Monsieur de
 “ *Boinenbourg*, a Lieutenant Colonel of
 “ the d

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the Troops of *Hesse*, and Aid de Camp to the Prince of *Hesse Cassel*. The Marquis de *Montperous*, General of Horse, de *Sepeville*, de *Silly*, and de la *Valiere*, Major General; Monsieur de la *Mossiliere*, St. *Pollange*, de *Ligondais*, and several other Officers of Note, were also made Prisoners in this rout.

While these things pass'd at the Village of *Blenheim*, and in the Center, his Grace caused the Village of *Overklaw*, Marshal de *Marsin's* Quarters, to be attack'd by the Brigade of *Berensdorf*, consisting of 10 Battalions. The Prince of *Holstein Beck*, who commanded them as Major General, pass'd the Rivulet at the Head of two Battalions, with a great deal of Resolution; but as the *Imperial Cavalry*, which was to have supported him, was above two Musket-shot from him, he was hardly gone over, when seven or eight of the Enemy's Battalions fell on him with great Fury, before he could form his two Regiments; so that *Goor's* Regiment was almost cut in Pieces, and the Prince himself desperately Wounded, and taken Prisoner. Our Men being sustain'd

' stain'd by some *Danish* and *Hannove-*
 ' *rian* Cavalry charg'd a second time,
 ' which had no better Success; but the
 ' third time his Grace having himself
 ' brought up some Squadrons, which
 ' were supported by others of the Body
 ' of Reserve, made them advance with
 ' some Battalions beyond the Rivulet;
 ' whereupon the Enemy began to retreat.

' As soon as the Duke had perform'd
 ' this considerable Service, his Grace
 ' repaired to the Center, where finding
 ' the Action decided in our Favour, he
 ' caus'd part of his Victorious Cavalry
 ' to halt, to observe the Motion of that
 ' part of the Enemy, which by this
 ' time was drawn up beyond the Mo-
 ' rafs of *Hochstedt*. During this halt
 ' the Elector of *Bavaria* was perceiv'd
 ' making his Retreat from the Villages
 ' of *Lutzingen*; upon which Orders
 ' were dispatch'd to General *Hannover*
 ' who, with several Squadrons, was pur-
 ' suing the Enemy towards *Morselt*
 ' gen, and who had already overtaken
 ' two of their Battalions, and forc'd
 ' them to lay down their Arms. Or-
 ' ders, I say, were sent to him to face
 ' about, and march to join those that
 ' halted; as well to prevent the Ele-
 ' ctor's

ector's falling upon *Hompesch's* Rear, as to form a Body to charge that Prince, who march'd in great haste, but in pretty good Order, with his Squadrons on the Left, and his Battalions on the Right. Before General *Hompesch* return'd from the Chase, the Right Wing of our Army was receiv'd at some distance behind the Ector; and appearing to be a part of his Army, marching in such a manner as might easily have flank'd us, had the Duke of *Marlborough* immediately charged him, his Grace, with great Prudence, sent out a Party to view them. During this time the Ector continued marching off with great Precipitation, till he reach'd the Morass of *Morselingen*. The *French* Horse being intirely defeated, and our Troops Masters of all the Ground between the Enemies Left, and the Village of *Blenheim*, the 28 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons which were in that Village, found themselves cut off from the rest of their Army; and despairing of being able to make their escape, after a weak Attempt to repulse our whole Infantry that surrounded the Village, they

‘ they Capitulated at last about eight
 ‘ of the Clock; laid down their Arms;
 ‘ deliver’d their Colours and Standards;
 ‘ and surrender’d themselves Prisoners
 ‘ of War, on Condition that the Offi-
 ‘ cers should not be search’d.

The Reader may here cast up the Number of the Enemy that engaged, and then own, after he has examin’d all the Relations of this famous Battle, that *France* and *Bavaria* are Modestly dealt with in our Accounts.

‘ But to return, our Right, under s^
 ‘ the Command of Prince *Eugene*, who
 ‘ had to deal with the Elector of *Bava-*
 ‘ *ria*, and the Marshal *de Marsin*. The
 ‘ Infantry of that Wing consisted only
 ‘ in 7 Battalions *Danish*, and 11 *Imperial*
 ‘ *an*, and the Cavalry in 92 Squadrons
 ‘ of the Troops of the Emperour, the
 ‘ King of *Prussia*, the Circle of *Suabia*
 ‘ and *Wirtemberg*, and other Princes
 ‘ and States of the Empire. The En-
 ‘ my had in their Left Wing 30 Bat-
 ‘ talions, and a great many Squadrons
 ‘ of Horse: And they had Posted 14
 ‘ Battalions in the Village of *Overk-*
 ‘ *law*, which Village his Grace had ta-
 ‘ ken upon him to cause to be attack’d
 ‘ by his Infantry. The Horse of the
 ‘ Right

Right Wing were most of them Posted over-against *Overklaw*: But the 18 Battalions, who were to the Right of all, had a great way to march, before they could get up the Hill; and besides the passage of the Rivulet being very difficult, the Attack could not begin on that side as soon as P. Eugene could have wish'd; and besides the Troops of our Right which Posted themselves in a Bottom, not far from *Lutzingen*, were oblig'd to remain expos'd, during three Hours, to the Cannonading of the Enemy, without being able to make use of their Artillery, till at length a Counter-Battery was rais'd near the Wood. Tho' our Right could not Charge, till half an Hour after our Left had begun the Attack, yet they were pretty Successful at first; for our Infantry, tho' much inferior in Number to that of the Enemy's, maintain'd themselves against them with great Firmness and Resolution, and our Cavalry broke that of the Enemy's First Line. But they were so Vigorously repuls'd by their Second Line, that part of 'em were driven, in great Confusion, beyond the Rivulet;

let; and our Infantry having no more Horse to sustain them, was oblig'd, notwithstanding the great Resistance they made, to Retreat three or four Hundred Paces towards the Wood, with considerable Loss, especially the two Battalions which were in the Flanks: Insomuch that things were at that time in a very ill Condition on that side. The Infantry stood firm near the Wood, and Prince Eugene having Rallied the Horse, brought them up again to the Charge, but they were repuls'd a second time. They being Rallied once more, for three Quarters of an Hour we stood within Sixty Paces of the Enemy, neither of the two Parties making any motion. We made use of that time to Post the Troops advantageously, and to put them in Order, after which we Charg'd the third time. Our Cavalry had at first some advantage over that of the Enemy, but were afterwards Repuls'd by them, whereas our Infantry broke, and overthrew, that with which they had to deal; tho' they could not march up to the Enemy, but thro' a most difficult Ground, where a small number

ber of Troops was sufficient to stop a great number. Hereupon P. *Eugene* left his Cavalry, seeing little likelihood of being able to Rally them again, and came and put himself at the Head of the Infantry, who improving the Disorder into which they had put that of the Enemies, persued them over Hills, Dales, Rocks and Woods, and having Charg'd them again, did entirely Rout them, and continued the Chace for above an Hours march, as far as the Village of *Lutzingen*. Here Prince *Eugene* caus'd his Victorious Foot to make a Stand, to give time to his Cavalry, which had Rallied a great way behind, to rejoin the Infantry. It is very Remarkable, That at this last Charge, when our Infantry defeated, with so much Vigour, that of the Enemy, there remain'd, by them but two of our Squadrons; notwithstanding which they persued their Advantage, and gave not the Enemy time to recover themselves. The French Horse, daunted by our Success, retir'd leisurely; Ours follow'd them with the same Pace, till having join'd our Foot, the whole Wing continued
the

the Chace during an Hour, as far as the Villages of *Morsellingen* and *Theissenhoven*, where the Enemy made a show to stand their Ground, that they might have the time to pass a great Morass, and reach *Dillingen* and *Layingen*. As soon as the Action was decided on our Left Wing; his Grace dispos'd himself to march with part of that Wing, towards the Village of *Overklaw*, to Charge the Left of the Enemy on their Flank, and to Succour our Right, but he was inform'd by the way, by one of P. *Eugene's* Aids de Camp, that there was no more need of it; that all was recover'd on his Highness's side, and that the Enemy had abandon'd the Villages of *Overklaw* and *Lutzingen*, after having set them on Fire.

The Enemies Loss, according to their Confession in several intercepted Letters, amounted to near 40000 Men, in which Number they include 4 or 5000 they lost in their precipitate Retreat to the *Black Forrest*, either by Desertion, or by the Pursuit of the *Hussars* and *Peasants*, who made a great Slaughter of the Stragglers. And indeed, if it be consider'd, that after

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after an exact Computation, the Number of the Prisoners we made, exceed'd 13000 Men, of which above 1200 were Officers; that we cut in pieces 10 *French* Battalions on their Right, and overthrew in the *Danube* near 30 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, many of whom were drown'd; that their Left Wing did also suffer very much, especially the Foot; that besides 95 Officers that were found at *Hochstedt*, *Dillingen* and *Lawingen*, the Number of the Wounded, whom they brought off from *Ulm*, exceed'd 7000 Men; if all this, I say, be consider'd, it must be own'd, that these Letters spoke within Compass. Tho' the *French* have been Industrious enough in concealing their particular Losses, yet it is known, that the Count *de Verue*, General of the Horse, was kill'd, Monsieur *de Busen*, and the Count *de Clerambaut*, Lieutenant Generals, Drown'd in the *Danube*; that Monsieur *de Blanville* and *Surlaube*, Lieutenant Generals, died of their Wounds; that Monsieur *de Marillac*, Brigadier, only Son to the Counsellour of State of that Name, the Duke *de Humieres*, Brother to the Duke

Duke of Aumont, the Marquises de
 Arpajou, de Hautefort, and de Piering-
 hen, were either Kill'd or Down'd ;
 and that the Marquiss de la Baulme,
 only Son to the Marshal de Tallard,
 was Mortally Wounded, and died a
 few Days after the Action. The Pri-
 soners of Note, besides the Marshal
 de Tallard, were the Marquiss de Mon-
 pervous, Mestire de Camp, General of the
 Horse, the Marquiss de Hautefeuille,
 Mestire de Camp, General of the Dra-
 goons, the Marquiss de Marivaux, and
 the Count de Blanzac, Lieutenant
 Generals ; the Marquiss de Valsème,
 the Marquiss de Seppeville, the Mar-
 quiss de Silly, the Marquiss de la Va-
 liere, the Chevalier de Croissy, Mares-
 chaux de Camp, or Major Generals ;
 Monsieur de la Messitiere, Brigadier
 General of the Gens d' Arms ; Mon-
 sieur de St. Second, Monsieur Desnon-
 ville, Monsieur d' Amigni, Monsieur
 de Montfort, Brigadiers of Foot ;
 Monsieur de Jolly, Brigadier of Dra-
 goons ; the Marquiss de Sassenage,
 Aid de Camp, and Son-in-Law to
 the Marshal de Tallard ; the Cheva-
 lier de Ligondais, the Marquiss de St.
 Pourange, the Baron de Heyder, Colo-
 nel

nels of Horse; the Marquiss *de Vasse*,
the Marquiss *d' Aurival*, Monsieur *de*
Prie, Colonels of Dragoons; Mon-
sieur *de Nonan*, Monsieur *de St. Mau-*
rice, the Count *de Lionne*, the Marquis
de Lassey, the Baron *d' Elst*, Monsieur
de Balincourt, Monsieur *de Saulveboeuf*,
Monsieur *de Montenay*, the Count *de*
Gallard, Monsieur *de Cressy*, the Count
de Tavannes, the Count *de Schacq*, Co-
lonels of Foot; the Prince *Maubecq*
et Lorrain, Captain of Horse; the
Marquis *d' Auvet*, Captain of the
Gens de Arms; Monsieur *Joug*, Major
in the Regiment of *Orleans*; the Che-
valier *de Rochepelate*, Cornet of the
Gens d' Arms; the Marquis *de Carman*,
Under Lieutenant of the *Gens d' Arms*;
Monsieur *d' Ouilars*, Ensign; and
Monsieur *Fuissac*, Guidon of the *Gens*
d' Arms; and the Sieurs *du Breuil* and
la Morcelaire, Commissaries of Artil-
lery. Besides the Prisoners, the Con-
federates got many other Ensigns of
a compleat Victory, as above 100
pieces of Cannon, great and small,
24 Mortars, 129 Colours, 172 Stand-
ards, 17 pair of Kettle Drums, 3600
Tents, 34 Coaches, 300 laden Mules,
2 Bridges of Boats, 15 Pontons, 24
G Barrels,

‘ Barrels, and 8 Casks of Silver. This
 ‘ Success cost the Allies 4485 Men Kil-
 ‘ led, 7525 wounded, and 2711 lost, or
 ‘ made Prisoners. A great Number in
 ‘ it self, but an inconsiderable Price for
 ‘ the infinite Advantage, which the
 ‘ Allies gained by their Victory. We
 ‘ lost few Men of Note, except the Prince
 ‘ of *Holstein Beck*, and Brigadier *Rome*,
 ‘ who died of their Wounds after, and
 ‘ *Philip Dormer*, Lieutenant Colonel of
 ‘ the *English* Guards; Major *Frederick*
 ‘ *Cornwallis*, Lieut. Col. *Dalsyel*, Lieut.
 ‘ Colonel *Petherstonbaugh*, Major *Creed*,
 ‘ Col. *John White*, Lord *Forbes*, Capt.
 ‘ Major *Chenevix*, who were killed in the
 ‘ Fight. The principal Persons among
 ‘ our Wounded, were the Lord *North* and
 ‘ *Grey*, who lost his Right Hand; the
 ‘ Lord *Mordaunt*, who had his Left Arm
 ‘ shatter’d; Col. *Hamilton*, Lieut. Col.
 ‘ *Levingston*, Lieut. Col. *Peyton*, Major
 ‘ *Grandville*, Major *George Morgan*, Lieu-
 ‘ tenant Col. *Britton*, Maj. *Armstrong*,
 ‘ and Major *Hetley*.

‘ This Victory, tho’ as great and
 ‘ compleat in it self, as any was ever
 ‘ gain’d, was still greater in its Con-
 ‘ sequences. The Elector of *Bavaria* and
 ‘ Marshal *de Maffin*, having gain’d the
 ‘ Remains

Remains of their Defeat, behind the Morass of *Hochstedt*, rested there some Hours, and that Night caus'd their Baggage to pass the *Danube*, and sent their Horse towards *Ulm* by *Gondelfingen*. The next Morning before break of Day, they drew off the Infantry, and passed the *Danube* at *Lawingen*, where they left 1000 Men, with Orders to Retreat as soon as the Enemy should approach, and to burn the Bridge, which was accordingly done. The Elector sent Orders at the same time, to his Troops in *Augsburg* and other Places, to quit them, and come to join him at *Ulm*, whither he marched with the greatest Precipitation. His Grace and Prince *Eugene* would have followed him with equal speed, but the great Number of their Prisoners was a Luggage that retarded their Progress some Days.

The next Day after this Decisive Battel, the Army made a small Motion, and came with the Right to *Ukittisling*, and the Left to *Steinbeim*, where his Grace thought fit to stay till the 19th of *August*, that his wearied Troops might refresh themselves, and those that were slightly hurt, re-

cover their Wounds. In the mean
time, his Grace and Prince Eugene,
wisely considering, That the Face of
Affairs in that Country was wholly
chang'd, they imparted to P. Lewis
their Sentiments, that to amuse them-
selves with the Siege of *Ingoldstadt*,
would be but losing time; and that
they believ'd it would be more advan-
tagious for the Good of the Common
Cause, to join all their Forces, to
streighten more and more the Enemy,
and oblige the *French* to quit *Germa-
ny*, and to repass the *Rhine*; for then,
not only *Ingoldstadt*, but also the
whole Country of *Bavaria* must fall
of themselves. Nor was it long be-
fore the Duke's and Prince *Eugene's*
Opinion was confirm'd, by the Ex-
ample of the City of *Augsburgh*, which
the *French*, in Garrison there, quitted
the 16th of *August*, carrying with
them 4 Hostages, as a security for
2000 Sick and Wounded Men they
left in that Place. The Magistrates
being Assembled immediately after,
sent Four Deputies to wait on
his Grace, and desire his Protection. His
Grace made them a kind Reception,
and told them, They had nothing to

fear

‘ *Lead from the Troops of Her Britanick*
‘ *Majesty, and the States General, who*
‘ *were only sent against the Enemies of*
‘ *the Empire, and their Allies: And*
‘ *thereupon his Grace ordered a De-*
‘ *tachment to march, and take Posses-*
‘ *sion of that City. The next Day the*
‘ *whole Confederate Army return'd*
‘ *their Solemn Thanks to Almighty*
‘ *God, the giver of all Victory, and*
‘ *made a triple Discharge of all their*
‘ *Cannon and small Arms, as a Re-*
‘ *joycing for their late Glorious Suc-*
‘ *cess, which appeared the greater, in*
‘ *that by Marshal de Tallard's own*
‘ *Confession, his Army was near 4000*
‘ *Men more than that of the Duke's,*
‘ *On the 18th of August, that Marshal.*
‘ *with most of the other Prisoners of*
‘ *distinction, were sent from Hochstedt,*
‘ *towards Hanau and Frankfort, under*
‘ *a Guard of 40 English Horse. At the*
‘ *same time the Repartition being made*
‘ *of all the rest of the Prisoners, his*
‘ *Grace's share amounted to 5678 Men,*
‘ *and that of Prince Eugene 5514, in*
‘ *all 11192, besides 3000 Germans of*
‘ *the Regiments of Greder and Surlau-*
‘ *ben, who Voluntarily Lifted them-*
‘ *selves in the Service of the Allies.*

' The 19th the Army marched from
 ' Steinbeim, and encamp'd with
 ' Right at Puntz, and the Left at Gon-
 ' delfingen, from whence they advanced
 ' the 20th to Languenau and Ober El-
 ' chingen, and the next Day came to
 ' Sefelingen, within little more than an
 ' English Mile from Ulm, where the E-
 ' lector of Bavaria not thinking himself
 ' safe, had left a Garison of four French
 ' and five Bavarian Battalions, and
 ' was retired further up the River Dan-
 ' nube towards the Iller. The same
 ' Morning the Duke came to Sefelingen,
 ' a Deputy from the City of Memmin-
 ' gen waited on his Grace to desire his
 ' Protection; and reported, That the
 ' Electress of Bavaria was gone thro' that
 ' Place with five of her Children, under a
 ' Guard of 14 Squadrons, endeavouring to
 ' joyn the Elector, who was then about
 ' Dutlingen.

' On the 22^d the Governour of Ulm,
 ' who did justly apprehend a Siege, sent
 ' out of the Town 430 Prisoners, which
 ' the Enemy had taken at Hochstedt,
 ' Dillingen, and other Places, with a
 ' Compliment to his Grace, That he
 ' would be pleased to take a fitting oppor-
 ' tunity to return an equal Number; but
 ' those

those Prisoners being Germans, his Grace sent them to Prince Eugene. The Elector of *Bavaria's* Communication with his own Country being entirely cut off, a Trumpeter came the 23^d, at Night, to the Confederate Camp, with a Letter from his Electoral Highness, desiring his Grace would give Conveyance to one enclosed to the Electress, which his Grace sent forward by a Trumpeter of his own to *Munich*, the Electress with her Children being gone thither. The next Day Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* came to *Seslingen*, to confer with his Grace and Prince *Eugene*, having left his Army encamped at *Lawingen*.

The 25th those three Generals had a long Conference, wherein they considered the further Operations of the Campaign; and it was resolv'd, That seeing the Enemy were returning towards the Rhine, all the Confederate Forces should likewise March that way, except 23 Battalions and some Squadrons, which should be left under the Command of General *Thungen*, to carry on the Siege of *Alm*, and that Count *Wratiflau* should continue in the Camp before that Place, to manage the Negotiations with the Electress,

' lectresses, who made some Overtures to de-
 ' liver not only Ulm, but the whole ~~King-~~
 ' dom of Bavaria, upon certain Condi-
 ' tions. This Resolution being taken,
 ' the Confederate Troops moved the
 ' next Day from the Neighbourhood of
 ' Ulm towards the Rhine by different
 ' Roads, for the ease of the Country of
 ' Wirtemberg. The Dutch and Hessians
 ' March'd together one way; the Han-
 ' noverians and Lunenburghers another;
 ' and the English and Danes, under the
 ' Command of General Churchill, ad-
 ' vanc'd from Sefelingen to Launsheim.
 ' The 27th the latter continued their
 ' March to Gross Seissen, and the 28th
 ' to Eberspach, where they rested the
 ' 29th. The 30th they came to Gross
 ' Heppach, and the 31st to Mundelsheim,
 ' where his Grace joyn'd them the
 ' same Evening from the Camp be-
 ' fore Ulm. The first Day of September
 ' the English and Danish Troops halted
 ' at Mundelsheim; and his Grace having
 ' received an Invitation from the Duke
 ' Regent of Wirtemberg, by his Grand
 ' Marshal, to his Residence at Stuttgart;
 ' his Grace went thither that Morn-
 ' ing, accompanied by several of the
 ' General Officers, and, after a very
 ' Magnificent

Magnificent Entertainment, return'd in the Evening to the Army, which, the next Day, pass'd the Neckar at *Lauffen*, and came to *Gross Gardach*, and advanced to *Eppingen*; and the 4th his Grace, with the *English* and *Danish* Horse, March'd to *Steffelt*, whilst the Foot moved the same Day to *Odenbeim*. The Enemy having repass'd the *Black Forrest*, and being since retired over the *Rhine*, Prince *Eugene* did not go to *Rotweil*, as he intended, but went directly to *Rastat*, to draw the Troops together, and March with them towards *Philipsburg*, where he arriv'd the 2d of *September*. Three Days after, early in the Morning, his Grace went from *Steffelt* to *Philipsburgh*, where he was received with all imaginable Respect, under a general discharge of all the Cannon of that Place; and from thence he made a Visit to Prince *Eugene*, at his Quarters at *Wagheus*. After Dinner, the Prince and his Grace went together, accompanied by the Count *Nassau Weilbourg*, and other General Officers of the *Palatine* Troops, and pass'd the *Rhine*, and view'd the Camp of *Spirebach*. In the Evening

the Duke return'd to *Steffelt*, where
 the *English* and *Danish* Foot being ar-
 rived that Day, his Grace advanced
 the 6th with the Army to *Kirloth*;
 and having Advice there, That *seve-*
ral of the Enemy's Squadrons appeared
on the rising Ground, over-against Phi-
lipburgh, he order'd the *English* and
Danish Horse to pass over the *Rhine*
 with all Expedition, to joyn the *Pa-*
latine Troops which Prince *Eugene*
 had sent over that Morning. They
 immediately advanced towards the
 Enemy, who thereupon retired over
 the River *Queich* to *Germershelm*, and
 our Army encamped on this side.
 The *English* and *Danish* Foot, with
 the *Dutch* Troops, and those of *Lunen-*
burgh and *Hesse*, likewise passed over,
 and together with those that were be-
 fore on this side, encamped on the
Spirebach. The 8th in the Morning
 they were joyn'd by the *Imperial*
 Horse, and Prince *Lewis* arrived at
 the same time from *Aschaffenburg*.
 We had Advice, That the *Marshall de*
Villeroy and *Marfin*, with *Monsieur de*
Coigny and the Forces under his Com-
 mand, were advanced to the River
Queich, and had possess'd themselves of

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• *All the Passes, to prevent our going over*
• *that River, - in order to invest Landau.*
• The 9th, early in the Morning, the
• Army marched from *Spirebach*, with
• intent to encamp as near the River
• *Queich* as the Ground would permit ;
• but the Generals having Advice that
• the Enemy had quitted their Camp
• on the other side that River, notwith-
• standing they had been for some Days
• Fortifying and Pallisadoing all the
• Fords and Passes, Orders were imme-
• diately given for the Army to ad-
• vance and pass over it, which we did
• that Afternoon; the Foot marching
• over on several Bridges which the E-
• nemy had broke down, but were soon
• repaired, and the Horse Fording it
• over in several Places; and we came
• and encamped with our Right at
• *Offenbach* near *Landau*, and our Left
• at *Rellen*, being the Ground from
• whence the Enemy had retired that
• Morning. The same Day a Party
• of *Imperial* Horse having met some
• Squadrons of the Enemy, Command-
• ed by the Duke *de Montfort*, a Major
• General, who had been conducting
• four Battalions, and a Sum of Money
• into *Landau*, fell upon them with
• great

great Vigour, and put them to the Rout, killing upwards of 100 of them upon the Spot, taking several Prisoners, and giving desperate Wounds to their Commander, of which he died some few Hours after. The 10th in the Morning we advanced again towards the Enemy, who lay that Night on their Arms, and as soon as they had Notice that we intended to March, retired in great Confusion towards the River *Lauter*, and we came and encamped with our Right at *Barelroth*, and our Left at *Langencandel*, where we halted the 11th. In the mean time, the Enemy passed the *Lauter*, and marched to *Haguenau*; so that they having quit- ted all the Posts from whence they might have obstructed our attacking *Landau*, Prince *Lewis* marched thither the 12th with the Troops that were to Besiege that Place, in order to Invest it; and his Grace, with Prince *Eugene*, came to the Camp of *Weissenburg*, (or *Croon Weissenburg*) to cover the Siege. The Duke put a Garrison into *Lauterbourg*, and gave Directions that one of our Bridges should be brought up from *Philipsburg*, and laid over

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over the *Rhine* near that Town, in order to preserve a Communication with the other side of the River, for the better Subsistence of the Army. Brigadier General *Ferguson*, march'd the same Day with five Battalions of *English Foot*, viz. one of the *Royal Regiment*, General *Churchill's*, the Lord *North* and *Grey's*, Brigadier *Row's*, and Brigadier *Meredith's* Regiments, for *Mayence*, where they were to embark with the *French Prisoners*, and to conduct them to *Holland*. The same Night also, his Grace received an *Express* from General *Thungen*, with Advice, That having formed the Siege of *Ulm*, and received his great Artillery the 8th of September, the Garrison beat a Parley the 10th, and the 11th Surrendered that Place upon Honourable Terms, which he was inclined to grant, that no time might be lost for the farther Execution of the Projects of this Campaign. The Imperialists found in *Ulm* 222 Brass Pieces of Cannon, 12 Iron Guns, 25 Brass Mortars, 1200 Barrels of Powder, with other Stores and Provisions in great abundance. A seasonable Supply for carrying on the Siege of *Landau*.

Whilst

‘ Whilst the necessary Preparations
‘ are making for that great Undertak-
‘ ing, let us see what Returns of Gra-
‘ titude were made by the Emperor,
‘ both to the Queen of *Great Britain*,
‘ and to his Grace, for the ‘Great and
‘ Signal Services perform’d by his Grace
‘ in clearing the Empire from its Inte-
‘ rine and Foreign Enemies, and re-
‘ moving the War to the Frontiers of
‘ *France*. Not many Days after the
‘ Battle of *Hochstedt*, the Emperor wrote
‘ a Letter to his Grace, wherein, after
‘ having given him the Honourable
‘ and kind Appellations of *Most Illu-*
‘ *strious Cousin*, and *Most Dear Prince*,
‘ his Imperial Majesty told him, *That*
‘ *he had freely, and of his own accord,*
‘ *admitted him among the Princes of the*
‘ *Holy Empire, not so much in considera-*
‘ *tion of his Noble Family, as upon account*
‘ *of his Personal Merit, and his great De-*
‘ *serts towards the August House of Au-*
‘ *stria, and the Holy Roman Empire.* I
‘ *have been willing,* adds the Emperor,
‘ *That the Supream Honour in Germany,*
‘ *which I have with so much Justice Con-*
‘ *fer’d on you, should remain as a Monu-*
‘ *ment, that it may the better appear to*
‘ *all the World, as I freely acknowledge it,*
‘ *how*

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how much my self, and all the Empire,
are Indebted to the most Serene Queen of
Great Britain, for having sent Her
powerful Succours as far as Augsburg
and Bayaria, when my own Affairs, and
those of the Empire, were so much shaken
and disorder'd by the perfidious Defection
of the Bavarians to the French; and to
your self, under whose Conduct, things
have been so Prudently, so Vigorously,
and Successfully Transacted, that not only
common Fame, but the Generals of my
Forces, the Companions and Sharers of
your Labours and Victories, attribute the
latter chiefly to your Counsels, and the
Valour and Bravery of the English, and
other Forces, who fought under your im-
mediate Command. These Actions are so
great, particularly that of Hochstedt,
(Ages past having never seen the like
Victory obtain'd over the French) that
we may rejoice to see not only the most
pernicious Efforts of the Enemy repuls'd,
and the Affairs of Germany, which
were in a tottering Condition, or rather
those of Europe, Secur'd and Re-esta-
blish'd, but likewise, that it may be rea-
sonably hoped, that the full and perfect
Liberty of the Christian World shall be
rescu'd from the Toke with which it was
threatned.

threatned by the Power of France. Some Days before the States General wrote a Letter to his Grace, wherein they return'd his Grace their most hearty Thanks, for the speedy Notice he had sent them by Colonel Panton, of so agreeable News of the Victory of Blenheim. After the first blow, added they, you have given the Enemy at Schellenberg, we had reason to expect somewhat much greater would follow, but never durst have carried our hopes so far as to think of so Glorious and compleat a Victory as you have, with the Army of the Allies, gain'd over the Enemy. The Action of that Day has plac'd the Greatness of your Merit in its true Lustre: A Day whose Glory might have been envied by the greatest Captains of Ages past, and whose Memory will endure thro' all Ages to come. We heartily Congratulate your Grace upon this Occasion, and rejoyce in the Glory you have acquired, as well as for the Advantage the Common Cause has obtain'd. This Action will let France see that Her Troops are not Invincible, and has given, it such a Blow as that King never felt in the whole Course of his Reign.

The Duke of *Marlborough* having brought his Victorious Army from the *Danube*, paid Visits to most of the *Confederate* Princes, especially the King of the *Romans*, who then lay before *Landau*, and received his Grace with the utmost Satisfaction and Respect; Expressing the profound Esteem and Veneration he had for his Personal Merits, and the most Eminent Services he had perform'd, in Retrieving the Empire. The Duke desiring to see the Approaches, continued in the Camp two Days, and then return'd with Satisfaction to his Camp at *Croon Weissenburg*. The 28th, his Grace made another Visit to the King of the *Romans*, and had the pleasure to see his Majesty Review his Army before *Landau*. But to Return these Visits, three Day after, this Imperial Prince, attended by the Chief Officers of his Court and Army, went to the Duke's Camp to view those Troops that had broke all the Measures of the *French* and *Bavarians*: His Grace had no sooner Notice of his Approach, but his Army was drawn up in two Lines, when the Duke receiving his Majesty at the Left Wing, waited on him along the Line, and Saluted him with a Tripple Discharge

Discharge of all the Artillery and Small-Arms, the King Expressing a great Satisfaction at the Entertainment, and the good Condition he found the Army then in.

Some Days after the Duke having Notice That the *French* had a Design upon *Triers*, and that in Order to possess themselves of that Post, they were resolved to send several Detachments thither from the *Netherlands*, his Grace drew out some Battalions, with a Detachment of Dragoons to go and possess themselves of *Homburg*, in Order to Fortifie that Place; and on *October* the 22d, the Duke Ordered another Detachment to follow them, and follow'd himself the 24th, continuing his Journey till the 28th, when he Arrived at *Hermeskell*, Situated within 6 Leagues of *Triers*; and here the Deputies of that City waited upon his Grace, and Notified to him, That the *French* having 300 Men still in the Fort *St. Martin*, they were in some Pain about them, and fearful of ill Usage, in case his Grace did not timely prevent it. Upon this the Duke marched the next Morning by Day-light with all the Cavalry, and 4 Battalions of Infantry, till

till he came within sight of *Triers*, when the Enemy immediately abandon'd the *Post*. Being possess'd of this Important Place, a great Number of Pioneers were Summon'd to Work on the Fortifications; and then his Grace went and viewed the Ground above *Saar*, with Design to Form a Camp for his Cavalry, the better to cover the Workmen employ'd in raising the Fortifications.

On the 1st of *November* his Grace rid towards *Traerbach* to Inspect that Place, and having given the Necessary Orders for carrying on the Siege thereof, he left the Management of it to the Prince of *Hesse*, and returned towards *Landau*, and thence to *Croon Weissenburg*. Being Arrived in his Camp, his Grace thought fit to assign the *English* their Winter-Quarters, and then began his Journey for the King of *Prussia's* Court. In his way thither he met with an extraordinary Respect and Reception in all the Towns he pass'd through, the People where-ever he came, Expressing an Universal Joy and Pleasure at the Sight of his Grace. On the 22d he Arriv'd at *Berlin*, and was met at his Entrance by the Kings Great-Chamberlain, the Field-Marshal,

Marshal, and the rest of the Nobility. At his Arrival at Court he was Conducted to some of the King's Apartments, and Regal'd till Evening, when he had Audience of the King and Queen of *Prussia*; his Majesty making him Presents to a very great Value. The 24th he Dined with the Prince Royal of *Prussia*; and after he had received all the Compliments and Diversions of the Court, the Prince Royal and his Grace set out together for *Hannover*, and Arrived there *December* the 21st. Upon the Duke's Arrival, he was received with the utmost Demonstrations of Respect from the Elector, the Princess *Sophia*, and the whole Court. After a Fortnight's stay at that Court, his Grace with great Satisfaction took his Leave, and set out for *Holland*. In 4 Days time he came to *Naerden*, and 3 Days afterwards Arrived at the *Hague*, where the Crowds of People at his arrival were so Numerous, his Grace could hardly make his Entrance. He was Saluted with a Tripple Discharge of all the Cannon, besides the loud Acclamations of all the People. And the Joy was so Universal at the *Hague*, that it was thought if *Holland* were Form'd
into

into a Monarchy, the Pleasure of the People could not be more express'd at the Coronation, of their King. Thus Laden with the Fruits of Victory, the States embrac'd this great General with welcome Arms, who Negotiating some Important Affairs with their High Mightinesses, Embark'd for *England*, bringing over with him to the Queen his Mistress, as Trophies of his Glorious Success and Victory, the Marshal *de Tallard*, the rest of the *French* Generals, and Officers, and the Colours, Standards, &c. Taken in the Battle of *Blenheim* and *Hochstedt*; the latter of which were hung up in *Westminster-Hall*, as Monuments of this Glorious Action.

The Duke of *Marlborough* having thus gain'd the Affections of the Queen and People, the Parliament took into Consideration a Reward proper for him; and accordingly Address'd Her Majesty in his behalf, and soon after pass'd an Act For the better enabling Her Majesty to grant the Honour and Mannor of *Woodstock*, with the Hundred of *Wooton* to the Duke of *Marlborough*; his Heirs and Assigns for ever, in Consideration of the Eminent Services, by him performed to Her Majesty,

and

and the Publick, especially for that he (as Captain General and Commander of the Queen's Forces) not only secured and extended the Frontier of *Holland*, by taking the Towns and Fortresses of *Venlo*, *Ruremond*, *Stevenswaert* and *Leige*, but soon obliged the Enemy (who had been at the very Gates of *Nemeghen*) to run and seek shelter behind their Lines. And the next Campaign, by taking *Eon*, *Huy*, and *Limburg*, added all the Country between the *Rhine* and the *Maes* to the Conquests of the preceeding Year. And then in the Memorable Year 1704, when the Queen was Generously pleas'd to take the Resolution of Rescuing the Empire from that immediate Ruin to which by the Defection of the Elector of *Bavaria* it was expos'd, the Measures which by Her Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness had been Devis'd and Concerted, were pursued by the said Duke with the utmost Diligence and good Conduct in leading the Forces of Her Majesty and Her Allies, by a long and difficult March to the Banks of the *Danube*, where the said Duke immediately, upon his Arrival, did Attack and Force the *Bavarians*, (assisted by the *French*) in their strong Intrenchments

Intrenchments at *Schellenburg*, passed the *Danube*, Distressed the Country of *Bavaria*, and, a second time, fought the Enemy, who had been Reinforced by a Royal Army of the *French King's* best Troops, Commanded by a Marshal of *France*; and on the 2d of *August 1704*, after a Bloody Battle, at or near *Blenheim*, (altho' the Enemies had the Advantages of Number and Situation), did gain as Absolute and Glorious a Victory as is Recorded in the History of any Age; by which *Bavaria* being intirely reduced, *Ratisbon*, *Augsburg*, *Ulm*, *Memmingheim*, and several other Imperial Towns recovered, the Liberty of the Diet, and the Peace of the Empire was restored, and *Landau*, *Treves*, and *Traarbach* being taken, the War is carried into the Dominions of *France*, not only to the Honour and Safety of the Queen and Her Subjects, and of their Posterity, but also towards the future Tranquility of *Europe*, &c.

For these, and such like Meritorious Reasons, the Duke had an Act of Parliament for the Grant of the, aforesaid Honour and Mannor of *Woodstock*, and Hundred of *Wootton*, in the County of *Oxon*; and because things of this Nature

ture seldom or never occur without Fealty or Homage, the Fee to be paid to the Crown for this Grant was in the following Terms. —

—To have and to hold the said Honour, &c. with their and every of their Appurtenances, to the said JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH, or such Person or Persons, as he shall Nominate, as aforesaid, his or their Heirs or Assigns for ever, to the only Use and Beboof of, or in Trust for the said JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH, his Heirs and Assigns for ever, and to no other Use, Intent, and Purpose whatsoever, to be holden of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, as of Her Castle at Windsor, in Fee and common Soccage by Fealty. and rendering to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, on the Second Day of August, in every Year for ever, at the Castle of Windsor, One STANDARD, or COLOURS, with three FLOWER-DE-LUCES Painted thereupon, for all manner of Rents, Services, Exactions and Demands whatsoever. But to return,

In the mean time that his Grace was acquiring the aforesaid Fame and Glory, the Duke de Vendosme, the Grand Prior, and the Duke de la Feuillade, distressed

Stressed Italy and all Savoy, and had expended a Prodigious Sum of Money and Blood in carrying on the Siege and taking of *Verue*, *Ivrea*, *Saint Ospitio*, *Fort Montalban*, *Villa Franca*, *Nice*, *Mirandola*, &c. so that tho' *Verue* fell after a Siege of six Months into the Hands of *France*, yet it had been so Chargeable to the *French* both in Money and Blood that it was rather a Victory turn'd upon themselves than any thing else. In Defence of which Places the Duke of *Savoy* sufficiently convinced the World of his Sincerity in entering into the Grand Alliance, to the extreme Mortification of *France* and *Spain*; and when he heard afterwards of the *French* King's Resolution of Besieging his Capital City *Turin*, and in order thereto his Generals had Plundered and Burnt all the Duke's Pleasure-Houses, fine Seats, Palaces, &c. yet not dismayed, when the Duke *de la Feuillade* had sent him a Tantalizing Compliment, with Offers of Safe guards for his fine House the *Venerie*, his Royal Highness, with great Presence of Mind, returned Answer, *He might continue his Barbarities, but a time for Revenge might come.* As indeed was then

H. Prophetically

Prophetically spoken; and the Duke of Savoy's Words were afterwards made good with a Witnels in raising the Siege of *Turin*, in Conjunction with that great General. But to proceed in our way of Method, we will say no more of that Siege at present, but refer a Concise Account of it to its proper place in the following Sheets, and in the mean time cast an Eye into *Portugal* and *Spain*, the *Mediterranean*, &c. and see whether we can find any thing there in favour of the Common Cause.

The King of *Spain* arriving at *Portugal* March the 9th, 1704. and all the Fleet under the Command of Sir *George Rook*, Admiral, and Vice-Admiral *Leak*, having Landed His Catholick Majesty and all his Retinue at *Lisbon*, who were entertained there by the King of *Portugal* with great Magnificence, and afterwards refreshed the whole Fleet for some time: Admiral *Rook*, with his Squadron, Sailed on the 20th of *April* following to the Southward, but meeting in his way a *Dutch* Privateer, who gave him an Account, That he had seen three *Spanish* Ships from 30 to 60 Guns, with a small Dogger; the Admiral made all the Sail he could in order

order to meet them, and Detached Admiral *Dilks* with several Men of War to go out in Quest of them, who coming up with them the 23d, took them all after some Resistance. They proved to be two Galleon Men of War of 60 Guns each, one called the *Port of Heaven*, the other the *Holy Teresa*, and a Merchant Ship of 24 Guns Named ~~the~~ *St. Nicholas*, and were bound from *St. Sebastian's*, being Laden with Guns, Bombs, Iron-Bars, &c. for *Cadiz*, where they were to be fitted out for the *West-Indies*, and Don *Diego Biuna*, their Commander, had a Commission to Command the *Flota* design'd thither. There were 700 Men taken Prisoners on Board these three Prizes, but afterwards in their standing into *Lisbon* very unfortunately, the *Holy Teresa* was cast away in the Night upon the North *Catchup*, and 150 of the Men on Board her were Drowned, most of them being *Spanish* Prisoners. The 28th of *April* Sir *George Rook* returned into the Port of *Lisbon*, and the 14th of *June* following Sir *Cloudefly Shovell* with his Squadron came into that Port, with two *French* Prizes; but Admiral *Rook* having Sailed some time before his Arrival.

H, 2 . rival .

rival for the *Mediterranean* in Quest of the Count *de Tholouse*, he Sailed forthwith in order to joyn him, and accordingly did so on the 17th of *June*, in *Lagos Bay*.

The Fleets thus happily joyned, the Admirals held a Council of War on Board the *Royal Catharine* on *July* the 17th, wherein it was resolved to make a sudden attempt upon *Gibraltar*; and accordingly the Fleet Sailed thither, and the 21st got into that Bay; and at three in the Afternoon the Marines, *English* and *Dutch*, to the Number of 1800 Men, with the Prince of *Hesse* at the Head of them, were put on Shore on the Neck of Land to the Northward of the Town, to cut off any Communication with the Country; his Highness having Posted his Men there, sent a Summons to the Governour to Surrender the Place for the Service of His Catholick Majesty, which he rejecting with great Obstinacy, the Admiral on the 22d in the Morning, gave Orders that the Ships which had been appointed to Cannonade the Town, under the Command of Rear-Admiral *Bing*, and Rear-Admiral *Vanderdussen*; as also those which were to Batter the South

South *Mole-Head*, Commanded by Captain *Hicks* in the *Tarmouth*, should range themselves accordingly ; but the Wind blowing contrary, they could not possibly get into their Places till the Day was spent. In the mean time, to amuse the Enemy, Captain *Whitaker* was sent in with some Boats, who Burnt a *French Privateer* of 12 Guns at the *Old Mole*. The 23^d, soon after break of Day, the Ships being all placed, the Admiral gave the Signal for beginning the Cannonade, which was performed with very great Fury, above 1500 Shot being made in five or six Hours time against the Town, inso-much that the Enemy were soon beat from their Guns, especially at the *South Mole-Head*; whereupon the Admiral considering, that by gaining that Fortification, they should of Consequence reduce the Town, ordered Captain *Whitaker*, with all the Boats Armed to possess himself of it, which was performed with great Expedition; but Captain *Hicks* and Captain *Jum-* who lay next the *Mole*, had pusht on Shore with their Pinnaces, and some other Boats, before the rest could come up; whereupon the Enemy sprung

H 3

sprung a Mine that blew up the Fortifications upon the *Mole*, kill'd 2 Lieutenants, and about 40 Men, and wounded about 60. Notwithstanding this, our Men kept Possession of the great Platform, which they had made themselves Masters of, and Captain *Whitaker* Landing with the rest of the Seamen which had been ordered upon this Service, they advanced and took a Redoubt, or *Small Bastion*, half way between the *Mole* and the Town, and possessed themselves of several of the Enemy's Cannon. The Admiral then sent in a Letter to the Governour, and at the same time a Message to the Prince of *Hesse*, to send him a Peremptory Summons, which his Highness did accordingly: And on the 24th, in the Morning, the Governour desiring to Capitulate, Hostages were exchanged, and the Capitulation being concluded, the Prince Marched into the Town in the Evening, and took Possession of the Land and North *Mole* Gates, and the Out-works.

Thus the first Step was made in Order to Reduce the Formidable Power of *France* and *Spain* in the *Mediterranean*, by making our selves Masters of the Key

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Key into the *Streights*, a Fortrefs very Strong both by Nature and Art, which had in it when taken 100 Guns mounted, all facing the Sea, and the two narrow Passes to the Land, and was well supplied with Ammunition. 'Tis thought the *Spanish* Garison was wholly Infatuated, or otherwise it could not haven been taken ; for those who have viewed the Fortifications, affirm, that there was never such an Attack as the Seamen made ; for that 50 Men might have Defended those Works against 'Thousands.

During this Advantagious Sea Victory, the King of *Portugal*, and King *Charles* the Third, at the Head of two Brave Armies, Advanced to the Frontiers of *Spain* ; the Lord *Gallway* Commanding in Chief the *Confederate* Forces, and the Marquis *das Minas* the *Portugeese*, who having gained several Advantages over the Enemy, the Season of the Year approaching, they went into Winter-Quarters. But to --
return.

St George Rook, with the Fleet, having left the Prince of *Hesse*, with a sufficient Garison, and great Store of Ammunition, Provision, &c. in *Gibraltar*,

tar, Sailed to the Coast of *Barbary* to Water his Ships there, but in his Return our Scouts made the Signals of seeing the Enemies Fleet, which they said consisted of 66 Sail, and were about 20 Leagues to the Windward of him; and that the World may be satisfied in the Accounts we give of the following Engagement, we shall recite it in the Admiral's own Words. Dated *August the 27. O. S. 1704.*

When the Enemies Fleet was discovered, — A Council of Flag-Officers was called, wherein it was Determined to lie to the Eastward of Gibraltar, to Receive and Engage them; but perceiving that Night by the Report of their Signal Guns, that they wrought from us, we followed them in the Morning with all the Sail we could make. On the 11th we found one of the Enemies Ships Ashore near *Fuengordie*, the Crew quitted her, set Fire to her, and she blew up immediately. We continued still pursuing them; and the 12th, not bearing any of their Guns all Night, nor seeing any of the Sails in the Morning, the Admiral had a Jealousie they might make a Double, and, by the help of their Gallies, slip between us and the Shore to the Westward; so that a Council of War was called wherein

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wherein it was resolved That in Case we did not see the Enemy before Night, we should make the best of our way to Gibraltar: But standing in to the Shore, about Noon we discovered the Enemies Fleet and Gallies to the Westward near Cape Malaga, going away large. We immediately made all the Sail we could after them, and continued the Chace all Night. On Sunday the 13th in the Morning, we were within 3 Leag. of the Enemy who brought too with their Heads to the Southward, the Wind being Easterly, they formed their Line, and lay ready to receive us. Their Line consisted of 52 Ships, and 24 Gallies. They were very strong in the Center, and weaker in the Van and Rear; to supply which, most of the Gallies were divided into those Quarters. In the Center Monsieur de Thoulouse, with the White Squadron; in the Van the White and Blew; and in the Rear the Blew; each Admiral had his Vice and Rear-Admiral. Our Line consisted of 53 Ships, the Admiral and the Vice-Admiral Byngs and Dilks being in the Center; Sir Cloudesly Shovel, and John Leake, led the Van; and the Earl of Sandwich the Rear. The Admiral Ordered the *Assawallow* and *Panther*, with the *Lark* and *Newport*, and two Fire Ships, to lie

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to the *Windward* of us, that in case the *Enemies Van* should push thro' our *Line* with their *Gallies* and *Fire-Ships*, they might give them some *Diversion*. We lay down upon the *Enemy* in *Order of Battle* a little after 1 o' Clock, when being about half *Gun-shot* from them; they set all their *Sails* at once, and seemed to intend to stretch a-head and *Weather* us; so that our *Admiral*, after *Firing* a *Char-ge-Gun* at the *French Admiral* to stay for him, of which he took no *Notice*, put the *Signal* out, and began the *Battle*, which fell very heavy on the *Royal Catharine*, the *Saint George*, and the *Shrewsbury*. About 2 in the *Afternoon* the *Enemies Van* gave way to ours, and the *Battle* ended with the *Day*, when the *Enemy* went away by the help of their *Gallies* to the *Leeward*. In the *Night* the *Wind* shifted to the *Northward*, and in the *Morning* to the *Westward*, which gave the *Enemy* the *Wind* of us. We lay by all *Day* within 3 *Leagues* of one another, *Repairing* our *Defects*, and at *Night* they filed and stood to the *Northward*. the 15th in the *Morning*, the *Enemy* got 4 or 5 *Leagues* to the *Windward* of but a little before *Noon* we had a *Breeze* of *Wind* *Easterly*, with which we bore down on them till 4 o' Clock in the *Afternoon*.

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it being too late to Engage, we brought too and lay by with our Heads to the Northward all Night.

On the 16th in the Morning, the Wind being still Easterly, basie Weather, and having no sight of the Enemy or their Scouts, we filed and bore away to the Westward, supposing they would have gone away for Cadiz, but being advised from Gibraltar, and the Coast of Barbary, that they did not pass the Streights, we concluded they had been so severely Treated, as to oblige them to return to Thoulon. The Admiral says he must do the Officers the Justice to say, That every Man in the Line did his Duty, without the least Umbrage for Censure or Reflection; and that he never observed the True English Spirit so apparent and prevalent in our Seamen as on this Occasion. This Battle was so much the more Glorious to Her Majesties Arms, because the Enemy had a Superiority of 600 Great Guns; and likewise the Advantage of cleaner Ships, being lately come out of Port; not to mention the great Use of their Gallies in Rowing on or off their Great Ships, and in Supplying them with fresh Men as often as they had any Killed or disabled. But all these Disadvantages.
were

were surmounted by the Bravery and Good Conduct of our Officers, and the Undaunted Courage of our Seamen.

Thus the Reader sees a true Relation of that Engagement with the Count de *Tholouse*, which has been almost the various Discourse of every one; and tho' the World was never without the Diversity of Censure, and consequently no Man could ever gain a General Consent; so Sir *George Rook's* Conduct met with several of those, who could give no other Compliment to this Sea-Fight than Jest and Ridicule. However, let it suffice to say, that he had the Thanks of the House of Commons returned him for it, besides the Compliments of several of Her Majesties Subjects in their Addresses from divers Parts of this Kingdom. And so we shall come down to the Year 1705.

The 26th of *March*, 1705. the Duke of *Marlborough* set out from *St. James's* towards *Harwich*, in Order to Embark for *Holland*. The 30th at Noon, His Grace went on Board one of Her Majesties Yatches, and set Sail for *Holland*, together with several other Yatches, and divers Transport-Vessels, under the Convoy of 6 Men of War, Commanded by

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by the Marquis of Carmarthen, and the 2d of April His Grace Landed safely in *Holland*; and having in several Conferences concerted with the Deputies of the States, the Necessary Measures for Opening the Campaign His Grace set out the 4th of May for *Maestricht*, and arrived there the 8th in the Afternoon, where he was Saluted, as he had been in all the Garisons thro' which he had passed, by a treble Discharge of the Cannon. From *Maestricht* (after His Grace had given the Necessary Orders for the Motion of his Troops.) he went to the *Moselle*, and from thence to *Rastadt*, to confer with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, whilst His Army followed Him, continuing their March towards the *Moselle*.

His Grace was received by Prince *Lewis* with extraordinary Marks of Respect and Esteem, having concerted with his Highness, That part of the Imperial Troops should march from *Exterbourgh*, and joyn the Army on the *Moselle*, by a certain time propos'd. His Grace went from *Rastadt* the 22d, to view the Lines of *Biehl* and *Stolbussen*; from thence he went to *Manheim*, and so to *Tricves*, where he arrived the

26th

26th. In the mean time, the *English* Forces, led by *Gen. Churchill*, march'd up to the *Moselle*, and on the 26th arrived at *Treirwiler*; where, having rested till the 2d of *June*, they advanced that Morning to *Igel*, the 2d, at two in the Morning, they passed the *Moselle*, over a Bridge, and march'd to their Passage-Bridges over the *Saure*, at *Confaarbruck* and *Treves*. All these Forces of the Allies being joyned, the Duke of *Marlborough* led them towards the Enemy's Army, Commanded by the Marshal *Villars*, and encamped at *Elst*, but upon second Thoughts his Grace decamp'd, and march'd back to the *Maese*, with an Army of 60000 Men; and on the 17th of *July*, his Grace forc'd the Enemy's Lines, after an Obstinate and Bloody Engagement. The Count *de Noyelles*, who Commanded the Detachment of 38 Squadrons, and 20 Battalions, which his Grace sent to advance to surprize the Posts of *Neerhespen* and *Kielheim*, succeeded perfectly well, and distinguished himself extremely; as did also the Prince of *Hesse*, and all the other Generals that were in the Action; and the Troops acquitted themselves with a Bravery.

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Bravery surpassing all that could be hoped. After the Enemy were repuls'd, his Grace caus'd his Troops to advance towards *Tirelmont*, where he obliged the Battalion of *Montec*, that were in it, to yield themselves Prisoners at Discretion. Another Detachment of Dragoons, which his Grace sent to pursue the Enemy, had the good Fortune to overtake, and seize a great part of their Baggage. In this Action, Monsieur *d' Alegre*, and the Count *de Horn*, Lieutenant Generals, 2 Major Generals, and a great Number of other Officers, and Private Soldiers, were taken Prisoners. We also took 10 Pieces of Cannon, one whereof was treble Barrels; and 9 Standards of Blue Sattin, richly Embroidered with the *Bavarian Arms*, 6 belonging to the Elector's own Troops, and 3 to those of *Cologne*, having the following Motto's and Devices.

1st, A Lawrel, *Aut Coronari, aut Rumpi*. 2^d, An Olive-Tree on a Rock. *Pax Ardua Lauras*. 3^d, A Pillar reaching the Clouds; *Tantum Umbræ Movetur*. 4th, A Bear Rampant; *Ex vulnere Cru- delior*. 5th, A Dove with a Lawrel-Branch; *Uni servo Fidem*. 6th, A Choeas, *Obstantia firmant*. 7th, A Helmet, with

a Feather on a Pedestal; *Ex duris Gloria.*
 8th, An Olive-Tree shading Serpents;
Nocet umbra nocent. 9th, A Strip'd
 Standard, but is of the Elector's Guards.
 Besides these Standards, we took 4 Co-
 lours 3 belonging to *Monluc's* Regiment,
 and one taken in the Field; besides a
 pair of Kettle-Drums belonging to the
Spanish Troops.

And now to let the World see we are
 not willing to Magnifie the Courage of
 our own Countrymen beyond their De-
 serts; we will incert the Postscript of
 my Lord *Auverquerque's* Letter to the
 States General upon Account of this
 Action.

' I must do Justice to the Duke of
' Marlborough; and give him solely the
' Honour of this good Success, which was
' owing to his Conduct in the Attempt, and
' Valour in the Execution. What great-
 er Acknowledgment of Valour and
 Conduct can a Conqueror have or wish
 for? — But his Grace, to add more to
 his Praise, with the greatest Modesty
 in the World, in his Letter to the States,
 threw, as much as possible, the Bravery of
 this Action upon Count *Noyelles*, and all
 the other Generals. But, however, the
 Victory obtain'd, not only the *French*
 were

were sensibly touched, but the Elector of *Bavaria* himself was thrown into an inexpressible Mortification, as appears by the following Letter, he writ at 11 a Clock that Night the Lines were forced, to the Baron of *Malknecht*.

Dear Baron,

GOD forgive those who suffered themselves to be surprized: (* meaning at the beginning of our forcing their Lines) The whole Army is coming hither. The Evil is not altogether so great as it might have been. We will save *Brabant*, and particularly *Antwerp*, if it please God. I am Well, but so Fatigu'd, I can say no more to you.

The Duke of *Marlborough* understanding the Elector of *Bavaria's* Army lay posted on 'tother side the small River *Ische*, between *Over-Ische* and *Neer-Ische*, after he had taken *Tirlemont*, the Enemy's Lines, order'd a Detachment to pass the *Dyle*, which was no sooner effected with great Bravery, and the Enemy put, as it were, upon a Retreat, but the States-Deputies sent Orders to a Dutch Major General to desist, and not pass that River, so that a fair Opportunity

tunity was lost. Upon this, our Men who had pass'd that River, were order'd back, (It seems my Lord Duke had given his Word not to push on this Enterprize, without the Consent of the States-Deputies, who thought it too difficult an Attempt; tho' it was the Opinion of my Lord Duke, and Monsieur *Auverquerque*, That the Opportunity was too fair to be let slip) And in the Close of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Letter to their High Mightinesses, upon his Disappointment, he justly complains, and says, *My Heart is so full, that I cannot forbear, on this occasion, to represent to Your High-Mightinesses, that I find I have much less Authority here, than when I had the Honour of Commanding Your Troops the last Year in Germany.*

The Enemy's Lines being levell'd, and *Tirlemont* dismantled, the Armies under the Duke of *Marlborough* and Monsieur d' *Auverquerque*, pass'd the *Demer*, and encamp'd at *Archot*, where they continued some Days, and then march'd to *Herentbalt* and *Turnhout*. The 29th of October, the Duke of *Marlborough*, at the desire of the Emperour, set out for *Vienna*, and in his way thither, conferred with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*;

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Baden; but after 2 or 3 Days stay, his Grace went on with his Journey, and arrived at *Vienna* the 12th of *November*. The next Day his Grace had Audience of the Emperour and Empress, the Empress-Dowager, and the Arch-Dutchess being arrived, with extraordinary marks of Distinction; the Emperour presented his Grace (before his departure) with his Picture set with Diamonds, and a Grant of *Mendelheim*, in *Swabia*, to distinguish him for the future throughout the Empire, by the Title and Stile of Prince of *Mendelheim*. December the 23d, his Grace, accompanied by the Earl of *Sunderland*, set out for *Berlin*, and fresh Horses being provided for them upon the Road thither, they arrived there in 8 Days, notwithstanding the Fatigue of a Journey of 530 Miles, in a very hard Season. His Grace having been welcom'd by His *Prussian* Majesty and the whole Court, he renewed for a Year longer, the Treaty concluded with that Court for 3000 Men to be employ'd in *Italy*; and after he had adjusted some other Difficulties, took his Leave, and set out for the *Hague*. The King of *Prussia* presented his Grace with a Sword set with Diamonds,

monds, and my Lord *Sunderland* with a Diamond Ring of great value. In a short time the Duke arrived at the *Hague*, from whence, after some Conferences with the States General, he Embark'd for *England*, and accordingly arrived at *St. James's*. —

— In the mean time the Armies of the Allies in the *Netherlands*, and upon the *Rhine*, took to their Winter-Quarters; Monsieur *Auverquerque* having first taken *Santuliet*, and the Enemy, on the other Hand, *Dieft*. So that we will but just give a look back into *Italy*, and then return to what has occurred this Year by Sea and Land in *Spain* and the *Mediterranean*.

The Pressure which the Duke of *Savoy* was under by the *French*, begun to make him very uneasy; but comforted with hopes of sufficient Supports from his Allies, his Royal Highness continued his wonted Courage and Bravery. On one side the Duke of *Vendosme* Besieged *Chivas*, and takes it, as also *Soncini*; whilst the Duke de la *Feuillade* lays Siege to *Villa Franca*, takes that, and Besieges *Nice*, takes the Forts of *Sant Ospizio* and *Montalban*, and the Town of *Nice* it self. The
said

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said Duke having lain some time before the Castle of *Nice*, turn'd it's Siege into a Blockade, went to *Susa*, and from thence to joyn the Duke of *Vendosme*; but after the taking of *Chiuras*, Preparations were made to Besiege *Turin*, and accordingly he Invested it, but in a short time after he thought fit to withdraw his Troops, and return to *Susa*. Afterwards he marches to Attack *Asti*, and in his way thither, takes *Annone*. Being come before *Asti*, the Duke de la *Fenillade* Invested it, but making no considerable work on't, he withdrew his Troops from before that place, and retired; the Grand Prior, in the mean time, defeated a Body of *Germans* near *Rivoli*, and afterwards prevented the *Imperialists* from succouring *Mirandola*, which place he had Besieged. After that he lies down before *Caneto* and *Uffimio*, and takes them, and so leaves his Army and returns to *France*. *Verue* having Surrendered to the Duke of *Vendosme* the 8th of *April*, after a Siege of six Months. —

This Year the *Imperialists* effected little either in *Italy* or *Savoy*. Prince *Eugene* having left *Vienna* the 17th of *April*, 1705. arrived in the *Imperial* Camp

Camp in *Italy*, and joyned Count *Leiningen* with a Regiment of 1000 Men, furnished to the Emperour by the Archbishop of *Saltzburg*, and 2000 Recruits: Having assembled his Army together, his Highness attempted to pass the *Mincio*, but the Enemy having secured all the Passes and Bridges, prevented that Design; but afterwards he pass'd the Lake *de Guarda* and the *Oglio*; and defeated General *Toralla*. Some time after he takes *Sancino*. Fights the Battle of *Cassano*, and got the better of the Duke of *Vendosme's* Troops; in which Fight the *Imperialists* had 2027 Men kill'd, 2002 wounded, and 291 Horses shot to Death. The loss of the Enemy was far greater, having 2 whole Regiments of Dragoons Drowned in the River *Adda*, and according to the Advice of Deserters and others, the *French* threw into the said River 7000 Bodies that were found Dead in the Field of Battle. Prince *Eugene* was wounded, as also that hopeful Prince *Joseph* of *Lorraine*, who died of his Wounds soon after, shewing to the last a firm Temper, and perfect Resignation to the will of God; the Duke of *Wirtemberg* and General *Bibra* died also of their Wounds, besides

besides several other Officers of Note. On the Enemy's side, the *French* own the Duke of *Vendosme* had his Horse shot under him, the *Chevalier de Fourdin*, the Captain of his Guards, and several Officers were kill'd, besides a great Number wounded. This Battle happening in *August*, the Air became Infected with the Stench of the Dead Carcasses, which lay unburied in several places. And thus we come to take a view on Board our Fleets.

On *July* the 29th, the King of *Spain*, and the Earl of *Peterborough*, Embark'd at *Lisbon* on Board the *Ranelagh*, which with all the Men of War, Transports, &c. Sail'd over the *Bar*, and Steered their Course towards *Gibraltar*, expecting to be joyn'd in the *Streights* Mouth by *Sir Cloudesly Shovel*, who then lay off *Cape Spartel*.

Accordingly *Sir Cloudesly Shovel* joyn'd the Fleet, and the 23d the best part of them got into the *Streights*, expecting the Men of War that attended the King of *Spain*, which made the best of their way to *Gibraltar*, in Order to change the Garison, which afterwards joyned the rest of the Fleet. The whole Fleet made the best of their way to *Al-*

tea, to Water, and arrived there the 30th of *July*. Having staid there a convenient time, they set Sail for *Barcelona*, and accordingly arrived there the 11th of *August*. Our Forces Landed there without Opposition, and were never Troubled in their Camp. After the Generals had held a Council of War with His Catholick Majesty, Orders were given to begin the Attack, with attempting the Fort *Montjuich*, on the top of a Hill, about 2 *Engl.^{ish}* Miles to the Westward of the Town; but our Forces were Repulsed, notwithstanding the Attack was carried on by the Prince of *Hesse*, and the Lord *Charlemont*, with the utmost Bravery for 3 Hours together: But at last the Enemy retired to the *Donjon*, leaving the Outworks and Guns in our Possession. We had several Men Kill'd and Wounded, and Colonel *Allen*, with 200 Men, were taken Prisoners; but what was far worse, the most Noble and Honourable Prince of *Hesse*, who, exposing himself too much, being the first on the Enemies Works, received, by a Musquet-shot, a Mortal Wound in his Thigh, and Lived but 2 Hours after. The King, the Soldiers and Seamen, but more particularly the *Spaniards*, were
all

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all deeply Concern'd for this Loss ; and certainly never any Man's Death was more generally Lamented. His Body was Embalm'd, and laid in a Convent, which the Earl of *Peterborough* hired for that purpose, 'till 'twas Buried in the great Church in *Barcelloya*. He was Dress'd with his Wig, Hat, and usual Cloaths, with his Boots on ; his Sword in one Hand, and Cane in t'other. A Priest was continually about his Corps, Praying, and the place was always Crowded with *Spaniards*, who came to see him ; so that 'twas Credibly Reported that the People left with this Priest 1000 l. Sterling to say Mass for his Soul. Afterwards, by means of a Bomb, we blew up the Magazine in the round Tower of the Fort, which Kill'd several of the Enemy, and made a large breach ; and our Men being ready to enter, they Surrendred at Discretion, so that the Castle being intirely ours, we had as great Advantage in Annoying the Town. Upon this a Battery was raised upon the Fort of 52 Guns, of 18 and 24 Pounders, to make a Breach in the Wall. For three Nights successively our Bomb Vessels threw in 412 Shells. Some Days afterwards the Army and Fleet begun to Cannonade

the Town, making a dreadful Fire. Thus the Siege was carry'd on till the 22^d. of *October*, wher, by the Bravery of our Troops, in the last Attack, as 'twas thought, was design'd to be made, the Vice-Roy Capitulated; and accordingly the King of *Spain* made his Publick Entrance, the Magistrates and Clergy taking solemn Oaths of Allegiance to him, as their Lawful Sovereign. The Taking of this Place, was attended by the Revolt of all *Catalonia*, and part of *Arragon*, &c.

And so we come down to the Year 1706. In the Spring the Duke of *Marlborough* set Out for *Holland*, and arriving at the *Hague*, after a short stay, went to the Army.

On *Saturday* the 11th of *May*, the Confederate Army, decamped from *Borchloen*, and march'd to *Cors Warem*. The *Danish* Troops came up with our Rear, and encamped at a small distance from us. Here we had Advice, That the Enemy, who, being joined by the Horse of the Marshal de *Marcin's* Army, depending on the Superiority of their Numbers, were lately come out of their Lines, had made a Motion, putting their Right towards *Judoigne*.

My

My Lord Duke and Monsieur d' *Arverquerque*, relying upon the Goodness of their Troops, resolved to advance towards them; and accordingly, on Sunday the 12th, about 3 in the Morning, the Army March'd in 8 Columns towards *Rammelies*, a Village where the *Gheete* takes its Source, that we might avoid the Inconveniency of passing that River; and being advanced near the said Village, we found the Enemy getting into the Camp of Mount St. *Andrie*, and placing their Right to the *Mehaigne*.

This River flows half a League from *Rammelies*, the Ground between them being open and level; the *Gheete* runs from *Rammelies* to *Autreglise*, thro' a marshy Ground; and beyond *Autreglise*, the River grows wide, and the Ground unpassable.

The Enemy had posted a Brigade of Foot next to the *Mehaigne*, and filled the Space between that and *Rammelies* with upwards of 100 Squadrons, among which were the Troops of the French King's Household: At *Rammelies* they had above 20 Battalions of Foot, with a Battery of about 12 pieces of treble Cannon: from thence to *Autreglise* they had formed a Line of Foot along the *Gheete*, with a

Line of Horse at some distance behind them.

His Grace judging, by the Situation of the Ground, that the Stress of the Action would be on our Left, order'd, that besides the number of Horse belonging to that Wing, the twenty *Danish* Squadrons should also be posted there. It was about 2 a Clock in the Afternoon before our Army could be formed in Order of Battle, and then we began the Attack on our Left, with 4 Battalions, which push'd the Brigade of Foot abovemention'd from their Post on the *Mehaigne*. Monsieur d'*Auverquerque* about the same time charged with the Horse of that Wing. The Success was doubtful for about half an hour, which the D. of *Marlborough* perceiving, order'd the rest of the Horse of the Right Wing (except the *English*, who were 17 Squadrons) to support those on the Left.

Here, while his Grace was rallying some, and giving his Orders for others to Charge, he was in very great Danger, being singled out by several of the resolute of the Enemy; and falling from his Horse at the same time, had either been Killed or taken Prisoners, if some of our Foot that was near at hand had not come very

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seasonably to his Grace's Assistance, and obliged the Enemy to retire. After this my Lord Duke had still a greater escape, a Cannon Ball having taken off Col. *Brinsfield's* Head as he was remounting his Grace.

The Village of *Rammelit* was attack'd by a Detachment of 12 Battalions of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Schultz*, which entred at once with great Vigour and Resolution. His Grace hastened our ~~Foot~~ Foot thither to support them, which tho' it was at a great distance, yet came up soon enough to beat the Enemy quite out of the Village; and at the same time charged the rest of their Foot that were posted behind the *Gbeete*, as is abovemention'd; and my Lord Duke order'd the *English* Horse to support them.

By this time the Enemy's Right Wing of Horse being entirely defeated, the Horse of our Left fell upon the Foot on their Right, of whom they slew great numbers, cutting to Pieces about 20 of their Battalions, whose Colours they took, and likewise their Cannon. The rest of the Enemy's Foot were entirely broke; the Horse of their Left Wing seem'd to make a stand to gain time for their

Foot to retire, but were charged so quick, and with so much Bravery, by the *English* Horse, that they entirely abandoned the Foot, and our Dragoons pushing into the Village of *Autreglise* made a terrible Slaughter of them: The *French* K's own Regiment of Foot, called, *The Regiment du Roy*, begged for Quarter, and delivered up their Arms and Colours to the Lord *John Hay's* Dragoons.

We pursued the *English* all Night by the way of *Judging*, as far as *Meldre*, beyond 5 Leag. from the Place where the Action happen'd, and 2 from *Louvain*; and there Col. *Richards* left the Army on Monday night, the 13th Instant, preparing to march so Early, as to be at the *Dyle* the next Morning by break of Day; and to secure the Pass of *Neder Tjche*, which would give his Grace an Opportunity of further improving this Great and Glorious Success.

Thus we gain'd an entire and compleat Victory, that next to the Blessing of God upon the Justice of the Cause for which Her Majesty and Her Allies are engaged in the present War, must be ascribed to the great Courage, Prudence, and Vigilance, of the D. of *Marlborough*, who was Personally present in the hottest

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test of the Action, giving his Orders with wonderful Sedateness and Prefence of Mind. Monsieur d' *Auverquerque*, acted with the Valour and Conduct becoming a Great General; the rest of our Generals likewise distinguish'd themselves, and all our Troops, both Officers and Soldiers, Fought with the greatest Bravery and Resolution.

A right Judgment could not be made of the exact number of the Slain, by reason we made no way on the Field of Battle; but the Enemy are generally supposed to have had about 800 Men kill'd, among whom are numbred the P. de *Montauson*, and another called P. *Maximilian*, with divers other Persons of Note. We took about 6000 Prisoners, among whom are *Messieurs Palavicini*, and *Mezieres*, Major-Generals, the Marquis de *Barr*, Brigadier-General of Horse, the Marquis de *Nonant*, Brigadier-General of Foot, the Marquis de *la Baume*, Son of Marshal de *Tallard*, a Nephew of the late Duke of *Luxemburgh*, a Nephew of the Lord *Clare*, and several other Officers of Distinction, whose Names are not yet known. We have likewise taken all their Artillery, all the Bagage they had with them, and their Bread Wagons; besides a great

number of Colours, Standards and Kettle-Drums; and a great part of their heavy Baggage, which they had sent away before the Action, was Seized by our Troops at *Judigne*. This Army consisted of the best of the Enemy's Forces, particularly the *Gens d'Arms*, and others of the *French King's Household*, which were entirely ruined.

Whilst things were thus Transacting by Land, we were as Successful with our Fleets by Sea: For, from *Barcellona* we received the following Account, May the 30th. The *English* and *Dutch* Men of War, Commanded by Sir *George Byng*, join'd those under the Command of Sir *John Leake*, the first Instant in the Bay of *Altea*. The 3d. they were join'd by Commadore *Walker*, with several Men of War and divers Transport-Ships, so that the Fleet consisted of 37 *English* and 13 *Dutch*, in all 50 Ships of the Line of Battel, besides 8 Frigats, many Fireships, Transports, and other Vessels. The 7th the Fleet was off of *Tarragona*, where the Earl of *Peterborough* join'd us with divers Barks, on Board which were 1400 Land Forces. His Excellency went on Board the *Prince George*, and hoisted the *Union-Flag* on the Maintop.

Maintop. The 1th, in the Morning, we went off of *Cape Montjuich*, and about Noon Anchor'd in *Barcelona Bay*, to the unexpressible Joy of the Inhabitants of this Place, who were hard press'd by the D. of *Anjou's* Army. The *French Fleet* under the Command of the Count de *Toulouse*, upon the approach of the Confederate Fleet under His Excellency's Command, retired the Night before.

The *French* had been Besieging this Town 35 days. Their Army in the beginning of the Siege, consisted of about 20000 Men, of which they have lost 5000, by the Assaults they made upon *Fort Montjuich*, by the Sallies and the Fire from the Place, by the Skirmishes with the *Miquelets* that lay in the Hills, by Sickness, and by Desertion. The Garrison, when the Enemy sat down before it, was not 800 strong, it having not been apprehended that the Enemy would have ventur'd upon this Siege without first having taken *Lerida* or *Girona*, the Breaches we had made were not yet quite Repaired, and *Fort Montjuich* was in the same Condition as when we possessed our selves of it: But the K. of *Spain's* great Magnanimity; Resolution and Courage, and that gracious
and.

and easie Deportment, whereby he has entirely won the Hearts of his People, supplied all Defects. His Majesty shewed no Concern but for the Danger of this City; and instead of taking any Measures to secure his own Person, used the utmost Diligence to get Reinforcements, and to set the Inhabitants to work, encouraging them by his Example to make a vigorous Defence. The Earl of *Peterborough* with great Expedition brought between 2 and 3000 Men from *Valentia*, of which he threw 7 or 800 into the Town by Boats. The Garison of *Gironne* had likewise the good Fortune to get in; and great Numbers of *Miquelets* from all Parts did the same. My Lord *Peterborough*, with those who could not get into the Place, Possessed himself of the strong Posts in the Hills about the Enemy's Camp, and the *Miquelets* secured all the Avenues by which Provisions might be brought to the Enemy; and this was done so effectually, that most of the Letters and Couriers that went and came between their Camp and *Madrid*, fell into our Hands; so that at last they were forced to dispatch a Frigate to *Alicant* with every Pacquet they had Occasion to send away. The Garison
being

being reinforced, as is before-mentioned, amounted to about 300 foot, and between 4 and 500 Horse, of which 600 *English* were put into Fort *Montjuich*. The Enemy began with attacking this Fort, which they expected to have carried Sword in hand, but my Lord *Danvers* who Commanded there, made so good a Defence, that the Enemy, being twice repulsed with considerable Loss, thought fit to proceed with greater Circumspection, made regular Approaches, raised upon several Batteries above 20 Pieces of Cannon against it, and thus spent 22 days in taking a Place which the E. of *Peterborough* had taken in 4. During this attack on the Fort, the Breaches of the Town were all fully repaired, the Works were put into a good Condition, and a great many Cannon were mounted, both the Garison and Burghers outvying each other in doing what was necessary for the Defence of the Place. The King's Presence and Example gave Life and Vigour to the whole; who with great Intrepidity often shewed himself in those Places where was most Danger; nor can one sufficiently commend his Majesty's Resolution in the greatest Extremities, his constant Application to direct every thing

thing that was necessary to be done; and above all his wonderful Temper, and those engaging Ways by which he gained the Affections of his People. During the Siege, there happened a Mutiny, in which the People killed some of their Magistrates. The King in these Disorders came out to them, and by his Presence, and affable Carriage, soon appeased the Tumult. Nor ought the great Resolution of the Inhabitants of this City to be passed in silence, whom neither the D. of *Anjou's* Threats, nor his Offers of Pardon, could draw from their Allegiance to their lawful King, or make them forget their true Interest, and the care of their Liberty. The E. of *Donnegal* being kill'd, and our Troops having quitted Fort *Montjuich* on the 25th past, the Enemy then turned their Batteries against the Town, but the vigorous Resistance they met with obliged them to carry on their Approaches with the utmost Regularity; however, firing continually upon the Place, with a considerable number of Cannon; they had already made two Breaches, one of which was practicable, as the other would soon have been, and their Approaches were brought to the Covered-way.

Things

Things were in this Posture when we arrived. The E. of *Peterborough* went on shore the same evening with all the Forces that were on Board the Fleet, who were a great part of the night under Arms, behind the Breaches, the Enemy having given out that they would Storm the Place. The next day there was great Skirmishing between the *French* and the *Miquelets* that lay about their Camp, in which the Enemy lost between 2 and 300 Men, as we were told by Deserters, who assured us at the same time, that they were preparing to march off; upon which Orders were sent to all parts of the Country to take Arms, and join the Troops we had at *Lerdia*, *Tortosa*, and the Horse which the E. of *Peterborough* had sent the same way, who would have frequent Occasions to Harraß them at the many Defiles and Rivers they must pass, and they would find it no easie matter to get away either to *Aragon*, or *France*, the whole Country was so enraged with the Barbarities they had committed. The Enemy however kept firing with their Cannon: But this morning about 1 a Clock they marched off in a manner unexpected, leaving behind them near 200 Brass battering Guns, 30 Mortars, a great quantity

tity of Bombs, Shot, Shells, Working-Tools, and other Warlike Stores, 10000 Sacks of Corn, above 3000 Barrels of Powder, and all their Sick and Wounded Men, whom the Marshal *de Tefse*, by a Letter, recommended to the Earl of *Peterborough's* Clemency; (and his Excellency has been very Generous and Indulgent toward them) and which is most Remarkable, they have left every thing untouch'd, as if it had been for the use of their Friends, and not for their Enemy's. They are retired towards the *French* Frontiers, being pursued by the *Miquelets*; and no time will be lost in doing all that is necessary to improve this great Advantage. We have an Account, That they had received Advice in the Enemy's Army of the Dutchess of *Anjou's* having left *Madrid*, and being retired to *Pampeluna*. We have now here 11 Battalions of Her Majesty of *Great Britain's* Troops, besides other Forces, of which a considerable Detachment is sending towards *Gironne*, where two *Dutch* Battalions are in Garison. The King of *Spain* has appointed the Count *de Noyelles* and Count *Ublefeldt* to be Field-Marshals, who are both to receive their Orders from the Earl of *Peterborough*,

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Peterborough, his Excellency having a Superiour Commission.

Thus having brought the State of Affairs abroad to the close of 1706. we will conclude our History with a short Repetition of the Successes of the two last Years.

The Mortification this gave to the *French* Court, was so great, that all *Europe* rung of it, and the *French* King could not forbear Publickly declaring it himself, and he became more anxious, to hear of Sir *John Leake's* relieving *Barcelona*, and the *Marshal de Tesse's* leaving behind him 200 Brass Cannon, 10000 Sacks of Meal, 3000 Barrels of Powder, all his Artillery, Baggage, Tents, &c. besides the loss of 4000 *French* and *Spaniards* in the Siege, and 3000 cut off in their Retreat. This fatal News to *Louis*, threw him into a violent Fit of Anger and Revenge, that nothing must make him amends but *Savoy*: He thereupon Orders *Turin* to be Besieged, and gives private Orders (when taken) to rase it to the Ground, but that Siege was so Dilatory, that Fame would not stay for a fancied Victory there, but came back to the *Netherlands* again, where *Newport* and *Ostend* were Besieged by *Monſieur Auverquerque*, and the latter Surrendered: *Dendermond* was block'd up, and all the Capital Places Invested. During all this, Advice comes from our Fleet, That *Arragon* Declares for *K. Charles*, *Allicant* is Block'd up, and that the *English* and *Portuguese* are gone directly to *Madrid*. At home we had got ready a Grand Fleet, in Conjunction with the *Dutch*, in all 20000 Men, which thro' contrary Winds, was detained a considerable time in *Torbay*. In our Plantations in the *West-Indies*, our Merchants met with some Losses, especially at *St. Christophers*, where some Out-scouts of the *Enemy's* Ships had Landed their Men, and Barbarously mis-used

misused the Inhabitants, and Plunder'd the Place. But to return, Summer increasing; in the Month of *August*, the Siege of *Turin* was carried on by the *French* with great Industry, but *P. Eugene* having, thro' a Stratagem, gain'd 2 Days March of the Enemy, gave Intelligence to the D. of *Savoy*, of His approach to join him, in order to raise the Siege, which accordingly he effected: For having overcome great many difficulties, on the first of *September* he join'd the D. with his Horse in the Neighbourhood of *Turin*, and threw himself and Army into the Enemy's Intrenchments early in the Morning, and by Noon gain'd an intire Victory; so that the *French* lost in this Battle 3000 Men kill'd, 6000 taken Prisoners, and 2000 Deserted; all their Cannon, Baggage, Provision, and Ammunition, 40 Standards and Colours, 3 pair of Kettle-Drums, and 10000 Horses. This, like the Battle of *Ramellies*, was attended with the surrender of several Places, as *Chivas*, *Crescentino*, *Verue*, *Ivrea*, *Ivin*, *Novarra*, *Varcelli* *Cazal*, *Milan*, &c. so that by these stupendious Victories the D. of *Savoy* was again reinstated in the firm possession of his own Country, after he had been driven to the utmost Extremity: To come home and conclude, our Fleet Sailed the 4th of *October* towards the Coast of *Spain*, the Fruits of which and other Expeditions not occurring to us at this time of Writing, we shall not pretend to mention but only end with this one Remark, which should have been Inserted in its proper place, and that is, That upon the same Day, the Sun suffer'd an Eclipse in the Month of *May* which was most visible in *France* and *Italy*, the Rising Sun of *France*, which is the Device of that Prince, suffer'd a great an Eclipse before *Barcelona*, which Remark is Eminently worth the Observation of all Judicious Men.