



BRITANNIA seated on a Throne under a Palm Tree, trampling on the Banner of FRANCE, with the Cup of Liberty elevated on her Lance, attended by PALLAS the Goddess of Wisdom, Arts, & War, & HERCULES the God of Strength. On the Distant Shore, is the Destruction of the SPANISH ARMADA, which HISTORY in the Fore ground is recording.

THE  
FIELD OF MARS:  
BEING  
AN ALPHABETICAL DIGESTION  
OF  
NAVAL AND MILITARY  
ENGAGEMENTS.

VOL. I.



# THE FIELD OF MARS:

BEING

AN ALPHABETICAL DIGESTION

OF THE PRINCIPAL

NAVAL AND MILITARY  
ENGAGEMENTS,

IN EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA,

PARTICULARLY OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES,

FROM THE NINTH CENTURY TO THE PEACE OF 1801.

CONSISTING OF

ACTIONS,  
ATTACKS,  
ATTEMPTS,  
BATTLES,  
BLOCKADES,  
COMBATS,

DESCENTS,  
DEFEATS,  
ENGAGEMENTS,  
EXPEDITIONS,  
INVASIONS,  
REDUCTIONS,

SEA FIGHTS,  
STORMS,  
SIEGES,  
SURPRISES,  
REPULSES, AND  
SKIRMISHES:

SELECTED FROM THE BEST HISTORIANS AND JOURNALISTS, AND  
ADJUSTED FROM THE GREATEST AUTHORITY.

Interpersed with concise Descriptions of the Towns and Places, the Subject of each Article.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

EMBELLISHED WITH UPWARDS OF SEVENTY PORTRAITS, MAPS, CHARTS, PLANS,  
VIEWS OF BATTLES, AND SEA FIGHTS.

Britons protect the subject Deep command,  
And with your Navies every hostile land;  
Vain are their threats, their armies all are vain;  
They rule the balanced World, who rule the Main.

MALLET.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR G. AND J. ROBINSON, PATERNOSTER ROW,

By R. NODD, Old Bailey.

1801.

---

TO  
THE PUBLIC.

---

To preserve a perfect impartiality is the province of every Historian, but few attain to it; how far the FIELD OF MARS has adhered to that character, it may be construed a presumption in us to announce; yet thus far, without censure, we may declare, that all events are given as faithful historians and accounts present them to us, naked, and unmasked; stripped of that praise and adulation, as well as that calumny and reproach, or republican cant, with which these transactions are too frequently related. In order to annex veracity to our assertions, particular attention has been paid to extracts from works of repute, and publications of authority. Indeed, where superior merit is conspicuous to all the world, it would be as superfluous as ridiculous to attempt a display of it; yet we may be allowed to assert, that this Nation is arrived to the summit of Human Grandeur in the Naval Line, and its natives, as men, to the first degree of reputation for Valour, Courage, Integrity, and Humanity.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

manity; but at the same time it must be admitted, that the utmost efforts of Human Wisdom cannot secure the fate of one single event, while causes the most unlikely to produce their designed effects, often succeed to admiration, and to the utter confusion of the boasted power of Human Prudence, Foresight, and Precaution.

At this period, such a Publication cannot but be acceptable to the British Reader, when Britain has been so long involved in an accumulating War, when she has had to contend not only with her ancient Enemies, France and Spain, but with her late Allies the Dutch.

At a time when every British subject glows with emulation in defence of his Native Country, and the support of its dignity; as nothing will stimulate beyond example, so the perusal of a well executed work on this Plan, cannot but excite a desire to pursue the well-trod paths of our Ancestors, in an exertion to prove ourselves worthy of enjoying the fruits of their labours, and urge us to pay a just tribute to their revered memories.

No history, ancient or modern, can, in any comparative degree, vie with that of this Nation for its great Naval Exploits, in every quarter of the globe; and no country whatever can pride itself in having withstood the united machinations of its restless enemies, equal to that of Britain; whose well-concerted efforts have generally been crowned with success, and its perfidious enemies sunk into shame and disgrace, even in their own opinion, whenever they have roused the resentment of the Natives of this most favoured Isle, particularly, in their late Invasion of Ireland, and their gas-  
conade

## TO THE PUBLIC.

conade of invading England. In vain have the arms of France and Spain combined to crop the laurels of the British Forces; their endeavours have proved as baseless as their faith; and every attempt to injure, has been frustrated and rendered abortive by the dauntless spirit inherent in the breasts of the Sons of the United Kingdoms; who have proved to the whole world, that, however arduous, however apparently impracticable, any proposed attempt may be, the English are not to be deterred from it by any prospect of difficulty or danger; but will exert themselves as far as men can do, and at least deserve success, if they do not attain it, when led by men worthy to command them, many of whose Feats would have done honour to the Roman arms; and in no instance more so than in the success attending our Arms in expelling the French from Egypt, at the time of signing the Preliminaries that are to give Peace to all Europe.

# THE FIELD OF MARS.

---

## A B E

**A**BERCONWAY CASTLE, stands in a town of the same name near the mouth of the river Conway in Denbighshire, Wales; and in the beginning of the civil war, Dr. Williams, Archbishop of York, being a native of this place, fortified it at his own expence, and held it till May 1645, when Sir John Owen seized it by virtue of a commission from Prince Rupert. The Archbishop complained to the King, but meeting with no redress, he, and some of the country gentlemen, whose effects had been deposited in the castle and seized with his own, assisted Colonel Milton, an officer in service of Parliament, to reduce it, on condition of having their effects restored.

**ABERDEEN.** James, Marquis of Montrose, being sent into Scotland, to oppose the Covenanters who designed to invade England, appeared, on the 12th day of September, 1644, before Aberdeen, where he found Lord Burley their general, posted with 2000 foot, 500 horse, and a numerous train of artillery. Though his own army consisted only of 1500 foot, and 44 horse, yet he determined to give his Lordship battle, who commanded on the right, opposite to which the Marquis took post. The enemy's left was commanded by Lord Lewis Gordon, son to the Marquis of Huntley, a young man endowed with more courage than prudence; and opposite him were placed James Hay and Nathaniel Gordon, two gentlemen of known resolution and judgment. Lord Lewis came down and charged them with great bravery, but was repulsed; his horse fled from the valour of Hay's infantry, which afterwards wheeled off to assist their left, now attacked by Lord Burley in person, charging his flank with such impetuosity, that in a few minutes his lines were broke, and that body entirely routed. But his Lordship, with some fresh troops, attempted to make another stand, while his horse was rallying; which the Marquis observing, attacked him sword in hand unexpectedly, and obtained a complete victory. The enemy's horse, in the pursuit, escaped untouched, but the foot, who fled

## A B O

into the city, suffered greatly; they were slaughtered in heaps, and the streets displayed an horrid spectacle of carnage.

The Marquis of Huntley, one of the generals of the royalists, having incurred the displeasure of Montrose, lest that general should complain of him to the King, in June 1646, laid siege to Aberdeen, which was defended by Lord Middleton, with 400 men; the place being weak and untenable, made but little resistance, the garrison accepting of a verbal capitulation on honourable terms. But Huntley let loose his ferocious Highlanders to pillage it, for no other motive than to shew his loyalty.

**ABINGTON,** formerly called Shrovesham, since Abendon and Abingdon, a borough-town situate on the Isis, in Berkshire. In the year 877, the monks and almost all the inhabitants abandoned Abington, to avoid the rapacity of the Danes, who were approaching, but King Alfred being apprized of their motions, prepared to attack them in their camp near Abington.

His design was carried into execution, and a bloody battle ensued, which began about noon and lasted till night; the number of infantry in Alfred's army was so small, that the cavalry were obliged to alight and supply the defect, though but very imperfectly. Each side fought with great impetuosity, and both were vanquished and victorious, by turns. Night coming on, the battle was drawn, and next morning the Danes did not choose to renew the engagement, probably on account of the loss they had sustained, which we are told was very great.

**ABO.** This city is the capital of Finland proper, and stands on an angle formed by the gulf of Bothnia, on the river Aivojocki. It was taken by assault from the Swedes by the Danes, in 1509; but restored to them again; and in the year 1713, it opened its gates to the Czar, Peter the Great, who stripped the library of the university. In 1741, near this city, the Swedish army was obliged to lay down their arms to the

B

Russians,



Russians, under General Lasce, when the city of Abo was delivered up to him with all Finland; but the city and part of the province was restored to the Swedes, by the peace in 1743.

**ABOUKIR**, at the mouth of the Nile. The French, immediately after their landing, in 1798, at Aboukir, erected a fort, which they furnished with heavy artillery, partly to defend their shipping, partly to maintain a communication with the sea for their land forces, and partly to prevent a landing from the ships of an enemy. To drive the French from this post, the English Commodore Hood, who held the harbour of Alexandria blocked up, detached some Turkish gunboats, which furiously attacked the fort, and obliged the French to abandon it. Commodore Hood then took possession of the fort, and landed several thousand troops, which had been sent by the Pacha of Rhodes. These troops, after having compelled the French to retreat, took such a position as to cut off the communication of the French between Alexandria, Rosetta, and Cairo. The English and Turks on July 11, 1799, got possession of it, in order to proceed against Alexandria and recover Egypt. The right of their army was supported by the sea, and the left by the lake of Mahic. On the 7th of August Bonaparte arrived with an army, and attacked the Turks, of which he gave the following account. General Murat commanded the advanced guard. I caused the enemy's right to be attacked by General Lasne, who commanded the left. General Lasne supported the advanced guard. The enemy's two columns were separated by a beautiful plain, and our cavalry found means to cut them entirely off from each other. The right column had no other means of safety than that of throwing themselves into the sea, in order to gain their boats, which lay about three quarters of a league from the shore. Those who composed it were entirely drowned.

It was the most horrid fight I ever witnessed. I then attacked the second column, which was protected by a village, a redoubt, and strong intrenchments, flanked by nearly thirty gun boats. General Murat forced the village, and Generals Lasne and Fougieres attacked the redoubts, and the cavalry completed their defeat. We made dreadful slaughter of the enemy.

The chief of the 69th demi-brigade, and Barnard, captain of grenadiers, have covered themselves with glory. Those who were not hewn down with the sword, threw themselves into the water, and were all drowned. I then ordered the fort of Aboukir, in which the reserve was posted, and where the most active of the fugitives had taken shelter, to be invested. To spare the effusion of human blood, I ordered six mortars to be brought to bombard the fort.

The shore, which was strewed the preceding year with the corpses of the English and French who perished in the battle of Aboukir, was covered with more than six thousand of the enemy. When I shall have taken the fort, which will soon be done, not a man of this army shall escape.

Two hundred standards, all the baggage, forty field pieces, &c. &c. the Pacha of Natolia, commander in Chief of this army, and the cousin of the British Am-

bassador at Paris, and all his officers, are in our hands. We had one hundred men killed, and five hundred wounded. Among the former are Adjutants General Lecure, Duvivier, Cretin, and my Aid de Camp, Guibert. The two former were excellent officers of cavalry, the third was the best officer belonging to the engineers, a corps which contributes so greatly to success in battle, and in whom the smallest defect may produce the most fatal consequences. See EGYPT.

**ABOUGIRGE**, in the province of Benisouel in Upper Egypt. The inhabitants are naturally hostile to all strangers, and if they cannot annoy, will pilfer all they can lay hold of, and will refuse to supply provisions: this was experienced by the French troops in their late excursions in Egypt. It was surrounded by General Davoust, and compelled to supply the troops, by being defeated May 9, 1799.

**ABOUMANA**, in Egypt. This place was defended by the Arabs of Yambo, who were defeated by General Friant, one of Bonaparte's Generals, in his irruption into Egypt, and the whole of the force cut to pieces on the 20th of February 1799.

**ABRUZZO**, see Naples.

**ACADIA**, or **NOVA SCOTIA**. This country is situated in the northern part of North America, on the West side of the river St. Lawrence. The first grant of lands in it were given by James I. to his secretary Sir William Alexander in 1621, from whom it had the name of Nova Scotia, or New Scotland; but before this period, in 1614, the French, who had built some houses there, were obliged to depart, by order of the governor of Virginia, who sent Captain Argal on that errand. In 1623, Charles I. marrying a daughter of Henry IV. King of France, ceded Acadia to that crown; but in 1627, it was taken from the French by Sir David Kirk. In 1632, it was again ceded to France by the treaty of St. Germain, and taken from them again by Oliver Cromwel in 1654; yet in 1662, at the treaty of Breda, King Charles II. ceded it once more to France, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the people of New England. In 1690, the New Englandmen, resolving to take advantages of the French war, attacked Acadia, and with that view sent Sir William Phipps with 700 men and a number of ships, to dislodge the French from Port Royal, a strong fort. Sir William arrived before Port Royal the 11th of May; when Monsieur Meneval, after resisting two or three days, surrendered the place, and Sir William took possession of it in the name of King William and Queen Mary. Sir William demolished the fort, and sent away the French garrison; and the French inhabitants who staid, he obliged to take the oath of allegiance, and placed a governor over them. In 1697, it was again ceded to France at the peace of Ryswick; but during the war in Queen Anne's reign, the French disturbed the British settlers in such a manner, that it was thought requisite to attempt to dispossess them of their settlements here, and with that design sent Captain George Martin, with a squadron of ships for the purpose; and Colonel Nicholson they sent to New England, to collect what forces could well be spared from that colony against Martin arrived. Captain Martin

arriving

arriving in New England, Colonel Nicholson embarked with 2000 land forces and proceeded for Port Royal, where they arrived the 24th of September 1710. On the 25th, about six in the morning, Colonel Vetch and Colonel Reading, with 50 men each, together with Mr. Forbes the engineer, went on shore to view the ground for landing the troops, and soon after Colonel Nicholson, with a body of men, landed, the enemy firing at the boats, but did no great damage. Colonel Vetch so lined the north shore with 500 men that he protected the landing of the ammunition and cannon; and the mortars being fixed on board the bomb vessel, the fort was bombarded, which induced the governor, Mr. Subercase, to capitulate; when our troops took possession of the fort; where, hoisting the Union flag, they gave the name of Annapolis-Royal to the place, in honour of her Majesty. Acadia, with its ancient boundaries, was confirmed, by the treaties of Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle, to the crown of Great Britain.

ACAPULCO, or AQUAPULCO. This sea port lies in the fourth-east corner of the province of Mexico, on a bay of the South Sea; and on the 15th of April, in 1580, Sir Francis Drake, in his voyage round the world, landed at this place. At his landing, he found a court of justice sitting in the town-hall, and a judge just going to pronounce sentence against some poor negroes, who were accused of a plot to set fire to the town. The Admiral thought fit to make an alteration in the sentence, and ordered the judge, court, and criminals to be conveyed prisoners to his ship. He then plundered the town.

Commodore Anson in 1743 having sheathed his ship in the river of Canton in China, prepared to intercept the rich annual ship that sails between Acapulco in Mexico, N. America, and Manilla, one of the Philippine islands in Asia.

The Commodore, in order to facilitate his enterprize, exercised them in the shortest method of loading with cartridges, and firing at a mark: those who proved the most expert in this operation were commonly gratified with some reward. The ship was in all respects ready for an engagement, in case they should fall in with the galleons during the night.

On the last day of May the Centurion arrived at her station off Cape Espiritu Santo, at the distance of between twelve and fifteen leagues; however, one night, driving by the indraught of the tide, he found himself in the morning within seven leagues of the land. By this means the Centurion was seen from the Cape, and advice was immediately sent of it to Manilla, where the merchants were alarmed, and entreated the governor to fit out some ships to drive the Commodore from his station. He consented, provided they would furnish the necessary sums for equipping the ships. This was at first agreed to, and two ships of 30 guns, one of 20, and two of 10 were prepared; but a disagreement between the governor and merchants prevented their putting to sea. During this time the Commodore and his people waited with impatience for the galleons. At length, on the last day of June, at sun-rise, they discovered a sail from the mast head. This they doubted not was one of the galleons, and

they expected soon to see the other. The Commodore instantly stood towards her, and by half an hour past seven, she was near enough to be seen from the deck; when she fired a gun, and took in her top-gallant sails. The Commodore supposed this to be a signal for her consort to come up, therefore fired another to leeward to amuse her; for he did not imagine she knew his ship to be the Centurion, and on that account was resolved to fight her; though this was really the case; and he was not a little surprised to find the galleon continue her course of bearing down upon him, not being able to conjecture the motive. About noon they were little more than a league distant from each other. Mr. Anson was between her and the land, so that he thought it impossible she should escape him, and no second ship appearing, he concluded they had separated in a gale. About one, the galleon hauled up her fore-sail, and brought to under top-sails; then hoisted Spanish colours, and the standard of Spain at her top-gallant mast head. The Centurion was ready for engaging; but her number of men was so small, that they were not sufficient to fire a broadside: however, the Commodore had recourse to a method which answered his purpose with equal, if not better advantage: for it is known that the Spaniards, when they see a broadside preparing, fall flat on the decks, and remain in that posture till it is fired, when they rise and work their own guns, till they suppose the enemy has prepared another broadside, and then return to their prostrate concealment. He picked out 30 of his choicest marksmen, and placed them in his tops, where they effectually answered the design of scouring the galleon's decks: then stationing two men to each gun, who were to be solely employed in loading it, he divided the rest into gangs of about ten or twelve each, who were constantly moving about the decks, and employed in running out and firing such guns as were loaded. Thus he hoped to keep a continual fire, and frustrate the attempts of the enemy to escape it. Between one and two, the ships being within gun-shot of each other, the Commodore perceived the Spaniards busied in clearing their ship, which they had neglected till that time; he therefore caused the chase-guns to be fired, in order to disturb them. The fire was returned, and the engagement soon became warm; for the Centurion ran abreast of the galleon, within pistol shot; but kept her leeward station, to prevent the enemy from gaining the port of Jalapa, from which they were distant only about seven leagues. For the first half hour the Commodore over-reached the galleon, and lay upon her bow, where, by the excessive wideness of his ports, he could bring almost all his guns to bear upon the enemy, while they could make use of only a small part of theirs. Immediately the masts, with which the galleon had stuffed her netting, taking fire, burned violently, blazing up half as high as the mizen-top: the enemy were thrown into the utmost terror, and the Commodore was alarmed, lest the galleon should be burned, and he suffer the same fate, by her driving too near him. The Spaniards, however, with some difficulty, found means to cut the netting away, and to tumble the whole mass, which was in flames, into the water. All this interval the Centurion kept



her advantageous position, firing her cannon with great regularity and briskness, whilst at the same time the galleon's decks lay exposed to her topmen, who, at the first volley, having driven the Spaniards from their tops, made prodigious havoc with their small arms, killing or wounding every officer but one that appeared on the quarter deck, and wounding in particular the general of the galleon himself. Thus the action proceeded for thirty-five minutes, when the Centurion lost the advantage arising from her original situation. She was now close along-side the enemy, who continued to fire very briskly near an hour longer; yet even in this position the Commodore's grape-shot swept the galleon's decks, doing considerable execution; and the number of the slain became at length so great, that the fire, in consequence, slackened, especially as the general was wounded, who, during the time he commanded, greatly animated his men. Confusion and desertion were now visible on board the galleon, the ships being so near, that the Centurion's people could see the Spanish officers running about the decks to prevent the men from leaving their quarters. At this time they pointed five or six guns with more judgment than usual, and seemed as if they intended to make a last effort; but this was in vain, for they now yielded up the conquest, and the galleon's ensign being singed off the staff at the beginning of the engagement, she struck the standard at the main top-gallant mast head. The person employed to strike the colours must inevitably have been killed by the men in the Centurion's tops, had not the Commodore, who perceived what he was sent for, given strict orders to the contrary.

Thus was the Commodore and his people amply recompensed for their hardships and fatigue, by a prize loaded with treasure, and effects, to the value of 350,000*l.* sterling. She was called *Neustra Señora de Cabadonga*, commanded by General Don Jeronimo de Mentero, an officer of skill and resolution: she mounted 40 guns, and was manned with 600 seamen; she was well defended against boarding, by a strong net-work of two-inch rope, and furnished with a large quantity of small arms. Sixty-seven of her men were killed in the action, and eighty-four wounded. Of the Centurion's people only two were killed, and a lieutenant and sixteen wounded, fifteen of whom recovered. This inferiority of the loss was owing to the Spaniards not being so expert in the use of their arms as the British. The general joy that infused itself on this occasion throughout the ship's company, was soon interrupted by a dangerous fire breaking out near the Centurion's powder room; but it was happily extinguished before any material damage was done.

The Commodore now proceeded with his prize back for the river Canton in China, having first secured the prisoners, and principal part of the treasure, on board the Centurion. He arrived there on the 14th day of July, and, after some difficulty in gaining permission to refit, sold the galleon for no more than 600 dollars. The prisoners were discharged at the solicitation of the Viceroy of Canton, and were so honest as to declare that the Commodore had used them much better than

they expected, or they should have treated his people, had their hopes been crowned with success.

The Commodore proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and prosecuted his voyage to Britain, where he arrived in safety on the 15th day of June 1744, having sailed through a large French fleet in the chops of the channel, undiscovered, by the favour of a thick fog.

Though, says Dr. Smollet, this fortunate officer enriched himself by an occurrence that may be termed almost accidental, the British nation was not indemnified for the expence of the expedition, and the original design was entirely defeated. Had the Manilla ship escaped the vigilance of the Commodore, he might have been, at his return to Britain, laid aside as a superannuated captain, and died in obscurity: but his great wealth invested him with considerable influence, and added lustre to his talents. He soon became the oracle that was consulted on all naval deliberations, and the King raised him to the dignity of a peer.

ACON, ACRES, or ACRA. The ancient Ptolemais, and a port-town of Asiatic Turkey, in Palestine, on the Levant sea, south of Tyre, now a small village, which stands upon the ruins of the ancient city. The conquests which the Christians made in the east, says Rapin, were erected into a monarchy. Godfrey the first King, was invested with a crown of thorns in 1099. This kingdom was composed of Palestine and that part of Syria recovered from the Saracens; the whole being called the kingdom of Jerusalem; and it subsisted till 1189, when a dispute arising about the succession, one of the parties invited to his assistance Saladin, Sultan of Egypt. He at first pretended to conquer for his ally; but having got possession of the principal places, he shewed his design was to drive the Christians totally out of Palestine, who being assisted by the Christian nations in Europe, they assembled together, and laid siege to Acon, before which town they continued till Richard I. King of England, came to their assistance. This siege is said to have lasted two years, and that 300,000 pilgrims perished before the place, besides many princes and noblemen. It held out till the 12th of July 1191, when it surrendered, on condition that the Christian captives which the Infidels had taken, should be exchanged for the garrison; but this agreement the Sultan refused to ratify, and Richard beheaded his prisoners, who are said to have exceeded five thousand; the Sultan did the same to the Christian captives, amounting to near two thirds of that number. King Richard I. of England, gave it to the knights of Jerusalem, who held it an hundred years, with their usual bravery, till being at length overpowered by the superior force of the Turks, who brought an army of 150,000 men against it, were forced to abandon it, May 19th, 1291, and retired to the isle of Cyprus. The town of Acre was immediately entered by the Infidels, who plundered the inhabitants, and made an horrid slaughter of them; razed the fortifications to the ground, and destroyed all its noble edifices in such a manner, as shewed revenge for the immense quantity of blood it had cost them. It was here that our King Edward I. then Prince, received a wound with a poisoned



SIR SYDNEY SMITH.

ioned arrow, which his wife cured by sucking the poison out of it.

General Bonaparte having landed in Egypt on the first of July 1798, projected the subjugation of the Turkish empire, entered Palestine in his journey to Constantinople, and on the 9th of March 1799, sent a message to Ghezar Pacha, governor of Palestine, resident at Acre, expressing his anxious desire to contribute to his happiness, and that of his country, which he sought to relieve from the tyranny of the English and their adherents; and inviting him to a treaty, for which purpose he enclosed passports for such persons as the Pacha might think fit to send him. Ghezar had not written, but had sent a verbal message, whose object was to obtain time.

The state of Acre by no means promised effective resistance; in consequence of which the Pacha declared his determination to march out and head 15,000 troops at some distance, and meet the French. Bonaparte, however, would not only have prevented his doing so, but have surprised him in Acre, had not Sir Sidney Smith desecrated the advanced guard of the French, who, being in the Turkish dress, he at first mistook for a relief to the Pacha; but who on discovering, he dispersed by well-directed fire of grape, from the launch and barge of the Tigre, which shortly after joined the Theseus at Acre, and continued, with augmented exertions, the judicious measures adopted by Captain Miller. The Pacha had agreed to give to the care of the English a small fort which commanded the approach to Acre. The following letters will detail the whole of the proceedings. When Sir Sidney Smith arrived at Acre, Ghezar Pacha declared himself ready to evacuate the city, at the same time requesting Sir Sidney to bring off the Pacha's treasures and the women of his seraglio. Sir Sidney granted this, insisting, however, that before Ghezar left the place, it ought to be undermined, so as to afford no residence to the enemy. This being done, the resolute Sir Sidney Smith declared, that those mines were made both for and against him (the Pacha) if he should attempt to quit the city. The Pacha's courage revived, and he remained.

*Extract of a letter from Captain Sir W. Smith, dated Tigre, off Tripoly, in Syria, April 2, 1799.*

I beg leave to transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of my report to the Right Hon. Earl St. Vincent, of late events in this quarter.

Tigre, off St. John d'Acre,  
March 23, 1799.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform you that, in consequence of intelligence from Ghezar Pacha, governor of Syria, of the incursion of General Bonaparte's army into that province, and his approach to its capital, Acre, I hastened with a portion of the naval force under my orders to its relief, and had the satisfaction to arrive there two days before the enemy made his appearance. Much was done in this interval under the direction of Capt. Miller, of the Theseus, and Colonel Phelypeaux, towards putting the place in a better state of defence, to resist the attack of an European

army; and the presence of a British naval force appeared to encourage and decide the Pacha and his troops to make a vigorous resistance. The enemy's advanced guard was discovered at the foot of Mount Carmel, in the night of the 17th, by the Tigre's guard boats: these troops, not expecting to find a naval force of any description in Syria, took up their ground close to the water side, and were consequently exposed to the fire of grape shot from the boats, which put them to the rout the instant it opened upon them, and obliged them to retire precipitately up the side of the mount.

The main body of the army, finding the road between the sea and mount Carmel thus exposed, came in by that of Nazareth, and invested the town of Acre to the East, but not without being much harassed by the Samaritan Arabs, who are even more inimical to the French than the Egyptians, and better armed. As the enemy returned our fire by musketry only, it was evident they had not brought cannon with them, which were therefore to be expected by sea, and measures were taken accordingly for intercepting them; the Theseus was already detached off Jaffa (Joppa). The enemy's flotilla, which came in from sea, fell in with and captured the Torride, and was coming round Mount Carmel, when it was discovered from the Tigre, consisting of a corvette and nine sail of gun-vessels; on seeing us they hauled off. The alacrity of the ship's company in making sail after them was highly praiseworthy; our guns soon reached them, and seven, as per enclosed list, struck; the corvette, containing Bonaparte's private property, and two small vessels escaped, since it became an object to secure the prizes without chasing further. Their cargoes consisted of the battering train of artillery, ammunition, platforms, &c. destined for the siege of Acre, being much wanted for its defence. The prizes were accordingly anchored off the town, manned from the ships, and employed in harassing the enemy's posts, impeding his approaches, and covering the ship's boats sent further in shore to cut off his supplies of provisions conveyed coastwise. They have been constantly occupied in these services for these five days and nights past; and such has been the zeal of their crews, that they requested not to be relieved, after many hours excessive labour at their guns and oars. I am sorry to say that we have met with some loss, as per enclosed list, which, however, is balanced by greater on the part of the enemy, by the encouragement given to the Turkish troops from our example, and by the time that is gained for the arrival of a sufficient force to render Bonaparte's whole project abortive. I have had reason to be perfectly satisfied with the gallantry and perseverance of Lieutenant Bushby, Inglefield, Knight, Stokes, and Lieutenant Burton of the marines, and of the petty officers and men under their orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Right Honourable Earl St. Vincent,

Commander in Chief.

List of the gun-vessels composing the French flotilla bound from Alexandria and Damietta to St. John de Acre, taken off Cape Carmel by his Majesty's ship



ship Tigre, Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, K. S. the 18th March, at 8 o'clock P. M. after a chase of three hours.

La Negresse, of 6 guns and 53 men. La Fondre, of 8 guns and 52 men. La Dangereuse, of 6 guns and 23 men. La Maria Rose, of 4 guns and 22 men. La Dame de Grace, of 4 guns and 35 men. Les Deux Freres, of 4 guns and 23 men. La Torride (taken in the morning of that day and retaken) of 2 guns and 30 men. Total, 7 gun-boats, 34 guns, and 238 men.

These gun-boats were loaded, besides their own complements, with battering cannon, ammunition, and every kind of siege equipage, for Bonaparte's army before Acre.

On board the Tigre off Acre,  
March 23, 1799.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

N. B. The Marianne gun-boat was taken previously, and the transport No. 1, subsequently, by the Tigre.

Return of the killed and wounded belonging to his Majesty's ships Tigre, Theseus, and Alliance, at the sortie from the town of Acre, against the French besieging the town, on the 7th day of April 1799.

Tigre.—Lieutenant Wright, Mr. Janverin, midshipman, and 11 men, wounded. Theseus.—Major Oldfield, of marines, and 2 private marines killed: Lieutenant Beatty, of marines, Mr. James M. B. Forbes, midshipman (slightly), Serjeant Cavanagh, and 4 private marines, wounded. Alliance.—One seaman and 2 marines wounded. Total, 1 major and 2 private marines, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 lieutenant of marines, 2 midshipmen, 1 serjeant, 6 private marines, and 12 seamen wounded.

On board his Majesty's ship Tigre, off Acre,  
the 8th day of April, 1799.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Return of the casualties, killed and wounded, belonging to his Majesty's ships Tigre, Theseus, and Alliance, between the 8th day of April, 1799, and the 2d day of May following, employed in the defence of Acre.

Tigre.—Mr. Edward Morris, midshipman, and J. Maugham, Andrew Wall, and Robert Bennet, seamen, killed; Lieutenant Knight, a contusion on his breast; John Boltor, boatswain's mate, William Hutchinson, William Pickard, James Bailey, Joseph Hudson, Joseph Vinquez, and William Price, seamen, wounded. Theseus.—John Rich, seaman, killed; John Chidlow, marine, wounded. Alliance.—Captain Wilmot, killed by a rifle-shot as he was mounting a howitzer on the breach. Total, 1 captain, 1 midshipman, and 4 seamen killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 boatswain's mate, 6 seamen, and 1 marine, wounded.

On board his Majesty's ship Tigre,  
Jean d'Acre Bay, March 2, 1799.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Tigre, St. Jean D'Acre Bay,  
April 7.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that as soon as the return of fine weather, after the Equinoctial gale, allowed me to approach this unsheltered an-

chorage, I resumed my station in the bay with the squadron under my orders. I found the enemy had profited by our forced absence, to push their approaches to the counterscarp, and even into the ditch of the north-east angle of the town-wall, where they were employed in mining the tower, to increase a breach they had already made in it, and which had been found impracticable when they attempted to storm on the 1st inst. The Alliance and Prize gun boats, which had been caught in the gale, had fortunately rode it out except one; and Captain Wilmot had been too indefatigable in mounting the prize-guns, under the direction of an able officer of engineers, Colonel Phelipeaux, that the fire therefrom had already slackened that of the enemy; still, however, much was to be apprehended from the effect of the mine, and a sortie was determined on, in which the British marines and seamen were to force their way into it, while the Turkish troops attacked the enemy's trenches on the right and left. The fall took place this morning just before day-light; the impetuosity, and noise of the Turks rendered the attempt to surprise the enemy abortive, though in other respects they did their part well. Lieutenant Wright, who commanded the seamen-pioneers, notwithstanding he received two shots in his right arm as he advanced, entered the mine with the pikemen, and proceeded to the bottom of it, where he verified its direction, and destroyed all that could be destroyed in its then state, by pulling down the supporters. Colonel Douglas, to whom I had given the necessary step of rank to enable him to command the Turkish colonels, supported the seamen in this desperate service with his usual gallantry, under the increased fire of the enemy, bringing off Lieutenant Wright, who had scarcely strength left to get out of the enemy's trench, from which they were not dislodged; as also Mr. Janverin, midshipman of the Tigre, and the rest of the wounded. The action, altogether, speaks for itself, and says more than could be said by me in praise of all concerned. I feel doubly indebted to Colonel Douglas for having preserved my gallant friend, Lieutenant Wright, whose life, I am happy to say, is not despaired of by the surgeon. We have, however, to lament the loss of a brave and tried officer, Major Oldfield, who commanded the Theseus's marines, and fell gloriously on this occasion, with two of the men under his command. Our loss in wounded is twenty-three, among which is Lieutenant Beatty, of the marines, slightly. The Turks brought in above sixty heads, a greater number of muskets, and some intrenching tools, much wanted in the garrison. A further attack on the enemy's second parallel was not to be attempted without a greater number of regular troops. The return of the detachment was well covered by the Theseus's fire, Captain Miller having taken an excellent position to that effect.

The result of our day's work is, that we have taught the besiegers to respect the enemy they have to deal with, so as to keep at a greater distance. The apprehensions of the garrison are quieted as to the effect of the mine, which we have besides learnt how to countertermine with advantage, and more time is gained for the

the arrival of the reinforcements daily expected. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Right Hon. Earl St. Vincent, Commander in Chief, &c.

Tigre, moored under the Walls of Acre,  
My LORD, May 2.

The enemy continue to make the most vigorous efforts to overcome our resistance in the defence of this place. The garrison has made occasional sorties, protected by our small boats, on their flank, with field pieces, in which the most essential service has been performed by Lieutenant Brodie and Mr. Atkinson of the Thefeus, and Mr. Joes, master of the Tigre, who commanded them.

Yesterday the enemy, after many hours heavy cannonade from thirty pieces of artillery brought from Jaffa, made a fourth attempt to mount the breach, now much widened; but were repulsed with loss. The Tigre moored on one side and the Thefeus on the other, flank the town walls; the gun-boats, launches, and other rowing boats continue to flank the enemy's trenches to their great annoyance. Nothing but desperation can induce them to make the sort of attempts they do, to mount a breach practicable only by the means of scaling ladders, under such a fire as we pour in upon them; and it is impossible to see the lives even of our enemies thus sacrificed, and so much bravery misapplied, without regret. Our loss is as per list enclosed, and we have therein to lament some of the bravest and best among us. Captain Wilmot was shot on the 8th ult. by a rifleman, as he was mounting a howitzer on the breach: his loss is severely felt.

We have run out a ravelin on each side of the enemy's nearest approach, in which the marines of the Tigre and Thefeus have worked under a heavy and incessant fire from the enemy in a way that commands the admiration and gratitude of the Turks, as it is evident the flanking fire produced from them contributed much to save the place yesterday. Colonel Phelipeaux, of the engineers, who projected and superintended the execution, has fallen a sacrifice to his zeal for this service: want of rest and exposure to the sun having given him a fever, of which he died this morning; our grief for this loss is excessive on every account. Colonel Douglas supplies his place, having hitherto carried on the work under his direction, and is indefatigable in completing it for the reception of cannon. I must not omit to mention, to the credit of the Turks, that they fetch the gabions, fascines, and those materials which the garrison does not afford, from the face of the enemy's works, setting fire to what they cannot bring away. The enemy repair in one night all the mischief we do them in the day, and continue within half pistol shot of the walls in spite of the constant fire kept up from the ramparts under the direction of Lieutenant Knight.

I hope I need not assure your lordship that we shall continue to do our duty to the utmost of our power, in spite of all obstacles; among which climate, as it affects health, and the exposed nature of our rocky anchorage, are the most formidable, since they are not to

be overcome, which I trust the enemy are, by our exertions.

I am, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Right Hon. Lord St. Vincent, Commander in Chief, &c.

SIR, Acre, the 3d of May, 1799.

I have the honour to enclose you copies of my letters to Earl St. Vincent, of the 7th of April and 2d inst. for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty; as also a sketch of the position of the forces. The enemy have made two attempts since yesterday morning to force the two English ravelins, but were repulsed with loss. The works have now cannon mounted on them, and are nearly completed. We have thus the satisfaction of finding ourselves, on the 46th day of the siege, in a better state of defence than we were the first day the enemy opened their trenches, notwithstanding the increase of the breach, which they continue to batter with effect; and the garrison having occasionally closed with the enemy in several sorties, feel greater confidence that they shall be able to resist an assault, for which they are prepared. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

MY LORD,

Tigre, Acre, May 9, 1799.

I had the honour to inform your Lordship by my letter on the 2d instant, that we were busily employed completing two ravelins for the reception of cannon to flank the enemy's nearest approaches, distant only ten yards from them. They were attacked that very night, and almost every night since, but the enemy have each time been repulsed with very considerable loss. The enemy continued to batter in breach with progressive success, and have nine several times attempted to storm, but have as often been beaten back with immense slaughter. Our best mode of defence has been frequent sorties, to keep them on the defensive, and impede the progress of their covering works. We have thus been in one continued battle ever since the beginning of the siege, interrupted only at short intervals by the excessive fatigue of every individual on both sides. We have been long anxiously looking for a reinforcement, without which we could not expect to be able to keep the place so long as we have. The delay in its arrival being occasioned by Hassan Bey's having originally received orders to join me in Egypt, I was obliged to be very peremptory in the repetition of my orders for him to join me here: it was not however till the evening of the day before yesterday, the fifty-first day of the siege, that his fleet of corvettes and transports made its appearance. The approach of this additional strength was the signal to Bonaparte for a most vigorous and persevering assault, in hopes to get possession of the town before the reinforcement to the garrison could disembark.

The constant fire of the besiegers was suddenly increased tenfold; our flanking fire from a boat was, as usual, plied to the utmost, but with less effect than heretofore, as the enemy had thrown up apaulments and traverses of sufficient thickness to protect him from it. The guns that could be worked to the greatest advantage were a French brass eighteen pounder in the light-house



light-house castle, manned from the *Theusus*, under the direction of Mr. Scroder, master's mate, and the last mounted twenty-four pounder in the north ravelin, manned from the *Tigre*, under the direction of Mr. Jones, midshipman. These guns being within grape distance of the head of the attacking column, added to the Turkish musquetry, did great execution; and I take this opportunity of recommending these two petty officers, whose indefatigable vigilance and zeal merit my warmest praise. The *Tigre's* two sixty-eight pound carronades, mounted in two gerines lying in the Mole, and worked under the direction of Mr. Bray, carpenter of the *Tigre*, (one of the bravest and most intelligent men I ever served with) threw shells into the centre of this column with evident effect, and checked it considerably. Still, however, the enemy gained ground, and made a lodgment in the second story of the north-east tower; the upper part being entirely battered down, and the ruins in the ditch forming the ascent by which they mounted. Day-light shewed us the French standard on the outer angle of the tower. The fire of the besieged was much slackened in comparison to that of the besiegers, and our flanking fire was become of less effect, the enemy having covered themselves in this lodgment and the approach to it, by two traverses across the ditch, which they had constructed under the fire that had been opposed to them during the whole of the night, and which were now seen composed of sand bags, and the bodies of their dead built in with them, their bayonets only being visible above them. Hassan Bey's troops were in the boats, though as yet but half-way on shore. This was a most critical point of the contest; and an effort was necessary to preserve the place for a short time till their arrival.

I accordingly landed the boats at the Mole, and took the crews up to the breach armed with pikes. The enthusiastic gratitude of the Turks, men, women, and children, at sight of such a reinforcement, at such a time, is not to be described.

Many fugitives returned with us to the breach, which we found defended by a few brave Turks, whose most destructive missile weapons were heavy stones, which, striking the assailants on the head, overthrew the foremost down the slope, and impeded the progress of the rest. A succession, however, ascended to the assault, the heap of ruins between the two parties serving as a breast-work, for both the muzzles of their muskets touching, and the spear-heads of the standards locked. Ghezar Pacha hearing the English were on the breach, quitted his station, where, according to the ancient Turkish custom, he was sitting to reward such as should bring him the heads of the enemy, and distributing musket cartridges with his own hands. The energetic old man coming behind us, pulled us down with violence, saying, if any harm happened to his English friends, all was lost. This amicable contest as to who should defend the breach, occasioned a rush of Turks to the spot, and thus time was gained for the arrival of the first body of Hassan Bey's troops. I had now to combat the Pacha's repugnance to admitting any troops but his Albanians into the garden of his Seraglio, became a very important post, as occupying the *terre-plein*

of the rampart. There was not above two hundred of the original thousand Albanians left alive. This was no time for debate, and I over-ruled his objections by introducing the Chifflick regiment of one thousand men, armed with bayonets, disciplined after the European method under Sultan Selim's own eye, and placed by his imperial majesty's express commands at my disposal. The garrison, animated by the appearance of such a reinforcement, was now all on foot, and there being consequently enough to defend the breach, I proposed to the Pacha to get rid of the object of his jealousy, by opening his gates to let them make a sally, and take the assailants in flank: he readily complied, and I gave directions to the colonel to get possession of the enemy's third parallel or nearest trench, and there fortify himself by shifting the parapet outwards. This order being clearly understood, the gates were opened, and the Turks rushed out, but they were not equal to such a movement, and were driven back to the town with loss. Mr. Bray, however, as usual, protected the town-gate efficaciously with grape from the sixty-eight pounders. The sortie had this good effect, that it obliged the enemy to expose themselves above their parapets, so that our flanking fires brought down numbers of them, and drew their force from the breach, so that the small number remaining on the lodgment were killed or dispersed by our few remaining hand-grenades thrown by Mr. Savage, midshipman of the *Theusus*. The enemy began a new breach by an incessant fire directed to the southward of the lodgment, every shot knocking down whole sheets of a wall, much less solid than that of the tower on which they had expended so much time and ammunition.

The groupe of generals and aid-du-camps which the shells from the sixty-eight pounders had frequently dispersed, was now re-assembled on Richard Cœur de Lion's Mount. Bonaparte was distinguishable in the centre of a semi-circle; his gesticulations indicated a renewal of attack, and his dispatching an aid-du-camp, shewed that he waited only for a reinforcement. I gave directions for Hassan Bey's ships to take their station in the shoal water to the southward, and made the *Tigre's* signal to weigh, and join the *Theusus* to the northward. A little before sun-set, a massive column appeared advancing to the breach with a solemn step. The Pacha's idea was not to defend the brink this time, but rather to let a certain number of the enemy in, and then close with them, according to the Turkish mode of war. The column thus mounted the breach unmolested, and descended from the rampart into the Pacha's garden, where, in a very few minutes, the bravest and most advanced among them lay headless corpses, the sabre, with the addition of a dagger in the other hand, proving more than a match for the bayonet; the rest retreated precipitately; and the commanding officer, who was seen manfully encouraging his men to mount the breach, and who we have since learnt to be General Lafne, was carried off, wounded by a musket shot. General Rombaud was killed. Much confusion arose in the town from the actual entry of the enemy, it having been impossible, nay, impolitic, to give previous information to every body of the mode of defence adopted,

adopted, lest the enemy should come to a knowledge of it by means of their numerous emissaries.

The English uniform, which had hitherto served as a rallying point for the old garrison, wherever it appeared, was now in the dusk mistaken for French, the newly-arrived Turks not distinguishing between one hat and another in the crowd, and thus many a severe blow of a sabre was parried by our officers, among which Colonel Douglas, Mr. Ives, and Mr. Jones had nearly lost their lives, as they were forcing their way through a torrent of fugitives. Calm was restored by the Pacha's exertions, aided by Mr. Trotte, just arrived with Haffan Bey; and thus the contest of twenty-five hours ended, both parties being so fatigued as to be unable to move.

Bonaparte will, no doubt, renew the attack, the breach being, as above described, perfectly practicable for fifty men a-breast: indeed the town is not nor ever has been defensible according to the rules of art, but according to every other rule it must and shall be defended, not that it is in itself worth defending, but we feel that it is by this breach Bonaparte means to march to farther conquests. 'Tis on the issue of this conflict that depends the opinion of the multitude of spectators on the surrounding hills, who wait only to see how it ends to join the victor; and with such a reinforcement for the execution of his known projects, Constantinople, and even Vienna, must feel the shock.

Be assured, my lord, the magnitude of our obligations does but increase the energy of our efforts in the attempt to discharge our duty; and though we may, and probably shall be overpowered, I can venture to say that the French army will be so much farther weakened before it prevails, as to be little able to profit by its dear bought victory.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Rear-admiral Lord Nelson.

Tigre, at anchor off Jaffa.

MY LORD,

May 30, 1799.

The providence of Almighty God has been wonderfully manifested in the defeat and precipitate retreat of the French army, the means we had of opposing its gigantic efforts against us being totally inadequate of themselves to the production of such a result. The measure of their iniquities seems to have been filled by the massacre of the Turkish prisoners at Jaffa in cool blood three days after their capture; and the plain of Nazareth has been the boundary of Bonaparte's extraordinary career.

He raised the siege of Acre on the 20th May, leaving all his heavy artillery behind him, either buried or thrown into the sea, where, however, it is visible, and can easily be weighed. The circumstances which led to this event, subsequent to my last dispatch of the 9th instant, are as follow:

Conceiving that the ideas of the Syrians as to the supposed irresistible prowess of these invaders must be changed, since they had witnessed the checks which the besieging army daily met with in their operations before the town of Acre, I wrote a circular letter to the princes and chiefs of the christians of Mount Lebanon, and

VOL. I.

also to the Sheiks of the Druses, recalling them to sense of their duty, and engaging them to cut off the supplies from the French camp. I sent them at the same time a copy of Bonaparte's impious proclamation, in which he boasts of having overthrown all christian establishments, accompanied by a suitable exhortation, calling upon them to choose between the friendship of a christian knight and that of an unprincipled renegade. This letter had all the effect that I could desire. They immediately sent me two ambassadors, professing not only friendship but obedience; assuring me that in proof of the latter, they had sent out parties to arrest such of the mountaineers as should be found carrying wine and gunpowder to the French camp, and placing eighty prisoners of this description at my disposal. I had thus the satisfaction to find Bonaparte's career further northward, effectually stopped by a warlike people inhabiting an impenetrable country. General Kleber's division had been sent eastward towards the fords of the Jordan, to oppose the Damascus army: it was recalled from thence to take its turn in the daily efforts to mount the breach at Acre, in which every other division in succession had failed, with the loss of their bravest men, and above three-fourths of their officers. It seems much was hoped from this division, as it had by its firmness, and the steady front it opposed in the form of a hollow square, kept upwards of ten thousand men in check during a whole day in the plain between Nazareth and Mount Tabor, till Bonaparte came with his horse-artillery and extricated these troops, dispersing the multitude of irregular cavalry, by which they were completely surrounded.

The Turkish Chifflick regiment having been censured for the ill success of their sally, and their unsteadiness in the attack of the garden, made a fresh sally the next night, Soliman Aga, the lieutenant-colonel, being determined to retrieve the honour of the regiment by the punctual execution of the orders I had given him to make himself master of the enemy's third parallel; and this he did most effectually: but the impetuosity of a few carried them on to the second trench, where they lost some of their standards, though they spiked four guns before their retreat. Kleber's division, instead of mounting the breach, according to Bonaparte's intention, was thus obliged to spend its time and its strength in recovering these works, in which it succeeded after a conflict of three hours, leaving every thing in *statu quo* except the loss of men, which was very considerable on both sides. After this failure the French grenadiers absolutely refused to mount the breach any more over the putrid bodies of their unburi companions, sacrificed in former attacks by Bonaparte's impatience and precipitation, which led him to commit such palpable errors as even seamen could take advantage of. He seemed to have no principle of action but that of pressing forward, and appeared to stick at nothing to obtain the object of his ambition, although it must be evident to every body else, that even if he succeeded to take the town, the fire of the shipping must drive him out of it again in a short time; however, the knowledge the garrison had of the inhuman massacre of Jaffa, rendered them desperate in their personal



personal defence. Two attempts to assassinate me in the town having failed, recourse was had to a most flagrant breach of every law of honour and of war. A flag of truce was sent into the town by the hand of an Arab Dervise, with a letter to the Pacha, proposing a cessation of arms for the purpose of burying the dead bodies, the stench from which became intolerable, and threatened the existence of every one of us on both sides, many having died delirious within a few hours after being seized with the first symptoms of infection. It was natural that we should gladly listen to this proposition, and that we should consequently be off our guard during the conference. While the answer was under consideration, a volley of shot and shells on a sudden announced an assault, which, however, the garrison was ready to receive, and the assailants only contributed to increase the number of the dead bodies in question, to the eternal disgrace of the general, who thus disloyally sacrificed them. I saved the life of the Arab from the effect of the indignation of the Turks, and took him off to the Tigre with me, from whence I sent him back to the general, with a message, which made the army ashamed of having been exposed to such a merited reproof. Subordination was now at an end, and all hopes of success having vanished, the enemy had no alternative left but a precipitate retreat, which was put in execution in the night between the 20th and 21st inst. I had above said, that the battering train of artillery (except the carriages, which were burnt) is now in our hands, amounting to twenty-three pieces. The howitzers and medium twelve-poublers, originally conveyed by land with much difficulty, and successfully employed to make the first breach, were embarked in the country vessels at Jassa, to be conveyed coastwise, together with the worst among the two thousand wounded, which embarrassed the march of the army. This operation was to be expected. I took care, therefore, to be between Jassa and Damietta before the French army could get as far as the former place. The vessels being hurried to sea, without seamen to navigate them, and the wounded being in want of every necessary, even water and provisions, they steered straight to his majesty's ships, in full confidence of receiving the succours of humanity, in which they were not disappointed. I have sent them on to Damietta, where they will receive such further aid as their situation requires, and which it was out of my power to give so many. Their expressions of gratitude to us were mingled with execrations on the name of their general, who had, as they said, thus exposed them to peril rather than fairly and honourably renew the intercourse with the English, which he had broken off by a false and malicious assertion, that I had intentionally exposed the former prisoners to the infection of the plague. To the honour of the French army be it said, this assertion was not believed by them, and it thus recoiled on its author. The intention of it was evidently to do away the effect which the proclamation of the Porte began to make on the soldiers, whose eager hands were held above the parapet of their works to receive them when thrown from the breach. He cannot plead mis-information as his excuse; his aid-de-camp, Mr. Lalle-

mand, having had free intercourse with these prisoners on board the Tigre when he came to treat about them; and having been ordered, though too late, not to repeat their expressions of contentment at the prospect of going home. It was evident to both sides, that when a general had recourse to such a shallow, and at the same time to such a mean artifice as a malicious falsehood, all better resources were at an end, and the defection in his army was consequently increased to the highest pitch. The utmost disorder has been manifested in the retreat; and the whole track between Acre and Gaza is strewn with the dead bodies of those who have sunk under fatigue, or the effect of slight wounds; such as could walk, unfortunately for them, not having been embarked. The rowing gun-boats annoyed the van column of the retreating army in its march along the beach, and the Arabs harassed its rear when it turned inland to avoid their fire. We observed the smoke of musquetry behind the Sand Hills, from the attack of a party of them, which came down to our boats and touched our flag with every token of union and respect. Ismael Pacha, Governor of Jerusalem, to whom notice was sent of Bonaparte's preparation for retreat, having entered this town by land at the same time that we brought our guns to bear on it by sea, a stop was put to the massacre and pillage already begun by the Nablusians. The English flag re-hoisted on the consul's house (under which the Pacha met me) serves as an asylum for all religious and every description of the surviving inhabitants. The heaps of unburied Frenchmen lying on the bodies of those whom they massacred two months ago, afford another proof of divine justice, which has caused these murderers to perish by the infection arising from their own atrocious act. Seven poor wretches are left alive in the hospital, where they are protected, and shall be taken care of. We have had a most dangerous and painful duty in disembarking here, to protect the inhabitants; but it has been effectually done; and Ismael Pacha deserves every credit for his humane exertions and cordial co-operation to that effect. Two thousand cavalry are just dispatched to harass the French rear, and I am in hopes to overtake their van in time to profit by their disorder; but this will depend on the assembling of sufficient force, and on exertions of which I am not absolutely master, though I do my utmost to give the necessary impulse, and a right direction. I have every confidence that the officers and men of the three ships under my orders, who, in the face of a most formidable enemy, have fortified a town that had not a single heavy gun mounted on the land side, and who have carried on all intercourse by boats under a constant fire of musquetry and grape, will be able efficaciously to assist the army in its operations. This letter will be delivered to your lordship by Lieutenant Canes, first of the Tigre, whom I have judged worthy to command the Theseus, as Captain, ever since the death of my much lamented friend and coadjutor Captain Miller. I have taken Lieutenant England, first of that ship, to my assistance in the Tigre, by whose exertions, and those of Lieutenant Summers and Mr. Atkinson, together with the bravery of the rest of the officers and men,



men, that ship was saved, though on fire in five places at once, from a deposit of French shells bursting on board her. I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Right Hon. Lord Nelson, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c. &c.

A list of the killed, wounded, drowned, and prisoners, belonging to his majesty's ships employed in the defence of Acre, between the 17th March, and 20th May, 1799.

Tigre.—17 killed, 48 wounded, 4 drowned, 77 prisoners. Theseus.—35 killed, 62 wounded, 9 drowned, 5 prisoners. Alliance.—1 killed, 3 wounded. Total, 53 killed, 113 wounded, 13 drowned, 82 prisoners.

Dated on board his Majesty's ship Tigre, this 30th day of May, 1799.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

A return of killed, wounded, and drowned, belonging to his majesty's ships Tigre and Theseus, between the 3d and 9th May, 1799, employed in the defence of Acre.

Tigre.—Alexander Finn, seaman, killed; Charles Convay, Joseph Edwards, William Priddle, Morris Shlene, seamen, wounded; Thomas Lamb, midshipman; Martin Christian, John Michael, George Williams, seamen, drowned. Theseus.—David James, Francis Hard, John Nelson, seamen, wounded. Total, 1 seaman, killed; seven seamen wounded; one midshipman, three seamen, drowned.

Dated on board his Majesty's ship Tigre, this 9th May, 1799.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

A return of killed, wounded, and drowned, belonging to his Majesty's ships Tigre and Theseus, between the 9th and 20th of May, 1799, employed in the defence of Acre.

Tigre.—John Carter, seaman, killed; Thomas Smith, serjeant of marines, Thomas Knight, Joseph Thompson, private marines, wounded. Theseus.—Ralph Willet Miller, captain; Thomas Segbourn, schoolmaster; James Morrison, Bigges Forbes, Charles James Webb, midshipmen; 21 seamen, 1 boy, 3 private marines, killed; Lieutenant Summers; Thomas Atkinson, master; Robert Tarnish, surgeon; Frederic Morris, chaplain; Lieutenant Beatly; Charles Dobson, midshipman; 30 seamen, 2 boys, 1 serjeant of marines, 5 private marines, wounded; 6 seamen, 3 private marines, drowned. Total, 1 captain, 1 schoolmaster, 3 midshipmen, 22 seamen, 1 boy, 3 private marines, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 master, 1 surgeon, 1 chaplain, 1 midshipman, 30 seamen, 2 boys, 2 serjeants of marines, 7 private marines, wounded; 6 seamen, 3 private marines, drowned.

His Majesty's ship Tigre, 30th May, 1799.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Bonaparte ascribes his misfortunes in the two bloody battles near Acre, to the circumstance that the Druses, from Mount Lebanon, whom Bonaparte had brought over to his party by means of manifestoes, and who were to have attacked the combined Turks and English in the rear, arrived too late. In vain (say these

accounts) Colonel Lazercoul (the standard in his hand) met his death; in vain attempted Bonaparte at the head of his infantry, to keep his army together: he was wounded, and every thing would have been lost, had not General Groslier, with a troop of horse, made a skilful manœuvre, by attacking the Turks in the rear. At the same time, when Bonaparte was rallying his infantry, the chief of engineers, General Murhard, advanced with thirty cannon, and made a dreadful carnage among the Turks. This gave Bonaparte time to retreat. The Druses arriving too late, returned to the mountains, and Bonaparte was forced to quit Syria, and instead of conquests, to think of his flight and safety, as he could no longer confide in the Arabians, and had hardly 3,000 men of his army remaining, which, on his arrival in Syria, consisted of 30,000 men.

June 18, 1799.—When the Grand Signior received the news of Bonaparte's defeat, he presented the messenger with seven purses, or 3,000 florins. Seven bags arrived with the ears of the French killed in Syria. When the Grand Signior heard the account of the carnage before Acre, he shed tears. The Grand Signior sent a tartar to Sir Sidney Smith, with an aigrette and fable fur (similar to that of Lord Nelson), worth 25,000 piasters.

In besieging Acre, the French, by their mode of firing, had succeeded in making a breach sixty feet wide. The bravery of the Turkish garrison was eminently conspicuous, and the number that fell is far from being inconsiderable; several English officers were also killed. Bonaparte's loss before the fortrefs of Acre, according to some letters, is estimated at 20,000 men, including many Jews and Greeks, and his army is said to be reduced to 7,000 men. His defeat, in this instance, is, in a great measure to be attributed to the gallantry of Sir Sidney Smith, and the aid which he afforded to the besieged Pacha. The heads of 13 generals, and of 300 officers, who fell into the hands of the Turks, were forwarded to the Grand Seignior, in the front of whose palace they were publicly exposed: seven bags full of the ears of the French soldiers killed in Syria, were also sent as a present to the Sultan.

The deplorable state to which the French are reduced, in consequence of Sir Sydney's having captured their flotilla, may be conceived from the circumstance of their being obliged to fire stones at Le Tigre, &c. during the action, which, however, did our ships but inconsiderable damages. See EGYPT.

AETH, SIEGE OF. A small, but strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, situate on the river Dender. In the year 1667, Louis XIV. of France, entered Flanders with three numerous armies, pretending he had a dominion over this country by right of his wife, which the Spanish monarch, as Earl of Flanders, refused to yield: and Marechal Turenne, with an army of 25,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, seized Aeth without much difficulty, on the 26th of June; but it was restored to Spain by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678.

Again in the year 1697, the French had three numerous

merous armies in Flanders; the Marechal de Catinat, at the head of one, on the 16th of May invested this town, but did not open his trenches till the 22d. The Marechal was remarkably diligent in drawing his lines of circumvallation; and he employed upwards of 2000 pioneers, to intrench his cannon. Count de Rocux, the governor, prepared for a vigorous resistance; and the same day made a sally upon the pioneers, in which many of them were killed. The confederates made some motions, as if they intended to relieve the town; but their manœuvres were always counteracted by Villeroi or Boufflers, and produced no more than marches and countermarches. Catinat renewed his attacks with redoubled ardour, and after a sharp and bloody contest, gained the possession of an half-moon, sword in hand; which the besieged in vain endeavoured to recover. The cannon on the bastions, both in front and flank, were dismounted; in some places breaches were made wide enough to admit of an assault; and when, on the 5th of June, the Marechal prepared to make one, the Governor capitulated. The French, however, restored it by the treaty at Ryfwick, in the same year.

Again in the year 1706, the Duke of Marlborough detached General Auverquerque, with forty battalions and thirty squadrons, to besiege Aeth, which was defended by a garrison of about 2000 men, commanded by brigadier de St. Pierre. Monsieur de Spinola was the governor, who prepared for a vigorous defence. In the night of the 23d of September, the trenches were opened with very little loss. Auverquerque pressed the siege very hard: on the 29th he made a lodgment on one of the angles of the covert-way; the night following, he carried the envelope, sword in hand; and on the 1st of October, erected a battery on the covert-way. The garrison amazed at his rapid progress, and terrified with the apprehensions of the town's being stormed, beat a parley at four in the afternoon. After some expostulation, they surrendered prisoners of war, to the number of 150 officers, 600 soldiers, and almost 300 sick and wounded. The besiegers lost about 700 men. The Duke de Vendome contented himself with looking on the taking of this place, in the same manner as King William had done. The Austrians, for whom Auverquerque now took it, remained in possession of it till 1745.

The career of Marechal Saxe's successes, after his victory at Fontenoy, seemed to terminate at Aeth, which he besieged in a very uncommon and cruel manner. His bombs and red-hot balls, he discharged in showers; and his cannon were so pointed, as not to damage the fortifications, but the town. They laid the buildings in ashes, and killed multitudes of the inhabitants. Only fourteen of the garrison were killed, though it consisted of 1600 men, under the command of Count Wurmbrand. As the fire of the besiegers occasioned such a melancholy scene of slaughter and desolation among the citizens, the governor made but a short defence, and surrendered on September 28th, 1745, in compassion to the inhabitants, having obtained an honourable capitulation, by which the French became masters of almost all Flanders.

AGDE. A port town of France, in the province of Languedoc, near the mouth of the river Erant. In 1703, an insurrection of the Protestants broke out in the Cevennes, a mountainous country in the south of France. Though they were obliged to yield to the general persecution in 1685, yet most of them now had shaken off the yoke of popery, and embracing their former faith, were projecting designs to recover their liberty. They soon became so formidable, that they defeated several detachments of the king's troops that were sent against them. The repeated informations of the progress they made, drew the powers in alliance against France, to consider this insurrection as advantageous to themselves. But England more particularly took notice of it; and the French refugees in that kingdom, proposed to the ministry, the assistance of these their countrymen, as very conducive towards humbling the French monarch; as they naturally were bold, daring, inured to hardships, and with a little encouragement from England, could soon form an army of 20 or 30,000 men; among whom might be found many experienced officers. To enforce this solicitation, it was added, that our troops could land at Porte-Cette, without obstruction, and that the French exiles from every part of Europe would resort to them. The ministry conceiving that such an expedition might greatly facilitate their designs elsewhere, as it would divide the attention of the French monarch, sent orders to Sir John Norris, at that time with his fleet cruising on the coast of Spain, and to General Stanhope in Spain, to make a diversion in favour of the Cevennois. Accordingly the fleet sailed from Barcelona on the 9th of July, 1710, having about 700 troops on board, and in two or three days, arrived before Porte-Cette. Sir John Norris appointed some ships to batter the fort at Molehead, upon which the inhabitants retired to the church, and soon after, both town and fort surrendered: and in the evening of the next day, the town of Agde. So that now we had a footing in the enemy's country; and this expedition wore a more promising appearance of success, than any which had preceded. But on the 17th, Major-General Sciffan, who commanded the troops, received advice, that the Duke de Roquelaure was marching 400 dragoons, and 1000 militia, to repossess Cette. Upon this intelligence, he ordered 140 men to secure the bridge at Agde, while he with the rest of the forces went to meet the enemy. At the same time he wrote to the admiral, to send what boats and men he could spare into the river Erant, over which the enemy by their present rout must pass. The Duke de Roquelaure and Noailles slipped by General Sciffan, and were in sight of Agde the day he went out to meet them. But finding their design frustrated by the admiral, they marched to Meze, a place more inland, in order to attack Cette on the land side; for by keeping off the shore, they were not exposed to the fire of the ships. General Sciffan sent off 150 men, marines and soldiers, to the bridge of Agde, to reinforce the detachment sent thither in the morning; but before they arrived, this important post was abandoned. However, it was resolved to attempt to regain it by water; but when



when this should have been executed, a contrary wind arose, which, added to the strong current of the tide, prevented the boats being able to get up. The dukes, who by this time were returned, on notice that the English had abandoned the bridge, immediately possessed themselves of Agde.

A captain, with fifty or sixty men, was posted on a hill in the neighbourhood, with orders to retire when the enemy appeared. This was intended to amuse them, while the troops re-embarked; but he either did not rightly understand his order, or was surprised; for scarce had a few dragoons fired upon his men, than they all surrendered prisoners at discretion. Roquelaure, elated with this success, marched towards the strand, and overtaking Seissan, fell upon his troops pell-mell, who were soon broke: however the officers rallied them, and, by the assistance of the ships, the French were obliged to draw off, and the troops embarked in peace, not having lost above eighteen or twenty men.

Another captain, with fifty men, was left in the fort to guard it. The Admiral, with the shallows, lay before it all the morning; but he no sooner put off to go on board his ship, than the French summoned the captain, declaring, that unless he immediately surrendered the fort, he must expect no quarter. It was not accessible on any side but that next the mole, which was defended by two pieces of cannon, and the enemy had no boats. Notwithstanding these advantages, a pusillanimity seized him, and he surrendered at discretion, even before all the troops were re-embarked.

**AGGA, or ADJA:** A Dutch fort on the coast of Guinea, about one mile and a half from Anamaboe, which fort was destroyed by the English in 1665, being blown up the same day the Dutch Admiral de Ruyter attempted to land at Anamaboe.

**AGGERHUUS.** A mountain-fortress of Aggerherred in Norway. It was besieged in the year 1310, by Duke Erich of Sweden; but he was obliged to raise the siege; notwithstanding he surprised, and cut the army in pieces, sent for its relief by Haquin, then King of Norway. In 1567, the Swedes besieged it again, but in vain; for after lying before it eighteen weeks, they were repulsed. Charles XII. made a fruitless attempt upon it in 1717.

**AGHRIM.** A little town in the county of Galway, in Ireland. General St. Ruth, who commanded the Irish army, attempting to re-instate James II. on the throne of England, believing the English intended to give him battle, draughted off all the Irish garrisons, which augmented his army to 25,000, and resolved to hazard a decisive engagement. On Sunday July the 12th, 1691, General Ginckle, who commanded the English army, which did not exceed 18,000 men, marched towards him. The river Suir, which ran between them, somewhat retarded his progress; which having passed, he reconnoitred the enemy, and found them encamped along the ridge of a hill, with a bog and morafs in their front, well lined with musqueteers, who preserved a communication with the main army: he saw the access very difficult in front;

on the left was the castle of Aghrim, and the right was intrenched, with several ditches of communication to almost every part of the army. Notwithstanding all these precautions and advantages of the enemy, he resolved to attack them. St. Ruth, on his side, endeavoured to animate the Irish. He employed priests to enforce by exhortations; and his troops are even said to have sworn on the sacrament not to desert their colours. Meanwhile Cunningham's dragoons, supported by Lord Portland's horse, were ordered to force a passage through the bog, which they did with admirable bravery; and having killed about 300 of the enemy, obliged them to retire in disorder. General Ginckle thought the day too far advanced, it being now five o'clock in the evening, to give battle, and determined to postpone it till next morning; but reflecting that the enemy might decamp in the night, he altered his resolution, and ordered the attack to be renewed, which General Mackay began on the enemy's right. He met with such a warm and obstinate reception, that it was not without the most surprising efforts, that he obliged them at length to give ground. St. Ruth seeing them in danger of being overpowered, detached some succours from his left, which Mackay perceived, though in the heat of action, and with three battalions advanced towards them through the morafs, his men wading up to the waist in mud and water. The English received the enemy's fire undauntedly, marching on from hedge to hedge, till they gained the opposite side: there they had a rugged hill to ascend before they could charge the main army, fenced with hedges and ditches, lined with musqueteers, and supported with cavalry. The Irish made such a vigorous resistance, and fought with such impetuosity, that they forced the assailants back into the bog with considerable loss. The Colonels Earl and Herbert were taken prisoners; the former was twice taken and retaken, and at last escaped; but the latter was barbarously murdered by the Irish, because some companies attempted to rescue him.

When St. Ruth observed his left thus victorious, he exclaimed in an ecstasy, "Now will I drive the English to the gates of Dublin." But Talmaish coming up with some fresh troops, rallied those that were broke, attacked the Irish in the bog, who having advanced out of their intrenchments in pursuit of the English, he made a terrible carnage, and obliged them in their turn to fly. St. Ruth, now commanded on the right, as did General Ginckle opposite to him. They kept each other at bay some time, vanquished and victorious by turns; but Mackay and Rouvigny, with some cavalry, on the extreme of the enemy's left, very near Aghrim castle, first turned the tide of battle in favour of the English. St. Ruth, who saw them advance, flew to his left, and went with some Irish horse into a hollow way, to attack them in flank; but he was perceived by Captain Logan of the train-bands, who levelled one of the field-pieces at him, and with a canon ball took off his head: his guards fled, and Mackay then drove the whole Irish left wing before him. His death at once struck a damp and confusion among the troops; so that General Sarsfield, on whom

the command devolved, could neither remedy the confusion, nor rally his men; and having besides been at variance with St. Ruth, was not made acquainted with the plan of operations. General Ginckle at this time, made a vigorous effort on the enemy's right: the Danish horse pressing forward with great resolution, gained ground imperceptibly. In a few minutes the Irish lines were broke, and fled. The English cavalry pursued, and for four miles made a dreadful slaughter. The victory was decisive, and in every respect complete: about 4000 of the enemy were slain, and 600 taken prisoners; together with all their baggage, tents, provisions, ammunition, artillery, 20 pair of colours, 12 standards, and the arms of almost all the infantry. Of the English only about 800 were killed. Night alone preserved the remains of a defeated, ferocious army, which had once, for some moments, the advantage, and made a few prisoners; but the fortune of war soon turned; when they were inhumanly butchered, though on their knees they begged for mercy.

The vanquished fled to Limerick, which occasioned the siege of that city.

**AGINCOURT, or AZINCOURT.** A village of Pontlieu, a district of Picardy in France, situate near the river Bresle. During some civil commotions in France, about the year 1413, Henry V. King of England, sent to demand a renewal of the treaty of Bretagne, and all those places the French had conquered since. Charles VI. seeing Henry intended to take advantage of the French troubles, proposed a marriage between him and his daughter Catherine, to which our monarch was not averse, but still insisted on his demand, and expected 2,000,000 as her portion, besides 600,000 crowns yet unpaid of King John's ransom. Charles offered to make some concessions, but Henry would not agree to them, and prepared to make an invasion. Charles proposed further concessions; and it seems probable they would have come to an amicable agreement, had not the Dauphin violently opposed their measures; he loudly exclaimed against dismembering the French territories, and conceiving a very mean opinion of Henry, from his profligacy and indiscretion when a youth, he in derision sent him a case of tennis-balls, saying he was more fit for that diversion than a war, on which the fate of kingdoms depended. This sarcastic compliment piqued Henry, who replied, he would play a game, when his balls were matched with rackets, that would shake the walls of the Louvre. After this, Henry would listen to no concessions, which so exasperated the French minister at the British court, that, even in the royal presence, he broke through all the bounds of decency: his temper being very fiery, he exclaimed against Henry in the most opprobrious terms, called him a tyrant and usurper, and left the court with insolent threats of revenge. This unbecoming transport was laughed at; and Henry, with redoubled vigour, prepared for his expedition. At Reading he published a proclamation requesting his subjects to lend him a sum of money for its prosecution. The people were eager to supply him. The Earl of Northumberland maintained 40 men at

arms, and 120 archers; the Earl of Westmoreland raised the same number; the Earl of Suffolk 20 men at arms, and 40 archers, and defrayed the expence of half a ship; the Lords Lovel, Berkeley, Darcy, Seymour, Roos, and Willoughby did the same; Lord Morley maintained 6 men at arms, and 20 archers; the Lords Seale and Randolfe served without pay; and almost all the nobility contributed in some measure to its success. To transport these troops with the greater convenience, he hired from Holland and Zealand abundance of large ships, to join those of his own subjects. On the 15th of August, 1415, the fleet, which consisted of 1500 sail, having on board 6000 lances, 24,000 archers, and 20,000 common infantry, sailed from Southampton; and after an easy passage, arrived in the mouth of the Seine in Normandy, three leagues from Harfleur, which they besieged and took.

The siege of Harfleur cost Henry near half his army; for the flux had got amongst his troops, and made cruel devastation. The Earl of Suffolk and Bishop of Norwich suffered by it. The Duke of Clarence, Earl of Arundel, and many more returned to England. These mortifications, especially as Henry expected to be attacked by the enemy, who was gathering his forces together, rendered it impossible for him to winter in France, and unfortunately the best part of his fleet was dispersed in a storm. In this perplexed situation, Henry resolved to march for Calais, though not one fourth of his army was fit for duty. He now sent a challenge to the Dauphin, proposing to decide the dispute in a single combat; but he did not choose to accept it. Henry proceeded on his march through difficulties almost insurmountable. When he reached the river Somme, intending to pass it where his grandfather, Edward III. did, at the ford of Blanquetaque, he found it rendered impracticable, by sharp stakes being driven into the bed of the river, and a strong body of troops posted on the opposite banks. These obstructions would have influenced many generals to retreat; but he was rather animated by them, and endeavoured to inspire his troops, with recounting the noble exploits of their ancestors, who had triumphed at Cressy and Poitiers. They were in a total want of necessaries: he could not send off a detachment from the line of march, without running the risk of its being cut to pieces: add to this, their distempers and fatigues. The Monarch shared in all their hardships, and they were encouraged by his alacrity. In this situation he took a resolution to march up the river, in hopes of gaining a pass. Perhaps all his efforts would have proved ineffectual, had he not been favoured by an accident he least expected. The Constable d'Albret had been reinforced with 40,000 men, and by all the princes and nobility of the kingdom, the Dukes of Berry and Burgundy excepted. He called a council of war, and it was agreed to let Henry pass the Somme, and then attack him when his retreat was entirely cut off. Henry forded the river between St. Quentin and Peronne, and advancing to Blagny, saw the whole French army on their march towards Roubaeyville and Agincourt. This perplexed Henry anew, so that he repented crossing the river.

In



In this dreadful emergency, reduced to the last extremity, he sent a message to d'Albret, offering to restore Harfleur, repair all the damages he had done, and even to give security never to invade France again, provided he was allowed to march on unmolested to Calais. This was the same offer Edward the Black Prince had made when surrounded at Poitiers, and Edward received the same answer that was now sent to Henry; it was, that he with his army must surrender prisoners at discretion. Henry, like Edward, scorned the thought of such meanness, and was now convinced, he had to conquer or die. D'Albret sent three heralds to defy him to battle, leaving the time and place to his own nomination. Henry replied, that being weakened and fatigued, he did not seek an engagement, but was determined to continue his route to Calais; and if they thought fit to meet him, he should always be ready to receive them. On the 22d of October, 1415, he received a letter from d'Albret, acquainting him, that on Friday following, which was the 25th, they would give him battle between Rouffecauville and Agincourt. Henry not being able to avoid it, was necessitated to accept the challenge, and to the herald who brought him the message, he presented a rich robe, and 200 crowns. During this interval, Henry used all possible means to inspire his troops with courage, promising rewards to those who should exert themselves; laying before them all the great actions of their illustrious ancestors. Actuated by the courage and confidence of a monarch whom they almost adored, they forgot their distresses, and, as it were, glowed with impatience for battle. He took all the precautions that the most diligent and experienced commander could have thought of; being night and day on horseback, riding through the ranks: more activity, diligence, and heroism, were never at one time displayed in any general. He sent the day before the action, David Gam, a Welch captain, to reconnoitre the enemy's position; who reported at his return, that "There was enough to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away." This laconic answer could not but please him, who seems to have diffused among his army that martial spirit with which he himself was actuated. The French spent the time in jollity, luxury, riot, and rejoicing. They considered the English as so many enfeebled wretches, half dead with famine and disease, and looked upon victory as already declared in their favour. They played at dice for the English prisoners, and even sent to the neighbouring villages to prepare lodgings for those strangers. Their insolence and arrogance rose so high, that they sent an herald to Henry to know what he proposed giving for his ransom. He received this insult with the most contemptuous moderation, and calmly told the messenger, a little time would decide whose business it was to pay ransoms.

On the 25th, the armies, at break of day, were drawn up in order of battle. The position of d'Albret's was every way inexcusable: he chose a narrow piece of ground, flanked by a rivulet and a thick wood, by which his front was contracted into the same space with Henry's, and his superiority of number,

instead of being conducive to any utility in battle, was only productive of mischief, confusion, and incumbrance. He divided his army into three bodies; the first he commanded himself, with the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon; the Counts of Eu, Vendome, and Richemont; the famous Marechal de Boucicaut, great master of the cross-bows, the Lord Dampier, admiral of France, the Dauphin D'Auvergne, and several other officers of distinction: the second body was commanded by the Duke of Alençon, assisted by the Duke of Bar, the Counts of Vaudemont, Nevers, Salines, Roussé and Grand Pré: and the third by the Counts Marle, Dampmartin, Faquenberg, and the Sieur de Lauroy. While the French were employed in making these lines, which stood so very close that the men had scarcely room to use their weapons, Henry concealed 400 lances in the wood which flanked their right, and 250 choice archers in a hollow on their left, covered with bushes. To make a front equal to the enemy's, he was obliged to draw up his little army in one line; the right wing being commanded by the Dukes of York, Beaumont, and Willoughby, and was advanced a little way before the center, which was headed by the King himself, and with him were his brother the Duke of Gloucester, the Earl Marshal, the young Earl of Suffolk, whose father died at Harfleur, and many other officers of distinction: the left, which has been by some writers called the rear, or second line, because not advanced so far as the other, was formed in two divisions, by the Duke of Exeter. This admirable disposition was made by the advice of Sir Thomas Erpyngham, who acted as Henry's marechal, and gave the signal for the attack. The King appeared in the front of his division, mounted on a white courser, in splendid armour, with a crown fixed, by way of crest, on his helmet: four royal banners were displayed before him: he was followed by a multitude of led horses, in rich caparisons, and surrounded by the chief officers in his court and army. The French generals were astonished at his disposition, and the good countenance of his troops, as the sight was so contrary to all their expectations. At the distance of 250 paces, Henry expected them to charge him; but seeing they declined the action, he rode along the lines, giving his orders, and exhorting the soldiers to behave like Englishmen; then alighting from his horse, he took his station. Observing that the French still remained motionless, he judged they intended to starve him into a surrender, which was the best method they could have taken; for his provisions were now entirely exhausted, so that his troops were under the necessity of fighting to procure more. Imagining their drift, he ordered the archers to strike their stakes, which they had planted in form of pallisades in their front, so that they could advance before, and retire behind them occasionally: then he ordered Sir Thomas Erpyngham to throw up his truncheon, as the signal for the attack, saying, "My friends, since they will not begin, it is our business to open a passage; let us charge them in the name of the ever blessed Trinity." The whole line assented with a loud shout, and the Duke of York's division advanced to begin the attack; but fearing they might be out of

breath



breath before they reached the enemy, he caused them to halt about mid-way. The archers then planted their piquets, to secure them from the French cavalry, and let off a flight of arrows, which did great execution, as the enemy stood so compact. The French cavalry now advanced to charge them, but was so well received by the archers, that in a few minutes they were obliged to fly, or they would have been totally destroyed. The troops who lay in ambush on the right, now made a vigorous effort, and completed the disorder. This front line of the French being once thrown into confusion, were not to be rallied, though animated by the presence of so many gentlemen, and even by the Constable in person, but rather assisted the progress of the English, as not having room to fly. The Duke, encouraged by his success, determined to follow his stroke, and advanced and attacked them with great impetuosity: a terrible carnage ensued; the Constable was slain; the Duke of Alençon sustained the charge very firmly; but the English with their battle-axes made incredible havock: they mowed down the enemy in heaps, till at length their arms were wearied with slaughter, and they were obliged to retire to take breath. Henry now came down in person to the charge, at the head of his division, and continued the bloody work York had with such success begun: he with his own hands performed wonders, that while they astonished his people, excited them to actions of gallantry that never were equalled: their vigour seemed irresistible, and their resolution untameable. Eighteen French being entered into an association to take Henry dead or alive, with this view now fought their way to where he was, and one of them struck at and stunned him with a battle-axe, which however did not penetrate his helmet. It seems probable that Henry would have fallen a sacrifice to their rage, had not David Gam, the Welch captain, and two of his countrymen, rushed in to his assistance, and at the expense of their lives saved him. The French knights were every one killed; and when Henry saw his three gallant friends expiring of their wounds at his feet, in gratitude for such noble service, he knighted them as they lay on the field of battle, and charged the enemy with redoubled ardour. His brother Gloucester, who fought by his side, received a stroke from a mace, which felled him to the ground; Henry covered him with his shield, and at the same time sustained the attack of a multitude of assailants; but not being able to defend himself against all, somebody gave him a blow on the head, which staggered and brought him on his knees; but he sprang up, and laid the aggressor dead at his feet. At this very instant York came up to his relief, and the troops seeing his danger, with a sort of enthusiasm, bore down all before them. Alençon finding his army thrown into disorder, and in danger of being totally defeated, resolved to make one effort, that should either restore to him the glory of the day, or at least save him the mortification of surviving the disgrace of his country: he therefore, with 300 choice volunteers, made his way to where Henry exhibited prodigies of valour, and crying out, "I am the Duke of Alençon," gave him a most furious blow on the

head, which entered his helmet; but not being able quickly to disengage his sword, Henry returned the stroke so effectually, that he brought him and two of his followers to the ground. The loss of Alençon filled the French with consternation and confusion; they betook themselves to flight, or voluntarily offered themselves up to be slaughtered. The third line still remained whole, was fresh and vigorous, and besides, more numerous than the whole of the English army, now fainting under the fatigue of action, as well as the weakness occasioned by the flux, of which we before took notice, and from which scarcely one man in the army was free. This third line was so intimidated by the defeat of the other two, and the dreadful scene of carnage that lay before their eyes, that refusing to obey the command of their officers, when bade to advance and charge the enemy, they retired from the field of battle; but on an eminence at some distance they made a stand, as if they intended to renew the fight; whereupon Henry sent an herald to declare, that should they remain in that posture till he came up with them, they should all be massacred, without distinction or mercy. Intimidated by this message, they quickly dispersed.

Henry no sooner saw himself master of the field of battle, than word was brought him, that the enemy was possessed of the rear of his camp. He concluded from hence, that he had another army to deal with, hitherto unseen, and instantly gave orders to put all the prisoners to the sword, except those of the most distinguished quality; which were punctually executed on 14,000 unhappy persons. Then marching to his camp, he found it had been pillaged; but the enemy, on advice of his coming towards them, evacuated it. These plunderers were a body of fugitives, under the command of Robert de Bournonville, who had deserted from the French army at the beginning of the action.

There being nothing now to oppose Henry, he ordered his army to give God thanks for their success; and commanded a French herald to declare to whom the victory did belong; he said to the English: then he asked what castle that was to which he pointed with his finger, and was answered Agincourt. "Henceforward," said the King, "this action shall be named 'the Battle of Agincourt.'" This memorable battle began about ten in the morning, and lasted till three in the afternoon. The French lost the Constable d'Albret, the Duke d'Alençon, princes of the blood; the Dukes of Brabant and Bar; and the Counts of Nevers, Vaudemont, Marle, Rouffe, and Faquenbergh, with many others of distinction; besides about 10,000 private men slain on the field of battle. The Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, the Counts of Eu, Vendome, Richemont, and Estouteville, the Marechal de Boucicaut, and 1600 persons of distinction, were made prisoners. The loss of the English did not exceed 400 men, including the Duke of York, the Earl of Suffolk, four knights, and one esquire. About the number of each army authors are not agreed: the English seem to be about 12 or 13,000 men, and the French were not less than 40,000.

Next day Henry proceeded on his march for Calais, and in November embarked for England. At London he

he was received in triumph, amidst the acclamations of the people: but the battle proved of no advantage to him; for he did not gain by it one foot more of ground in France; nor was all the spoil and ransom sufficient to defray the expence of the campaign.

**AGNADEL**, a village in Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, situate on a canal between the rivers Addo and Serio, near Cassano, where Prince Eugene fought a battle in 1705. In the year 1509, a design was formed by Pope Julius II. to recover the dominions of the papal see dismembered from it. The project was relished by Louis XII. King of France, because these dominions principally lay in the hands of the Venetians, on whom he wanted to be revenged for encroaching on his dutchy of Milan. The Emperor too applauded the scheme, because he wanted to gain a footing in Italy. This league was signed at Cambray, and every thing tending to it was kept as secret as possible; till on a sudden the King of France appeared in Milan, at the head of 40,000 men. The Venetians immediately took the field to oppose him, and on the 14th of May, 1509, the two armies came to a very obstinate and bloody action near Agnadel. The victory continued doubtful, till Count de Petigliano, the general of the Venetians, was slain, which put their army into some disorder; and Count d'Alviane, on whom the command devolved, had the misfortune to lose an eye, and was soon after taken prisoner, in consequence of which their confusion became general, and the Venetians were at last totally routed, with the loss of all their infantry. This advantage was, however, dearly purchased by the victors, who are said to have lost 12,000 men, though other accounts do not make it so much. In fifteen days the conqueror gained near 300 miles of territory; and in the course of one short campaign the Venetians were stripped of all their extensive dominions, except the single city of Venice, and five places which they held in the kingdom of Naples, that had been mortgaged to them by Ferdinand of Spain.

**AGRIA**, a city in Hungary, thirty-five miles north-east from Buda, formerly a fine place, but now in a mean condition. In 1552, Solyman II. sent Achmet, with 70,000 men, to invade Hungary, having no other motive than depredation. He laid siege to Agria, and continued a furious bombardment forty days, with fifty pieces of cannon, during which time it was bravely defended by 20,000 Hungarians, who had entered into an association not to surrender till reduced to the last extremity: he was obliged at length to raise the siege, having lost 9,000 men before the place, in which the women were remarkably alert; they assisted in all the sallies, and had their share in repulsing the enemy whenever they attempted a storm.

In 1596, Manomet III. with an army of 150,000 men, laid siege to it, and by a furious bombardment, though only of six days, destroyed the principal part of the town. The garrison, which consisted of 10,000 men, commanded by the Marshals Mari and Terkey, finding the town not tenable, retired into the castle, which the Turks cannonaded day and night for a considerable time; twelve times in forty-eight hours they attacked it in vain, and at length they carried it sword

in hand; but next morning the Christians retook it after a terrible slaughter, and the Turks began again to besiege it. The Christians being at length wearied out with three weeks severe duty, offered to capitulate, on condition that they might be allowed their arms and baggage, and safe conduct at Buda. These conditions were agreed to, and they marched out, now reduced to scarce 2000 men; but the Turks, as soon as they were in possession of the place, put them all to the sword.

In 1687 it was surrendered to the Christians, after a blockade of three years. The garrison was reduced to the last extremities; they had lived five months entirely on the leaves of trees and boiled herbs. When Ruffein, the governor, surrendered, he told Count Caraffa the Christian general, "That he put into his possession that important place, which had been taken by his Prince's own hands; and he was compelled to do it without any effusion of blood, having lived there with his Mussulmen seven months without bread."

In the year 1704, the malcontents under Prince Ragotski mastered this city with very little difficulty: but in 1706, the Imperialists retook and pillaged it; however they could not reduce the castle; therefore the Hungarians retook the place, and kept possession of it till 1710, when it was surrendered to the Imperialists.

**AICHA**, or **AICHSTADT**, a small town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, situate on the river Altmul, fourteen miles north-east from Ingolstadt. In 1704, this place refused to submit to a French detachment sent to take possession of it, which afterwards found means to seize it by surprize; when the garrison, consisting of 300 Bavarian boors, were put to the sword, and the town given up to be plundered.

**AIGUILLON**, a town of Agenois in France, situate on the Garonne, at the confluence of the Lot. Early in the year 1246, Philip sent his son, the Duke of Normandy, at the head of a numerous army, into Guienne, to retake those places which Henry Earl of Lancaster had reduced. He made a rapid progress till he came to Aiguillon, where his career was stopped; he sat down before the place, with an intent to prosecute a vigorous siege, and making a vow to the Virgin Mary, never to raise it till the place should capitulate, he began to make use of his battering engines, which were of a prodigious size, and plyed them incessantly for a week together. Though this was intended to fatigue the garrison, yet the Earl of Pembroke, who commanded within the walls, being provided for a very obstinate defence, was not only prepared to receive his attacks, but was happily successful in repulsing every one of them. At length, the Duke began to despair of accomplishing what he had undertaken, and resolved to turn the siege into a blockade. But his intention was defeated by the Earl of Lancaster, who arrived with a body of troops to the relief of the place; and though he had no force sufficient to hazard a battle, yet he found means to intercept the Duke's convoys; and by cutting him off from his passes of communication, turned the blockade upon the camp of the besiegers. Nothing now mor-



tified the Duke so much as his vow; it induced him to struggle with a multitude of difficulties, and hearing at length of Edward's landing in Normandy, he determined to make one vigorous effort with his whole army. This began in the morning, and lasted till it was quite dark, when, being repulsed on every side with considerable loss, he found himself under a necessity of retiring. His father too at this time called him away, he having prevailed on the Pope to absolve him from his vow, which he had observed during four months. He made his retreat with great confusion and precipitation, leaving behind a great part of his tents, baggage, equipage, &c.

AIX, the metropolis of Provence in France. In the civil wars in 1594, it was besieged by the Duke of Espernon; and the governor, Count de Carisy, finding himself abandoned by those from whom he expected relief, surrendered, after a small resistance, on condition that the Duke in person should not enter the town, because the inhabitants had entertained a particular enmity against him.

AIX. Aix is an island on the Atlantic ocean, situated near the mouth of the river Charente, about eleven English miles over land from Rochfort. This expedition was secretly set on foot by the English ministry, in 1757, both to favour our continental connections, and to distress our enemies, by striking a blow in their most sensible part; that of their marine. To answer these ends, an attack upon one of their chief arsenals was thought most effectual, and from private intelligence, Rochfort seemed to promise the best success, because the French had at this time almost entirely evacuated their own kingdom, to pursue conquests elsewhere. Marechal Richlieu, at the head of a numerous army, had taken possession of Hanover: the Prince de Soubize was on the point of penetrating into Saxony: Lally was but lately sent to the East-Indies; and the garrisons of America and the West-Indies but lately reinforced: add to this, that their navy was blocked up in the harbour of Louisburgh by an English squadron, under the command of Admiral Holbourne. After such a division of their force, there could not be many troops left to guard the exterior parts of France, consequently the coast must in some places be exposed to insult; and a letter of intelligence to the British ministry says, there were only 10,000 men from St. Valery to Bourdeaux. Our ministry was elated with the most sanguine hopes of success, and the people, from the vast preparations, expected prodigies; yet the commanders, from the novelty of the enterprise, or perhaps from the total want of a connected plan, entertained doubts concerning the execution.

The fleet consisted of eighteen men of war, six frigates, six bomb-ketches, two fire-ships, two hospital ships, six cutters, and forty-four transports, with ten regiments on board, making 9000 men, sailed from Spithead the 8th of September, 1757, under command of Sir Edward Hawke, with the Admirals Knowles and Broderick: Sir John Mordaunt, with the Generals Conway and Cornwallis, were at the head of the land forces. So very strong an armament could not but occasion many conjectures as to its real destina-

tion, which was kept such a profound secret, that the King, Mr. Pitt, and one member of the privy-council, are said to be the only persons acquainted with it. At length the mystery unveiled itself on the fourteenth of September, by the fleet's bearing away for the Bay of Biscay, and it became evident that some part of France was intended to be attacked. On the nineteenth, about eight o'clock in the evening, the whole fleet was surprised by a signal from Sir Edward Hawke, to lie to, the wind being fair, the night clear, and the land about twenty leagues ahead: on the twenty-first they entered Basque road, till when, by some unaccountable fatality, the methods of attack had never been considered: from this time to the twenty-third was spent in deliberating on this important matter. At length it was determined to attack the little isle of Aix; and Captain Howe in the *Magnanime*, leading the van, failed, as the French said, close under the fort, without firing a gun, though the governor kept firing at him from the time he came within reach of his guns: when the captain was as near the walls as his ship could come, he dropped anchor, and began to return their salutations with such incessant fire, that in less than a minute his ship seemed in one blaze. The *Barfleur*, Vice-admiral Knowles, also pointed a few guns, but at too great a distance to do much execution. In about an hour the fort surrendered, and some troops were put ashore to take possession of the island, where they found six iron guns mounted in barbet, two brass ones on the top of an old tower, and two mortars; near 500 men, soldiers and sailors, were made prisoners. Notwithstanding the severe orders against drunkenness, as well as every other irregularity, that were issued out by Sir John Mordaunt, commander in chief of the land forces, both soldiers and sailors were guilty of great excesses.

Eight days were suffered to elapse since the fleet had been seen hovering off the French coast; during this time there was little done besides holding councils of war, and founding along the shore. Fort Fouras was another obstacle to their measures; the land officers thought it unadvisable to attack it by land till it should be bombarded by sea: accordingly Mr. Knowles was ordered to reduce this fort, and he reported that he found the water so shallow, that even a bomb-ketch could not get near enough to throw shells into it. They founded the coast within three-quarters of a mile from the shore, but left all that space unried. On the 28th of September, the troops were ordered to be in the boats at twelve o'clock at night: it may be easily imagined these orders surprised every body; as for the two preceding days two distinct encampments were said to be observed at a little distance from the sea: but what was still more astonishing, the first disembarkation was to consist only of about 1200 men, who were to maintain their ground six or seven hours before they could be assisted by a second debarkation, and without the least hopes of a retreat, as the boats were immediately to row back and fetch the rest of the troops. These difficulties were too obvious to escape the observation of the most unobserving soldier in the fleet; yet to do the private men justice, we must say,

say, though the landing at this time, and in this manner, bore great resemblance of a forlorn hope, their innate bravery raised them above all fear, and things were carried on with so much alertness and expedition, that the boats were filled at least an hour before the time appointed; though the night was very cold, and the sea ran high, they were suffered to remain in the boats near four hours, and then were again ordered on board their respective ships.

The two following days were spent in blowing up the fortifications on the isle of Aix, and a few of our men suffered by the explosion. The next morning the Admiral acquainted the generals, "That if they had no further military operations to propose, considerable enough to authorise his detaining the squadron, he would immediately return with it to England." As nothing was proposed, on the 1st of October, the fleet, with the army on board, sailed from Basque road, and on the 6th arrived at St. Helen's.

The cause of its failure was ordered to be inquired into by a board of inquiry, which seemed to censure the commander. A court-martial, composed of some officers of reputation, acquitted him, and appeared to throw all the blame on Mr. Knowles, the vice-admiral, who, in vindication of himself, said, "If our generals had composed that court-martial, they might have given a different opinion; so might these very gentlemen, had the whole proceedings of the expedition been opened to them." Thus ended this fruitless undertaking.

**AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.** This is an imperial town in Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, very large and beautiful, much frequented by foreigners on account of its famous hot bath. Charlemagne intended to have made it the capital of his empire, but his project miscarried: he was, however, buried here; and so was Otho. In 882, this city was burned by the Normans, who made cruel devastation, and committed great outrages on the inhabitants. In 1614, it suffered greatly by the religious wars in Germany, when the inhabitants were Protestants. The Marquis de Spinola took it for the Spaniards, and re-established Popery. It is famous for the treaties of 1668 and 1748.

When the French troops in 1792 made a rapid progress into the Austrian Netherlands, on December 7, they entered Aix-la-Chapelle, and committed great devastation. On March 3, 1793, they were driven from thence by the Duke of Saxe Cobourg, and were defeated with the loss of 4000 men, 1600 prisoners, and 20 pieces of cannon.

During their being in possession of this town, about the middle of January, 1793, a bloody engagement took place near this city, between the French troops commanded by Bournonville, and the Austrians commanded by General Clairfaut, in which the former was defeated, with the loss of 1200 men; the loss of the Austrians was 150 killed and wounded.

**AIRE.** The capital of the county of Aire in Scotland, situate on the Clyde, 65 miles south-west from Edinburgh. About the year 1263, Scotland having suffered much by famine and other misfortunes, Acho, King of Norway, thought that a favourable opportu-

nity to attempt the conquest of that kingdom. With this view he prepared a large armament, landed upon the coast, and penetrated into the country, where he committed great outrages, leaving all the country behind him a desert. He then besieged Aire, which made some resistance, but at length surrendered. The victor now began to exercise more cruelty than before; and the Scots could not look on these proceedings without a thirst of revenge, which terminated in a bloody war.

**AIRE, SIEGE OF.** A strong, though small town of the French Netherlands, about three leagues from St. Omer; the river Lys runs through it; the marshes which surround it, have been thought to render it almost impregnable. In the year 1641, the French Marechal Meilleray, marched into the Netherlands at the head of a numerous army, and after having taken some of the neighbouring forts, laid siege to Aire. Though the Spaniards, under the command of the Cardinal Infante, failed to relieve the garrison, and the governor defended the town with great vigour, many severe contests were held on the countericarp, which was often taken and retaken. At length the besieged were worsted in one of their principal efforts: but the French bought very dear every inch of ground they gained: yet having sprung several mines, dismounted many guns, and made many breaches, the inhabitants were apprehensive of a general assault, and requested the garrison to capitulate. The conditions were signed the 16th of July, by which all who had bore arms, surrendered prisoners of war.

The Cardinal Infante being concerned at the loss of Aire, collected his army, and blockaded the French in their camp before the town, and acted with such vigour, that Meilleray was necessitated to draw off by night. The Cardinal then entered his lines, and laid siege to the place. The French neglected to relieve it, because the Cardinal falling sick soon after the trenches were opened, they imagined the siege would be raised: but Melo, the second in command, carried it on with redoubled vigour, and obliged the garrison to surrender the 7th of December, 1641.

In the year 1676, the French Marechal d'Humieres sat down before it, and took it after a siege of five days.

On the 12th of September, 1710, the Duke of Marlborough laid siege to it. The besieged made a vigorous sally, but were forced to retire with loss. His Grace took a redoubt near the causeway of Bethune sword in hand, and soon after possessed himself of the covered-way. The bastion of Arras was next battered, and taken; but this he was obliged to abandon, as also a lodgment which he had made on the angle of the covered-way. Several sallies were made by the besieged, in which they were always repulsed; and at length, all were regained with large additions. Several breaches were made, and the sap carried on to the very gates of the town. The garrison dreading a storm, beat a parley on the 10th of November, and surrendered to the amount of 3628 men, having lost near 4000, and the besiegers about 6000 by their own accounts.



**AKERMAN**, a fort on the Black sea, was besieged by the Russians, who made themselves masters of it in January 1789, and granted the Turkish garrison, 1000 in number, an honourable capitulation. The Russians found sixty pieces of cannon in the fort, and an immense quantity of military stores.

**ALAND**, ISLAND OF, RAVAGED in 1507. It is situated in the Baltic sea, at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia; and while the Swedes were exerting their utmost endeavours, under their administrator Steensure, to shake off the yoke of the Danes, this island was plundered by the latter, for the inhabitants adhering to the former.

In 1714 it was taken by the Russians, but they were soon obliged to abandon it.

In the year 1742, the Russians having possessed themselves of most of the Swedish territories to the eastward of the Bothnic bay, there was a warm contest between the two nations about this island. The Russians had got possession of it, and the Swedes resolved to recover it if possible. For this purpose, an embarkation was made at Stockholm on the 3d of April 1743, which being soon landed on the island, attacked and defeated the Russian troops that were there, amounting to about 1200, who were all killed or made prisoners. This success gave great joy to the populace at Stockholm; and what was most remarkable, when the prisoners were brought thither, the inhabitants gave in crowds to offer them little presents and civilities, and the magistracy sent them six butts of beer, and two tuns of brandy; which shews how much the populace in any country are influenced by the great, and how apt they are to change their sentiments; for in 1741, when the war against Russia was under deliberation, the rage of the common people was so violent against the Russians, that it was not safe for any man openly to oppose it. But the joy of the Swedes at this success was but of short duration; for as these islands lie convenient for the Russians to invade Sweden, in case they should find it necessary, and as the Russians became this year masters at sea, their fleet, with a large number of troops on board, took possession of these islands in June, the Swedish troops that were left there, having retired upon their approach, and got safe back to Sweden.

**ALARCOS**, or **ALARCON**, a town of New Castile in Spain, situate on the river Xucar. In the year 1195, King Sancho marched at the head of a numerous army to Alarcos, to give the Moors battle, and came up with them on the 9th of June. The generals on each side shewed great personal bravery, and the fight, which lasted all day, was very obstinate and bloody. Towards evening, the Moors fled with precipitation, leaving the field of battle covered with their slain. Mariana says, the Moors encamped at Alarcos in June, 1195, were vastly superior, and after a very bloody and obstinate battle, which lasted the whole day, Sancho was put to flight; the Moors having found means to attack one of his flanks. It is probable these authors do not mean the same action; for as there were such a multitude of battles fought between the Christians and Moors about this time, it

is not unlikely that one may have omitted what the other may have recorded. The Moors destroyed Alarcos in September following.

**ALASSO BAY**, near Leghorn.

*Letter from Captain Horatio Nelson, dated Agamemnon, Vado Bay, August 27, 1795.*

SIR,

Having received information from General de Vins, that a convoy of provisions and ammunition was arrived at Alasso, a place in possession of the French, I proceeded with the ships, *Inconstant*, *Meleager*, *Southampton*, *Tartar*, *Ariadne*, and *Speedy*, to that place, where, within an hour, we took the vessels named in the inclosed list; there was but a very feeble opposition from some of the enemy's cavalry, who fired on our boats when boarding the vessels near the shore, but I have the pleasure to say, no man was killed or wounded. The enemy had two thousand horse and foot soldiers in the town, which prevented my landing and destroying their magazines of provisions and ammunition.

I sent Captain Freemantle, of the *Inconstant*, with the *Tartar*, to *Languelia*, a town on the west side of the bay of Alasso, where he executed my orders in a most officer-like manner; and I am indebted to every captain and officer in the squadron for their activity, but most particularly to Lieutenant George Andrews, first lieutenant of the *Agamemnon*, who, by his spirited and officer-like conduct, saved the French corvette from going on shore.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

With the highest respect,

Your most obedient servant,

HORATIO NELSON.

Admiral Hotham.

A list of vessels taken by his Majesty's squadron under command of Horatio Nelson, Esq. in the Bay of Alasso and *Languelia*, the 26th of August, 1795.

*La Resolu* (corvette) Pollaco ship, 10 guns, 4 swivels, 87 men, 6 guns thrown overboard. Belonging to the French.

*La Republique* gun boat, 6 guns, 49 men, belonging to the French.

*La Constitution*, galley, 1 brass gun, 4 swivels, 30 men, belonging to the French.

*La Vigilante*, galley, 1 brass gun, 4 swivels, 49 men, belonging to the French.

Besides six brigs and barks, from 10 to 35 tons, laden with wine, powder, &c.

**ALBAN's**, (Str.) a town in Hertfordshire. The battle there was one of those occasioned by the civil war between the Houses of York and Lancaster. The Duke of York judged he had a better right to the throne than Henry VI. who then filled it, and in attempting to pave his way to it this battle was fought; though he very artfully concealed his real design. The populace of England had conceived an inveterate hatred against the Queen's favourite, the Duke of Suffolk, and even accused him of intending to sell the realm to the crown of France. Their clamours procured his banishment, but his post was filled by the Duke

of

of Somerset, whom they equally detested. The Duke of York, at this time governor of Ireland, saw these commotions with pleasure, and thought he had now a proper opportunity of exciting an insurrection. His motives, he said, were to bring traitors to justice, remove evil counsellors, and throw off those heavy taxes, which had been imposed only to support the courtiers. These pretences made the people of England in multitudes espouse his cause. These proceedings soon reached the royal ears, and Henry marched out of London with 8000 men, an army supposed to be superior to that of the malecontents.

On the 22d of May, 1455, the two armies met near St. Alban's, when the Duke sent the King a letter, requesting an opportunity to vindicate himself against the false aspersions of his enemies; acquainting his Majesty, that he and his followers had taken up arms only to secure their possessions and privileges; and in the conclusion, he accused his ministers of misconduct, particularly the Duke of Somerset. This letter was intercepted by Somerset, who concealed it from the King; and York receiving no satisfactory answer, if any at all, prepared for a battle; and next morning the Earl of Warwick, glowing with rage against the Duke of Somerset, for calling him a traitor, charged with an amazing intrepidity. This fury threw the royalists into confusion. The Duke of York firmly supported him; and seeing an opportunity of taking the enemy in flank, effectually secured the victory, and the royalists were totally routed, with the loss of 5000 men, among whom were the Duke of Somerset, the Earls of Northumberland and Strafford, Lord Clifford, and several officers of distinction. The Duke of Buckingham having received a wound in the beginning of the action, retired with the corps which he commanded, which so weakened the royalists, that their defeat was accomplished with inconsiderable loss to the victors. Henry received a slight wound in the neck by an arrow: but the distraction of his army was such, when the Duke of York attacked his flank, that the whole fled in confusion, without thinking of their King, who ran to hide himself in a little house, of which the Duke of York being informed, he went, with the Earl of Salisbury, and some other noblemen, to him, and falling on their knees, offered him their service, declaring, that the public enemy being now dead, they were ready to lay down their arms. Henry, who shuddered with fear, did not expect this treatment, and begged the Duke, in the name of God, to stop the effusion of blood. The Duke obeyed, and ordered a retreat. After which the King returned to London, fully satisfied with the conduct of York, Salisbury, and Warwick, whom he looked upon as his most faithful subjects, and they were received into favour at court with all the marks of royal approbation.

The Duke of Somerset, son of the late Duke, thirsted to revenge the loss of his father, and the Duke of Buckingham that of his son, who was killed in this action. None of the nobles attached to the Lancastrian family, could endure the new favourites: they saw the Duke of York taking large strides to the throne; and consulting the Queen, who had always

entertained an implacable resentment against the Yorkists, they soon came to an open rupture, and several battles were fought with various success; in one of which the Duke of York was killed. Edward, Earl of March, his son, on whom the hereditary right was now devolved, continued to assert the claim, and he was vigorously supported by the Earl of Warwick, and his adherents.

Queen Margaret, who may be said to have held the reins of government, had left London to levy an army in the country. The Earl of Warwick sought an opportunity of engaging her, and posted himself here to intercept her on her return. On Shrove Tuesday, 1461, they came to an action on Bernard's heath, near St. Alban's. The Earl charged with his usual impetuosity, and his courage seemed to counterpoise the enemy's superiority of numbers. He bravely sustained the charge, and a vigorous contest ensued. At length the Yorkists were on the point of being defeated, when the Lord Lovelace, who commanded one of the Earl's wings, wheeled off with the whole corps, and left Warwick's center-flank exposed to the enemy's attack; which the enemy no sooner perceived, than they made use of the advantage; one assault here threw the whole army into confusion. The Earl attempted to make a retreat, which he soon effected in very good order, leaving 2000 men slain on the field of battle. Queen Margaret sullied her victory by beheading some prisoners of distinction the next day, particularly the Lord Bonvil and Sir Thomas Kyril. Her troops pillaged the town, which proved fatal to her cause; for London fearing the same fate, embraced Edward with open arms, and proclaimed him King.

ALBA-REGALIS, a city of Lower Hungary, situate on the east side of the Platten sea, 36 miles south-west from Buda. This city has often been taken and retaken by the Imperialists and Turks. It is one of those places which always changes its governors during their animosities, and seldom with any material siege, except in 1601, when the Imperialists scaled the walls, and entered the city sword in hand: they inhumanly massacred all the Turks they could find, undermined the castle, and buried the garrison in its ruins. The Turks retook it the same year with an army of 150,000 men. But soon after a small body of Christians attacked the garrison left in it, and successfully beat them out. Scarce was this performed before the Turks returned, and began to besiege the city in form. The Christians finding the place weak and untenable, against the furious cannonade of the enemy, capitulated on honourable conditions: but they were no sooner marched out, and the Infidels in possession of the city, than they violated the articles of capitulation, and put the Christians all to the sword. In June 1704, it was taken by General Heister, and has ever since remained in the hands of the House of Austria.

ALBAZIN, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1684. The Russians, during their quarrel with the Chinese, having conquered the province of Dauria in Siberia, fortified Albazin, which lies in the route from Siberia to Peking. The Chinese attacked this city, and took it; and



and at the peace signed between them and the Russians, in the environs of Nerschinskoi, the capital of Dauria, it was agreed that the fortifications of this place should be demolished.

**ALBENGA.** A port town of Italy, now a small inconsiderable place, but has a very pleasant situation, fifteen miles north-east from Oneglia. It was entirely burned by the Pisane in the year 1177, who made terrible havoc in its neighbourhood, and committed many outrages.

In May 1800, when the French were defeated by the Austrians, in their retreat they were attacked at this place, where they left two pieces of cannon, having destroyed their magazines, but the Austrians obtained a considerable quantity of gunpowder.

**ALBOURG.** It is situated in Jutland, and the conspirators, who murdered Eric VII. King of Denmark, finding shelter in Norway, it occasioned a war between Eric VIII. King of Denmark, the son of the murdered King, and Haquin, King of Norway, who, during this contest, invaded Jutland and took Albourg, in 1289.

**ALBUQUERQUE.** A city of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, twenty-two miles north from Badajox. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1705, after a small resistance, but restored at the treaty of Utrecht.

**ALCANTARA,** a town of Spanish Estremadura, on the confines of Portugal, lying 32 miles north of Badajox. The Spaniards not being able to detach the Portuguese from their alliance with Great Britain, entered into a war against them, which obliged a number of forces to be sent from Britain to their assistance, under the command of Marshal Count de Lippe, commander in chief of the forces in Portugal. This officer detached, in 1762, Brigadier General Burgoyne with his regiment, and seventeen companies of grenadiers, to make an attack upon Valencia D'Alcantara, or Alcantara, where it was supposed the Spaniards had formed large magazines of stores. This officer executed his commission with so much conduct and valour, that he entered the place first, at the head of his own regiment, gallantly assisted by Colonel Somerville sword in hand, and by the courageous behaviour of the British grenadiers, under Lord Pultney, the enemy's infantry were dislodged out of the houses after an obstinate resistance. The Spanish regiment of Seville was entirely destroyed.

**ALCMAER.** A very ancient city of North Holland, in the United Provinces, situate about seven miles east from the north sea, and twenty from Amsterdam. In the year 1572, the Spaniards laid siege to this town; which making a more obstinate defence than they expected, it was resolved to turn the siege into a blockade. Still their design was rendered abortive; for after investing it eight days, they abandoned their enterprize with precipitation and confusion. This was the first town the Spaniards were obliged to abandon during their first wars in the Netherlands. See HOLLAND.

**ALDENHAVEN.** March 2, 1793, the Austrian army under General Clairfait having passed the Roer on the night of the 28th ult. repulsed the French

army, as well on the side of Duren as on that of Juliers, and compelled them to retreat beyond Aldenhaven, with the loss on the side of the French of 2000 men killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, twelve pieces of cannon, thirteen ammunition waggons, and the military chest. On the following day his Royal Highness the Archduke attacked several French batteries, and took nine pieces of cannon.

**ALDERN.** A little village near Inverness, in the county of Inverness in Scotland. James, Marquis of Montrose, who commanded the royalists in Scotland, had long eluded the Covenanters, by marches, feints and stratagems: their vigilance was not equal to his conduct; he retreated sixty miles in the face of a superior enemy, but at length resolved to make a stand in a valley, encompassed with trees, having the village in his front. The right was commanded by Alexander McDonald, to whom he gave the King's standard, imagining the enemy would make desperate efforts to take it, and the ground there being almost covered with ditches, might in a great measure help to frustrate their attempts. The horse was commanded by Lord Gordon, and the left wing by himself. The enemy did not see him form, nor knew where he was, till they were surprised by some of his out-posts. The stratagem of the standard took effect; they attacked that wing with a redoubled ardour, but were repulsed every time, which greatly fatigued the soldiers. While Montrose prepared to attack their right, from whence they drew fresh men, but at the very instant he was going to begin, a gentleman came and whispered him, that Lord Gordon was put to flight: upon which he caused it to be proclaimed, "That Lord Gordon had defeated the enemy;" and cried, "Shall we stand idle, while he carries the honour of the day." This animated his men, and inspired them with a kind of phrensy, and they attacked the enemy with such an irresistible intrepidity, that they bore down all opposition, and obliged them to seek refuge in flight. In the pursuit more were killed than in the battle. This sudden enterprize turned the tide of victory, and Montrose hastened with a few men to the relief of his right, which he found on the point of having lost the royal standard; for McDonald, contrary to his instructions to keep in the ditches, had advanced toward the enemy, and was almost surrounded. Montrose bravely extricated him, and obliged the enemy to fly, leaving near 300 dead on the field.

This battle was fought on the 15th of May, 1645. The enemy, commanded by Colonel Urrey, amounted to 3500 foot, and 400 horse. The army of Montrose to 1500 foot and 200 horse. The consequence was the battle of Alford.

**ALEXANDRIA, OR ALESSANDRIA.** A city of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, situate on the river Terraro. Taken by Prince Eugene, after a regular siege of five hours, though it was invested four days before, on the twenty-first of October, 1706. This was one of the consequences of his great victory at Turin.

It was taken July 1799, by the French, and afterwards by the Austrians; as follows: General Moreau attacked

attacked General Bellegarde on the 21st and 22d July, 1799, near Alessandria and the latter ordered the corps which blockaded Alessandria to join him, upon which the French garrison of that citadel joined Moreau. Regardless of the most impetuous attacks, the Austrians repulsed them, with the loss of 1500 men in killed and wounded, and 4000 prisoners. Our loss in killed and wounded amounts to 2000 men; and the few missing are supposed to have been taken prisoners. The head-quarters of Alessandria, under date of the 22d inst. of the surrender of that citadel to the imperial royal troops. The works from the second parallel had already been advanced towards the glacis on the 19th; in the night between the 19th and 20th, the advancing of the said works took place in three different points, and ground was gained on the glacis to the extent of thirty-yards against the covered way. The building of batteries being finished at the same time in the second parallel, and the artillery introduced, the fire was now continued with vigour from all our batteries. The enemy then left the covered way, and only kept in the works; the assault which was intended to have otherwise been made upon the said covered way, being unnecessary, F.M. Lieutenant Count Bellegarde resolved immediately to attack the counter-guard on the next day, and establish himself on it, mean while to crown the salient angles of the covered way, and restore the necessary communications. On the 21st, this work was executed on the salient angles, especially on that from the counter-guard of the ravelin, situated between the bastions of Beato, Amadeo, and San-Carno; and in the middle against the angle of the bastion of Amadeo the works were advanced, half sapping to the distance of twenty, and on the right wing, by means of three boyaux of communication, to within thirty yards of the palissades. Mean time our batteries from both parallels kept playing without intermission, and the enemy's fire grew likewise brisk. General Gardanne, the hostile commandant of the citadel, finding danger approaching, and probably not wishing to stand an assault, sent on the 21st, at half past two o'clock, by his Adjutant-General Louis, a letter to Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Bellegarde, informing him: "That his answer to the first summons sent him, had been just such as it ought to be, and as Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Bellegarde would himself have sent, under the same predicament. But that now, being able, without any reproach of conscience or fear of accusation, to listen to the call of humanity, he was not disinclined to enter into a negotiation or capitulation, provided it were founded on such terms as Frenchmen, who knew how to make every sacrifice for honour, could accept." The bearer being unprovided with powers, he was sent back with the intimation, that he should fetch the necessary instructions and powers within two hours, and mention to the commandant, that he should be responsible for all loss that should arise from farther delay. At eight o'clock at night the fire was silent on both sides, and the capitulation concluded: by virtue of which it is agreed, that the garrison shall march out with all military honours, drums beating, colours flying, matches lighted,

and two guns, through the gate of Asti; but upon the glacis they are to lay down their arms and surrender as prisoners of war, to be sent to the dominions of his Majesty the Emperor. The officers of higher ranks, as General Gardanne, General-Adjutant Lewis, the chiefs of artillery, and of the other corps, shall keep their arms; the officers in general will retain their horses and military accoutrements, the men their knapfacks, and the officers and other persons their horses and effects. Care shall be taken to supply them with horses upon their march. The Piedmontese, Cisalpines and Swiss, are prisoners of war, equally with the French. The possession of the personal effects is granted, but as for the rest it is understood that all military chests or magazines, plans, archives, and military stores whatever, whether they belong to the French or Piedmontese Government, must be most faithfully delivered. The sick and wounded are prisoners of war, and shall be treated with our usual humanity. The garrison are to leave behind the necessary surgeons and attendants. Three hours after the signing of this capitulation the forces of his Majesty shall garrison the inner gate of Asti, as well as the outer guard-posts of the gate. In case that the French army should not return to the neighbourhood of Genoa, leave will be granted to send an officer to the head-quarters of the commanding general with a copy of this capitulation. If there should be found in the capitulation any dubious article, a fair explanation and agreement shall take place. The garrison, in conformity to the capitulation, will be furnished with a sufficient escort. All horses or other effects belonging to the Emperor, to the Austrian officers, or to any body that serves in the armies, shall be restored. In witness of this, two copies have been made, signed, and ratified, and exchanged. In the camp before the citadel of Alessandria, July the 24th, ten o'clock at night, 1799. Count de Bellegarde, field-marshal; Gardanne, A. Lewis, generals of brigade.

There were found in the citadel 163 guns of different calibre; the other were not particularized at the departure of the express. The number of prisoners of war of the garrison was 3,400, except the sick that were left behind.

A most decisive battle took place at Marengo, near Alessandria, on June 9, 1800. See ITALY and MARENGO.

ALEXANDER, man of war, taken November 23, 1794, (the account sent from Brest, by Rear-Admiral Bhithe), by a squadron of French ships of war, consisting of five of seventy-four guns, three large frigates, and an armed brig, commanded by Rear Admiral Neilly; farther particulars and details I herewith transmit you for their Lordship's information. We discovered this squadron on our weather-bow, about half past two o'clock, or near three, in the morning on the 6th instant, being then in latitude 48 deg. 25 min. north, 7 deg. 53 min. west, the wind from at west, and we steering north-east, on which I immediately hauled our wind, with the larboard tacks on board, and without signal, the Canada being close to us, we passed the strange ships a little before four o'clock, the nearest of whom at about half a mile distant, but could not



not discover what they were. Shortly after we bore more up, let the reefs out of the top-sails, and set steering-sails. About five o'clock, perceiving, by my night-glass, the strange ships stand after us, we crowded all the sail we possibly could set, as did the Canada, and hauled more to the eastward. About day-break the Canada passed us, and steering more to the northward than we did, brought her on our larboard-bow. Two ships of the line and two frigates pursued her; and three of the line and one frigate chased the Alexander. About half past seven o'clock the French ships hoisted English colours. About a quarter past eight o'clock we hoisted our colours; upon which the French ships hauled down the English, and hoisted theirs; and drawing up within gun-shot we began firing our stern-chases at them, and received their bow-chases. About nine o'clock, or shortly after, observing the ships in pursuit of the Canada, drawing up with her, and firing at each other their bow and stern-chases, I made the Canada's signal to form a head for our mutual support, being determined to defend the ships to the last extremity; which signal she instantly answered, and endeavoured to put it in execution by steering towards us; but the ships in chase of her, seeing her intentions, hauled more to starboard to cut her off, and which obliged her to steer the course she had done before. We continued firing our stern chases at the ships pursuing us till near eleven o'clock, when three ships of the line came up, and brought us to close action, which we sustained for upwards of two hours, when the ship was a complete wreck; the main-yard, spanker-boom, and three top gallant yards shot away; all the lower masts shot through in many places, and expected every minute to go over the side; all the other masts and yards were also wounded, more or less; nearly the whole of the standing and running rigging cut to pieces, the sails torn into ribbands, and her hull much shattered, and making a great deal of water, with difficulty she floated into Brest. At this time the ships that had chased the Canada had quitted her, and were coming fast up to us, the shot of one of them at the time passing over us. Thus situated, and cut off from all resources, I judged it advisable to consult my officers, and accordingly assembled them all on the quarter-deck; when, upon surveying and examining the state of the ship, (engaged as I have already described) they deemed any farther resistance would be ineffectual, as every possible exertion had already been used to save her, and therefore they were unanimously of opinion, that to resign her would be the means of saving the lives of a number of brave men. Then and not till then, (painful to relate) I ordered the colours to be struck; a measure which, on a full investigation, I hope and trust their Lordships will not disapprove. Hitherto I have not been able to collect an exact list of the killed and wounded, as many of the former were thrown overboard during the action, and, when taken possession of, the people were divided and sent on board different ships, but I do not believe they exceed forty or thereabouts. No officer above the rank of boatwain's mate was killed. Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the marines, Mess. Burns, boatwain, and

M'Curdy, pilot, were wounded, but in a fair way of doing well.

The cool, steady, and gallant behaviour of all my officers and ship's company, marines as well as seamen, throughout the whole of the action, merits the highest applauses; and I should feel myself deficient in my duty, as well as in what I owe to those brave men, were I to omit requesting you will be pleased to recommend them in the strongest manner to their Lordships' favour and protection; particularly Lieutenants Godench, Epworth, Carter, West, and Daracott; Major Tench, Lieutenants Fitzgerald and Brown of the marines; Mr. Robinson the master, together with the warrant and petty officers, whose bravery and good conduct I shall ever hold in the highest estimation. I have hitherto been treated with great kindness and humanity, and have not a doubt but that I shall meet with the same treatment during captivity.

ALFERTON. See NORTH ALLERTON.

ALFORD. A little village in the county of Strathnavern in Scotland. The Marquis of Montrose encamped with his army on a hill near this place, waiting the arrival of his enemy commanded by Colonel Baillie. Lord Gordon had the command of his right wing, and Sir William Rollock his left. Withart tells us, in his life of Montrose, that Baillie's army, though superior in number, was for the most part raw and undisciplined, while the King's was composed of gentlemen, who were volunteers and fought without pay. Lord Gordon was vigorously attacked by Baillie in person; but his Lordship never suffering the assailants to reach the summit of the hill, repulsed them in the approach. After keeping them at bay this way some time, the whole army moved forwards down the hill, and by a vigorous charge, sword in hand, routed them. In this attack Lord Gordon was killed, by pressing forward too far, which more affected Montrose than if he had lost half his army; otherwise his loss was trifling. Of the enemy 600 were killed: their whole army only amounted to 2000 foot and 600 horse: Montrose's to 2000 foot and 250 horse.

By this victory, which was gained on the second of July, 1645, Montrose extricated himself out of many difficulties, to which he was exposed when surrounded by a multitude of enemies; for before, he could seldom make a march, or encamp with safety, except by night; but now he was at liberty to march into the southern parts of Scotland, and oppose the measures of General Lesley, whom he expected to be by this time on the borders.

ALGEZIRA, OR ALGEZIRAS. An old town of Seville in Spain, situate at the head of its bay, sixteen miles north-west from Gibraltar. In the year 1342, King Alfonso of Castile began to besiege this place, which was not, even in those days, very strong, in order to extirpate the Moors. He was assisted by the King of France, who lent him 50,000 ducats; by the Pope, with one-third of his ecclesiastical revenues; and by the Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Salisbury from England. At length, towards the end of the year 1344, the Moors surrendered, having been in possession

session of this town near 700 years. In this siege gunpowder and ball were used for the first time in Spain.

AL-ERICH. *See* EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA. This city was taken by the French, July 30, 1798, when Buonaparte made his attempt to seize all Egypt. *See* EGYPT.

ALGIERS. The capital of the kingdom of Algiers, and a port, situate near the mouth of the river Safran, on the Mediterranean Sea, opposite the island of Minorca. In 1505, the Algerines being engaged in some civil broils, Ferdinand V. King of Arragon, thought it a favourable opportunity to seize their capital: but they being apprized of the scheme, soon became unanimous, sent for assistance, and were ready to receive the Spaniards who under the command of Peter, Count of Navarre, obliged them to do Ferdinand homage, pay him tribute, and permit him to build a fort on a little island opposite the town, which commands the mouth of the harbour, so that no corsair could get in or out. They remained under this yoke till Ferdinand's death, in the year 1516, when they attempted to recover their freedom. They sent for Arach Barbarossa, a man famous among the Arabs for his military qualities and successes, to execute their design. When he with his soldiers were in the city, he put to death their sovereign, and caused himself to be proclaimed king.

The young prince, son of Selim, whom Barbarossa had murdered, fled to the Spaniards, and implored their assistance to depose the usurper, under whose tyranny the inhabitants groaned. He told the Marquis de Gomarez, commandant of the little isle opposite Algiers, that he would put the city into the King of Spain's hands, if he would assist him in driving out Barbarossa; head any troops he should send; and that he would pledge his life on the success of the expedition. In compliance with this request, a fleet was sent in 1517, with 10,000 forces on board; but unfortunately when it came within sight of Algiers it was dispersed by a storm; some of the ships were dashed to pieces against the rocks, and others sunk at sea; so that of the whole fleet very few returned. The Spaniards were far from being dispirited by this misfortune: they sent another of the like force in the same year. The troops this time were happily landed at some distance from the city. Barbarossa, when he heard of it, evacuated Algiers, taking with him his Turkish soldiers. Upon this the Spanish general pursued him, crossed the country and came up with him near the river Hulxda. The Infidel was now perplexed how to pass the river; but to gain so material a point he had recourse to a stratagem, which however had not its desired effect. Apprehending he could elude the Spaniards, he strewed gold, silver, jewels, diamonds, pearls, &c. in the road. Though the bait was tempting, they deferred gathering the treasure till their return, and coming up with the enemy, an engagement began, when after several vigorous charges on both sides, the Turks gave way, and fell into disorder: Barbarossa was killed, with near two-thirds of the whole army. The Spaniards did not take possession of Algiers, but returned home.

In 1519, Cheridin, first pacha, bey or viceroy of

VOL. I.

Algiers, supported by the Ottoman emperor, took the Spanish fort at the mouth of the harbour, and put the garrison to the sword, because they refused to surrender when first summoned.

In 1541, the Spaniards were resolved to chastise the Algerines; and towards the end of the summer, Charles V. emperor and king of Spain, sailed with 120 ships, and 30,000 troops. On board the ships were the flower of the Spanish nobility, and several ladies, who went to settle in Barbary as soon as it should be conquered. The fleet had the Pope's benediction; he granted indulgences to those who might be wounded, and a crown of martyrdom to those who should be killed. Every ship carried the standard of Spain at her head and stern, in which was a crucifix. When the fleet appeared before Algiers, the inhabitants fled in consternation, leaving only the garrison for its defence. The Spaniards landed without opposition, and soon erected a fort on an eminence, and called it the Emperor's Fort, which name it still retains. But soon after, when this was finished, and the city was ready to fall into his hands, on the 28th of October, a dreadful earthquake happened, which overturned the hills into the Emperor's camp: some thousands of his troops were buried in the sands, and with some difficulty the Emperor found means to escape; and with a few of his officers got safe on board, and set sail for Spain, having lost ninety ships by the earthquake.

In October, 1620, a fleet sailed from Plymouth: it consisted of six men of war, and twelve stout ships hired from the merchants. Of these Sir Robert Mansel, then vice-admiral of England, had the command in chief; Sir Richard Hawkins was vice, and Sir Thomas Button, rear-admiral: Sir Henry Palmer, Arthur Manwaring, Thomas Love, and Samuel Argall, esqrs. were appointed to be members of the council of war; and Edward Clarke, esq. was secretary. On the 27th of November they came to an anchor in the road of Algiers, and saluted the town, but without receiving a single gun in answer. On the 28th, the Admiral sent a gentleman with a white flag, to let the Turkish viceroy know the cause of his coming, who returned him an answer by four commissioners: That he had orders from the Grand Seignior, to use the English with the greatest respect, to suffer their men to come on shore, and to furnish them with what provisions they wanted. Upon this a negotiation ensued, in which it is hard to say whether the Algerines or the Admiral acted with the greatest chicanery. The former refused to dismiss the gentleman first sent, unless an English consul was left at Algiers; and the latter, to rid himself of this difficulty, prevailed upon a seaman to put on a suit of good clothes, and to pass for a consul. This cheat not being discovered by the Algerines, they sent forty English slaves on board the Admiral, and promised to give him satisfaction as to his other demands; upon which he failed again for the Spanish coast, attended by six French men of war, the Admiral of which Squadron had struck to the English fleet on his first joining it, which seems to have been the greatest honour, and perhaps the greatest advantage too that attended this whole expedition. It

E



had been well if this enterprize had ended there; but after receiving a supply of provisions from England, it was resolved to make another attempt upon Algiers in the spring, and, if possible, to burn the ships in the mole. Accordingly, in May, the fleet left the road of Majorca, and upon the twenty-first anchored before Algiers, and began to prepare for the execution of their design. Two ships taken from the Algerines, one of 100, the other of 60 tons, were fitted up for this purpose. They were fitted up with dry wood, oakum, pitch, rosin, tar, brimstone, and other combustible matter; and provided with chains, grappling irons, and boats to bring off the men: next followed three brigantines, which the Admiral had bought at Alicant, with fire-balls, buckets of wild-fire, and fire-pikes to fasten their fire-works to the enemy's ships: they had also a gunlod, fitted up with fire-works, chains, and grappling-irons: the gunlod was to be fired in the midst of the ships in the mole, having likewise a boat to bring off her men. Seven armed boats followed to sustain those of the fire-ships, in case they were pursued at their coming off: these were likewise furnished with fire-works to destroy the ships without the mole; but the wind not being favourable, the attempt was put off till the twenty-fourth, and blowing then at south-south-west, the ships advanced with a brisk gale towards the mole; but when they were within less than a musquet-shot of the mole's-head, the wind died away, and it grew so calm they could not enter. However, the boats and brigantines finding they were discovered, by the brightness of the moon, which was then at full, and being informed by a Christian slave, who swam from the town, that the Turks had left their ships unguarded, with only a man or two in each of them, they resolved to proceed; which they did, but performed little or nothing, and then retired with the loss of six men. After a day or two's stay, they put to sea, and in the month of June returned to England.

On June the 19th, 1661, the Earl of Sandwich sailed from the Downs with a strong fleet, in order to deter the Algerines from committing piracies upon British vessels; and arriving before that city July the 29th, the same year, he sent Captain Spragge with the king's letter to the principal person in the government, and a letter of his own, with orders also to bring off the consul; which was accordingly done. In the evening a council of war was held; and the next morning some propositions were made to the regency, by Captain Spragge, and Mr. Brown, the consul who returned about 11 o'clock on board the Admiral, with an answer, that the government of Algiers would consent to no peace, where they were to be deprived of their right of searching our ships. In the mean time, to shew they would abide by their answer, they, with great labour and difficulty, threw a boom across the entrance of their harbour, and raised several other new works to defend themselves from any attempts that should be made by sea. Nevertheless the Earl of Sandwich resolved to make an attempt to burn the ships in the harbour; but the wind proving contrary, he was obliged to desist, after a smart cannonading on both sides, wherein the city received much damage.

In the year 1670, Sir Edward Spragge was sent with a strong squadron into the Mediterranean, in order to put an end to the war with the Algerines. He cruised for some days before their capital; but receiving no satisfactory answer to his demands, he sailed from thence with six frigates and three fire-ships, to make an attempt upon a considerable number of those corsairs which lay in the haven of Bugia. By the way he lost the company of two of his fire-ships; yet not discouraged by this accident, he persisted in his resolution. Being come before the place, he broke the boom at the entrance of the haven, forced the Algerines aground, and, notwithstanding the fire of the castle, burnt seven of their ships, which mounted from twenty-four to thirty-four guns, together with three prizes: after which, he destroyed another of their ships of war near Tadellis. These and other losses caused such a tumult among the Algerines, that they murdered their Dey, and chose another, by whom the peace was concluded to the satisfaction of the English, on the 9th day of December in the same year: and as they were now sufficiently humbled, and saw plainly enough that the continuance of a war with England must occasion their destruction, they kept this peace better than any they had made in former times.

Louis XIV. when grown formidable to all Europe, formed a design to curb the insolence of the Algerines, who infested the seas with their corsairs. Colbert, his prime minister, brought into his presence a young man called Bernard Renaud, commonly known by the name of little Renaud, an excellent mariner, possessed of a strong genius, and who was afterwards of infinite service to France, especially in ship-building, who being made acquainted with the project, proposed a new, easy, but regular method of building ships for this purpose, which should carry bombs that might do as much execution as if fixed on solid ground. The king rejected this proposal, and looked upon it as ridiculous, because bomb-vessels had not then been invented. But Renaud ingratiating himself into the favour of Colbert, that minister prevailed on the king to let him try the experiment; and he had five ships built after his own direction. The old Duquesne was ordered to accompany him in this expedition. On the 28th of October, 1681, they appeared before Algiers, and most furiously bombarded the town, when near two-thirds of it was destroyed, to the very great astonishment of the inhabitants, and of Duquesne, who did not expect any success from it.

To chastise the insolence of the Algerines, Louis equipped another fleet in 1682, which a second time bombarded the town, and brought away 600 French slaves without ransom.

And in 1684, he sent a larger than the former two, which so furiously bombarded the town, that they sent their deputies to France to sue for peace, notwithstanding all the persuasions of the Genoese and Spaniards, who promised to assist them against the French. It was again bombarded by the French in 1688, but without any great damage.

The Spanish court, imbibing a notion they could make themselves masters of Algiers, sent in 1775 a formidable fleet,

fleet, and a numerous body of land forces, to complete their design. The fleet arrived off that city the 1st of July, but stormy weather prevented the troops from landing till the 7th; on which day, between 7000 and 8000 men were landed with ammunition: however, as the cavalry and artillery could not be debarked, the infantry were no sooner on shore, than they were attacked with great impetuosity by the Algerines: nevertheless, the Spaniards would certainly have gained an advantageous post on an eminence, had not their advanced body, animated by an inconsiderate ardour, engaged too close with the enemy, against the general's orders, which obliged the second corps to fly to their succour as soon as they landed, in order to attempt gaining the post, or to make the best retreat they could. The action then became general, and lasted all day. The heat of the weather, the fatigue the troops had sustained, and the superiority of the enemy, whose numbers increased every moment, rendered it impossible to resist the Infidels. The commander in chief, therefore, gave orders to reembark the troops, the loss of which were 800 killed, and 1800 wounded. Among the former were two officers of rank; and among the wounded were Lieutenant-General O'Reilly, Don Ricardos, and five or six other general officers. The loss of the Algerines is not known; but they were so exasperated, that they cut off the heads of those wounded Spaniards who could not reach their ships, and burnt their bodies.

In July, 1784, Don Barcelo made another expedition against this place. But there being a strong easterly wind, it obliged him with much loss and great haste to quit this bay, after having been there fourteen days, exposed to high winds, and rough seas; besides which he had to defend himself against sixty Algerine gunboats, which were drawn up in the best order, within half a gun-shot of the works of the place and were anchored in the most advantageous manner possible to oppose the bombardment. Don Barcelo could only bombard the place eight times, from all of which, except the first, he retired with loss and without damaging the place; and he had about 100 men killed on board his fleet. The undertaking had another hindrance, which was not foreseen, that was, a disagreement among the commanders, which was carried so far between Don Barcelo and Major Moreno, the commander of the Maltese galleys, and some other principal officers, that they at last almost refused to obey his orders; so that this expensive expedition was attended with little success.

In October, 1788, the Emperor of Morocco's sons, with a numerous army advanced near the frontiers of that port, with an intention to penetrate into that country; but the Dey being informed of their march, dispatched the Dey of Mascara, at the head of 60,000 men, who flew upon the Moors with such irresistible fury, that in less than three hours he dispersed and entirely defeated them with a horrid slaughter. The Algerines made no prisoners, but put every man to the sword that fell into their hands. Eight hundred heads, chiefly officers, were sent to the Dey's palace, and there exposed at the gates for three days.

Algiers was bombarded on the 4th of August, 1793, by Don Barcelo. He began the attack a quarter after five in the morning, and ended at half past seven in the evening. He threw 558 bombs, and 490 bullets, which did a great deal of mischief to the buildings and fortifications. At the same time he repulsed with loss several of the enemy's ships which attempted to get near him. The wind did not permit him to renew the attack that day, as he had intended, having recruited the bomb-ketches and cannonading sloops with ammunition. This forced him to remain inactive the next day, but the wind changing, on the 6th there were two attacks, one in the morning, the other in the afternoon; these had the greatest effect. A number of houses were destroyed, some burnt, and the inhabitants were seen flying in disorder out of the town. On the 7th, there were two more attacks with the like success. These were repeated again on the 8th, in spite of winds and waves. On the 9th, the General having nearly exhausted his ammunition, and seeing the season advanced, the weather still contrary and announcing a change, he resumed his route for Carthage, leaving behind him the St. Pafchal ship, with the Rose frigate, and S. Sabastian chebeck, to cruize in the bay. The number of bombs thrown into the town is 3732, and that of balls 3833. Those thrown from the town were 399 bombs, and 11,284 balls. The Spanish loss consisted of twenty-four dead, one of whom was an officer; and three officers and thirteen sailors wounded.

The beginning of the month of June 1796, a most terrible and obstinate battle was fought near Corsica, between an Algerine rover and two Neapolitan frigates, joined by one of the pope's garde-costa's. The action was severe, long, and bloody; it lasted from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, without intermission; the combatants were for a long while within pistol shot of each other. The pirate suffered much, being most of the time betwixt an incessant and well-directed fire, which cut away great part of their rigging, and made terrible havoc amongst the men, yet the Russians fought with an uncommon degree of desperation, and attempted many times to board, but were as often repulsed with great loss. The captain and all the officers were killed in the height of the action: the former had both his legs taken off by a chain shot as he was firing a blunderbuss, yet the barbarian refused to be taken from the deck, and died whilst giving the word of command. This loss did not in the least intimidate the terrible crew, who fought like furies, swearing in various tongues they never would strike while a man or boy was left alive. The Christians were equally obstinate, and fought like lions throughout the whole conflict, and shewed great bravery and naval skill; they were to a man fully determined to conquer or die. Unluckily one of the frigates, which bore the greatest stress in the action, took fire, and in spite of every exertion soon blew up, when most of the crew perished. Another misfortune presented itself a short time after, which was the loss of the pope's cruiser, which was sunk by the enemy's shot after a gallant resistance. In this situation the other frigate was obliged to be towed away, leaving the Algerines.



gerine like a log upon the water, having her fore and main-mast carried away by the board, and her hull so much pierced and shattered, that it was almost impossible she could ever fetch Algiers. The pirate fought under the bloody flag, and mounted thirty-four guns, besides petteraroes; the frigates had twenty guns each, and the pope's cruiser ten, and eight swivels.

ALHAMA, a town of Granada in Spain, situate in a narrow valley between some high mountains, about twenty-five miles south-west of Granada. On the 28th of February, 1482, King Ferdinand took it from the Moors by escalade, but not without a very obstinate and bloody resistance: the Infidels defended it street by street; but at length the perseverance of the Spaniards obliged them to surrender. However, in April of the same year, a large body of them attempted to recover it, but in vain; for having begun to besiege it, the garrison sallied out unexpectedly, and attacked the Moors with such fury, even in their camp, that they were obliged to retire with great loss.

ALICANT, a large sea port town in the province of Valencia in Spain: its castle, which is almost impregnable, stands upon an high rock, and can mount 160 guns on that side towards the sea. Sir John Leake, and Sir George Byng, were sent to the Mediterranean to make a diversion on the coast of Spain, in favour of Charles II. son to the Emperor Leopold. Alicante was one of those places which refused to own him as King. Sir John Jennings, with 800 marines, landed on the 28th of May, 1705, and took the town by storm; Count Mahoni, the governor, having retired into the castle; against which Sir George Byng so advantageously ranged his ships, that he quickly dismounted all the enemy's cannon. The next day Brigadier Gorge, who commanded the marines, summoned Count Mahoni to surrender, which he absolutely refused. The cannonading was renewed with redoubled vigour; and a great number of bombs being thrown into the castle, the garrison, which consisted chiefly of Neapolitans, compelled the Governor to surrender. They obtained leave to march to Cadiz, and the place was delivered up, after having held out nine or ten days. Soon after the whole kingdom of Arragon submitted to Charles, and probably it might in some measure be influenced by this event. The besiegers had 30 men killed, and 80 wounded; and the besieged, as they said, only 14 killed, and 27 wounded.

In the beginning of December, 1708, it was besieged by an army of 12,000 men, commanded by the Chevalier d'Asfeldt. The garrison consisted of two English regiments, Sir Charles Hotham's, and Colonel Syburg's commonly called the French regiment, because it was composed of French refugees. Notwithstanding the severity of the season, and scarcity of provisions, by which both suffered, they equally persisted in assailing, and defending the place, and three months passed without any advantage. At length the Chevalier d'Asfeldt ordered the rock to be undermined; and having lodged 200 barrels of gunpowder under it, on the 20th of March he summoned the garrison to surrender, offering them a safe convoy to Barcelona, with all their baggage, &c. if they surrendered within three days; but

threatened that he would grant them no mercy if they refused, and he should take the place; and at the same time gave Syburg, the governor, to understand, that two of his officers might come out, and see the condition of his works. This offer was accepted, and the Chevalier accompanied them to the mine, generously telling them, he could not bear to see so many brave men perish in the ruins of a place they had so nobly defended. The officers made their report, that the explosion would carry up the whole castle. On the second day d'Asfeldt sent again to know if they had come to any resolution concerning their safety; he was answered, they were determined to defend the castle whatever fate attended them. On the third he sent again, assuring them his mine would be sprung at six o'clock next morning; and as they saw no hope of relief, yet there was room for mercy, and the terms already proposed were in their power to accept; but Syburg continued deaf to his remonstrances, and with an obstinacy that favoured more of rashness than of valour, persisted in his resolution to wait the explosion. Next morning the centinels gave notice, by a pre-concerted signal, that fire was set to the mine. The governor ordered the guard to retire, and walked out to the parade; saying, there was not more danger there than in any other place. He was accompanied by some of the officers, who chose to go with him, lest they should be accused of fear. The mine being sprung, the rock opened under their feet, and they, with about thirty-six centinels and women, falling into the chasm, it instantly closed, and crushed them to death; though the dying groans of some of them were heard even the next day. One man, who was shut up to the neck in its cleft, lived many hours in that afflicting posture. Many houses in the town were overwhelmed in their ruins, in the same manner as if an earthquake had happened; but of the castle, only the small part of a bastion was blown up: this was principally owing to the explosion having a vent through the veins of the rock. Notwithstanding this dreadful incident, Colonel d'Albon, who succeeded to the command, bravely resolved to defend the place to the last extremity; and mustering the whole garrison, made a desperate sally, to shew how little he was moved at their thunder. The bombs from the castle played on the town, of which the enemy was in possession, more violently than ever; and the garrison, with their small arms, galled every corner of the streets; and continued this resistance till the arrival of the fleet which had been so long expected.

On the 5th of April, Sir Edward Whitaker's squadron appeared, and attempted to relieve the castle; but the enemy had erected such works as effectually hindered the troops from landing. On the 7th, General Stanhope sent a flag of truce to the Chevalier d'Asfeldt, with proposals for surrendering the castle, which were accepted; and the garrison marched out with all the honours of war. They were embarked on board Sir George Byng, and carried to Minorca, where they were put into quarters of refreshment. The number of killed is not ascertained; but of the two regiments, only 500 men landed at Minorca.



**ALJUBARROTA**, or **ALGIBARRATO**, a little town of Lëiria, in Portuguese Estramadura. In the year 1383, when King Ferdinand of Portugal died, the people were divided concerning the succession; some were for John the bastard, others for the King of Castile; but John's party being the stronger, he was elected, and the two kings made war against each other. In the summer of 1385, their armies met at Aljubarrota, commanded by themselves in person, when a bloody conflict began, which was maintained with great obstinacy, and various success, till night; every officer and private man in both armies, fought with great animosity, and their resolution occasioned a terrible carnage. The Castilians fought in great confusion; their horse and foot were mixed without any order or regularity. The Portuguese were somewhat better, but not free from disorder; yet they took care to discharge their darts and arrows in regular showers; and to this, it may be said, they owed their victory. For seeing the advantage of attacking in regular lines, they all suddenly rushed upon the enemy in a body, and charging sword in hand with amazing impetuosity, soon put them to flight. The Castilians are said to have lost 10,000 men, and the Portuguese near half that number. Their numbers, before the action, were very unequal: of the Castilians there were 30,000 foot, and 7000 horse; of the Portuguese only 10,000 foot, and 2200 horse. This victory secured John the crown, and all Portugal submitted to him.

**ALMANNARA**, a small town of Spain in the province of Valencia, situate near the Mediterranean. On the 6th of July, 1710, the allied army, commanded by General Stanhope, attempting to place the crown of Spain on the Archduke Charles II. son to the Emperor Leopold, as successor to the late Charles II. met with the French and Spanish army, commanded by Philip II. son to the dauphin, whom the court of France was supplanting as successor to Charles II. General Stanhope first perceived the enemy, to the amount of forty-two squadrons and nine battalions, on the high grounds near Almennara, and the rest of their army, at some distance, marching to join them. He rightly judged it a fine opportunity to attack these squadrons before they were joined by the infantry: Charles, who was with the army, seemed adverse to this; upon which the general told him, if they let slip so fair an opportunity to attack them, he had orders to withdraw his troops, which he would instantly obey, and leave the country. Charles then complied, but wanted to know who was to command: *Who but I?* said Stanhope, and immediately ordered the cavalry to follow him: then putting himself at the head of the first squadron, and General Carpenter at the head of the next, he made a short speech to the soldiers, telling them, that if they kept close and firm, the enemy could not break them. He then rode up and attacked the guards of Philip, commanded by General Amellaga, who, as their horses closed, spoke some words to him, which he answered with a stroke of his sword, that killed the Spaniard. The squadrons, animated by the example of their leader, glowed with fresh ardour; they charged sword in hand, pushed the first line on the

second, and those on the third, and at last broke them: Carpenter was not wanting on his part; he attacked the enemy with all the resolution and intrepidity of a man determined to conquer or perish in the attempt. Meanwhile General Belcastle raised a battery of six guns on the enemy's left, which galled them in flank, and greatly facilitated their confusion; which General Stanhope no sooner observed, than with a vigorous effort he obliged them to quit the field of battle with such precipitation, that they left their baggage behind them. The nine battalions ran away at the beginning of the action; they were pursued till dark, which may be justly termed the preservation of both horse and foot. The action did not last above half an hour; it was near seven o'clock in the evening before it began.

The allies lost about 600 men, among whom were the Earl of Rochefort, and Count Francis Nassau Auverquerque; some accounts say that the loss of the enemy amounted to 2500 men; but others lessen the number; the most probable accounts make it about 2000. The main body of the two armies were not engaged; only about 18,000 of each, which may be properly called detachments, and could not be productive of any great consequences.

**ALMANZA**, a little town in the province of New Castile in Spain, fifty miles north-west of Alicant, and forty-seven south-west from Valencia. The Earl of Galloway, with 16,000 men, English, Dutch, and Portuguese, marched on the 25th of April, 1707, which was Easter Sunday, to the plains of Almanza, where he found the Duke of Berwick posted with 32,000 men. At the time when he should have avoided an engagement, he rushed upon one, which Bishop Burnet allows for thus: his troops having consumed all their provisions in Valencia, he marched into Castile, in hopes of finding plenty, but not being able to procure subsistence there, was obliged to come to a battle, since a retreat to Valencia would afford his army no relief.

He entered the plain about noon, in four columns, in good order and very close; he interlined his squadrons between his battalions, to supply his want of cavalry, and at two o'clock his Lordship began the attack, at the head of some English dragoons; but finding himself galled in flank by one of the enemy's batteries, planted on an eminence, he detached Colonel Dörner, with some horse to take possession of it, which the Duke of Berwick observing, ordered the cannon to be withdrawn. The artillery was of little service on either side. Both armies came to a close engagement as soon as possible. The English and Dutch squadrons on the left, sustained by the Portuguese horse of the second line, were overpowered after a gallant resistance; but the center, which consisted chiefly of battalions from Great Britain and Holland, obliged the enemy to give way, and drove their first line on the second. The victory was still doubtful, notwithstanding the defeat of a whole wing, till the right, which was entirely composed of Portuguese, fled at the first fire of the enemy, which they did not stay to return. The cavalry all galloped away; and the foot, who were not any of them.

them killed in the charge, fled at the same instant. The English and Dutch being now left naked on the flanks, were surrounded, and attacked on every side. In this dreadful emergency, they formed themselves into an hollow square, and retired in very good order from the field of battle, notwithstanding the most vigorous efforts of the Duke of Berwick to break them.

By this time the men were quite spent with fatigue, and all their ammunition exhausted: they were ignorant of provisions, and cut off from all hopes of supply. Moved by these melancholy considerations, they surrendered themselves prisoners of war, to the amount of twelve battalions. The Portuguese, part of the English horse, and the infantry that guarded the baggage, retreated to Alcira, where they were joined by the Earl of Galway, with 2000 dragoons, which he had brought from the field of battle. About 3000 of the allied army were killed on the spot, and among them Brigadier Killebrew, and some officers of distinction. The Earl of Galway, who often charged in person, and had before lost his right arm at the siege of Badajoz, received two deep wounds in the face. The Marquis das Minas, general of the Portuguese, was run through the arm, and saw his mistress, who fought in the habit of an Amazon, killed by his side. All their artillery, part of their baggage, 120 colours and standards, and near 10,000 men were taken. The victors lost 2000 men at least, besides several officers of eminence. This victory secured the crown of Spain to Philip, Catalonia alone now declaring for King Charles.

It will be somewhere necessary to relate the motives that brought on this war, and therefore to avoid repetition, we shall in general speak of them here.

Philip IV. King of Spain, was succeeded by his son Charles II. who had no issue, but had two sisters, first, Maria Theresa, married to Louis XIV. King of France, who at this marriage renounced all the pretensions he might have to the crown of Spain by it; and, second, Margaret, married to Leopold, Emperor of Germany; she had issue Maria Antonietta, who married Maximilian, Elector of Bavaria, and had issue Joseph Ferdinand. The king of Spain labouring under a dangerous indisposition, Louis XIV. apprehended that, at his death a great contention would arise for the succession to the Spanish crown; he therefore proposed to King William III. of England, a plan for dividing the Spanish territories among the supposed competitors. William listened to his proposals, and the following plan was agreed to by Great Britain, France, the United Provinces, and the Emperor: to the Dauphin, in consideration of his right to the crown of Spain, all the dominions of Spain in Italy, the duchy of Milan excepted: the province of Guipuscoa in Spain, with all the Spanish territories in America, to Joseph Ferdinand, in consideration of his right to the crown of Spain: and to Charles, the Emperor's second son (for his first son, in consequence of being King of the Romans, had no claim), the dutchy of Milan. This was called the Partition Treaty, and was negotiated and signed with such secrecy, that neither the parliament nor the privy-council, nor even the Spaniards, whose domini-

ons were parcelled out, knew any thing of it. Every man in his senses will readily imagine that a nation so proud as Spain would never consent to such ignominy. Soon after the conclusion of this treaty, Joseph Ferdinand died: the contracting powers were now in confusion; a second partition treaty was made, in which it was agreed, that in case the King of Spain should die without issue, all the Spanish territories in Italy, the province of Guipuscoa in Spain, and the dutchies of Lorrain and Bar, should devolve upon the Dauphin; and in exchange for these dutchies, the Duke of Lorrain should have Milan; while the kingdom of Spain, and Spanish America, should be given to the Archduke Charles, second son to the emperor.

Soon after the conclusion of this treaty the king of Spain died, having by will bequeathed the Spanish monarchy to Philip Duke of Anjou, second son to the Dauphin of France. Louis XIV. received this news with pleasure, called for his grandson, and, after a short speech, sent him to ascend the throne.

This was a breach of the Partition Treaty, by which he was engaged, on the king of Spain's death, to own and support the Archduke Charles as king of Spain. While King William and he were disputing on this sudden turn of affairs, James Stuart, late king of England, died; upon which Louis ordered James's son, the pretended Prince of Wales, to be proclaimed King of England at St. Germain's, where his father died: he treated him as such at his court, and his claim was recognized by the new King of Spain, and the Pope. This piece of arrogant presumption filled the British nation with resentment; they could not bear being dictated to in this tyrannical manner, nor see their monarch affronted by a nation they had always held in contempt. War was on the eve of being declared, when William died. Anne, who ascended the throne, followed the steps of her predecessor, and war was immediately declared by England, the Emperor, and the States General. These three declarations were all published in one day, May 4, 1702. On the part of England, for proclaiming the pretended Prince of Wales king; and on that of the Emperor and States General, for breaking the Partition Treaty. Thus began a ten years war, in which, more or less, every power in Europe was concerned.

ALMEIDA. This is a frontier town of the district of Pinhel in Portugal, situate on a pleasant eminence near the river Coa. The Spaniards appeared before it in August, 1762, when they began a bombardment, but their operations went on very slowly. The first night they threw about thirty shells, of which many fell short of the town. At length the garrison, which consisted of 4500 men, surrendered prisoners of war.

ALMERIA. It was formerly a large city, but now a very inconsiderable town, with not above 600 houses, principally cottages, situate in the province of Granada in Spain, at the head of a bay near Cape de Gata. In the year 146, the Genoese were invited by the Spaniards to assist them in expelling the Moors: they equipped a large fleet to re-possess this city, which the Infidels held; but the attempt failing from some accident we are not made acquainted with, the year following



lowing they furnished a larger armament, and experience having now taught them in what manner to push their enterprize, the place was attacked by sea and land. At length, after a siege of five months, they took it on October 17, by storm; 20,000 Moors, who had retired into the castle, were forced to buy their lives for a sum of money. The town was given to be plundered; and the Spaniards gave to the Genoese, in consideration for their service, a dish made of emerald, valued at more than all the booty, which is to this day preserved in their treasury at Genoa.

**ALNWICK**, or **ANWICK**, a market town in Northumberland, situate on the river Alne, twenty-five miles north from Newcastle upon Tyne. Malcolm III. King of Scotland, having demanded the performance of some articles stipulated at a late treaty, was ordered by William Rufus to repair to his court at Gloucester, and he should have justice. Malcolm obeyed, but was received with great haughtiness, treated with indignity, and his questions always answered in a very unsatisfactory manner. He at length left the court full of indignation, and immediately assembled an army to invade Northumberland. In the year 1093, he laid siege to Alnwick, and carried it on with great vigour, till it was ready to fall into his hands; when Morel, the governor, demanded a capitulation, and on pretence of presenting the keys to Malcolm on the point of a spear, thrust the weapon into his eye, which killed him on the spot. His son Edward was slain about the same time; and Morel, observing the Scots to be in confusion, sallied out, and attacking them, made a terrible slaughter. The broken remains of the army fled in the utmost disorder; and Malcolm's body was carried in a cart by two peasants to Tinnmouth, where they buried it. It does not seem from Malcolm's character that he deserved this death, at least not from the hands of an Englishman, since he was ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~mainable~~ <sup>mainable</sup> for making his kingdom an asylum for those fugitives who fled there from the tyranny of the Conqueror.

Henry II. of England, being engaged in a French war, William of Scotland thought it seasonable to invade England, which he did in 1174, and committed the most horrible cruelties upon all the inhabitants without distinction; some were massacred even at the altar during the time of devotion; he ravaged, plundered, and burned all the country he came through, first levying the most exorbitant contributions; but he was obliged to retreat before the English army, commanded by Robert de Glanville. At Alnwick he made a short stand, thinking he could hide himself in a neighbouring wood, without retreating any further. He sent away the most considerable part of his army, retaining only about 100 horse, with whom he endeavoured to lie concealed; but some of his attendants being treacherous, the English commander was apprised of all his proceedings, who detached Robert d'Esouville, Bernard de Baliol, William de Vesci, and Geoffrey of Lincoln, with 400 horse to surprise him. They found him in a plain, encompassed with trees, and appeared at first with only part of their force, which the king mistaking for a detachment of his own, fell di-

rectly into the snare; but discovering his mistake, a severe conflict ensued. The superior numbers of the English at length prevailed, notwithstanding the intrepidity of the Scots, who charged with surprising resolution. The king was unhorsed and taken prisoner: when his guards knew it, they fled with all possible dispatch to Scotland, and he was conveyed to Newcastle, and from thence to the castle at Richmond. But Henry set his royal prisoner at liberty, after he had done him homage for his kingdom.

**ALOST**, a little town in the Austrian Netherlands, situate on the river Dender, fifteen miles north-west from Brussels. As nothing material has happened in any of its sieges, it will be sufficient to mention their dates. In the year 1127 this town refused to own William, son-in-law to Henry I. of England, its duke, but stood out for Thierry, Count of Alsace. William invested it, but Thierry marched to its relief, and a battle ensued, in which he was defeated. The town must now have inevitably fallen into William's hands, had he not been mortally wounded by the thrust of a lance in a fall: as he endeavoured to catch the weapon with his right hand, it entered his arm, and the wound produced a mortification, of which he died in five days. Thierry then became Earl of Flanders, after having made peace with Henry I.

The Spaniards took it by surprise in 1576, and committed many disorders. In 1582 it was taken by the Duke of Alençon. After this the English garrisoned it; but sold it, or rather betrayed it, to the Duke of Parma, governor of the Netherlands. The French took it in 1667, when Louis XIV. claimed it in right of his queen, but restored it to the Spaniards by the treaty of Nimeguen, after dismantling it. He seized it again in 1700, but was obliged to abandon it after the battle of Ramillies. The French retook it in 1705, and restored it to the Austrians at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1784, in whose possession it continued till 1792, when the French took possession of it.

**ALRESFORD**, a market town in the county of Southampton, situate on the river Alre. The associated counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Southampton, maintained an army, commanded by Sir William Waller, to oppose the measures of King Charles I. who detached Lord Hopton to give him battle. At Alresford, on the 29th of March, 1644, they met, when a bloody contest ensued, each army consisting of about 8000 men. The action lasted the whole day, with various success. The king's cavalry was routed in the beginning by Sir William Balfour; but his infantry maintained an obstinate defence, and were severely handled, till his lordship seeing there was no hopes of victory, drew off, and made a pretty good retreat, leaving about 500 slain on the field of battle. The victors are said to have lost only 100; but other accounts say 200, and this seems most probable. This little advantage so elated the Parliament, that they resolved to push the war with the utmost vigour; the termination of which is known to all Europe.

A few days before this action, some detachments had a smart skirmish in that neighbourhood, near Alton, in which the king's troops were worsted.



**ALSACE.** This province is bounded on the west by Lorrain, and is separated from the German empire (to which it belonged before annexed to France by Louis XIV.) by the Rhine. During the war between Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, and the emperor, the former sent his general, Count Horn, with an army, in 1632, who over-run this year the greatest part of the province, and took the strong fortresses of Bellfield. The French seized it in 1792. See FORT LOUIS.

**ALSEN, ISLAND OF, TAKEN, 1409.** After the death of Gerhard, Count of Holstein, in 1404, Margaret, Queen of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, partly by force, obliged the widow of Count Gerhard, to acknowledge that she held the duchy of Holstein as a fief of the crown of Denmark. But Elizabeth, widow of Count Gerhard, attempting to shake off the yoke, and this island declaring for her, it was taken by Eric, whom Margaret designed for her successor in the three kingdoms. This prince attempted to take it again in 1421, but failed in his design. However, it was ceded to him by the Emperor at the conference held at Buda, in 1424.

**ALSEN, ISLAND OF, TAKEN IN 1568.** During the war between Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, and Frederick III. King of Denmark, the Elector of Brandenburg made a powerful diversion in favour of the former, and made himself master of this island.

**ALTZEY, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, Germany.** It has a citadel, but its walls were destroyed and the town set fire to by the French in 1689. In November, 1795, Marshal Clairfait had a corps here, in his brilliant defeat of the French under Jourdan and Pichegru. On the same day General Wartenleben encamped here, in his attempt on Mentz.

**ALTENA, a port town on the Elbe, in the duchy of Holstein, two miles north-west from Hamburg.** Count Steinboch, the Swedish general, having just defeated the King of Denmark and his army at Gudebusch, came and burned this town to the ground. As soon as Steinboch appeared before Altena, the 9th of January, 1713, he sent a message to advise the inhabitants to retire with what effects they could carry off. The magistrates came out in a body, and falling at his feet, offered him 50,000 rix-dollars to spare the town, but he insisted on 200,000. They were ready to comply with this last demand, and only desired time to go to Hamburg for the money: but the General would admit of no delay, so that the inhabitants were obliged to leave the town at midnight. The mothers went with their infants at their breasts; the sons with their aged fathers on their backs; others went groaning under loads of household furniture, all bewailing their fate with bitter lamentations. The fields to which they retired were covered with snow, and the season was in its most rigorous inclemency. The Swedes stood ready with flaming torches in their hands, and they even entered the town before the inhabitants were escaped, and set fire to every part of it, which burned with great fury, and consumed about 200 houses, with several fine magazines, and the Popish church, besides many of the feeble inhabitants, who were not nimble enough to escape; but they spared the Lutheran and

Calvinist churches, with about 80 houses that lay nearest to Hamburg.

The fugitives, who had rested their burthens on the ice to behold their town in flames, now thought of taking refuge at Hamburg, and petitioned its magistrates to open the gates, and spare them from the rigid cold, and severe want, to which they were now exposed; but the magistrates cruelly refused them admittance, urging that some infectious distemper had reigned among them. Adlerfeld says most of them perished under the walls of that city, calling Heaven to witness the barbarity of the Swedes, and inhumanity of the Hamburgers.

The reason Count Steinboch assigned for the execution of this cruel proceeding was, that magazines were preparing here for the Muscovites and Saxons, and that it was partly as a reprisal for the burning of Stettin, and other cruelties committed by the Danes and Muscovites in Bremen and Pomerania.

**ALTENBURG, a town in Hungarian Ovar, situate on the Danube, fifty-five miles south-east from Vienna.** In 1529 this town was taken by the Turks who soon afterwards restored it. In 1605 they burned it. In 1619 it was reduced by Bethlen Gabor, and in 1621 by the Imperialists. It has suffered much from the malecontents, particularly from Prince Ragotzki.

**ALTENBURG, a town of Upper Saxony in Germany, twenty-five miles south from Leipzick.** This town has undergone many revolutions, in most of which it has been a great sufferer, particularly in the civil wars in 1430, it was burned by the Hussites, and taken by the Imperialists in 1632. General Banier, with a body of Swedes, defeated an army of Saxons near this city, 1635.

**ALTENHEIM, a village on the Rhine, near Strasbourg, in Alsace.** In the year 1673, the Emperor, in conjunction with Spain, entered into the measures of Holland, and these three powers concluded an offensive league against France, whom they thought at this time was growing too powerful. The Dutch promised the Spaniards much, and the Emperor flattered himself with becoming absolute master of Germany. Louis XIV. in order to frustrate the designs of the Emperor, sent Marechal Turenne to oppose his general M. de Montecuculi. These generals did nothing for a long time but watch the motions of each other.

It was worthy the attention of all Europe to see these two great commanders using their utmost endeavours, by their marches, their encampments, and all the most refined stratagems, to prevent each other from gaining the least advantage. It must be recorded to the honour of Turenne, that he laboured under some disadvantages which the Italian did not. Louvois, the French minister, suffered his army to want many necessaries; and this was owing to a pique, in which perhaps both were equally culpable. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, Turenne, by his incredible diligence, forced marches, and feints, found means to pass the Rhine, and at length to come up with his enemy, whom he found posted on an eminence; he possessed himself of another opposite to it, intending, if possible, to make the valley which ran between them the scene of

of action; but observing the enemy to be masters of Saffach, or Saltzbach, he thought that post should be attacked, yet it was necessary first to reconnoitre it; and having examined the situation of the enemy's right, which was covered by brooks, hollow ways, woods, and intrenchments, he last of all viewed their left, where they had taken no precautions; there he perceived a defile which might be passed, and determined to attack them on that side. Every thing appeared to him so favourably disposed, that he could not help saying to some general officers, "It is done; I have them; they cannot escape me any more; and I shall soon reap the fruit of so fatiguing a campaign."

While he was observing the enemy's camp, he perceived the main body of their army in motion: indeed a great part of their baggage was already passing the mountain, and their whole army was preparing to make a retreat. The Viscount sat under a tree, where he breakfasted: he was still there when he received advice that the enemy's infantry was in motion towards the mountain. Upon this he immediately mounted his horse, and advanced to an eminence, ordering those that were with him not to follow him. Near the place to which he was going, he met with Lord Hamilton, who cried, "Sir, you are riding into the fire of the enemy." To which the Viscount answered, "I would not willingly be killed to-day." He went on, and met St. Hilaire, lieutenant-general of the artillery, who said to him, pointing with his hand, "Look, Sir, upon that battery which I have raised." But scarce had he turned two paces back, when a ball from a cannon, fired by the enemy at a venture, having first carried off St. Hilaire's arm, that was stretched out towards the battery, took the Viscount full in the breast, who falling forward, his face lay upon the saddle-bow, and in this posture his horse carried him back to the place where he had left his company; there the horse stopped, and the great Turenne, having twice opened his eyes, fell dead in the arms of his servants. St. Hilaire's son thinking his father mortally wounded, began to weep: but the father said to him, "It is not for me, child, that you should weep, but for that great man," pointing to the Viscount's body. The consternation of those who saw him fall was inexpressible. Hamilton, who had more command of himself than the rest, considering the necessity of concealing so fatal an accident from the soldiers, immediately threw a cloak over the body, and the misfortune was for some time kept a secret. The army, however, perceived that there was something mysterious amongst the generals, into which the soldiers could not penetrate; but the news soon flew from rank to rank, and every where spread a profound silence, which was interrupted only by sighs and lamentations. At length the soldiers cried, "Our father is dead, and we are undone!" They desired to see their general's body; this sight renewed their tears; and they cried out with one general voice, "Lead us to battle; we will revenge the death of our father."

Turenne's death put an end to the anxiety of the enemy's generals; they were sensible that they had gained a great advantage, because France had sustained a prodigious loss. Montecuculi indeed, by a great-

ness of soul rarely to be found in rivals, seemed unaffected with any thing but grief, and often repeated these words, "There is a man dead who was an honour to human virtue."

There were then no lieutenant-generals in the French army but the Count de Lorges and the Marquis de Vaubrun, the latter of whom staid in the camp at Acheren, unfit for action, on account of a wound he had received in the foot, but he returned to the army as soon as he learned the news of the Viscount's death. They consulted with the principal officers upon the measures proper to be taken, but could come to no conclusion; when the soldiers cried out with vehemence, "Let Pye loose, he will lead us;" meaning the horse which the Viscount commonly rode. At length the French army, which was to have attacked the enemy if Turenne had lived, began to retire; when the Imperialists, who had thought of nothing but a retreat, took a resolution to attack the French. On the 28th of July, 1675, in the evening, the latter began to march towards the bridge at Altenheim: scarce was their rear arrived at Bischen, when the Imperialists advanced to take possession of Vilstet, where the French had left their magazines, with the regiment of Brittany to guard them. The King's army immediately hastened to prevent the enemy, who seeing the French, stopped short, and contented themselves with sending a body of troops towards the bridge at Altenheim, to cut off their retreat. The Count de Lorges, and the Marquis de Vaubrun, had then a sharp contest; the former to cover the bridge, and the latter to maintain the post at Vilstet. They at length concluded to march directly to Altenheim, after throwing into the Quinche the meal that was at Vilstet. The Marquis de Vaubrun, who led the van, passed the Rhine with two brigades of cavalry, and two of the infantry: the rest of the army encamped at night on the other side of the bridge, near Altenheim, on the small river Schutteren. The next day the Imperialists marched up with all expedition, and attacked the French. The battle was very bloody: the Count de Lorges behaved with all the skill of a great general; and the Marquis de Vaubrun, at the first onset, put himself at the head of the grand armée, repassed the Rhine with his leg tied to the saddle, and attacked the enemy with so much valour, and so little caution, that he was killed in the midst of them. The German horse did considerable execution; but being at length cut to pieces, the space served for an inroad for the second line of the French troops, which the enemy in vain endeavoured to repulse. Several vigorous attacks were made by both armies with equal success. At length evening coming on, they both drew off, without either having gained any advantage, or perhaps an inch of ground. The Germans returned to their camp, having lost in this battle near 4000 men, and the French about 3000; the latter afterward retired, passed the Rhine, and secured themselves under the walls of Schleissat in Alsace.

ALTENKIRCHEN. According to advices from the Prince of Wurtemberg, the enemy broke up from their camp at Kirchriep, drove back our advanced posts, and attacked in two columns our posts at Alten-



kirchen and Grobach. The Prince estimated the enemy's force at 24,000 men; and not thinking himself in a situation to stand against so considerable a power, he retreated in the greatest order, to gain a position that would enable him to defend the defiles of Hachenberg and Hoechstebach. But in the mean time the left wing near Altenkirchen was already so much engaged, that the intended retreat could not at that moment be effected.

The enemy's infantry and cavalry ascended the steep mountain near Altenkirchen, on which two battalions of Jordis, and five squadrons of Barco Hussars were posted. The enemy's cavalry attacked the regiment of Jordis three times, which resolutely met them with fixed bayonets, and every time repulsed them in the same manner, with considerable loss on the part of the enemy; at last, however, the enemy's cavalry renewing the attack, re-enforced by two battalions of grenadiers, the two battalions of Jordis were put into confusion, and dispersed.—The five squadrons of hussars were no longer able to resist: the infantry was surrounded, and all who could not reach the forest were made prisoners: but one division retreated, keeping up a constant fire towards the corps of Grobach.

In this critical situation the Prince, fearing to be separated from Lieutenant-General de Fink, ordered the latter to quit Neuwied, and to join him in the vicinity of Montebauer; and the Prince retreated toward Freylingen. But this situation, on account of the forests in front, requiring too great an extension, the Prince on the 6th marched to Molsberg, to approach Montebauer, and to join General de Fink, whom he expected to have by this time arrived there; but here he was informed by Colonel Levachich, that Montebauer was already occupied by a detachment of the enemy's troops, which had marched to that place by way of Dierdorf; and that the road from Montebauer to Limbourg was yet open. The Prince was threatened at the same time in front, and by another of the enemy's columns in his right flank, which obliged him to proceed over the Heights of Hundsangen, and then to cross the Lahn near Limburg.

June 14, 1796, Kleber entirely defeated the corps of Austrians in the environs of Altenkirchen, which endeavoured to oppose his march: twelve pieces of cannon, four pair of colours, and upwards of 3000 prisoners, are the fruits of this victory; and several magazines of provisions and forage, which the enemy thought were in safety, have fallen into their hands.

AMADABAD, the capital of the Guzarat country, on the coast of Malabar, in the peninsula of the East-Indies, was taken by storm from the Mahrattas, on the 15th of February, 1780, by the British East-India Company's forces from Bombay, commanded by General Goddard, with the loss of about 100 men killed and wounded.

AMAG, or AMACK. It is situated in sight of the city of Copenhagen; and Haquin, King of Norway, during his contest with the Danes, landed on this island in 1288, and after plundering the inhabitants, set fire to their habitations. It was taken again by Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, in 1658, during the time he was besieging Copenhagen.

AMAND, (Sr.) a small town, situate on the Scape in French Flanders, taken by the French in 1676, who dismantled it; so that it easily changes masters in time of war.

In November, 1792, it was attacked by the French conventional troops under General Dumourier, when the Austrians abandoned it, and the French took possession without opposition.

AMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, situate on the river Illo, 30 miles north from Ratisbon. In 1703, the Imperialists took it from the Elector, who was under the ban of the empire, for taking part with Louis XIV. in his war against the Emperor Leopold. In the war of 1743, between the Emperor Charles VII. and the Queen of Hungary, the Austrians made themselves masters of this town, and all the adjacent country.

AMBOYNA. One of the Molucca islands in the East-Indies, about 40 miles long, and 70 in circuit. Fort Victory, or the castle, which was the scene of the massacre, is defended by four bastions, a good ditch, and a garrison of 7 or 800 men. A treaty was concluded in the year 1619, whereby, among other things, it was agreed, that in regard of the great bloodshed and cost pretended to be bestowed by the Hollanders in obtaining the trade of the Molucca islands from the Spaniards and Portuguese, the Hollanders should enjoy two-thirds of the trade, and the English the other third. The English had settled at Amboyna but about two years, when the Dutch, in order to deprive them of their share of the spice trade, pretended a plot was formed between the English and the natives to seize the island of Amboyna, in February 1622. The particulars of the pretended conspiracy are delivered by the authors of the Modern Universal History, by which it appears, that the massacre at Amboyna was not the wanton act of the governor and council, though their natural dispositions might add to the cruelty of the circumstances; but the cool, deliberate, and concerted measure of the Dutch company, afterwards countenanced and supported by the States General, by a thousand arts and subtuges, by false glosses, and spurious copies of extorted confessions.

In this manner were the English company driven out of the spice islands; which the Dutch engrossing to themselves, remained sole possessors of, till February 1796, when they were taken by the English, in whose possession they now are.

King James was prevented from obtaining satisfaction by the differences with his parliament, in consequence of his profuse bounty to the Scots. This, no doubt, contributed; but Tindal says, Cromwell obliged the Dutch to pay 300,000 pounds, in reparation for the pretended massacre at Amboyna. This, however, does not palliate the injury; we rather think it still unrevenge. Nor can we on any score lay the blame on the English factory, as the Dutch writers have attempted.

In the Harleian collection of voyages, the curious reader may find an ample detail of this shocking catastrophe. He will see the lame defences of the Dutch company, and of the States General; their artful evasions,



sions, and specious glosses of a fact, detestable beyond the power of casuistry to palliate. There likewise he may peruse at large the remonstrances of the English company to the ministry, and their answer, in consequence, to the States.

*A dispatch from the Governor and Council of Madras, dated Fort George, June 22, 1796, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, and by them communicated to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.*

HONOURABLE SIRS,

We have particular satisfaction in offering to you our sincere congratulations on the complete success which has attended the operations of Rear-Admiral Rainier in the eastern seas: and judging that an early communication of this event might be of material use to his Majesty's ministers, we have determined to forward this letter by the route of Buffarah.

It appears by the Rear-Admiral's dispatches, dated the 27th of March, and 11th of April last, and which reached us on the 18th instant, by the Orpheus frigate, that the British troops were in possession of the islands of Amboyna and Banda, with their several dependencies, comprising, as it was thought, the whole of the Dutch islands, excepting Fonnaté, yielding cloves, nutmegs, and mace. This acquisition has been attained without the smallest loss on our side.

Amboyna and its dependencies were delivered up on the 16th of February, and Banda and its dependencies on the 18th of March. Copies of the capitulations are inclosed.

The Admiral speaks in the handsomest manner of the activity and alacrity with which every duty was performed by the forces under his command, both naval and military, and dwells particularly on the perfect harmony which all along subsisted between the officers and men in both services. It behoves us on this occasion to convey to you the high sense we entertain of the able and spirited conduct displayed by Rear-Admiral Rainier, whose hearty co-operation with us in every measure conducive to the public weal, demands our warmest acknowledgments; and, whilst we feel assured of your entire approbation of all the means employed by this government, to give effect to the arrangements framed by his Majesty's ministers for securing the Dutch settlements in India, it is, nevertheless, incumbent upon us to declare, that the accomplishment of this great object has been chiefly obtained by the zealous and cheerful support which we have had the good fortune to experience from the officer entrusted with the execution of it.

We shall do ourselves the honour of transmitting, by the first sea conveyance, copies of all the papers received from the Admiral, which will enable you to form an accurate opinion of the value of those islands. At present we can only give you a summary of his proceedings.

The Admiral found in the treasury at Amboyna, 81,112 rix-dollars, and in store, 515,940 pounds weight of cloves; in the treasury at Banda, 66,675 rix-dol-

lars, and in store 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, 19,587 pounds of mace, besides merchandize and other stores at each place, upon which no value had been then put.

We are preparing to send a reinforcement of troops for the better protection of those valuable islands: and as the Admiral has advised us that he is short of provisions, and in want of a supply of naval and military stores, it is our intention to forward an adequate stock of every necessary article.

We have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the Company's possessions on this coast are in a state of perfect tranquillity: and we have no reason to believe that any designs are in agitation by the native powers hostile to your interests.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

HOBART.

ALURED CLARKE.

EDW. SAUNDERS.

C. W. FALLOFIELD.

Capitulation of Amboyna, translated from the original in Dutch, February 16, 1796.

Not finding ourselves equal to withstand the great force with which we have been surpris'd, we the undersigned Governor and Council do hereby give up this settlement, with all its dependencies, and place the same under the protection of his Britannic Majesty, upon the conditions mentioned to us in the letter of the Right Honourable the Governor of Madras; that is, upon condition that we may keep all our private property, and be allowed a reasonable subsistence, that the inhabitants be guaranteed in the secure possession of their private properties, and that the senior and junior servants of the civil establishment, the clergy, the military, and marine receive their usual pay.

It is upon the above conditions that we shall, tomorrow morning give over all the guards of the fort to the troops of his Britannic Majesty, after receiving the ratifications of this instrument by his Excellency the Commodore.

Done at Amboyna, in the Castle of Victoria, on the above date.

(Signed)

A. CORNABE.

B. SMISSART.

F. OSTROWSKI.

ENEAS MACKAY.

ERON FYZARAD.

Dutch Co.  
Seal

Approved of and acceded to,

(Signed)

P. RAINIER.

English Seal • W. C. LENNON, Secretary.

Capitulation agreed upon between his Excellency Peter Rainier, Esq. Commodore, commanding the sea and land forces of his Britannic Majesty in those seas, and F. Van Boeckholtz, Governor of Banda, &c.

In consideration of our great want of provisions, and the great force with which the British have appeared before this settlement, and to resist which would bring destruction and desolation on the harmless inhabitants of this place, we therefore think it prudent, for the sake of humanity, and from our confidence in the honour and generosity of the English, to accept of the terms offered to us; and to deliver into their hands

this fort and settlement, with all its dependencies, upon the following conditions, viz.

That private property be kept secure to every individual of this settlement, whether in or out of the Company's service; that the servants of the Company, civil and military, be kept in their respective stations, as far as may be thought necessary for the administration of justice, and the civil government of the place, the Governor alone particularly excepted, as the government must, of course, be vested in the English; that the military continue to receive their pay, and are not to be forced into the British service contrary to their wishes; and the civil servants also to be continued on their present pay; and such an allowance made for the provision of the Governor as his excellency the Commander of the British forces may think adequate. The Governor, however, and any other servants of the Company, shall be permitted to retire from the service, either to Batavia or elsewhere, whenever a convenient opportunity shall offer.

Upon these conditions we, the undersigned, consent to deliver up Fort Nassau, the settlement of Banda, and all its dependencies, to the troops of his Britannic Majesty to-morrow morning, upon receiving a copy of this capitulation, ratified and signed by his Excellency the British commander. The keys of all the public property, and all accounts properly authenticated, shall be immediately delivered over to the British, and the Government entirely vested in them.

Fort Nassau, Banda, Neira, March 8, 1796.

(Signed)	P. VAN BOECKHOLTZ.
	A. H. VUEGE.
(L. S.)	F. SALGANG.
	E. MAZEE.
(L. S.)	P. DE HAAN.
	M. WALLRLOO.

Approved and accepted of

(Signed)

(L. S.)

True Copies.

P. RAINIER.

W. C. JACKSON, Sec.

**AMBRUN, SIEGE OF.** The capital of the district of Ambrunois, or of the Alpes Maritimæ, belonging to the Upper Delpinate, in the government of Dauphiny in France, and situated about twenty-four miles west from Pignerol. The Duke of Savoy having entered into the grand alliance against Louis XIV. invaded Dauphiny, at the head of 20,000 men, in the year 1692. The confederates flattered themselves with obtaining great advantages from this invasion, which terminated in nothing more than taking the city of Ambrun; at this time defended only by a single wall, two bastions, a dry ditch, a garrison of five hundred militia, and two battalions, with which the Marquis de Larré had thrown himself in. Prince Eugene at first appeared with a detachment before it, and summoned the Marquis to surrender; but he received a flat denial; therefore, without attempting anything, he waited the arrival of the Duke, who opened his trenches before it on the 7th of August. The approaches were carried on regularly, but not without considerable loss; for the Marquis making three vigorous and well-con-

certed sallies, slew many of the besiegers. However, finding the city untenable against such a superiority, he capitulated on honourable conditions, after a defence of eight days. The Duke of Savoy is said to have lost 1500 men in this siege. Prince Eugene received a contusion in his shoulder; and Count Commerci a musket-ball in the face, which beat out three of his teeth.

**AMIENS, BURNED.** The capital of Picardy in France, situated on the Somme, sixty-five miles south from Calais. During the reign of Rodolph, says Mezerai, the Normans almost every year made incursions into the French territories. In the year 1025 they, together with the Alans, Vandals, &c. laid siege to Amiens, the governor of which made a more resolute defence than they expected. However, the place being untenable against the numerous forces of the enemy, the governor surrendered, but not before near two-thirds of it was burned to the ground.

The Spaniards, in 1596, after their defeat at Turnhout, finding they could make no inroad into the Dutch territories, resolved to turn their arms against the French. With this view Ferdinando Porto-Carrero, governor of Dourlens, meditated a design upon Amiens: and being informed by a monk, that the defence of the place was committed to the magistrates, in consequence of a peculiar privilege, he communicated his design of taking it by surprise, to the Archduke Albret, who approved of his measures, and sent him a reinforcement of troops. On Sunday the 10th of March, 1597, a little after nine in the morning, when the inhabitants were at church, he commanded 18 of his boldest fellows, disguised like peasants, to enter the town, as if they were coming to sell fruit; and at the same time he sent a waggon loaded with hay, which should stop on the draw-bridge, as by accident, to prevent its being drawn up, while he with 600 men lay concealed in the chapel of an ~~ancient~~ village. The pretended peasants gave the pre-concerted signal when they entered the town, by the discharge of a pistol; upon which he rushed from his ambush, and quickly assisted them in attacking the court-guard, who were soon defeated, and the city taken without much further opposition; though the number of inhabitants fit to bear arms were computed at 12 or 1300, well provided with artillery, ammunition, &c.

The French were not a little chagrined at the taking of Amiens, as it might be attended with more fatal consequences. The court dreaded the Spaniards finding a means of fomenting their intestine commotions; therefore Biron was immediately sent with 20,000 men to retake Amiens; and England being at this time in league with France, 4000 British troops were also sent to reinforce him. The garrison, which consisted only of 500 men, on his approach prepared for a vigorous defence. By the time Biron had raised his batteries, the King, Henry IV. arrived in his camp, to command the army destined to cover the siege; the direction of which was left to Biron. The governor Ferdinando Porto Carrero, as soon as he saw the enemy intended to invest him, dispatched a messenger to the Archduke, soliciting his assistance; upon which he drew together an army of 22,000 men, and marched



marched to its relief. But the King posted himself so advantageously along the Somme, that the Duke found it impossible to approach, therefore contented himself with marching to Ostend, rather than remain an idle spectator of the siege, which Biron carried on with all the alertness and vigour of a brave general. The garrison, on the day Albret appeared to their relief, made a furious sally, in which they killed near 400 of the besiegers, 30 of whom were officers. Several other sallies were made with various success, but none of any consequence till the 19th of September, which was the day of Albret's disappearance; the governor thinking to raise the siege by a vigorous effort, lost his life in the attempt. Upon this the garrison capitulated, on condition that if the Archduke did not relieve the city in six days it should be delivered to the French king, allowing them at the same time to send a copy of the capitulation to the Archduke, who not caring to trouble himself about them, the city was surrendered, after a close siege of fifteen weeks. In the last sally made by the garrison, the French monarch very narrowly escaped being killed by a cannon-ball, which took off the right skirt of his coat, as he was pursuing the fugitives into the city.

**AMONEBURG.** This town is situated in Westphalia, near Cassel, and in the night between the 20th and 21st of August, 1762, the French (as Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick had laid siege to Cassel) resolved to get possession of it. With this view they raised several batteries, and took possession of the Brucker Muhl, where they raised a small breastwork and a kind of trench to secure the entrance.

A redoubt on this side the river, and just opposite the bridge, was defended by 100 men, whom they attacked in the morning, but without being able to carry it. They planted at the same time some cannon at the foot of the hill of Amoneburg, about 200 paces from the bridge, in order to bear upon the redoubt. It appeared that their intention at first, in taking possession of the mill, was only to cut off the communication of the allies with Amoneburg; but the fog, with the fire of the cannon, giving it the appearance of a design of more consequence, the allies brought up several pieces of artillery. Lord Granby's whole corps moved that way: general Wissenbach marched to Kirchayn, and 8 battalions and 4 squadrons into the wood of Stautzenberg. In proportion as the number of their cannon increased, that of the enemy did so likewise, till they had brought up 20 pieces of heavy artillery. On the side of the allies all the Hessian, Buckebourg, and half of the Hanoverian artillery, was placed upon the height of Brucker Muhl; and from break of day till dark night, a most terrible fire continued without intermission. The allies maintained the redoubt, and the enemy the mill. History can scarce furnish an instance of so obstinate a dispute; in which the loss on either side may easily be conceived to be considerable. The troops in the redoubt were constantly relieved after having fired 60 charges. And towards the close of the day, 17 complete battalions had been employed on that service. The redoubt was exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery at the distance of about 300 paces; and to

that of all their small arms within 30 paces distance; besides that, the troops coming and going were obliged to march near 400 paces exposed to the enemy's cannon loaded with grape shot. The enemy's situation was nearly the same, excepting that the mill afforded them some shelter. This, in general, is the whole of the affair. The oldest soldiers say they never saw so severe a cannonade since; though there were 50 pieces of cannon employed, their execution was confined to the space of about 400 paces; and not only the fire of the artillery, but the musquetry too, of two opposite posts, was not intermitted a single instant for near 15 hours. Towards the conclusion of the affair, the number of the killed and wounded, at the entrance of, and in the redoubt, on the side of the allies, seemed to exceed 500; so that the troops which came there late in the day, made use of the dead bodies to raise the parapet a little, which was almost levelled.

While the enemy were attacking the redoubt, they played likewise some batteries on Amoneburg, and assaulted it three times, but without success. On the 22d, every thing was quiet, and the works on both sides were repaired without the least molestation.

However, after a fire from the enemy, which lasted all night, and by which they made a practicable breach, the garrison of Amoneburg surrendered prisoners of war.

**ANASIA** a part of Turkey, in Asia, joining to the Black-sea. Near this place on the 10th of October 1790, Prince Potemkin gained a complete victory with the troops of the Russians, over the Seraskier Batal Bey, pacha of three tails, who commanded an army of 40,000 Turks, with which he was ordered to penetrate into the southern provinces of Russia.

Prince Potemkin being informed that the enemy's army was moving about this place, gave orders to the different corps in the Cuban, and in the neighbourhood of mount Caucasus, to march forward and give them battle. One of these corps, commanded by General Herrman, attacked the Turkish army, notwithstanding its great superiority, with such impetuosity as totally to defeat it.

The whole of the Turks camp, with all the artillery, consisting of more than thirty pieces of cannon, all the ammunition, and provisions, tents, and baggage, fell into the hands of the victors, and the Turkish general himself, and all his suit were made prisoners of war.

The Russian general had chosen a most advantageous position, from which he sprung on the enemy, and killed at one onset, more than five thousand on the spot, and forced the rest of the Ottoman troops to a precipitate flight, in which a great many were drowned in the Cuban.

Anasia was taken by assault, by General Gudowisch in June 1791. The garrison, and many of the inhabitants were put to the sword, but the rest surrendered at discretion. The garrison with the inhabitants were 14,000. Among the prisoners was Batal, a pacha of three tails, son of Batal who was made prisoner last year, and several other chiefs. The booty which the Russians got on this occasion was immense.

**ANCENIS IN ANJOU.** An action happened near this



this place between the Republicans and Chouans, when 8000 of them were killed and 700 taken prisoners, with forty pieces of cannon.

As we daily hear of the Chouans, and of the extraordinary exertions which ministers are making to furnish them with money, arms, and ammunition, the public may naturally be curious to know the origin of their appellation. Chouan, signifies a screech-owl; and under the monarchy this term was made use of to describe a gang of rebels, who, for several years, ravaged the west of France, carrying on their depredations principally during the night. The republicans now bandy it back upon the royalists.

Stofflet, after having issued a proclamation, containing the reasons which obliged him to recommence hostilities, attacked the town of Bressuire, and put the whole Republican garrison, consisting of 950 men, to the sword, and excited the whole country between Chollet and Niort to insurrection.

Description of the position of the different bodies of insurgents that are now said to be in arms in France: "The Chouans extend from the left bank of the Loire to the left bank of the Seine. They form a line which covers a part of Lower Poitou, Anjou, Brittany, the Maine, and Lower Normandy. Upon the left bank of the Loire they are commanded by M. Autichamp and M. Suifant. In Anjou by M. de Scepeaux. In the Maine by M. de Bourmont; in Normandy by M. de Frotte. Brittany forms several divisions under different commanders. M. de Chatillon commands from Nantz, on the right of the Loire to the Morbihan. The Morbihan is under the command of General George. In the centre of Normandy, where Rennes is situated, M. de Grisfolles commands, and the part which borders on Normandy is subjected to General Monier. In this situation the Chouans form two lines, the foremost of which is most extended, and has its right in Poitou, its left in Normandy and presents a segment of an irregular circle, the circumference of which approaches more or less the provinces which surround Paris. The second is between the Loire and the Marçhe.

*January 16, 1800.*

The proclamation of the first consul, dated the 16th instant, is circulated throughout La Vendee with the happiest effect; it has inspired confidence, and animated the hopes of every citizen. D'Autichamp expresses his most sincere wishes for peace, and he doubts not of its speedily taking place: already have the orders for augmenting his forces being countermanded, and those who were about to join him, and would have doubled his numbers, have returned to their homes.

The troops in cantonments are reduced two-thirds, and every thing wears the appearance of their being speedily disbanded. D'Autichamp is gone to visit the department of Deux-Seves, in order to put an end to the complaints that have come from that quarter.

Chatillon, Bourmont, and the other chiefs, will follow the example of La Vendee.

ANCONA, which was taken possession of by the French, 1796, is an ancient town of Italy on the Gulf

of Venice, and in the Marquifate of Ancona. It was originally built on a hill, but the houses have been gradually extended down the side of the eminence, towards the sea: the cathedral stands on the highest part, from whence there is a fine view of the town, the country, and the sea. The commerce of Ancona has rapidly increased of late years, for which it is indebted to Pope Clement the XIIth, who made it a free port, and built a mole to render the harbour safe: it is erected on the ruins of the ancient mole, raised by the Emperor Trajan, and is above 2000 feet in length, 100 in breadth, and about 60 in depth from the surface of the sea: near this stands the triumphal arch of Trajan, which, next the Maison Quarre, at Naples, is the most beautiful and entire monument of Roman magnificence existing. Here likewise Clement erected a lazaretto, which advances a little way into the sea, in the form of a pentagon, and is a noble as well as useful edifice. Great numbers of Jews are established in this city: they have a synagogue here; and, although all religions are tolerated, their's is the only foreign manner of worship allowed to be publicly exercised. Ancona is 126 miles north-east of Rome.

Ancona continued under the influence of the French innovation until the Austrian and Russian forces invested it in 1799, when it made a vigorous resistance. On the 31st of October, the new parallel and four batteries, were finished, and on the 1st of November they were furnished with ammunition and artillery. On the 2d, at six o'clock in the morning, a fire was opened from thirty pieces of artillery, besides that from the Russian batteries of Porte Nuova: the infantry, at the same time, drove the enemy's piquets into the fortrefs, and made some prisoners. The French, who probably expected a grand attack, and perhaps a storm, did not answer the fire of our artillery before day-light, when it commenced from all the three forts, and from the whole front of the principal rampart between the convent of the Capuchins and the old fortrefs, and forced the Austrian infantry, who had advanced with astonishing intrepidity close under the walls of the citadel, to retreat into the centre of Montemariano and into the neighbouring parallel. At the same time the French, under the cover of their forts, made two successive sorties and desperate attacks by a number of intoxicated desperadoes, by which they wished to make it appear that they intended to defend the fortrefs to the last extremity.

On the 2d of November the garrison of Ancona had made a furious sally, with a view of driving the allies from the heights on which stood their hospitals, and from which the fortrefs was bombarded; but after a warm combat, the French were obliged to retire into the city, with the loss of 350 men. General Mounier or Meunier, and another general who commanded in the fort of the Capuchins, were wounded on this occasion. The Russian and Turkish frigates were obliged, on account of tempestuous weather, to desist from the blockade of Ancona. But the Imperial gun-vessels that were built at Venice, commanded by Chevalier Epine, lay at anchor in the road of Ancona, and block-

ed up the harbour. They also took several French vessels laden with provisions that wanted to slip into the town.

Our loss to the 4th inst. amounted to 33 killed, 5 officers, and 147 men wounded, and 9 missing or taken prisoners. That of the enemy amounted to 50 killed and 200 wounded, among whom were 7 officers. Among our wounded is Lieutenant-Colonel Ivecchich, whose leg was amputated the same day.

After the fortress of Ancona had been bombarded during the whole of the 10th, and the fire being vigorously answered by the enemy, the general of division Mounier commenced negotiations on the evening of the same day, which were continued to the 13th, on the afternoon of which day a capitulation was agreed upon between Field-Marshal Lieutenant Fröhlich and the commandant, in consequence of which the fortress of Ancona was surrendered to the Imperial troops, after a siege of seven months.

The garrison, besides the commandant, consisting of 6 generals of brigade, 23 staff-officers, 202 commissioned officers, and 2599 non-commissioned officers and privates, surrendered as prisoners of war; but in consideration of their brave defence they are permitted to return to France, on promising not to serve against His Majesty's troops and those of his allies, till they are duly exchanged.

The Imperialists found there 585 metal and iron guns of naval and land artillery, 32,294 pounds of powder, a considerable quantity of other ammunition, 4400 small arms. In the harbour, a ship of war of 70 guns, two of 64, a gun-boat of 4, one of 1, a pink of 2, a galley of 12, and a privateer of 4, besides considerable quantities of naval stores.

Our loss during the whole siege amounts to 35 killed, 5 officers and 171 privates wounded, and twelve missing or taken prisoners. The miserable condition of the inhabitants cannot be described. Great numbers of fugitive patriots and jacobins having been collected in Ancona before the siege, were the persons who defended it so long and so obstinately.

Besides the Imperialists, there were 900 Russians, 1400 Neapolitans, and 600 Turks, before this fortress; but Garnier stipulated expressly that it should be surrendered to the Imperialists.

ANCYRA. Towards the end of the 14th century, Tamerlane having obtained several victories in Persia, carried his arms into China, where he subdued several provinces, even within the wall; he then returned and subdued Syria, and made Damascus submit to his arms. Having before reduced Bagdad, on its revolt, he again compelled it to admit his army, and delivered it up to the fury of the soldiers, who entirely destroyed the city, and 800,000 inhabitants are said to have perished, a number equal to his whole army. It was in the midst of these victories that the Greek emperor, finding no relief from the Christians, addressed himself to the Tartar conqueror. Five Turkish princes whom Bajazet, emperor of the Turks, had dispossessed of their dominions on the Euxine-sea, implored the assistance of Tamerlane at the same time. In consequence of which he sent ambassadors to Bajazet, who were ordered to

insist upon his quitting the siege of Constantinople, and doing justice to the Mahometan princes whom he had deprived of their dominions. Bajazet received these proposals with anger and disdain, and Tamerlane declared war against him, and immediately put his troops in motion. Bajazet raised the siege of Constantinople, and between Casarea and Ancyra, a city of Galacia, was fought that famous battle in 1402, where the forces of the Mogul and Eastern Empire seem to have been assembled, and Bajazet was totally defeated and taken prisoner, with his younger son Musa or Moses, and his eldest son Mustapha was slain by his side in the engagement. It is asserted that Tamerlane's troops were the best disciplined, since after the most obstinate struggles they defeated those who had overthrown the Greeks, Hungarians, Germans, French, and many other warlike nations. The Turks in this engagement made use not only of cannon, but of the ancient wildfire: by this double advantage they would infallibly have been masters of the field, if Tamerlane had had no artillery.

ANDUJA. A large village and fort of Labourd, a part of Gascony in France. On the 23d of April 1783, the Spanish troops under the command of Don Ventura Caro, attacked this place, whilst another corps occupied the heights in the neighbourhood of the French camp. In the course of the action the Spaniards spiked six cannon, drove the French from their advanced works and entrenchments, and after having destroyed the encampment of Biriato, killed several of the French, and took a considerable number of cattle.

ANDERNACHT. A small town in the archbishoprick of Cologne, situated on the Rhine, twenty miles south-east from Bonn. In the year 1632, Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, took this town in three days by a small detachment, though there were 800 men in the place; and the next year general Bauditz gained a victory near this place. In 1702, it was taken by the Prince of Hesse, in order to strengthen Bonn, at this time blocked up by the confederates.

ANDREW'S, (ST.) A city in the county of Fife in Scotland, thirty miles north-east from Edinburgh. Cardinal David Beaton, archbishop of this see, famous for his bigotry and cruelty, on the 2d of March, 1546, condemned George Wishart, a protestant preacher, to be burned, even before his cause was sufficiently examined. This, among other instances he gave of his severity, rendered him so odious to the Reformists, that the principal of them resolved to take away his life. This they did in the castle of St. Andrew's, the place of his residence, which had been repaired, and the magazines filled, in order to resist any force the English might send against it, with whom the Scots were seldom at peace. The murderers took possession of this castle, and were joined by many Protestants, to the number of about 160 men. The Provost, in May, summoned the assassins to answer in parliament at Edinburgh for what they had done; but they being in possession of a strong fortress, disregarded him; therefore he assembled all the troops he could raise, and laid siege to the castle, which siege continued above a year. Thus did a small body of men baffle the united forces of a whole kingdom.



In January, 1547, an account of this affair was sent to France, imploring assistance. Accordingly, Leon Strozzi was sent with sixteen ships (Buchanan says twenty-one) to assist the Scots in the siege. Their joint forces did such execution on the works, that the besieged offered to surrender, provided their lives might be spared. But this condition was then rejected. However, in the latter end of July, they capitulated with the French. Strozzi found in the castle a considerable booty. The prisoners he carried to France. Part of them were confined in the state prisons of Bretagne, and the rest sent to the galleys, from which Edward VI. King of England, got them released in the year 1550.

**ANGERS.** The capital of Anjou in France, was evacuated by the French on the 11th of June 1793. Here the Chouans were in great force, and continued to ravage the country and bid defiance to the Republican troops.

**ANGLESEY.** An island in the Irish sea, on the coast of North Wales, anciently called Mona, and was the chief residence of the Druids when the Romans invaded Britain, whither they used to fly for refuge. In the 61st year of the Christian æra, Suetonius Paulinus was appointed governor of Britain, under the Emperor Nero, upon which he formed the project of subduing Anglesey, and for this purpose prepared a large number of flat-bottomed boats, to transport his infantry from Llanvaïr-point, in Caernarvonshire, to Porthamel, in the parish of Llanidan; while his cavalry, swimming the Manai, gained the opposite shore at the same time with the infantry. They found the inhabitants drawn up in order of battle: the women dressed like furies, with torches in their hands, their hair dishevelled, running about shrieking and exclaiming; and the Druids, with their hands and their eyes lifted up to heaven, uttering the most dreadful imprecations. This horrid spectacle terrified the Romans, who were confounded, and stood motionless, exposed to the enemy's darts, till their general roused their courage, when they attacked them sword in hand; and after a small resistance, the Romans soon became masters of the whole island.

Suetonius, upon this victory, sacrificed the Druids on the fires they themselves had kindled in order to burn their captives in honour of their gods. Then he cut down their sacred groves, and demolished their altars. Those who escaped, took refuge in Ireland. The conqueror began to build forts in the island, of which some remains are still visible; but was obliged to evacuate them to quell a revolt of the Britons.

The Britons, after the defeat of Bonduca, took refuge in Anglesey; but Julius Agricola, the Roman general, towards the latter end of the year 78, prepared to dislodge them, and with 30,000 men advanced into Caernarvonshire; but not having any ships to transport his army over the Manai, he crossed it by swimming, as Suetonius had done before. The Britons thought themselves very secure, as their enemy did not appear with any fleet; but finding the Romans had crossed the Channel, they were astonished, and struck with such consternation, that without making any opposition they surrendered.

Agricola built, or rather finished, the forts Suetonius begun; one of which is called Griccil, probably from Agricola, who is said to have made some regulations among the Britons here.

In the year 843, Berthred, King of Mercia, invaded this island, which he burned, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. But Roderic, Prince of North Wales, though he had not force sufficient to stand a pitched battle, found means, by cutting off their detachments, to harass the adventurer, which at length obliged him to quit the island.

It was invaded in the year 875 by the Danes, who were repulsed by the same Prince, and twice defeated in two pitched battles.

In the year 900, Igmond, with a numerous army of Danes, landed in Anglesey, and committed cruel devastations. Mersyn, the Welch Prince, attempted to oppose them at their landing, but was defeated, with the loss of his life.

In the summer of 914, a body of men from Dublin, plundered this island with great cruelty; the particulars of which are not recorded. And in the year 1096, it shared the same fate from the English.

Madoc ap Meredith, Prince of Powis, in the year 1156, sailed with an English fleet to Anglesey, and landed some men, who burned two churches, many dwelling houses, and all that part of the country, next the Irish Sea; but hearing the inhabitants were assembling in arms to oppose him, he marched to the coast. During his re embarkation Prince Owen attacked him, and entirely cut off those that were upon the beach; and the fleet immediately left the island.

Edward I. King of England, sent a powerful fleet, in the year 1277, to reduce Anglesey, because Prince Llewellyn did not do him homage at his coronation. The army landed without opposition, destroyed the whole country by fire and sword, and butchered great numbers of its inhabitants. Llewellyn, seeing himself likely to be crushed, offered to conclude a peace; and at length the articles of pacification were settled; the principal of which were, That the Prince should pay the king 50,000 marks, by way of satisfaction for damages. That the Prince should retain the isle of Anglesey as a grant from the king, but should pay in consideration, 5000 marks in hand, and 1000 annually. That all the Welch nobility should swear fealty to the King of England, except the Barons of Snowden, who might continue to hold under the Prince. That ten of the principal nobility should be delivered as hostages. That the Prince in person should do homage to the king. That in case the Prince died without issue, all his lands, with the isle of Anglesey, should be annexed to the crown of England: and, that the lady Eleanor de Montfort should be delivered to Prince Llewellyn.

The most probable reason that a prince, so famous and victorious as Llewellyn, should agree to those articles of peace so rigidly prescribed by Edward, seems to be this: He had a most tender affection for the Lady Eleanor de Montfort, who lived with her mother, the countess of Leicester, in the nunnery of Montargi in France. He often solicited the countess for her daughter in marriage, and at length gained her consent.



The young lady set sail from France during these troubles; but near the islands of Scilly, the vessel was taken by some Bristol ships, who delivered her prisoner to King Edward. He received her honourably, and gave her permission to visit his court, where her extraordinary beauty and personal accomplishments captivated almost every beholder. Many of the English nobility interested themselves in her behalf, and, we are told, solicited her liberty, which could not be obtained. Llewellyn being passionately fond of her, he no doubt signed those articles solely to procure her release. His nuptials were solemnized in a very magnificent manner, and honoured with the presence of Edward and his queen.

Llewellyn afterwards being killed in battle, and leaving no issue, Wales became annexed to the crown.

The Welch, however, refused to pay the king obedience; declaring they would own no prince that was not of the same country, and who did not speak the same language with themselves. Edward seeing them inflexible, sent for his queen, and lodged her in Caernarvon castle. She being pregnant, and near the time of her delivery, soon had a son; upon which Edward assembled the Welch chiefs, and told them they should have a prince of their own nation, who could not speak a word of English; to which they assenting, he named young Edward, his son, the new-born infant. Thus Wales became annexed to the crown of England.

**ANGUILLA, OR SNAKE ISLAND.** One of the Caribbee islands in America, the most northerly of those belonging to Great Britain, said to be ten leagues long, and three broad. It is woody, level, and poor, though well inhabited. The French made a descent here in 1689. During the year 1744, the French meditated a descent on some of the British Caribbee islands. With this view the Chevalier de Caylus arrived at Martinico on the 28th of March, 1745, with four ships of the line, two frigates, one bomb vessel, and one fireship. Jamaica was at first supposed to be the object of his attention, then Antigua, and next St. Christopher's. However, all these islands were put in as good a posture of defence as possible: and though Commodore Knowles, by the departure of Commodore Warren for Cape Breton, became not formidable enough to look the enemy in the face, yet the Chevalier attempted nothing; but sailed away to Leogane, a French settlement on the isle of Hispaniola; where receiving farther information concerning the strength of the British islands, he doubted the success of an enterprize against any of the above; yet rather than remain in an useless inactivity, he formed a design upon Anguilla, as he knew it would answer two purposes, viz. save his own honour, and return an insult given by the deputy governor of Anguilla the last year, in driving the French out of a fort on the isle of St. Martin's. On this expedition Captain Laroche, with two men of war, three sloops, and two tenders, sailed from Leogane, and arrived at Anguilla the 21st of May, where he landed 650 men. Mr. Hodge, the governor, prepared to make head against the enemy, though all the force he could muster did not exceed 112 men. With these he marched into a narrow pass, and threw up a breast work, towards which the enemy were advancing. When they appeared, he made a short and

honest speech to his men, telling them, "That he was an entire stranger to all kinds of military discipline, and therefore had nothing to recommend to them so earnestly, as to load and fire as fast as possible, hoping they would stand by one another, in defence of their country." This speech had the desired effect, and produced a striking instance of unanimity; for they bound themselves by an oath to stand firm, and either conquer or die. The enemy, on their arrival, attacked the breast-work, where they met with a warm reception, and were soon repulsed: however they renewed the charge; but finding it impossible to overcome such resolution and heroism, after an unequal fight of twenty minutes, in which they lost about seventy men, they retired with precipitation and confusion, leaving forty-six men scattered in the woods; and having embarked, proceeded back to Leogane, where some of the officers died of their wounds. The defendants suffered no loss.

**ANGUILLA, Dec. 1, 1796.** *Copy of a Letter from Captain Barton, to Admiral Harvey on the Jamaica Station,* to inform the Admiral that the island was attacked by two French men of war and several small vessels, containing four hundred troops.—I felt it my duty to leave the service I was ordered on, to endeavour to relieve that place. The wind being to the northward, prevented my getting up there in time to stop them from burning the town; but I have the pleasure to say, after an action of near two hours I effectually relieved that island, by taking the ship and sinking the brig. The ship proved to be *Le Decius*, mounting twenty-four six pounders, two twelve-pound carronades, and two brass field-pieces, with one hundred and thirty-three men of her own complement, and two hundred and three troops, commanded by Citoyen Andree Senis, and the brig *La Vaillante*, mounting four twenty-four pounders, with forty-five men and ninety troops, commanded by Citoyen Laboulique. The particulars of the action I have transmitted to Rear-Admiral Harvey, for the information of their Lordships.

I am, &c.

R. BARTON.

N. B. I am informed that they were picked troops from Victor Hugues, for the sole purpose of plundering and destroying the island.

R. B.

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Horn,*

Dec. 4, 1796. I received a letter from Capt. Barton, of his Majesty's ship *Lapwing*, acquainting me that the French had landed about three hundred men on the island of Anguilla, the 26th ult. and that after having plundered the island, and burnt several houses, and committed every devastation possible, attended with acts of great cruelty; that on the appearance of the *Lapwing* they re-embarked their troops the night of the 26th, and the following morning early the *Lapwing* came to action with the *Decius* of twenty-six guns, and *Vallant* brig, mounting four thirty-two and twenty-four pounders as a gun-vessel; that after a close action of about an hour the brig bore away, and in half an hour after the *Decius* struck her colours. The brig ran on shore on St. Martin's, and by the fire of the *Lapwing* was destroyed; that on the *Lapwing* taking possession of the *Decius*, it was found she had about eighty men killed

and forty wounded, being full of troops; that the following day the *Lapwing* was chased by two large French frigates, and Captain Barton found it necessary to take the prisoners and his men out of the *Decius*, and set fire to her, when he returned to St. Kitt's, and landed one hundred and seventy prisoners.

I shall take the earliest opportunity of transmitting any further accounts which may be sent by Captain Barton; but it evidently appears that Captain Barton's conduct was highly meritorious by the capture and destruction of this force of the enemy, and saving the Island of Anguilla from further depredation.

The French troops employed on this service were picked men from Guadaloupe; and there is great reason to suppose the greatest part of them have been taken or destroyed. Many of the soldiers were drowned in attempting to swim on shore.

The *Lapwing* had but one man killed (the pilot) and six men wounded.

I am, &c.

(Signed) HENRY HARVEY.

**ANKLAM**, situated in the circle of Upper Saxony, and was taken by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, in 1630, during his war against the Emperor.

**ANNAPOLIS-ROYAL**. Formerly the city of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in North America. Commodore Martin, with three ships of fifty guns each, two of thirty, one bomb-vessel, and one galley, set sail on the 18th of September, 1710, in company with 2000 men, under the command of Colonel Nicholson, in thirty-one transports, from Nantasket Bay in New England, and arrived in the harbour of Annapolis-Royal on the 24th. The next day he landed the troops, with very little opposition; and the day following, the cannon, ammunition, and stores. The batteries were raised that night, and the bombardment continued till the 1st of October. The bomb-vessel, the day she arrived before the town, driving with the tide of flood within cannon-shot of the fort, threw every shell into the town, which induced the enemy soon to capitulate. On the 30th of September, the governor, Monsieur Subercase, sent two letters to Colonel Nicholson, containing terms of capitulation, which being agreed upon, the garrison marched out, and the British troops took possession of the place, with drums beating, and colours flying, where, hoisting the Union flag, they, in honour of her majesty, changed the name of the town from Port-Royal to Annapolis-Royal.

**ANNECY**. Capital of the duchy of Genevois, a subdivision of that of Savoy in Upper Italy. As there is nothing remarkable in the sieges of this city it will be sufficient to mention their dates. In the year 1630, the French took it; and again in 1690, after the battle of Staffarda. In 1690, by the treaty of Turin, it was ceded to the Dukes of Savoy, and having been twice since seized by the French, during the two last wars, it is now yielded to the King of Sardinia.

**ANESLO**. It is situated in Norway; and Eric IV. King of Denmark, in 1135, out of revenge for Magnus King of Norway having divorced his niece, took part with the Impostor, Harold Gillius, competitor with Magnus for the throne of Norway, (who being drove out, flew to Eric for shelter) and taking this city,

entirely destroyed it. It was again taken in 1307, by Duke Eric of Sweden, by assault.

**ANTEQUIERA**. A town of Grenada in Spain, situated on a mountain twenty-five miles north from Malaga. In the year 1410, a truce, which had been made formerly with the Moors, being expired, Prince Ferdinand, son to Martin, King of Arragon, was ordered to take the field against them. His army was entirely composed of choice men, to the number of 10,000 foot, and 3500 horse. In April he laid siege to Antequiera, and began to carry it on vigorously, when the Moors arrived with 80,000 foot, and 5000 horse to its relief. The prince decamped, removing to a small distance from his works. On the 6th of May, he charged the enemy with great impetuosity, and at length entirely routed them, with the loss of only 120 men on his own side; but of the Moors were killed 15,000, and their whole camp taken. Soon after this another action happened; a second army of the Moors, attempting to throw succours into Antequiera, were defeated, and 2000 killed on a hill called Penna de los Enamorados, or the Lover's Rock.

The Prince returned to the siege, and the Moors persisted in their resolution of defending the place to the last extremity. He prepared to attack it by storm, and on the 6th of September put the design in execution; when after a warm dispute of five hours, he carried the place. The Moors are said to have lost in this siege 7000 men, and the Christians near as many.

**ANTHONY**, (ST.) See **PAKIS**.

**ANTIBES**. An old town of Provence in France, situated about fifteen miles south from Nice, on the Mediterranean. It had been concerted by the Allies in 1746, that the King of Sardinia should enter Provence, and the English Admiral, Medley, as far as possible, favour his operations; but that Monarch, when on the point of beginning his march, being seized with the small-pox, the command of the expedition was given to Count Brown, the famous Austrian general. The Marechal de Belleisle, general of the French forces, endeavoured to stop Count Brown's approach, by fortifying the passes of the Var; but he found himself under the necessity of abandoning them to avoid an engagement: therefore Brown, at the head of 50,000 men, passed the river on the 9th of November, without opposition, and immediately detached Baron Roth, with twenty-four battalions, to invest Antibes, at this time defended by a garrison of 1800 men, under the command of the Chevalier de Sade, who, on the approach of the enemy made all the necessary preparations for a vigorous defence. The British squadron began to bombard it on the 26th of December, and continued this destructive operation till the 20th of January, when Roth opened his trenches, and one-half of the town was reduced to ashes. The governor, notwithstanding, made a brave defence, and several sallies, in which he was pretty successful. He baffled all the efforts of the besiegers, and kept them at bay, which gave time to Marechal Belleisle, who was collecting reinforcements, to come and relieve him. The Marechal did not disappoint his hopes; for having now the superiority, he advanced to raise the siege. At Castellane, one of Count Brown's advanced posts, he made a lieutenant-general and



and four battalions prisoners. The Austrian general, in his turn, now sought to avoid an engagement, and therefore ordered Roth to raise the siege, and join the army, with which he made a retreat over the Var on the 30th of January, 1747, somewhat precipitately, and not without loss.

**ANTIGUA.** One of the Leeward islands; it lies forty miles north from Guadaloupe. It has many good harbours, of which St. John's is the principal, where resides the English governor, who is captain-general of all the British Leeward isles. Father Tertre, in his history of the Antilles, tells us, that before the war broke out between England and France in King Charles the Second's time, the subjects of both crowns lived very amicably on this island, till hostilities were commenced; and Mr. Henry Willoughby, who being irritated at the miscarriage of his design upon St. Christopher's, landed here, and after treating the French severely, obliged them to swear allegiance to the King of Great-Britain. This occasioned the French at Guadaloupe to attack this island. In the year 1666, they came with eight ships of force, and entered the harbour of St. John's under English colours, where they seized the forts by surprise, and made the governor prisoner. All this, however, was not effected without some loss: the English seeing such a rapid conquest, agreed to surrender the island upon terms; but before the capitulation was signed, a reinforcement arrived from Barbadoes, which obliged the French to retire, though this was only for a time; for in 1677, M. de la Berre, lieutenant-general of the French islands, assisted by the governors of Martinico, Gaudaloupe, Marigalante, &c. prepared a larger expedition than the former, and landing on Antigua, December 1677, obliged the English to make good the agreement.

**ANTIVARI, OR ANTIBARI.** A port town of Albania in European Turkey, situated on a rock in the Gulf of Venice, ten miles west from Dulcigno. Its sieges are none of them so material as to deserve a particular relation; their dates, it is presumed, will be sufficient. In the year 1538, being subject to the Venetians, it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Turks: however in 1573, they made themselves masters of it; and in 1648 the Venetians attempted to regain it; but their efforts proved ineffectual.

**ANTWERP.** Capital of the marquisate of that name, situated on the Scheldt, in the Austrian Netherlands, once famous for a large trade, but now in decay. In the year 1572, when the Duke of Alva was recalled, and the Spaniards suffered some severe defeats, their troops were ready to revolt for want of their pay. The Antwerpers thought this a favourable opportunity for throwing off the Spanish yoke, and therefore declared for the Prince of Orange; of which the Spaniards were no sooner apprized, than a party of their forces, under the command of one Rhoda, entered the city, and plundered it three days successively. They are said to have burned 600 houses, and to have murdered 10,000 of its inhabitants: however, Antwerp rose more stately from its ruins.

In the year 1582, when Francis de Valois, Duke of Alençon, and brother to Henry III. King of France, was, by the States General, appointed governor of the

Netherlands, he thought his authority circumscribed within too narrow bounds, and resolved to be absolute; but he knew this could not be effected till Antwerp was under his own immediate direction; and to gain the possession of this city, nothing appeared so favourable as a surprize. Accordingly on the 17th of January, 1583, causing seventeen companies of infantry to enter the town, while he with the rest of the army, which was principally composed of French, lay in ambush in the neighbourhood. As soon as his troops had defeated the guard, they were to give a signal for the Duke to come and seize the city; but the inhabitants at sight of the soldiers betook themselves to their arms, and when the enemy began to attack the guard, charged them with such resolution and intrepidity, that they were in a short time repulsed with considerable loss, and at length totally driven out of the city. In this gallant defence, the Antwerpers are said to have lost only eighty men, and the enemy 1500. The duke did not attempt to relieve his friends; but after remaining an idle spectator of this misfortune, drew off. He was soon afterwards called upon by the States to justify his conduct, which not being done to their satisfaction, he was divested of his employments; upon which he retired to France, where he soon after died with grief.

After the assassination of Prince William of Orange in 1584, his son, Prince Maurice, was declared Stadtholder, who being a minor, the sovereignty was conferred on Henry III. King of France; when he, being involved in civil wars, was not able to give that attention to the affairs of the provinces which his office required. The Duke of Parma saw the opportunity that was now offered him, resolved to push on his conquests, and hastened to invest Antwerp. His troops took possession of both sides of the river, yet those of Antwerp maintained a free passage, by means of two forts; the one called Lillo, situated below the city; and the other named Hulst, which was above it. This last, not being quite finished, was taken after a short defence; but Lillo held out much longer, and bravely repulsed the enemy several times with great slaughter. The citizens of Antwerp, though they prepared for a vigorous defence, were nevertheless torn and distracted by divisions, and nothing but confusion and anarchy reigned in their councils. Happy had it been for them had their misfortunes ended here. Their reliance on foreign aid, particularly England, France, and the Netherlands, whom they solicited, proved most pernicious to them: few of those succours ever came. Such was the condition of Antwerp, when the Duke of Parma sat down before it with near 100,000 men; but not having a sufficient number of artillery to besiege the city in form, he turned the siege into a blockade; having continued it some months, he found his expectations baffled; for the besieged received a constant supply of provisions from the river, by which they had a communication with Holland and Zealand. He was the more perplexed how to stop this passage, as the river below the city was very broad and deep: however, he knew this must be effected before the city could be reduced; he therefore spent some days in laying down the plan of his design; and having at length come to a resolution to throw a stupendous bridge over the river, he set near 20,000 men at work to accomplish

compleish his project. When this vast work was begun, the neighbouring princes laughed at him; however he persevered, and having fastened many large stakes in the banks of each side, he brought up several barks built on purpose, and moored them by the side of each other, till they covered the river between the stakes, to which the extremes were fastened with cables, &c. Several hundred planks were laid across these vessels, which, with some additional trifles, formed a complete bridge. To defend this bridge from any insult of the enemy, some forts were erected on each side, and two frigates stationed down the river, and two above. It was the opinion of many engineers, that had the besieged at the beginning of this grand work made some vigorous sallies, it would not have been accomplished; but instead of making the least attempt towards distressing the enemy in their incredible labours they lay still, as if lulled into a lethargy and insensible of dangers. There remained but one way for them to get a supply, which was by a dike that had been cut across the meadows to let off the great rains. The Duke of Parma was no sooner informed of this than he stopped the communication by a fort, which commanded it several miles both ways. The besieged now seeing all hopes of succour cut off, began to prepare themselves for an obstinate defence by the sword, and maintained their ground with extraordinary bravery, till the Duke, by his superiority, having gained possession of the outworks, and repulsed them several times with great slaughter, they began to think of capitulating. At this time they were reduced to very severe necessities; their provisions of every kind were totally expended, so that they were obliged either to surrender or starve. However, the duke did not take the advantage of them, but granted very honourable conditions, except that all who had dissented from the Romish church should quit the city in a limited time. He re-established Popery; and Antwerp was once more annexed to the crown of Spain, till it was seized by the French in 1700, on the death of Charles II. who held it till 1706, when, on summoning it, it surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough, though provided with a good garrison; and it continued in possession of the Austrians till the ninth of May, 1746, when Marechal Saxe appeared before it, to whom the town surrendered, but the citadel withstood a siege of seven days, and then obtained honourable conditions; however, at the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, it was restored.

In 1702, when the French made an irruption into Austrian Flanders, this city was entered by their troops on November 10, under General Labourdonnaye without opposition. There were only 5 or 600 Austrians left in the place; they had sent their baggage up the Scheldt, and some boats had been captured by the French. The general having also sent some battalions to occupy Bruges and Oostend, found himself master of all the maritime coast of Austrian Flanders.

In December following, General Miranda having secured the citadel of Antwerp, and opened the navigation of the Scheldt, marched forward with astonishing order and rapidity, crossed the Meuse, securing the towns and country on each side of it, and with 3000 infantry, and 300 hussars, had attacked the Prussians of

nearly the same force, who retired to Ruremond, which they afterwards abandoned, and thus left him master of the capital of Austrian Gueldres, where he had established his head quarters. He sent his van-guard in pursuit of the enemy, and had communicated with some inhabitants of Prussian Gueldres.

**ANWEILAR, NEAR LANDAU.** A most decisive battle took place on the 27th of December, 1793, between the Austrians under the Duke of Brunswick, and the French troops, wherein the latter was defeated with the loss of 7000 men, sixty pieces of cannon, their military chest, containing three million in specie, with ammunition, baggage, &c.

**AOSTE** was with Piedmont taken from the King of Sardinia in 1794, and was taken by the Austrians in 1800. See **TURIN**.

**APPLEDORE.** The Danes in 893, made a descent on the coast of Kent, and took Appledore, which is near Tenterden, and at that time was considerable; as by that acquisition the Danes made themselves masters not only of Kent, but also of Suffex and Surrey.

**AQUI, OR ACQUI** in Italy. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1745, and retaken by the Piedmontese in 1746, and afterwards dismantled by the French. In 1793 the King of Sardinia resigned Savoy and Piedmont to the French Republic. In April 1800 the Austrians took possession of it in their attack on Genoa. See **GENOA**.

**ARABAT.** This town is situated near the Palus Meotis in Crim Tartary, and stands on a peninsula about half a quarter of a league over, which is pallisadoed from sea to sea. It has two castles to defend it, and prince Dolgorucki, designing to attack the lines of Precep, sent Prince Czerbatoff to take possession of this town. The garrison, consisting of between 700 and 800 men, refusing to surrender, Prince Czerbatoff stormed and took the place, when most of the garrison were put to the sword, in 1772.

**ARAD, (NEW).** A strong fortress of Upper Hungary, the capital of a county of the same name, and situated on the north side of the Maros, or Morisch. The Emperor Leopold had been for some years troubled with a discontented party in Hungary, of whom Count Teckley put himself at the head, by cutting off Serini, and some others of their chiefs. There had been many propositions made by the neutral powers to compromise the differences between the emperor and the malecontents, but without having any effect. Teckley at length resolved to call to his aid the Turks: the Emperor, on the contrary, invited to his assistance the princes of the empire, the King of Poland, and the Republic of Venice, and thus the war broke out in 1683. The Grand Signior invaded Hungary with a powerful army, and penetrated as far as Vienna; but having received some repulses, he began to retire back through Hungary. It was in the course of this retreat that Arad became a scene of bloodshed. In August 1685, M. Heusler, the Imperial officer in this neighbourhood, endeavoured to wrest the city out of their hands, and for that purpose detached Colonel Mercey, with a party of Hungarians, with orders, if possible, to draw the Turks out of the city to a battle. The Infidels, to the number of about 3000, on sight of their enemy sallied out. Mercey, seeing the superiority he had to deal with, began to



to fly; and they pursued till he joined Heusler, who hearing of their approach, immediately made the necessary preparations for an engagement, which began and ended in an hour, in which time the Turks were totally defeated, with the loss of near 1000 men; the remains of their army fled to Arad, but the Germans so closely pursued them, that he entered the town pell-mell at the same time. A most horrible scene of carnage now displayed itself; both parties refused to ask or give quarter: the dispute in the streets was obstinate and bloody; for the Germans were insatiable in their thirst of revenge, and the Turks fought with great resolution for some hours, till they found themselves overmatched, not by number, but by dexterity and discipline; when laying down their arms, Heusler gave them quarter, and about 7000 Turks were made prisoners, who were all that remained alive. Of the Christians were killed about 800, which is said to have been half their army.

**ARANI.** Near these plains is situated the town of Arani, which lies about twenty miles south of Arco, and stands on the north-east side of a small river which empties itself into the Bay of Bengal, in the East Indies. Colonel Clive, (afterwards Lord Clive) commander for the English East India Company, being in 1751 besieged in Arcot by Sundah Sahib, at the head of about 30,000 men, Captain Kilpatrick marched to his relief with 2000 Mahrattas, and some English. At the approach of this little army, Sundah Sahib retired from the walls; and Colonel Clive, being joined by this reinforcement, pursued him to the plains of Arani, and coming up with him, a desperate battle was fought on the 3d of December, which lasted five hours. The Colonel behaved with the greatest intrepidity and conduct, and at length obtained a complete victory, with little loss, though that of the enemy was very considerable. The cities of Arani and Kajevaran immediately surrendered, rather to the terror of the victor's name, than to the force of his arms. After these conquests, which gained Colonel Clive immortal honour, he returned to fort St. David's.

**ARCADIA.** This town is situated on a river and country of the same name, in the Morea in Greece, subject to the Turks. Prince Peter Dolgorucki made himself master of this place when he invaded the Morea, in 1770, and took 2000 Turks and three pieces of cannon.

**ARCENNIS, OR ANCENNIS.** At present but a small town, in the province of Brittany, in France, seventeen miles north-east from Nantz. This unhappy town suffered purely from the motives of ferocity and malice. The Duke of Brittany having incurred the displeasure of his nobles, they requested Charles, King of France, to make a conquest of Brittany, promising to aid him in his enterprize with their lives and fortunes. The monarch received the invitation with pleasure; and the Marechal Louis de la Tremouille entered Brittany with a powerful army, committing cruel devastations wherever he came. The country in a short time was a miserable monument of his vengeance; and the poor distracted inhabitants were driven over the plains, like cattle to the slaughter; and it is probable those who met the sword, shared a better fate than those

who escaped it, since the latter suffered incredibly by famine. In May 1488, the French invested Arcennis, which made but a short resistance. The soldiers plundered the town, and then, without permitting the inhabitants to carry out any of their effects, with flaming torches set it on fire, nor suffered the flames to be extinguished, till every house was burned to the ground.

**ARCOLA,** November 16, 1796. On receiving information that Field-Marshal Alvinzi, commanding the Imperial army, was advancing to Verona, to effect a junction with the division of the army stationed in the Tyrol, Bonaparte fled along the Adige with the detachment under Angereau and Massena. He says, during the night of the 24th, I ordered a bridge of boats to be constructed at Rouco, where we passed that river. I expected to arrive in the morning at Villa Nova, and by that movement to take the enemy's park of artillery and baggage, and attack their army in front and rear. General Alvinzi's head-quarters were at Caldaro. The enemy, however, who had received an intimation of my intention, sent a regiment of Croates and several Hungarian regiments, to the village of Arcola, which, from its local situation among the canals and marshes, was extremely strong.

This village checked the progress of the advanced guard of the army for the whole day.—In vain did all our Generals, sensible of the necessity of dispatch, place themselves in the front of our columns to induce them to pass the small bridge of Arcola. Such a display of courage was not productive of any benefit, and they were almost all wounded. Generals Verdiers, Bon, Verne, and Lafne, had not an opportunity of acting; and Angereau seizing a standard, arrived at the extremity of the bridge: he remained several minutes without producing the least effect upon the troops. It was, however, necessary to pass this bridge, or make a circuit of several leagues, which would have defeated the object of our expedition: I advanced to the bridge myself, and asked the soldiers, if they still considered themselves as the conquerors at Lodi. My presence produced an instantaneous effect upon the troops, which determined me to attempt the passage.

General Lafne, already wounded in two places, returned to the charge, and received a third wound still more dangerous. General Vignolle was likewise wounded. We were obliged to desist from our attempt to force the village in front, and wait the arrival of a column commanded by General Guieux, whom I had dispatched by Albarado. He arrived at night, took the village, four pieces of cannon, and several hundred prisoners. In this interval, General Massena attacked a division (which the enemy had detached from head-quarters on our left), which he threw into confusion, and routed completely.

It had been thought expedient to evacuate, during the night, the village of Arcola; and we expected, at day-break, to be attacked by the whole army of the enemy, who were found to have had time to file off with their baggage and parks of artillery, and to advance to the rear to receive us.

At day-break, the combat commenced every where with the greatest alertness. Massena, who was on the left,

left, put the enemy to the rout, and pursued them to the gates of Caldaro. General Robert, who was on the middle causeway with the 75th, defeated the enemy with the bayonet, and covered the field of battle with dead bodies. I ordered the Adjutant General Vial to advance along the Adige, with a half-brigade, to turn the whole left of the enemy, but the country presented invincible obstacles; it was in vain for that brave general to plunge himself up to the neck in water: he could not effect a diversion of any consequence. In the night between the 26th and 27th, (November 16th and 17th), I had bridges thrown over the canals and marshes.

General Angereau passed them with his division. At six o'clock in the morning we were within sight; General Massena on the left, General Robert in the centre, and General Angereau on the right. The enemy attacked the centre vigorously, which fell back. I then drew the 32d from the left, and placed it in ambuscade in the woods; and the instant the enemy pressed the centre, and was on the point of turning our right, General Gardanne, at the head of the 32d, sallied forth from his ambuscade, took the enemy in flank, and made a horrible carnage.

The left wing of the enemy was supported by the marshes, and awed our right by their superior number. I ordered Citizen Hercule, the officer of my guides, to choose twenty-five men of his company to advance along the Adige, to the distance of half a league, to turn all the marshes which supported the enemy's left, and to fall afterwards, in full gallop, into the enemy's rear, and make several trumpets sound. This manoeuvre was perfectly successful; the hostile infantry gave way, and General Angereau took advantage of the moment. But it still made resistance, though it was retreating; when a small column of between 8 and 9000 men, with four pieces of cannon, whom I had made desile through Porto Lignago, to take possession in the rear of the enemy, and to fall upon their backs during the combat, finished by completely putting them to the rout. General Massena, who had returned to the centre, marched straight to the village of Arcola, which he took, and pursued the enemy to near the village of St. Bonifacio; but night prevented our going farther.

The fruit of the battle of Arcola, which decided the fate of Italy, is between 4 and 5000 prisoners, four stand of colours, and eighteen pieces of cannon. The enemy lost at least 4000 killed, and as many wounded. Besides the generals whom I mentioned, Generals Robert and Gardanne were wounded. The Adjutant-General Vandelin has been killed. I had killed, two of my aids-de-camps, Citizens Elliot and Muison, two officers of the greatest distinction; though young, still they promised to gain one day the highest military rank with glory. Our loss, though inconsiderable, was very severe, because it included all the principal officers.

Meanwhile General Vaubois has been attacked, and his important position at Rivoli forced; this has uncovered the blockade of Mantua. We sent the cavalry to Vicenza, where I had left General Kilmaine with 3000 men.

ARCOT. See ARKHAT, and EAST-INDIES.

ARDAVAR. A small place, in the province of Connaught in Ireland. In the year 1585, when the English were engaged in some attempts to improve their commerce, the family of the Burghs in Ireland took the opportunity of raising an insurrection, to prevent their being obliged to quit a life of indigence, laziness, disorder and depredation, for a state of quiet, order, industry, and civility. Unfortunately there were very few troops at this time in the kingdom, occasioned by the war in the Netherlands, to which most of them had been sent. The Hebridian Scots sent 3000 men to the assistance of the rebels; whereupon Sir John Perrot, the lord deputy, with the Earl of Clanrickard, a small party of horse, and some companies of foot, marched against them. They found means to draw the rebels to Ardarav, at a distance from their bogs, and other places of retreat, and there having brought them to an action, obtained a complete victory, in which, and the pursuit, the whole army of the enemy was almost entirely cut off. This defeat was attended with the most happy consequences; for their allies, the Scots, being disheartened by the slaughter of their countrymen, refused to send any more reinforcements, and they were too cowardly to attempt any thing of themselves: they therefore gave fresh hostages for their future behaviour, and continued quiet during the rest of Sir John Perrot's government.

ARDENBURG. A small city of Dutch Flanders, four miles north-east of Sluys, was formerly one of the most considerable places in that neighbourhood, and pretty well fortified. Prince Maurice of Nassau, in order to drive the Spaniards out of the Netherlands, in the year 1604, marched a numerous army into this country. They retired as he advanced; and when he appeared before Ardenburg, the Spaniards abandoned it, leaving only one regiment of foot and two troops of horse, to make a shew of defence, while the main body gained time to form a retreat. The prince invested the city with 7000 foot, and a few horse; and after a siege, or rather blockade, of only two days, the garrison surrendered prisoners of war.

Before we quit this article, it may not be improper to take notice of a stratagem, by which the Spaniards, many years after, flattered themselves with being able to regain the possession of the place. In the year 1641, Cardinal Infante, the Spanish general, disguised a number of his soldiers in women's habits, who were to appear as if going to market, and were provided with several cards, loaded with panniers and baskets filled with grenades instead of fruit. They were all directed to enter at one gate, and there to engage the guard and keep the gate open, while a body of horse, disguised like countrymen, should second their efforts, and gain time for the whole army to join them, and enter the place. Fortune, however, did not favour their sanguine expectations; for on the day when this project was to have been executed, a soldier of the garrison being abroad, sporting with his gun, met by accident one of these disguised countrymen, and observing a rich silk waistcoat under his ragged cloaths, he seized him, suspecting some kind of treachery, and carried him immediately



immediately before the governor, to whom he was known. He was found to be one *Victoria*, an Italian gentleman; and the governor also suspecting some kind of treachery, told him, that if he did not declare the reason of his appearing in that unseemly dress, he should suffer immediate death. Upon which, he, without hesitation, informed them of the whole design; so that when the countrymen came, they met with such a warm reception, that very few of them escaped with their lives. This discouraged the party of horse from giving them any assistance, and the whole scheme became abortive.

By the treaty of Munster, 1648, this town was yielded to the Dutch by the Spaniards.

**ARENSBERG.** The French troops along the Rhine were alarmed at an excursion made by the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick. His Highness attacked the castle of Arensberg on the 19th of April, 1762; but after some firing, he offered the honours of war to Mr. Muret, the commanding officer, and his garrison, which he refused; when the firing being renewed, he was a few hours afterwards obliged to surrender at discretion. The French looked upon this post as very important for their communication between Wesel and Dusseldorf; and the loss of it was very inconvenient to them, whilst they were preparing to open the campaign.

**ARENZON.** A town of Andalusia in Spain. In the year 1123, the Christians and Moors had an obstinate battle here; the former commanded by the King of Arragon, and the Moors by the King of Cordova, who had 30,000 men killed.

**ARGOS.** A port town of European Turkey, in the province of Morca, situated on the bay of Napoli di Romania, twenty-five miles from Corinth. It retains nothing of its antiquity, but some small remains of temples and theatres, on a hill near the castle of *Lavissa*, which serve to give an idea of its former grandeur. In the year 1683, the Imperialists, Poles, Venetians, &c. entered into an alliance, and declared war against the Turks, because they thought themselves injured by some infringement of the Candian treaty: yet the Venetians composed a separate body, and consequently acted by themselves. In the course of this war, which was a very tedious one, a battle was fought in 1686, near Argos, between the Venetians and Turks; when, though the Christians were inferior in number, yet after a bloody contest, which lasted near four hours, the Infidels were defeated with terrible slaughter.

**ARHUSEN.** It is situated in Denmark, on the river Gude, near the Categate; and during the unequal contest with Denmark against Sweden, and her numerous allies, Lord Montague was sent with a fleet to force the allies to make a peace with Denmark; and being obliged, by their obstinacy, to assist the Danes, he burnt several of their ships in the port of Arhusen, and a great part of the city, in 1659. One hundred of Imperialists, and 600 Brandenburgers, surrendered at discretion.

**ARIA-COUPAN.** This fort is situated about three miles from Pondicherry, on the side of a river;

and when Admiral Boscawen was going to invest Pondicherry, in 1748, a deserter giving him an account that the garrison of Aria-Coupan consisted only of a hundred men, whites and blacks, he resolved to make an attempt, with the grenadiers and piquets, to gain a lodgment in the village contiguous to it, and to raise a bomb-battery there. Accordingly, on the 12th of August, early in the morning, this detachment, accompanied by a body of Indians, marched up to the village; but they were unfortunately prevented from succeeding in their attempt by the cowardice of the Indians, employed in carrying up the trenching tools, who, on a shot coming among them, all run away; while the French flanked the detachment from two batteries they had raised on the other side of Aria-Coupan river; which made it necessary for the detachment to retire towards the sea, to open the communication with the ships, to get on shore cannon, and proper materials for raising batteries, and carrying on their approaches against the fort in form, which they now found to be regularly defended with a berme, draw-bridge, and covered-way. They were obliged to lie on their arms all night, having lost several men in the attack of the village. The next morning, the whole army marched to join the detachment; and, in the afternoon, 1100 seamen, whom the Admiral had caused to be disciplined on board, and exercised in platoons, under the command of Captain Lloyd, were landed, who mounted guard, and did all other duties with the regular troops. The Admiral having landed four twelve and four eighteen pounders, on the 16th at night, began to work on a battery of four guns against the fort, which was completed and opened the next morning; but this was ineffectually constructed by the engineers; and on the 18th, another battery, erected by the artillery officers, was opened with great success, which the garrison, with a troop of sixty European horse, supported by as many foot, and some seamen, made a most hazardous and unsuccessful attempt to destroy: for though the besiegers advanced guard, in the trench adjoining to the battery, at first gave way, they soon rallied, and repulsed the French with considerable loss, the commanding officer of the horse being taken prisoner. Soon after, one of the French batteries blew up, and destroyed about 120 men; upon which the besiegers immediately got some royals into the village, and began to bombard the fort, which, about two o'clock in the afternoon, was also blown up, when the besiegers marched directly and took possession of it, but found that the garrison was precipitately withdrawn, having left their clothes, and every thing behind them. But the expedition against Pondicherry failing, the fort was demolished by the troops in their way to fort St. David.

**ARKHAT, or ARCOT.** The capital of a province of that name on the coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies. Notwithstanding the general peace concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, the East India Company were still involved in a war on the coast of Coromandel, with Sundah Saheb, assisted by the French at Pondicherry. The particulars of this affair;

we shall endeavour to lay before the reader in as concise a manner as possible.

About the end of 1742, or the beginning of the following year, animosity, jealousy, and discord, began to appear among the Nabobs of Arkhat, Velur, Polur, and Tiruchirapalli. The first was determined to stand his ground, and all the rest resolved to supplant him. In consequence, Daft Ali Khan was defeated and cut off by Muley Ali Khan, the former Nabob of Arkhat, and the latter of Velur. This revolution was brought about in favour of Sundah Saheb, brother-in-law to the victor, who was made governor of the capital. His promotion, however, was disagreeable to the Mogul's court: he was deposed, and Anawerdi Khan put in his room. Sundah Saheb resolving to recover his government, applied to the Count d'Anteuil, the French general in Pondicherry, and received from him a supply of 2000 Seapoys, sixty Blacks, or Kafirs, and 420 French soldiers, on condition that, if he was successful, he should cede to the French the town of Velur, in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry, with its dependencies, consisting of forty-five villages. This may serve for a key to the mysterious conduct of the French, who, after obtaining so many favours from the court of Delhi, for protecting the lawful sovereign of Arkhat against the Mahrattas, in 1741, now drew the sword in the cause of a rebel and usurper. It was even suggested, that the scheme for destroying Anawerdi Khan, was formed by Sundah Saheb and Mr. Duplucx, the French Governor. In consequence of this scheme, Anawerdi Khan was defeated by the French and their allies, in which action Count d'Anteuil was wounded. However Sundah Saheb was reinstated in the government of Arkhat, and his conditions and engagements to the French were punctually executed. Anawerdi Khan was killed in the battle; and his son, Mahommed Ali Khan, flying to Tiruchirapalli, supplicated the assistance of the English, who sent him a reinforcement of men, money, and stores, under Major Lawrence, a resolute and experienced officer. By this supply, some advantages were gained over the enemy; they were forced to retreat; but no decisive blow was yet struck. Soon after, Mahommed Ali Khan came in person to fort St. David's, to solicit more powerful assistance, alleging, that his interest, and that of the English were mutual, as it was apparent, that if the enemy were suffered to proceed in their conquests, the English would soon be forced to abandon the whole coast.

To make a diversion, and divide the French forces, it was thought expedient to send a detachment into the province of Arkhat. And in 1751, Mr. Clive, then purveyor of the army, offered to serve without pay on this occasion. This offer was accepted. He set sail in the *Wager* to Madras, with 130 Europeans; and on his arrival there, was joined by eighty more. With this slender force, he marched with such secrecy and expedition to Arkhat, that he got possession of the capital without opposition. The inhabitants expecting to be plundered, offered him a large sum to spare the city; but his generosity and prudence were their security. He refused their money, and at the same time ordered proclamation to be made, that those who were willing

to remain in their houses, should receive no injury, and the rest have leave to retire with all their effects, except provisions, for which he promised to pay the full value. By this wise conduct, he gained the affections of the natives so completely, that they who did not choose to stay in the town, gave him afterwards, when he was besieged, the most exact intelligence of the enemy's designs, which probably saved the place. Sundah Saheb soon appeared before it with a large army, and laid siege to it; but it was the 24th of September before the place was fully invested, the enemy's approaches being retarded by the frequent and brisk fire made by Mr. Clive; and although the siege was under the direction of the French, it was more than a fortnight before they could effect a breach. About that time, indeed, two very inconsiderable ones were made; but such was the diligence of Mr. Clive in repairing them, that before the enemy could prepare for storming, they were filled up, and those parts of the wall where they had been made, rendered as strong as any other. At length, on the 14th of October, at three in the morning, the besiegers attacked both breaches, and one of the gates, which they attempted to force open with elephants: but Mr. Clive having received intelligence when the assault was intended, had so well prepared for it with masked batteries, that he repulsed the enemy in every quarter with great slaughter, not more than twenty men returning alive from the breaches, and obliged them to raise the siege with the utmost precipitation.

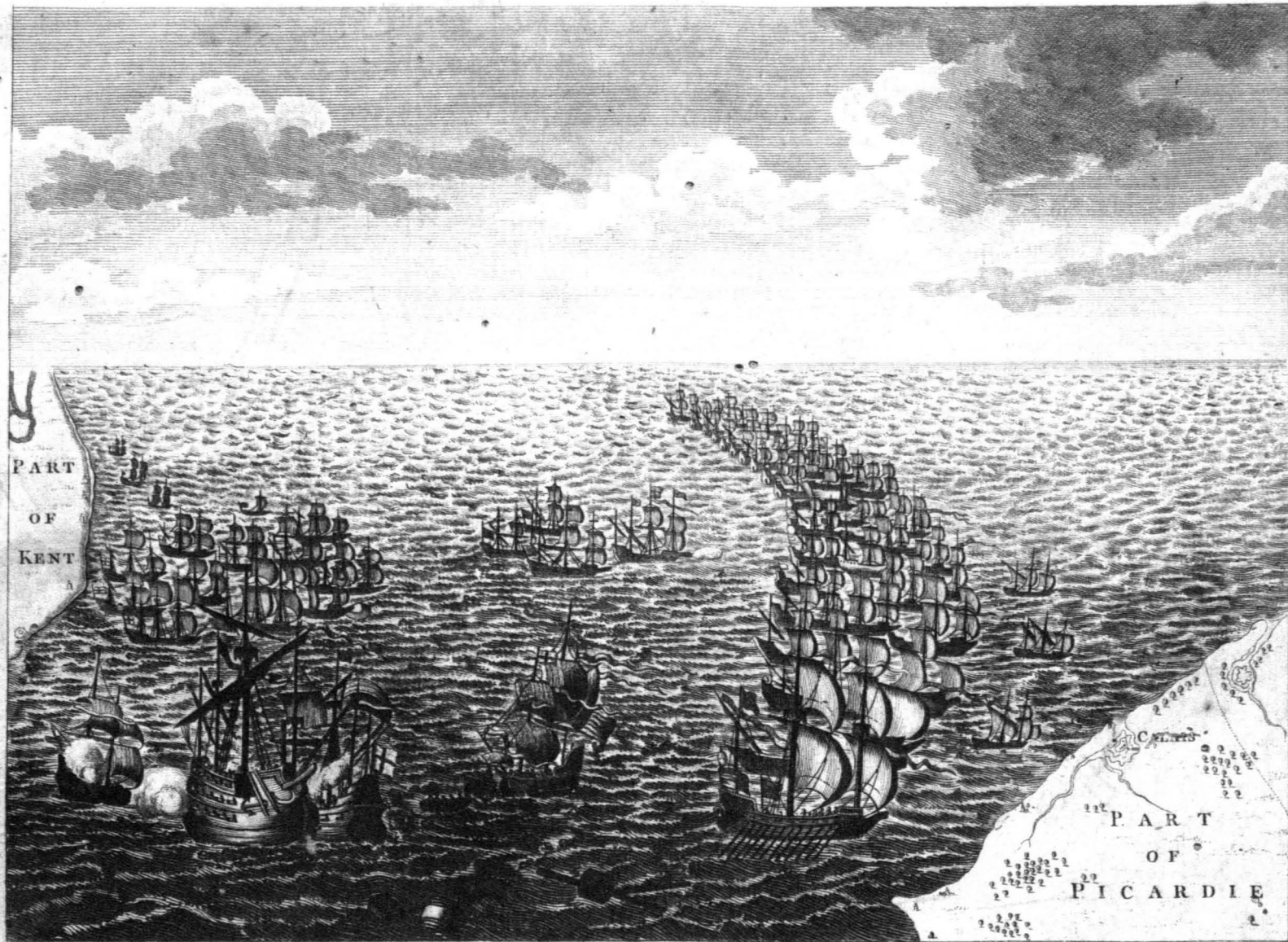
Colonel Eyre Coote, in 1760, after defeating the French at Wandewash, encamped within two miles of Arkhat, February the 2d, and on the 5th, he opened three batteries against it, viz. one of five eighteen pounders, one of one eighteen pounder, and another of one twenty-four pounder. On the 6th, he began to carry on approaches to the south-west and west towers of the fort; and having by the 10th got within fifty yards of the crest of the glacis, the garrison surrendered prisoners of war. It consisted of 3 captains, 8 subalterns, 236 privates, and between 2 and 300 Seapoys. There were in it 4 mortars, 22 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of all kinds of military stores. We had, during the siege, 7 non-commissioned and privates killed; and Ensign Mac Mahon (who acted as engineer) with 16 wounded.

ARLESFORD. See ALRESFORD.

ARLON, a part of Luxemburg, in France. In June 1793, the principal object of the French army in this part was the immense magazines, formed by the Austrians at this town, of which they took possession and carried them off. The opposition which General Schroeder made with his army cost him 1000 men, but he consoled himself by asserting he had killed 6000 of the French.

May 1, 1794. At two in the morning, the Austrians attacked and carried the important post of Faudberg, between Altert and this place. We took two guns and one howitzer. I immediately attacked the enemy in every direction; and the French encampment before Arlon, as well as a camp in the vicinity, were assailed and carried by us without any delay. The French generals





*Defeat of the Spanish Armada.*

French generals in Arlon themselves saddled their horses, and fled with exclamations that the *generale* should be beaten. My corps repaired to the forests of Quixhe and Clairfontaine, cutting in pieces all the enemy's chafseurs they met with. To the left a column proceeded towards the French encampment at Wolfberg, and pursued the flying enemy, whilst the column to the right assailed the camp. The French being now driven from Wolfberg, and finding themselves flanked at Herberg, ascended the mountain, and fled at the approach of our columns: the want of cavalry on our side facilitated their escape. We took from them, however, 6 guns and howitzers, 3 waggons laden with grenades, 14 artillery horses, a colonel, 4 captains, a serjeant-major, 3 drums, 4 musicians several subaltern officers, and 72 privates; these formed the remains of a battalion that had been cut to pieces at Clairfontaine. The enemy lost in the whole, in killed and wounded, upwards of 800 men, and stragglers were every moment brought in, besides those who were repairing to Luxembourg as deserters. On our side we have had 1 officer killed, 3 wounded, and about 300 privates either killed or wounded. The enemy retreated by the woods and mountains to the other side of Longwy; they consisted of 22,000 effective men, forming a part of an army of 52,000.

**ARMADA, (THE SPANISH) DEFEAT OF.** Armada is a Spanish word, and signifies in English, *an armament*, to this the Spaniards added the epithet of *Invincible*, and the Pope, giving it his blessing, called it *Infallible*. Before we proceed to the narrative, it may not be amiss to take a retrospective view of affairs in England at that time; as by this means we shall be enabled to comprehend the motives of the Spaniards in equipping this armament.

Queen Mary I. had espoused Philip, King of Spain, and re-established the Romish religion in England; and after her death, which happened on the 17th of November, 1558, that Prince courted her sister and successor Queen Elizabeth, engaging to procure a dispensation from the pope for the marriage; but she rejected him; and the hopes he had entertained being still further defeated by the measures which Queen Elizabeth immediately took with respect to religion, he entirely abandoned the interests of England. For when Elizabeth sent an ambassador to consult with him upon her transactions with France in regard to Scotland, to which kingdom she had already sent troops, he did not seem to interest himself in the affair otherwise than by advising her to stipulate for the restitution of Calais, whenever she made a peace with France. At the same time, to shew his thorough disgust to her, he divested himself of the collar of the garter, and gave it to the ambassador to return to the Queen his mistress, who on her part refused him a favour which he desired, viz. That the family of his ambassador, the Conde de Feria, who married in England, might be permitted to go and live at Brussels, and yet keep their estates in England. This so provoked the Conde, that he used all his credit and influence with Philip to exasperate him against the Queen, and found means to force one of her ambassador's servants into the inquisition.

Another incident, at the close of the year 1588, increased the misunderstanding between Elizabeth and Philip. The Genoese merchants having, with Philip's persuasion, caused a sum of money to be put on board a ship in one of the Spanish ports in the Bay of Biscay, in order to send it to the Netherlands, to erect a bank there, the ship was pursued by pirates, and obliged to put into a port in the west of England. The Spanish ambassador having told the Queen that the money belonged to the King his master, she permitted it to be taken out and carried by land to some port that was nearest to the low countries, from whence there would be less danger in the passage: but during this, she was informed that the money belonged to some merchants, and that the Duke of Alva intended to seize it for defraying the expences of the war; therefore she stopped the money by way of loan, and gave security for the payment of it. The Duke of Alva made a great clamour against this step; he caused the effects of the English to be seized, and the owners to be imprisoned. The Queen did the same with respect to the Flemish merchants, and a guard was put upon the ambassador of Spain, for his insolence in dispersing libels on this subject that were very injurious to the Queen; but the guard was taken off two days after, and she demanded of his master to punish him, yet could not obtain it. On the contrary, Philip, in the beginning of the year 1569, caused the effects of the English in Spain to be seized; but the latter in revenge made reprisals upon the Spaniards, which were carried to such a length, that the Queen was obliged to stop them by proclamation, for fear of involving herself in a war with Spain.

It appeared next year that Philip interested himself very much in the affairs of Mary Queen of Scots, because his ambassador joined with that of France in vigorously demanding that Queen's liberty. Elizabeth being soon after informed that Mary was in the interest of Spain, and that she had a scheme to marry Don John of Austria, natural brother to Philip, this convinced her Majesty that she ought to be upon her guard against Spain and the Netherlands, especially as it had been lately discovered to her Majesty by the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Ormond, that a bribe had been offered them on the part of Philip, the former to raise a rebellion in England, the latter in Ireland; and that a bull was issued by Pope Pius V. dated in February 1569, and fixed up at the gate of the Bishop of London's palace, by which he excommunicated the Queen, and absolved her subjects from their oath of allegiance.

In 1577, the Prince of Orange having acquainted her also that Don John was arrived in the Netherlands, with a design not only to subdue those provinces, but after that to attack England, and marry the Queen of Scots, this intelligence had such an effect upon her, that after the States had declared war against Don John, she made no scruple to lend them 100,000 pounds; and to palliate this proceeding, wrote to Philip that she had only lent the money to the States to secure the low countries for him, which were in danger of falling a prey to France, but Philip saw through the pretence.



In 1580, 700 Spaniards and Italians, under the name of the Pope's troops, made a descent on Ireland, where they proposed to fortify themselves, but were almost all of them put to the sword.

Not long after this, Mendoza, the Spanish ambassador here, complained that Drake, who was just come home from his voyage round the world, had robbed the subjects of the King his master in the Indies; and after he had waited some time for satisfaction, the Queen caused part of Drake's booty to be restored to him.

Notwithstanding the reasons which both the sovereigns had to complain of each other, they outwardly carried on a fair correspondence, and their commerce, which the subjects of neither could do without, was the reason that the differences between them were not yet arrived to an open rupture. Besides, Philip found his account more in supporting Elizabeth's enemies underhand, than in attacking her himself with open force; he therefore always kept an ambassador at London, to lay hold of every opportunity to do the Queen a prejudice.

Bernardin de Mendoza, who continued ambassador here in 1584, privately corresponded with Mary Queen of Scots (as appeared from his letters intercepted by the sagacity of Walsingham), and entered very far into a conspiracy, which Throckmorton and others had formed to deliver that Queen from her imprisonment, by means of a foreign army: and being farther detected by Throckmorton's confession, he was called before the council, where, instead of defending himself, he recriminated; complained of the Queen's withholding the money from the King of Spain, and accused the ministers of using all possible means to foment a division between the Queen and the King his master. Upon this he was ordered to depart the kingdom.

Immediately after Mendoza's departure, the Queen sent Mr. Waad, her clerk of the council, to complain of him to Philip, and to tell him, that he should be glad to receive another in his room; but he denied her envoy audience.

This ground of quarrel was accompanied with another, much more considerable, viz. a treaty which the Queen made in 1585 with the Dutch, who had renounced all obedience to the King of Spain, but were on the point of being reduced to it by Philip, who had then just acquired Portugal. The Queen, by this treaty, engaged to furnish them with a certain number of succours during the war, and to pay them herself, on condition of being repaid after the war was over. Philip, who construed those succours as a declaration of war, immediately laid an embargo upon all the English ships, men, and goods in his country; upon notice of which, Queen Elizabeth, finding it impracticable to help or relieve her subjects by friendly negotiations, authorised such as sustained loss by the said arrest, to make themselves amends upon the subjects of the King of Spain, by granting them letters of reprisal, to arrest and detain all ships and merchandise they should find at sea, or elsewhere, belonging to the vassals of the said king. And at the same

time, to revenge the wrongs that had been offered to her, and to resist the preparations made against her by that king, she caused a fleet of above twenty sail of ships to be fitted out, which she sent under Sir Francis Drake to America, where it made great ravages among the Spaniards at St. Domingo, Carthagena, Florida, &c.

The Queen of Scots, in the meanwhile, finding herself entirely abandoned by France, and having adopted that popish maxim in its utmost force, viz. That a heretic cannot lawfully wear the crown, made a will, not long before her execution, which was in 1585, whereby she constituted Philip II. King of Spain, her heir to the crown of England; not only in exclusion of her son James VI. if he did not embrace the Romish religion, but to the deprivation of the present possessor, Queen Elizabeth. There are those, indeed, who question whether she made such a will; but certain it is, that when this very thing was charged upon her at her trial, she did not positively deny it.

Philip, who was also the first in rank of all the Romish princes that could lay claim to the succession of the House of Lancaster, had so strong an opinion of the legality of his right, that he thought himself thereby authorised to make a vigorous effort to put himself in possession of the throne of England: and it is observed by one of our best historians, that there could not have been a more favourable conjuncture for him than this was, wherein he had nothing to fear from France, then embroiled in a civil war, and the strongest party attached to his interest: that the Emperor being then at peace with the Turks, was in a condition to curb the Protestant princes of Germany, in case they should offer to give England any assistance: and as for the King of Scotland, he might naturally expect him to favour his undertaking, instead of giving assistance to a Queen who had lately done him so mortal an injury, by causing his mother to be put to death by the hands of a hangman, which was the aggravating term used, the more to irritate him, by many of his court and nation.

On the other hand, the Pope was fully resolved to contribute every thing in his power to the success of Philip's grand design. He not only approved of it, and gave it his blessing, but he also published a bull afterwards, which was pasted up in the streets of London, whereby he released the English from the oath of allegiance they had taken to the Queen, and assigned England to the first possessor, which could be no other than the King of Spain, who made prodigious preparations at this very time, in all the ports of Spain and Portugal, in order to put himself in a condition to attack England in such a manner that there should be no necessity for invading it a second time. He covered his preparations with various pretences, for fear it should be known that they were intended against England: but Elizabeth, than whom no monarch ever had better spies, or rather more able ministers to procure and employ them, had undoubted information, that her's was the only state against which this vast armament was intended. She resolved therefore not to lose a moment in putting herself in a condition to oppose

pose so formidable an enemy, and in 1587 sent out Sir Francis Drake again, with thirty sail of ships, great and small (four whereof were her own ships, and the rest the merchants), to the road of Cadiz, and towards the Tercera Islands, to intercept the provisions for Philip's armada, before they could come to the port of rendezvous at Lisbon.

Drake sailed to Cadiz, at which place were the greatest stores of ammunition and provisions, and burnt there above 100 ships richly laden: after which he entered the Tagus, burnt all the ships he found in that river; and from thence sailed to the Azore Islands, where he made prize of a rich carrack just returned from the East Indies. While Drake was doing the Spaniards all this mischief in Europe, Cavendish, who was sent out at the same time to make war upon the Spaniards in America, entered through the Straights of Magellan into the South Sea, and plundered the coasts of Chili and Peru, from whence he carried off a prodigious booty.

Notwithstanding this, Philip still pursued his mighty project, and continued his armament even with more vigour; but while he was making his preparations at an incredible expence, he endeavoured to amuse Elizabeth, and to make her believe that he had no other design but to live at peace. With this view he caused a treaty to be proposed to the States of the United Provinces, of which he willingly consented that Elizabeth should be mediator. The snare was too visible for the Queen to be caught by it, yet she pretended not to perceive it, and accepted the mediation. For this purpose she sent plenipotentiaries into France; and because it was for her advantage to have the negotiation spun out, she ordered her ambassadors to give plain intimation that she would make very large concessions with regard to religion: but it was all purely to gain time; and this too was the sole view of the King of Spain, who all that while hastened his preparations as much as possible, and the Queen on her part left no stone unturned to put herself in a state of defence. Consequently the negotiation was broke off as it were before it began, three months having been wasted in settling the place of congress; and it was now high time to leave off dissembling, because the Spanish fleet was just ready to sail for invading England.

In this dreadful emergency she was destitute of allies, and had reason to apprehend the most vigorous efforts from the enmity of Philip. Her own affairs were critical, and demanded great judgment and penetration to manage. The Scots were her avowed enemies; the Irish at heart were the same; they were firmly attached to popery, with all the rage of bigotry. The English alone adhered to her cause; and on the first notice of danger, they were instantly in arms. Almost every nobleman maintained a body of troops at his own private expence. Lord Viscount Montague, at the head of a chosen band of 200 horse, with his two sons, and a most comely youth his grandson, waited on her Majesty, offering his life, though he was sickly and far advanced in years, to defend her person and kingdom against all invaders. This voluntary tender of

service was followed by the Earl of Essex, who waited on her Majesty at St. James's, at the head of 300 horse, a great number of carbiners, and a fine company of foot, all musqueteers. The Earls of Lincoln, Warwick, Worcester, and Hertford; the Lords Burleigh, Windfor, Hatton, Compton, Rich, Audley, Dacres, Lumley, Mountjoy, Stourton, Darcey, Sandes, and Mordaunt; and Sir Walter Mildmay, Sir Henry Cromwell, and Sir John Points, did the same, though with different numbers, according to their abilities.

The noblemen who were absent, attending on their several lieutenantancies, also raised great bodies, particularly the Marquis of Winchester, lord lieutenant of Hampshire; the Earl of Suffex, governor of Portsmouth, and lord lieutenant of Dorset; the Earl of Shrewsbury, earl marshal of England, and lord lieutenant of many counties; together with his son the Lord Talbot; the Earl of Derby, lord lieutenant of Lancaster and Chester, with his son the Lord Strange; the Earl of Bath, lord lieutenant of Devonshire; the Earl of Pembroke, lord lieutenant of Somerset and Wilts, and lord president of all Wales; and the Earls of Northumberland and Cumberland. The two latter went on board the Queen's navy, and served in the attack of the Armada before Calais, as did also many gentlemen volunteers, without any charge to, or even knowledge of the Queen; particularly Mr. Henry Brooke, son and heir to the Lord Cobham, the Queen's lord chamberlain; Sir Thomas Cecil, son and heir to the lord treasurer, and his brother Robert; Sir William Hatten, heir to the lord chancellor; Sir Horatio Palavicino, a knight of Genoa; Mr. Robert Cary, son to the Lord Hunston; Sir Charles Blount, brother to the Lord Mountjoy; Sir Thomas Gerard, and Mr. William Harvey; the Earl of Oxford; the Lord Dudley; Sir Walter Raleigh, a gentleman of the Queen's privy chamber, who had in his company many young gentlemen, particularly William, the heir of Sir Thomas Cecil, Mr. Edward Darcy, Mr. Arthur Gorge, &c.

Besides these, the Earl of Huntingdon, lieutenant-general in the north, raised 40,000 foot, and near 10,000 horse, who were joined by the forces raised by Lord Scroop, Lord Darcy, and Lord Ewers. Other lords, who raised forces at their own charge, were the Earl of Kent, lieutenant of Bedfordshire; the Lord Hunston, lord chamberlain, and lord lieutenant of Norfolk and Suffolk; Sir William Brooke; Lord Cobham, lieutenant of Kent; the Lord Gray of Bucks; the Lord North of Cambridgeshire; Lord Chandos of Gloucestershire; Lord St. John of Huntingdonshire; Lord Buckhurst of Suffex, &c.

There was a list current, also, at that time, of a great number, both of horse and foot, which were raised by the bishops and clergy of the kingdom at their own expence, who were to be brought into the field by gentlemen of the Queen's nomination.

The militia were raised and exercised to arms with incredible dispatch. The following is a list of the quota of each county, taken from the returns made by Sir John Hawkins.



*A TABLE, shewing the Numbers of every sort of armed Men in the Counties of England and Wales, taken Anno 1588.*

Counties	Able Men	Armed	Trained	Untrained	Pioneers	Lances	Light Horfe	Petronels
Anglesey	1120	1120			100		17	
Berkshire	3120	1900	1000	900	115	10	95	2
Buckinghamshire	2850	600		600	8	50		
Carmarthen		704	300	400	300		15	10
Cambridgeshire	1000	1000	500	500		14	40	80
Cheshire		2189	2189			30	50	91
Cornwall	7766	3600	1500	2100		4	96	
Denbighshire	1200	600	400	200	160		30	100
Derbyshire	1600	1000	400	600	60		150	26
Devonshire	10,000	6200	3660	2550	600	120		22
Dorsetshire		3330	1500	1800		23	10	
Essex		4000	2000	2000	600	50	200	
Flintshire		300	200	100	200		3	30
Gloucestershire	14,000	4000	3000	1000	300	20	180	35
Hertfordshire		3000	1500	1500	200	20	60	
Huntingdonshire		400	400		9	19	65	
Kent	18,866	7124	2958	4166	1077	70	230	
Lancashire		1170	1170			64	265	
Lincolnshire	6400	2150	1500	630	630	20	50	37
London	17,883	10,000	6000	4000				20
Middlesex		1000	500	500		20	60	
Montgomery		600	300	300	50	1	19	30
Norfolk		4400	2300	2100		80	82	55
Northamptonshire	1240	1240	600	640	80	20	80	
Nottinghamshire	2800	1900	400	600	100	20	60	20
Oxfordshire	4504	1164		120	30	30	150	40
Pembrokeeshire		800	800	800	396			30
Radnorshire	1500	400	200	200	100		14	
Salop		1200	600	600	700	28	70	
Somerfetshire	2000	4000	4000		1000	50	250	60
Southampton		2478	806	1672	1000			374
Staffordshire	1900	1000	400	600	100	8	50	20
Surrey	8552	1892	1500	372	200	8	98	29
Suffex	7572	4000	2000	2000	50	20	204	30
Wiltshire	7400	2400	1200	1200		15	100	10
Worcestershire			600		100	17	83	10
Total	123263	82001	45283	44950	8265	821	2296	1161

JOHN HAWKINS.

The forces of the other counties of England and Wales, were kept on the reserve ; these are what actually took the field.

## NAVY LIST, December 13, 1588.

Vessels	Numb. of Men	Numb. of Tons
34 of The Queen's	6225	12190
43 — Ships serving by tonnage	2592	5976
38 — — fitted out by the City of London	3020	6130
18 — Voluntary ships	820	1716
15 — Victuallers	455	1795
43 — Coasters	2170	4178

The expence of equipping and maintaining this armament, from the beginning of November, 1587, to the last of September, 1588. N<sup>o</sup>. B. London excepted. } 77879 14 6

JOHN HAWKINS.

The

*The Rates for the Entertainment of Officers of the Companies appointed for the Service, in the Year 1588.*

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
THE lieutenant-general of the army per day	-	6	0	Lieutenant	-	0	10
Halberdiers at per day	-	1	10	Serjeant-major	-	0	10
The marshal of the field per day	-	2	0	Four corporals of the field at 4s. each	-	0	16
Halberdiers at per day	-	0	15	Ten halberdiers at 8d. each	-	0	6
The provost marshal per day	-	0	13	The treasurer at war per day	-	0	6
The gaoler per day	-	0	1	Four clerks at 2s. each	-	0	8
Eight tipstaves at 8d. each per day	-	0	5	Ten halberdiers at 8d. each	-	0	6
Ten halberdiers at ditto	-	0	6	The master of the ordnance per day	-	0	10
The captain general of the lances per day	-	1	0	Lieutenant	-	0	6
Lieutenants	-	0	10	Inferior officers of the ordnance per day	-	-	-
Guidon	-	0	1	Ten halberdiers at	-	-	-
Trumpet	-	0	1	The muster master per day	-	0	6
Clerk	-	0	1	Four clerks at 2s. each	-	0	8
Surgeon	-	0	1	The commissary of the victuals per day	-	0	6
Ten halberdiers at 8d. each	-	0	6	One clerk	-	0	2
The captain general of the light horse per day	-	1	0	The Trench master per day	-	0	6
Lieutenant	-	0	10	The master of the carriages per day	-	0	4
Guidon	-	0	1	Master carttakres, each per day	-	-	-
Trumpet	-	0	1	Four clerks, each at	-	-	-
Clerk	-	0	1	The quarter master per day	-	0	10
Surgeon	-	0	1	Six furriers, each at	-	-	-
Ten halberdiers at 8d. each	-	0	6	The scoutmaster per day	-	0	6
The colonel general of the foot men per day	2	0	0	Two light horse at 16d. each	-	0	2
				The judge-general per day	-	0	2

*The Entertainment of the Officers of the Regiment.*

The colonel, being a nobleman, per day	-	1	0	Lieutenant colonel per day	-	0	6
He being a knight or nobleman's son per day	0	13	4				

The Queen, to defray the expence of her troops, borrowed of the City of London — 4900 0 0

Each merchant, citizen, &c. subscribing to the loan according to their ability. It is worthy observation, that such a sum would not now be considered as a loan; but it should also be remembered, that money was then about nine times its present value.

The most authentic account of the force of the enemy is printed in Strype's Annals of Queen Eliza-

beth, from a book which Philip authorized to be printed, not only in Spanish, but in Latin, Italian, French, Dutch, and in all languages except the English; but J. Wolf a noted printer in London soon printed an English translation of it, in which is the following

*Account of the whole SPANISH ARMADA for invading England; the Number of their Galleons, Ships, Pinnaces, Zabras, Galeaces, Galleys, and other Vessels, which were assembled in the River of Lisbon; whereof the Duke de Medina Sidonia was Chief and General; together with the Burthens of the said Ships, the Land Soldiers, Marines, Guns, &c.*

	Tons	Soldiers	Seamen	Guns
Squadron of Portugal, consisting of twelve vessels, whereof the first is St. Mark, captain-general of the Armada, and nine other galleons and two zabras, carrying in all	7737	3330	1230	350
The Biscay squadron, Consisting of ten large ships, and four pinnaces, carrying	6567	2037	862	260
The Castile squadron, Consisting of fourteen galleons, and two pinnaces	8714	2458	1719	348
The Andalusia squadron, Consisting of ten great ships, and a pinnace, carrying	8762	2400	800	260
The Guipuscoa squadron, Consisting of ten great ships, two pataches, and two pinnaces, carrying	6991	2092	670	277
The Levantiscas, or Levant squadron, Consisting of ten ships, that carry	7705	2880	807	310



# A R M

# A R M

					Tons	Soldiers	Seamen	Guns
The Squadron Des Urcas, or hulks								
Consisting of fourteen ships, which were in all					10271	3221	708	410
Twelve pinnaces and zabres, of					1131	479	574	193
Four galleaces of Naples, besides 1200 slaves, carried						873	468	200
Four galleys of Portugal had, besides 888 slaves						400		20

So that there were in the said Armada, One Hundred and Eleven Ships, consisting of

Tons	Soldiers	Seamen	Slaves	Brass Cannon
57878	20170	6838	2088	2608

Over and above the said 111 vessels, there were 20 small vessels called caravels, for to serve as tenders to the fleet, and likewise 10 falves, or faluas, with 6 oars each. There went on board 120 volunteers of quality, attended by 456 servants bearing arms; and 238 paid by the King, with 163 servants. The persons embarked to serve the cannon were 167; those for the hospital service, as physicians and surgeons, 85; and friars of several orders, 180. So that in the whole army, were 21580 persons, besides 2088 galley slaves, who laboured at the oar.

Alexander Farnese, Prince of Parma, built in the Netherlands, by order of the King of Spain, many ships, and a great number of flat-bottomed boats, each big enough to carry thirty horse, with bridges fitted to them; hired mariners from East Friesland, prepared javelins headed with sharp iron points, and hooked at the sides, besides 20,000 barrels, and an infinite number of faggots: and in the coast towns of Flanders, he had an army in readiness of 13,000 foot, and 4200 horse, among which were 700 English fugitive papists, which of all others were held in the greatest contempt: for neither Stanley, who had the command of them, nor Westmorland, nor others who offered their service and counsel, were once hearkened to; but, for their wicked disaffection to their native country, were debarred from all access to councils, by those who, as well as they, loved the treason as heartily as they hated the traitors.

Pope Sixtus V. also sent Cardinal Allan, an Englishman, into the low countries, renewed the bulls, whereby both Pius V. and Gregory XIII. had excommunicated the Queen, deposed her from her throne, absolved her subjects from all allegiance to her, and published his croisade in print, as against Turks, and Infidels, whereby he granted plenary indulgences to all who gave assistance for the extirpating of the English heretics. Whereupon the Marquis of Burgaw, of the House of Austria, the Duke of Pastrana, Amadeus of Savoy, Vespasian Gonzaga, John de Medicis, and many noblemen from all parts, gave their names voluntarily for promoting this enterprize. And for its better success, the Spanish ships had each its tutelar faint and guardian, by whose names they were called: and there was a Latin litany composed and printed, for the prosperous issue of the expedition, to be used for a week together, each day having its distinct office: it was entitled, "Litanie et preces pro felici successu classis Catholici Regis nostri Philippi adversus Angliæ hæreticos, veræ fidei impugnatores." It is to be observed also, that as the main intent of this mighty Armada was not to make a conquest of England only,

but of the whole island of Great Britain, there were particularly nominated a number of noblemen, princes, marquises, condes, and dons, who were called adventurers, without any office or pay; besides a number of men, named captains and alferes, without office, but in pay, and therefore called entretenidos. All these being in no service in the Armada, it was reasonably presumed, that they came with the intention to have possessed the estates of all the noblemen in England and Scotland. The Duke of Guise also, to encourage the Spaniards, brought to Normandy 12,000 men, part of the army of the League, who at that time could very ill spare them out of France: these were to join the Spanish Armada as it went by, and be landed in the west of England; but for want of money, or some other reason, this design miscarried.

Queen Elizabeth having learned the particulars of the grand armament, or as it was styled the *Invincible Armada*, she ordered 20,000 troops to be cantoned along the southern coast of the kingdom, in such a manner, that in 48 hours the whole might be assembled at any port where there was a probability of the enemy's landing their troops. A large corps, well disciplined, was encamped at Tilbury fort, near the mouth of the Thames, under the command of the Earl of Leicester, whom she created general in chief of all her troops. These troops she reviewed, and often rode through the lines in company with the general. A third army, amounting to 36,000 men, was commanded by the Lord Hunsdon, appointed to defend her Majesty's person. By the advice and direction of Lord Cobham, there were beacons erected in Kent, by the help of which, in half an hour after the first sight of the enemy, the alarm might reach London, and be communicated all over the country. Charles Lord Howard of Effingham was created lord high admiral, and Sir Francis Drake vice-admiral. They joined their fleets off the coast of France; and Lord Henry Seymour was stationed on the Flemish coast with 40 sail, to prevent the Duke of Parma's putting to sea.

At length the Spanish Armada, on the 20th of May, 1588, sailed from Lisbon, commanded by Alonzo Perez de Guzman, Duke de Medina Sidonia, a person wholly unacquainted with maritime affairs, but of a noble family. On the 30th he met with a violent storm, which did him some mischief; however he re-assembled at the Groyne. Advice was brought to the Queen of this disaster; but the account was so much exaggerated, that she apprehended the fleet to be totally destroyed, and ordered her secretary, Walsingham, to write to the lord admiral to send home four of his largest ships, and discharge the seamen. But he took the li-

berly

berry to disobey this order, answering the secretary, that he did not think the danger was already over, and therefore begged to retain those four ships till he had more certain intelligence, though it should be at his own expence. He was soon confirmed in his opinion, and sailed with his whole fleet to attack the Spaniards in the harbour; but the wind shifting, he was obliged to return towards Plymouth.

According to the plan which had been formed by the King of Spain, the Armada was to sail to the coast opposite to Dunkirk and Nieuport, and, after being joined there by the Duke of Parma's forces, to sail to the Thames, and when the whole army had landed, it was to march directly for London, in order to make a speedy and entire conquest of this kingdom. In prosecution of this plan, Philip gave orders to the Duke of Medina, that when he came to the mouth of the English channel he should sail as near the French coast as possible, to avoid meeting with the English fleet, and if he did meet it, to act only on the defensive. However, notice being given by an English fisherman, whom the Spaniards took in the chops of the channel, that the English admiral at Plymouth had laid up his ships, and discharged most of the seamen, upon the report of the Armada's being quite disabled by the late storm; the Duke of Medina, deceived by this false intelligence, and persuaded by Diego Flores de Valdos, commander of the Andalusia squadron, on whose judgment and experience he greatly relied, that it was very easy to destroy the English ships in their harbour, he, contrary to his orders, sailed directly for Plymouth. A week after the Lord Admiral's return thither, he received intelligence by one of his advice-boats, that the Armada was on the 19th of July near the Lizard. This the Spaniards mistaking for the Ram-head near Plymouth, bore out to sea, with an intention of returning next morning to attack the English ships in that port. The Lord Admiral had just time to get out of it with the greatest part of his fleet, when he saw the Spanish Armada coming under full sail towards him, in two divisions, in the form of an half moon, stretching about seven miles from the extremity of one division to that of the other. But the English were not in the least terrified with the tremendous appearance of such vast hulks, which, they knew by their own experience to be so unwieldy and unserviceable, that they could neither sail upon a wind, tack upon occasion, nor be managed in stormy weather by the seamen. However, the Lord Admiral gave orders not to come to a close engagement, but to cannonade the enemy at a distance, and to let them pass by, that he might chase them before the wind; and the event answered his expectation.

On the 21st of July, the Lord Admiral drawing nearer to the Armada, sent his pinnace, the *Disdain*, to defy the Spaniards; and then making up to a large galeace, which he imagined to be that in which the Duke de Medina Sidonia was, though it proved to be commanded by Alphonson de Levalos, he attacked her; and other ships coming to her assistance, the engagement became very hot. In the mean time Sir Francis Drake, with Hawkins and Forbisher, fought

the vice-admiral of Portugal in the rear squadron, commanded by Martin de Recaltes, and so battered her, that she was forced to get out of the line, and fly to the headmost squadron for shelter; at which instant a great galleon, commanded by the admiral of the Andalusia squadron, sprung her foremast, and was taken by Sir Francis Drake in the *Revenge*, who sent the *Roebuck* with her to Dartmouth, together with 304 soldiers, and 118 mariners, prisoners.

This first action having lasted two hours, the Lord Admiral thought fit to discontinue it, 40 of his ships not having as yet joined him. During this, a great ship of Bilcay, of about 800 tons, was blown up, and most of the crew perished. On board it was the King of Spain's treasure, but the Spaniards had secured it before the English made themselves masters of the remains of the ship, which was carried into Weymouth on the 22d of July. In the night the great galeaces separated from the rest of the Armada, in order, as it was supposed, to avoid fighting with the English ships, which being less and lighter, could turn more nimbly, and had the advantage in engaging with these huge hulks, whose bulk exposed them the more to the bullets of our ships, whilst their cannon being placed too high, shot over the heads of the English. As the Armada advanced up the channel the English hung upon its rear, and continually galled it with skirmishes.

The 23d of July, early in the morning, the Spaniards tacked about upon the English, and each striving for the weather-gage, a sharp conflict ensued between part of the two fleets, but the English had the better of the enemy. So much powder was expended in these continual engagements, that the Admiral often sent for fresh supplies of it, which he received from the Earl of Suffex, Sir George Cary, the Lord Buckhurst, and other governors of forts and castles on the coast, where magazines were provided for the service.

The alarm having now spread from one end of the English coast to the other, the nobility and gentry hastened out with their vessels from every harbour, and reinforced the English fleet, which thereby amounted to 140 sail. The Earls of Oxford, Northumberland, and Cumberland, Sir Thomas Cecil, Sir Robert Cecil, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Thomas Vavasor, Sir Thomas Gerrard, Sir Charles Blount, Henry Brook, William Hatton, Robert Cary, Ambrose Willoughby, Arthur Gorges, and many others, distinguished themselves by this generous and disinterested service of their country.

On the 24th of July, the Lord Admiral divided the fleet into four squadrons, the better to pursue and annoy the enemy; the first squadron he kept himself; the second he assigned to Sir Francis Drake; the third to Sir John Hawkins; and the fourth to Sir Martin Forbisher.

The next day there was a very hot engagement; the Lord Admiral in the *Ark*, and the Lord Thomas Howard in the *Golden Lion*, distinguished themselves by their bravery; and the galeaces, in which the main strength of the Spaniards lay, had been so roughly handled by the English fleet, that they came no more to the battle, but heavily pursued their course towards Flanders; and the English Admiral thought it best to



spare his powder, and let the Armada move on till he came off Dover, where he expected to be joined by the Lord Seymour and Sir William Winter, after which he proposed to come to a general and decisive battle.

On the 27th of July, the Spaniards came to an anchor about a league and a half off Calais, as did the Lord Admiral, now joined by Lord Seymour, with two other squadrons, within cannon shot of them. This put the Spaniards into a terrible fright, and they sent express after express to the Duke of Parma, who was then at Bruges, desiring him to send them 40 fly-boats, and to put to sea with his army, and make a descent upon England. But though that Prince, pursuant to the orders he had received from the Spanish King, had furnished himself both with troops and transports, he found it impracticable to put to sea with them while the Lord Seymour and Sir William Winter lay ready to intercept them, without throwing both his fleet and army upon certain destruction. But as the Duke de Medina Sidonia was now come so near him, he drew 10,000 men towards Dunkirk, with intention to put them aboard his fleet, which the Lord Admiral being informed of, and apprehending very ill consequences from the enemy's receiving such a reinforcement, it was resolved in a council of war to make a bold push for their destruction the following night, viz. the 28th of July.

Accordingly, in the dead of the night, the Admiral sent eight fireships among the Armada, which the Spaniards judging to be of the same contrivance with a famous vessel that had lately done terrible execution at Antwerp, were seized with such a panic, that they raised an hideous outcry, cut their cables, slipped their anchors, hoisted their sails, and put to sea with the utmost hurry and confusion, in which the Capitana galeace, commanded by Don Hugh de Moncada, fell foul of another ship, on the cables of whose anchor she was so fast set that she could not get loose all the night following, but next day, making use of her oars, they brought her nearer the shore of Calais, where she broke her rudder, and ran upon a sand; whereupon the Lord Admiral sent a ship to take possession of her, but the Spaniards making resistance, the English engaged them, and Don Moncada being killed by one of the first shots, most of the Spaniards leaped into the water to save themselves by swimming, but many of them were drowned. The English boarded her, and were very busy in plundering her, when the governor of Calais sent to acquaint them that the ship, guns, and stores, belonged to his post; but the English slighting his message, he caused the artillery of the place to be discharged, though rather to frighten than hurt them, upon which the English retired, and abandoned the battered galeace to him; but they took out of her 22,000 ducats of gold, which were afterwards shared among the sailors, besides 14 chests of rich moveables, and some prisoners of distinction.

Meantime Sir Francis Drake, Captain Fenner, Sir John Hawkins, the Captains Fenton, Southwell, Beaf-ton, Cross, Riman, and Captain Richard Hawkins, with other ships of Drake's and Hawkins's squadron, fell upon the Spaniards as they were assembling at

Graveling, and broke through them. The Lord Admiral, the Earl of Cumberland, the Lord Thomas Howard, and the Lord Sheffield, had also a part in this action. Four of the English ships battered a huge galeon with great fury, yet the Spaniards on board her behaved so gallantly that they brought her off to the rest of the fleet, but she sunk soon after. Some of the ships which got clear of the shoal water, suffered great damage however from the English shot.

The day following, July 29th, the Lord Henry Seymour, and Sir William Winter, fought the St. Philip and the St. Matthew, two of the biggest galleons in the whole Armada, and drove them upon the coast near Ostend, were being disabled, they were seized by the Zealanders, and carried into Flushing, and their crews were made prisoners.

The Queen having at this very time, appointed thirty sail of Dutch ships to lie at anchor before Dunkirk, where the Duke of Parma was to have embarked in flat-bottomed boats, made purposely for the descent upon England, the Duke was so discouraged that he gave over all thoughts of it; and the Spanish Admiral prepared to return homewards; but finding the winds so contrary for his passage through the Channel, he resolved to sail north about, and to reach the Spanish harbours by making the tour of the whole island. The Lord Admiral pursued the Spaniards till they were past Edinburgh Frith, and then meeting with bad weather, gave over the chase; though a late writer on this period, viz. Mr. Hume, says it was for want of ammunition, with which, if the English had been duly supplied, they might have obliged the whole Armada to surrender at discretion. Such a conclusion would, indeed, as the historian adds, have been more glorious to the English navy; but the event proved altogether as fatal to the Spaniards; for their fleet was driven by tempests beyond the Orkney Islands. The ships had already lost their anchors, and were obliged to keep the sea. The mariners, not accustomed to such hardships, nor able to govern such unwieldy vessels in stormy weather, suffered their ships to drive either to the western isles of Scotland, or on the coast of Ireland, where multitudes, both of mariners and soldiers, as appeared by their bodies cast ashore, were miserably shipwrecked. So that what with the destruction made by the two elements of fire and water, not one half of the boasted Invincible Armada returned to Spain.

It appears from a summary of its loss, by the most circumstantial and most credible historians of this reign, that the Duke de Medina Sidonia was beat up and down the seas of Scotland and Ireland some part of August, and all the month of September, miserably tost and shattered by tempestuous weather, insomuch that he was forced to leave behind him seventeen good ships that were now disabled, after he had lost fifteen ships in the English Channel. That in the whole there perished, or were taken, thirty-two of the Spanish galeaces, on board of which were above 13,500 soldiers and mariners. That the prisoners of all sorts, in Britain, Ireland, and Zealand, were 2 or 3000. That of the abovementioned 13500, there were 5394 who were cast away on the coast of Ireland, and either put to the sword or hanged, to

prevent

prevent their joining the Irish rebels; for which purpose, there actually landed 600 Spaniards in the north part of Ireland, who being attacked and defeated by about 150 English, those who escaped the sword surrendered prisoners, and many of them were brought over to England, and committed to Bridewell in London.

**ARMAGH.** A city of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, and capital of a county of its own name. It is situated near the river Kalin, about thirty miles south from Londonderry. In the year 1595, during the rebellion of Tyrone, or Tyr-Oen, the cathedral was garrisoned by the rebels, who attempted to make a defence, when Sir John Norreys, at the head of the Queen's troops, appeared before it. However, their resistance was but short; for the walls not being very strong, were soon destroyed, and the town soon after suffered the same fate. It was afterwards rebuilt, and garrisoned by the English; and in 1650 was taken by Oliver Cromwell, with very little trouble.

**ARMENTIERS.** A small town in French Flanders, seven miles west from Lille. This town was taken from the Spaniards by the Duke of Orleans, at the head of the French army in 1645, after a small resistance. But the Archduke Leopold, who, in the year 1647, entered the field earlier than the French generals expected, laid siege to this place, which was defended pretty obstinately by Du Plessis Belliere: but the superiority of the besiegers prevailed, and Du Plessis Belliere, with his garrison, surrendered themselves prisoners of war. However, the year following, the Prince of Conde took it, after sitting before it eight hours. It was afterwards confirmed to the French by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, made in 1668.

**ARNHEIM.** The capital of Guelderland, situated on the north bank of the Rhine, ten miles north from Nimeguen, in that part of Dutch Guelderland called Voluwe. In the year 1585, this city was taken from the Spaniards by Count De Meurs, for the Dutch. In 1624, the Spaniards, commanded by Count Bergen, made an unsuccessful attempt on it. And on the 13th of June, 1672, Marechal Turenne, at the head of a French army, appeared before it. His first work was to seize the bridge, which the citizens had begun to break down on his approach. He then made 150 horse swim across the river, to charge the rear of some Dutch troops that were marching near the town. This body fell upon the waggons and the baggage, carried off a booty of 12,000 crowns, and took 200 of the enemy prisoners. Turenne then caused the bridge to be repaired, passed it the same night with his army, and prepared to batter the town in two places. As he was the next morning reconnoitring the place, he was in such danger, that a musket-ball broke the hoof of his favourite horse. However, the inhabitants seeing the preparations made for a siege, prevailed upon the town-council, and the garrison, which consisted of 2000 men, to send a deputation to the Viscount, and the French entered the town that morning before the capitulation was signed.

Arnheim, November 7, 1794. On Tuesday afternoon, the French had began to construct their batteries, Count Walmoden made a sortie with a party of

troops in Nimeguen, consisting of the 8th, 27th, 28th, 55th, 63d, and 78th regiments of British infantry, under the command of Major General De Burgh, and two battalions of Dutch, supported by the 7th and 15th British light dragoons, the Hanoverian horse guards, one squadron of the 2d regiment of Hanoverian horse, one squadron of the 5th regiment of Hanoverian dragoons, one squadron of the 10th Hanoverian light dragoons, and the Legion de Damas, in the Dutch service.

This sortie had every success which could be expected from it. The troops advanced to the enemy's trenches under a very severe fire, and jumped into them without returning a shot.

December 11, 1794. The movements of the French, and the works carried on at Nimeguen and several other points of their line, appeared to indicate an attack; when the march of a strong column yesterday, from the environs of Emerick, to Nimeguen, left little doubt that they had some immediate enterprize in view.

At six o'clock this morning about eighty boats of various sizes, with troops on board, came down a branch of the Waal, and were carried by the stream to our side of the river, near the post of Ghent, where favoured by a thick fog, they effected a landing, and made a vigorous attack on our battery there, which returned their fire, but could not be defended against their numbers, covered by a very heavy fire of shot and shells from the strong batteries they had erected on the other side of the river.

Major Thiele, with the regiment of Stockhausen, a battalion of Saxe Gotha, and the picquets which he had called in, made an attempt to recover the battery, but he was repulsed in his attack.

In the mean time the General of Infantry, Busche, arrived, and led these troops to a second attack, without being able to drive away the enemy. But on receiving a reinforcement, consisting of the 1st and 3d battalions of grenadiers, he ordered a third attack to be made with the bayonet; it was executed without firing a single shot; the enemy having previously spiked some guns in the battery, and set fire to a few houses, fled with precipitation to their boats.

**ARONA.** A small city of Upper Italy, in the county of Anghiera: it lies thirty-five miles west from Milan. It was taken by Prince Eugene from the French in the year 1706, in consequence of his great victory at Turin in the same year.

**ARQUES.** A small town of Upper Normandy, situated on the river Arques. Henry the III. of France, in the year 1588, caused the Duke of Guise to be assassinated at Blois, because he thought the Duke's party, which was called the League, too powerful. However, this had not the intended effect: the tumult increased, insomuch that Henry was obliged to call in the King of Navarre, and the Huguenots, to his assistance. The following year he was stabbed by Jaques Clement, a Jacobin Monk. In his last moments, he declared the King of Navarre his successor, and that prince assumed the name of Henry IV. Though his Swiss troops, and some of the French nobility, took the oath of allegiance to the new monarch, he was deserted by the Duke of Epemon, and other persons of distinction; disowned by



the League as an heretic, and in danger of being abandoned by the Huguenots, who perceived him wavering in his religion. The Duke de Mayenne, brother to the Duke of Guise, being now at the head of the League, was perplexed how to act. Some of his friends were for proclaiming him king; others advised him to compromise matters with Henry, or oblige that prince to return to the bosom of the church. But he rejected all their entreaties, and resolved to adhere to the articles of the League, viz. to make Charles, Cardinal of Bourbon, king. In this extremity, Henry IV. had recourse to Elizabeth, Queen of England, who generously promised him both men and money. In expectation of meeting these supplies, he marched into Normandy with 7000 men, but was followed by the Duke de Mayenne at the head of a numerous army, who at length reduced him to the alternative of making a stand at Arques, against four times the number of his own troops, or of embarking for Dieppe, and taking refuge in England. The Duke de Mayenne became so certain of making Henry IV. his prisoner, that he sent circular letters with this news all over France, and to the neighbouring courts: and the parliament at Tours was so concerned at receiving this advice, that they sent deputies, requesting the King to resign the crown to the Cardinal, rather than undergo the ignominy of being made a prisoner by the Duke. How he received this message, or what answer he returned, we are not told; but both armies came to an action on the 21st day of September, 1589. That of the Duke's, which began the attack, was posted on an hill, from whence he advanced to assault the town of Arques: but the reception he met with was so warm, that he thought proper to desist from his enterprize; and he spent three days without doing any thing. On the fourth, he made another effort to get possession of the town; and having lost 500 men in this attack he again retreated. Henry's troops fought with incredible valour, in order to free themselves from a confinement which was both loathsome and miserable. Mayenne retreated to the distance of seven or eight leagues; but on the third day of his absence, unexpectedly returned, and made some motion as if he intended to form a siege. Upon which, Henry made the necessary preparations for a defence: of which the Duke being informed, thought proper to lay aside all future attempts, and make a final retreat.

**ARRACIFE.** A port of Olinda, in Pernambuco, in Brasil, South America; which Captain James Lancaster, an Englishman, in 1595, notwithstanding it was defended by a castle, &c. found means to enter with seven or eight English vessels, and made himself master of the castle, &c. which he plundered, as well as the houses of the inhabitants, and brought off great riches.

**ARRAS.** The capital of Artois in the French Netherlands, situated on the river Scarpe, about twelve miles south-west from Douay. The Duke of Burgundy being slain before Nancy in the year 1476, his daughter Mary became sole heiress to his great estates, which were left entirely exposed, and at the mercy of the King of France. She was also without money, soldiers, or any other support. Influenced by this unhappy situation of her affairs, she resolved to accept a proposal which Louis had made some months before, which was

to marry the Dauphin, notwithstanding the disproportion of their ages. She was just twenty-one, possessed of many personal accomplishments, and of a beauty that captivated while it awed the heart: and the Dauphin, who was weak and sickly, was but in the seventh year of his age. But Louis, from a motive of grasping her possessions, basely revoked his word: and Arras being one of those places that opposed his measures, he sat down before it with his army in the year 1477. The garrison, however, not only made a vigorous defence, but the populace, from their constant hatred to the French, affronted them from the ramparts: but these insults cost them dear. The city being soon forced to surrender, several of the citizens were beheaded, while others were banished; and the King, as a farther mark of his indignation, undertook to change the name of the city, giving it the appellation of Franchise, or Francies as it is called in several public acts of that time. But kings, who are masters of every thing else, are not arbiters of speech: for, notwithstanding the decree of this prince, the name of Arras has ever since continued.

In consequence of Maximilian's marriage, Arras became annexed to the House of Austria. Under the Emperor Charles V. who was also King of Spain, the whole Netherlands were united; and at his resignation, they were annexed to the crown of Spain, under the sovereignty of Philip II. his son. But Louis XIII. King of France, having married this monarch's daughter Anne, he, in her right, laid claim to the Netherlands. In the course of this dispute Arras was one of those places taken by the French. The Marechals Chatillon and Meilleray, on the 12th of June, 1640, appeared before it. The siege being pushed on vigorously, the Cardinal Infante was necessitated to march in person to its relief. He formed a camp round the mount of St. Eloi, by which means he cut off the French convoys. Meilleray found means to elude his vigilance, and to steal away with 3000 horse, and as many foot, to escort a large convoy, expected every day. When the Cardinal was informed of this, he determined to attack the French lines, which were double. He forced the first with terrible slaughter, notwithstanding a brave resistance made by Chatillon. Encouraged by this success, he attacked the second with equal intrepidity, and the garrison, to second his operations, made a furious sally. In this emergency, Chatillon had recourse to an expedient which has done him immortal honour. Finding the lines were no longer tenable against the enemy's heroism and ardour, he let their troops take possession of them, while his, with an incredible resolution attacked them in flank, as they were marching in. This unexpected fire soon threw the Spaniards into confusion, and Meilleray coming up at this instant, completed their disorder. The Cardinal made a precipitate retreat, and left near 2000 Spaniards slain on the field of battle. The French are said to have lost two-thirds of that number in this action, and the other in the course of the siege, which continued to the 9th of August, when the garrison surrendered prisoners of war.

The Spanish Netherlands were not a little affected at the taking of Arras by an enterprising nation, though they suffered fourteen years to pass without making any attempts to repossess it. At length the Prince of Conde, now

now an ally of the Spaniards, prevailed upon the Archduke, in the year 1654, to invest Arras with an army of 32,000 men. The Prince of Conde was induced to advise this conquest on account of the French general, Fabert's having laid siege to Stenay, a town of his; and the Archduke was encouraged to undertake it, by considering the weakness of its garrison. Mondejeu, afterwards Marechal de Schulemburg, its governor, had sent almost all his horse into a flying camp, commanded by de Bar, who was to cover the neighbouring places, and throw himself into the first that should be threatened. It was not possible for de Bar to get back again into Arras; so that Mondejeu had with him but 2500 foot, and 100 horse, when his fortress was besieged. Cardinal Mazarin, alarmed at the enterprize of the Spaniards, had recourse to the Viscount Turenne, who at that time covered the siege of Stenay, offering him to consent to raise that siege, in case he thought the troops employed there were necessary for the relief of Arras. But Turenne did not think it advisable to quit the design upon Stenay, and therefore marched towards Arras, with the Marechal de la Ferte, at the head of only 14000 men.

The French army, commanded by Turenne and la Ferte, being too weak to venture an engagement in the open field, with troops so numerous as those of the enemy, waited near Peronne till the Spaniards had almost finished their lines. From Peronne the army marched seven leagues, and encamped the first day at Sains, between Cambray and Arras; the next day it arrived at Mouchi le Preux, a village that stands a league and a half from Arras, upon an eminence that overlooks a valley, which the Scarpe waters on one side, and the Cogeul on the other.

The trenches were opened on the 14th, and the besieged disputed every inch of ground with incredible courage. At a month's end the Spaniards, with the loss of near 2000 men, had only taken an horn-work, which it was necessary to be masters of before they could get to the counterescarp of the halfmoon, which was before the ditch. During all this time Mondejeu was continually sending messengers to acquaint the generals with the condition of the place, and, according to the common method of governors, pretended to be more pressed than he actually was.

The Spaniards, whose lines of circumvallation were twelve feet broad and ten deep, with an advanced ditch, nine feet in breadth and six in depth, had built redoubts and little forts at certain distances, planted artillery in all parts, and raised epaulments to cover themselves from the cannon. In the space between the circumvallation and its advance-ditch, they had dug twelve rows of holes, or little wells, four feet deep, and a foot and a half over, disposed chequerwise, and in the intervals had fixed two pallisades, a foot and a half high, to stop and hamper the horses. In short, they had fortified their camp with all kinds of works, even such as were least in use. In these lines of a wide circumference, the Spanish quarter commanded by the Count de Fuenfaldagne, was to the north, on the side of the road to Lens: the Prince of Conde, at the head of the French, and the Duke of

Wurtemberg, with his troops, were posted to the south; the quarter where the Archduke was lodged with the Germans and Flemish forces, reached to the east from Courtrai road to the Scarpe. Don Fernand de Solis, with the Italians, and Prince Francis de Lorraine, with his troops, extended themselves on the west from Perne to the south.

The French court, which was then at Peronne, sent an order for attacking. The day fixed on was the 24th of August, the eve of St. Louis. It was resolved to make the chief push at Dom Fernand de Solis's quarter, and that part of Fuenfaldagne's which was the nearest to it; these places being the weakest, and the farthest from the Prince of Conde; and to make at the same time three false attacks, one on the side of Conde, a second on the further part of Fuenfaldagne's quarter, and a third on that of Duke Francis of Lorraine. The soldiers provided themselves with fascines, hurdles, and all the tools necessary for such an enterprize; and public prayers were offered at the head of each battalion and each squadron. At sun-set the armies began to cross the Scarpe over four bridges; no troops were left to guard the baggage, because it was to follow immediately after sun-rise: the pioneers advanced at the head of each battalion: each trooper carried before him two fascines, and the musqueteers carefully concealed their lighted matches. The march was made in silence, and with so much order and exactness, that they arrived precisely at the place and time appointed for joining the troops of Hocquincourt, but the latter were not yet come. The moon, which had shone till then, went down; the weather grew cloudy, and a wind rising, and blowing from the enemy's camp, hindered them from hearing any noise. Turenne and la Ferte, without waiting for Hocquincourt, made their troops turn to the left, and march with a wide front straight to the line.

Two hundred paces from the lines, the wind quickening the fire of the matches, and the glow appearing the brighter from the darkness of the night, they were suddenly discovered; these lights gave the enemy the first alarm, who instantly fired three cannon, and lighted up their lanterns all along the circumvallation. In the mean time, the infantry of Turenne's first line passed the advance ditch, covered the little wells, tore down the pallisades, and finding less resistance than they had at first apprehended, went on to the second ditch. Some of them passed it even before the ditch was filled up; and Fisica, a captain in Turenne's regiment, planted the colours of his company on the parapet, crying out, "Vive Turenne." This was no more than was necessary to encourage the rest of the battalions, who being still full of diffidence, durst not approach; but then all taking courage, the five battalions broke through, and made a way for the cavalry. La Ferte's attack had not been so fortunate; the greatest part of his soldiers could not push to the second ditch; they were vigorously repulsed by the Spaniards; nor were they able afterwards to enter the lines but by the help of Turenne's troops. D'Hocquincourt not arriving till towards morning, found the enemy in consternation, and therefore easily made his way through



Dom Fernand's quarter, into that of Duke Francis of Lorraine. The Italians and Lorrainers being forced in all parts, now forsook their intrenchments, carrying disorder and terror into the other quarters. The day was beginning to break, when Conde alone having crossed through the Archduke's quarter, advised him to think of a retreat, and marched with what cavalry he could get together to stop the fury of the French. He fell first upon those who were busied in plundering; then beat la Ferte, who inconsiderately came down from an eminence; but he durst not push him, because he perceived a body of troops that had taken possession of the post which the Marechal had quitted; he therefore retired to a neighbouring hill, with an intention, as soon as his infantry should join him, to attack the troops he saw upon the eminence. Turenne (for it was he) had there assembled all the troops he could, and caused some cannon to be brought thither: the fire of this artillery stopt the battalions which Conde would have marched against him, and so discouraged them, that in spite of all the Prince could do, he was obliged to desist; and the more as Castlemau, who at the same time had entered Arras with the battalions of du Pleffis, sallied out from thence with Mondejeu, and all the cavalry of the place.

Conde and Turenne, without being told it, easily guessed where each other was. By the prudent conduct shewn in not pushing la Ferte too far, Turenne judged that Conde commanded the troops which had beat him; and the Prince did not doubt but it was Turenne who had posted himself upon the eminence before mentioned, and durst not attack him. Turenne, satisfied with having forced the Prince to quit his post, did not think proper to pursue him. The Marquis de Bellefond attacked the Prince's rear-guard in its passage over the Scarpe, but was so warmly received, as to be forced to retire with loss. Conde crossed the river, quitted his intrenchment, rallied his scattered troops, and marched them in good order to Cambray. This retreat did him infinite honour. The other generals of the enemy followed his example as well as they could. The Archduke, and the Count de Fuenfaldagne made their escape with only a squadron or two by the road to Douay, through the baggage of the French army. Leopold (the Archduke), was known, and would have been taken prisoner, had any troops been left in the camp at Mouchi le Preux.

Marechal d'Hocquincourt, who had entered the lines with his horse, had found no obstacle in his way till he came to the brook that divided the Lorrainers quarter from that of Conde; but he had there met with the Count de Marfin, at the head of several squadrons, who defended the passage so well, that the greater part of the infantry of that quarter had time to escape. Marfin retired in good order, quitted the lines, and joined Conde at the time that he was rallying his troops.

Those who commanded the two false attacks made by the troops of la Ferte and Hocquincourt, followed their orders exactly, succeeded in what they undertook, and enriched themselves with the booty they found in the quarters of the Spaniards and the Lorrainers.

Traci, who commanded the third false attack that was to be made by the troops of Turenne, was not so fortunate; he had marched towards the quarters of the Prince of Conde, which were directly opposite to those of Dom Fernand, and staid in a bottom, pursuant to his orders, waiting till the general attack should begin; but the distance, and the wind, hindered him from hearing the noise of what passed in the camp; he learned nothing of it till day-break, when he saw the enemy retiring.

The loss was very inconsiderable in the French army; Turenne had a contusion by a musquet-ball; the Count de Broglio's thigh was broke by another; but very few subalterns were killed, and not above 400 of the soldiers. The enemy lost near 3000 men, killed and taken prisoners; 62 pieces of cannon, 2000 waggon, 9000 horses, all the equipage of the officers, and the baggage of the whole army.

ARROC. It was taken from the Dukes of Holstein, Widow of Count Gerhard, by Eric, King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, on account of its having adhered to that Princess while she attempted to shake off the yoke of the Danes, in 1409.

ARUNDEL CASTLE. In the town of Arundel, situated near the mouth of the river Arun in Suffex, fifty miles south-west from London. In the year 1644, the time of the grand rebellion, this castle being possessed by the parliament's forces, Lord Hopton took it for the king after a siege of three days, when the garrison surrendered upon terms. But Sir William Waller, by virtue of an order from parliament, having procured a reinforcement, retook the castle in the same year, and obliged the garrison to surrender prisoners of war.

ASCALON. A city of Judea, now part of Asiatic Turkey. Richard I. King of England, immediately after the taking of Acon, projected the siege of Ascalon; but Saladin, with his army, having posted himself under cover of the city, Richard found himself under the necessity of first giving him battle, or of dropping his enterprize; he therefore prepared to attack the Sultan's army, which is said to have exceeded 100,000 men. King Richard, on the 16th of September, 1191, came to an action: James of Avesnes commanded on his right, and the Duke of Burgundy, with the French troops, on the left, the King reserving for himself the center; the whole allied army not exceeding 40,000 men. The Sultan concealed his superiority behind the eminences on which he was posted; and Richard ordered James of Avesnes to attack, which he did with great intrepidity; but the Turks received him, supported with a vast superiority, and at length repulsed the wing, with the loss of its commander. The Duke of Burgundy, with his French troops, also made a vigorous attack, and obliged the enemy to give way; but he pursuing the broken troops, was surrounded by the Sultan, who seeing him advance, surrounded him in such a manner, that he could not extricate himself. Richard, in the center, fought with better success; he drove the enemy before him, and seeing the Duke in danger, hastened to his relief. Some authors say the King in this resolute charge

charge was engaged personally with the brave Saladine; but whether it be true or not, he performed prodigies of valour. The right by this time were rallied, and attacking the Infidels with great impetuosity obliged them to give way. The battle now had a new face; the Duke of Burgundy was reinstated in his former position, and the whole army began to press forwards, and at length obliging the Infidels to retreat, Richard obtained a complete victory, with the loss of about 4000 men; but the enemy is said to have lost above 40,000. The King took possession of the city, and began to fortify it. Soon after, in the deserts near Jerusalem, he met with the Babylonian caravan, carrying great quantities of rich merchandize and provisions to Jerusalem, upon which he defeated the troops who guarded it, and took 3000 loaded camels, and 4000 horses and mules, together with a large booty, which he distributed among his soldiers.

**ASCHEROD.** A city situated in Livonia. It was taken by the Czar Basilides in 1577, when he committed the most unheard of cruelties upon the inhabitants.

**ASHDOWN.** A hilly tract of country near Reading in Berkshire, now called White-Horse-hill, from the figure of an horse being cut in the turf, to commemorate the defeat of the Danes. In the year 871, the Danish army, commanded by Ivar their king, being encamped near Reading, Ethelred I. resolved to dislodge them, and marched, with his brother Alfred, against them. Alfred commanding the van, attacked the Danes before his brother was near enough to support him. The enemy, being posted on some eminences, repulsed him, and his troops were on the point of flying, when Ethelred came to his assistance. The Danes were now repulsed in their turn, and a terrible slaughter ensued; and being put into confusion, they were obliged to throw themselves into Reading, which they had fortified for their preservation. The pursuit proved more fatal to them than the action; for in it were killed six of their best officers.

**ASHDOWN,** by some writers called **ASSANDUN.** A village in Essex, south of Chelmsford, near Billericay. At the death of Ethelred II. King of England, there was a contest for the succession: the citizens of London, and many of the nobility were for Edmund, the late king's son, whom they proclaimed king: the clergy, and some others, were for Canute, the Dane, and endeavoured to support him. Five battles were fought between these rivals, at Penne, Secorston, Brentford, Ottenford, and Ashdown, which was the last. Edmund was now resolved to strike a decisive blow, and came up with his adversary at Ashdown, having lately defeated him in Kent; where by a vigorous attack, in which he exhibited the most extraordinary proofs of courage, he obliged the enemy to give way; but the Danes afterwards recovering from their consternation, attacked him in their turn; but were on the point of being totally defeated, when the infamous Edric, with the whole right wing of the English, wheeled off and fled. The troops who composed the left, seeing themselves deserted, fled too,

notwithstanding all the efforts of Edmund to rally them; and the Danes pursuing with their usual ferocity, made a terrible slaughter. Huntingdon tells us this action was fought on the 8th of October, 1016, in which were slain the Dukes Ulfketel, Edred, Godwin, Elfric, &c. and that Edmund not choosing the situation of a king, i. e. near the royal standard, in the center, put himself at the head of his left, and charged in person. All our historians agree, that Edric brought on this defeat by his treacherous conduct. Here Canute built a church in memory of this victory.

**ASOPH, OR AZOPH.** The capital of a government of the same name on the frontiers of Russia, on the south shore of the river Don, near its mouth, and a little east of the Palus Meotis, or sea of Azoph. In the twelfth century, this town, being in possession of the Polowtzi, was destroyed, as well as the adjacent country, by the Russians.

In the thirteenth century the Genoese became masters of it, but soon after the Tartars took it from them.

The Turks next got possession of it, and maintained it till the year 1637, when it was taken by the Cossacks.

In the year 1641, the Turks besieged it, and though the Cossacks made a vigorous resistance, took the place, and the following year blew up the town, and burned it: however, they soon after rebuilt the town, and in the year 1672, strongly fortified it; at which the late Czar, Peter the Great, took umbrage.

The year 1695 beheld the first campaign of the two most formidable monarchs of Europe, Peter, Czar of Muscovy, and Mustapha II. Emperor of the Turks. The former resolved to possess himself of Asoph, and for this purpose assembled an army of near 90,000 men, which he put under the command of his most experienced generals, entering himself only in the quality of an ensign. The army was divided into two bodies; while one was to form the siege, the other was to cover it from any disturbances of the enemy; but this did not prevent their throwing succours into the town. The Czar had no fleet, and the Turks continually threw in fresh supplies by water. The garrison made a resolute defence for above two months, when the Russians turned the siege into a blockade, though they had taken the two strong towers before the town. Their being disappointed in making any further progress, is said to have been owing to the treachery of one Jacob, an Italian, employed in the artillery, who having been ill used by his officer, nailed up the cannon upon his batteries, deserted to the enemy in the town, and informed them of what he had done. The garrison, on receiving this news, made a vigorous and well-concerted sally, which put the Russians into terrible confusion. This first campaign of the Czar, and the accounts of whatever he performed himself, were so advantageously related, as gave the world an idea of him quite different from what had been conceived of any of his predecessors, and began to raise those hopes of him, which were afterwards fully accomplished. But fame was somewhat too speedy, when she carried



the news of the reduction of Asoph at the very instant the design miscarried.

In 1696, the year following, Peter the Great equipped a large fleet, and sat down a second time before Asoph. Some Turkish vessels appeared at the mouth of the river to throw succours into the town as usual, when the Czar, on board of his own ships, attacked them very gallantly: some of these vessels he took, while the rest fled. Another attempt was made to relieve the garrison, but the Czar beat them off, and pursued them to the land bar which lies near Asoph. Mean while the siege was pressed very hard by General Gordon, a Scotman; and the besieged made several efforts to repel the assailants, but to no effect; they rather served to animate them in their reiterated attacks. At length, on the 28th of July, the garrison, being reduced to the last extremity by the want of provisions, offered to capitulate. They obtained honourable conditions, but marched out without their arms. The Czar stipulated that Jacob the treacherous engineer should be delivered up to him. He was carried to Moscow, where he was broke alive upon the wheel, after having been tortured three times upon the pine. The punishment is executed in the following manner: the criminal's hands being tied together behind his back, he is drawn up by a rope fastened to them, having a large weight hanging to his feet; his shoulders being turned out of joint, and his arms coming over his head, the executioner is then to give him so many strokes as the judge has ordered, while a clerk examines the offender; which being done, his arms are put into joint again, and he is either dismissed, or sent back to prison. The Czar fortified Asoph in the modern way; but restored it in the year 1711, by the peace of Prutsch.

The Russians took it again in the year 1736, but were obliged to dismantle it by the treaty of Belgrade, made in 1739.

ASSENS, is situated in the island of Fionia or Funer; and during the conquest between the Swedes, and Christian III. of Denmark, whose yoke they wanted to shake off, this city was taken by the latter, after he had gained a considerable victory over the Swedish army on the same island, in 1535.

ASTI, a city of Piedmont in Italy, situated on the river Panaro, thirty miles east from Turin. In 1705 the French abandoned it through a mistake; for the Duke de Feuillade causing an order to be drawn up for the abandoning of Acqui, his secretary wrote Asti. They left it without blowing up the fortifications, and the Savoyards immediately took possession of it. But it being the best conveniency the Duke had for supplying himself with provisions he formed a design for retaking it; of which the Count de Stahrenberg, being apprised, resolved to frustrate. He marched with two battalions, and 1500 grenadiers, to take the Duke's convoy: but Feuillade heard of his motion, and marched with twenty squadrons, and all his infantry, to oppose him. They came to an action near Asti, on the 8th of November, which lasted about three hours, and was very sharp; but the superiority of Feuillade's forces prevailed, though twice repulsed. Yet the Count threw

himself into the city, which defeated the Duke's project.

ASTRACAN. This city is situated on an island of the Wolga, and was taken from the Nagayan Tartars, in 1552, whose capital it was, by John Basilides, the first sovereign of Russia, who took the title of Czar. Steno Radrin, at the head of some Don-Cossacks, took this city and plundered it, in 1553. But the next year, the Czar retook it and dispersed the rebels. In the reign of Peter the Great, a new insurrection happened, which lasted two years, when the rebels surprised this city, cut in pieces the governor, and massacred most of the inhabitants.

ATHENS. The capital of Livadia, a province of European Turkey, a city famous in ancient history, and that still retains some small part of its former splendor. It stands in the middle of a large plain, near the river Illissus, about four miles east from the isthmus of Corinth. The present town does not lie round the castle as anciently, but on the north-west side of it. The temple of Minerva, in the castle, is still entire, and said by modern travellers to be, without comparison, the finest in the world. The Turks and Venetians have had some disputes concerning the possession of this place, and have occasionally abandoned it to each other, in consequence of other actions. In the year 1687, it being in the hands of the Turks, the Venetians sent a fleet to take it. The ships having landed the troops, the garrison, which consisted only of 400 Turks, fled into the castle, and made a shew as if they intended to make a vigorous defence. Some batteries were erected by the Venetians, and preparations made for a siege, when some bombs being discharged, and one of the shells falling into the powder magazine, blew up a great part of the castle into the air, and buried many people in its ruins. The Turks, frightened by this disaster, desired to capitulate, asking no other conditions than permission to take away as many goods as they could carry on their shoulders, and to be transported to Smyrna, which were granted. But the Turks have since retaken it.

ATHLONE. A strong town in the counties of West-Meath and Roscommon, in Ireland, situated on the river Shannon, sixty miles west of Dublin. King William III. after the battle of the Boyne, detached Lieutenant-General Douglas, with 12,000 men, to besiege Athlone. On the 17th of July, 1690, that general appeared before it, and sent a drummer to summon it to surrender: but Colonel Grace, the governor, a resolute man, fired a pistol at the messenger, saying, "That such were the terms he was for." Upon this answer, Douglas resolved to attack the place, though, it being strong by situation, and defended by a castle, his force was not answerable to his undertaking: however, he immediately planted two field pieces to prejudice the enemy's guns, and commanded fascines to be made, in order to fill up the ditch. Having finished a battery of six guns, the besiegers made a breach in the castle; but it being both too small and too high for an assault, no attempt was made to enter it. Notwithstanding this, the firing continued very brisk on both sides: but the besiegers having lost Mr. Nelson, their gunner, and the cavalry

cavalry suffering very much for want of forage, and at the same time it being reported that Sarsfield was advancing with 15,000 men to relieve the place, Douglas held a council of war, wherein it was thought fit to raise the siege, which he accordingly did on the 25th, having lost near 400 men before the town, the greatest part of whom died of sickness.

**ATHLONE.** General Ginckle having been reinforced by Mr. Mackay, advanced in June, 1691, to Athlone, appeared before it on the 19th, and beat the enemy from several out-ditches of the English town on this side the Shannon, and lodged his troops there. The next day a battery of ten eighteen pounders having ruined a bastion near the water-side, looking towards Lanesborough, the General ordered an assault to be made, which was performed accordingly; and though the Irish made considerable resistance, yet the English went on, and kept firing till they came to the breach, which a French captain of grenadiers first mounted, throwing his grenade, firing his piece, and ordering his men to do the same. His bravery so encouraged his party, that though he was killed in the action, yet the Irish were soon forced to quit their post, some retiring over the bridge to the Connaught side, and the rest leaped into the Shannon, where many were drowned.

After this success, batteries were planted against the Irish town, which being finished by the 22d, the cannon and mortars began to play very briskly on the north-east side of the castle, where it was weakest, and continued to do so the next day, when the pontoons came up. The 25th was spent in raising batteries, one below and another above the bridge, while a third battery was erected without the town wall by the river side, opposite to a bastion which the Irish had made on the other side of the river. At the same time the General was contriving methods to march part of his army over the Shannon, at a ford towards Lanesborough; but that design being frustrated, he resolved to force his way through Athlone, and therefore laboured hard to gain the bridge, in which attempt he found no small difficulty. However, on the 27th in the evening, the English burned the wooden breast-work which the enemy had made on the other side of the broken arch, and the next morning had laid their beams over, and partly planked them, which a party of the besieged endeavouring to destroy, they were all killed in the attempt. This did not deter another party of ten men from setting about the same work, which they resolutely effected, throwing down the planks and beams into the river, notwithstanding all the firing and skill of the English, which made the General resolve to carry on the work by a close gallery on the bridge, and to pass the Shannon the next day.

On the 30th, a council of war being held, it was warmly debated, whether it were advisable to make another attempt, or to draw off. There were not wanting strong reasons for the latter; but the Duke of Wirtemberg, the Major-Generals Mackay, Talmath, Rouvigny, (afterwards Earl of Galway) and Tetteau, and Colonel Cambon urged, "That no brave action could be performed without hazard; that the attempt was like to be attended with success;" and they proffered

themselves to be the first who should pass the river and attack the enemy. Their opinion having prevailed, the detachment drawn out the day before were ordered still to be in readiness; and the General gave command that they should be brought down by six o'clock, the usual hour of relieving the guard, that the enemy might not suspect the design, which indeed they did not. All things being ready, the conjuncture favourable, and the signal given, Captain Sandys, and two lieutenants, led the first party of sixty grenadiers, all in armour, and twenty a-breast, seconded by another strong detachment of grenadiers, which were to be supported by six battalions of foot, and with an unparalleled resolution took the ford that was a little to the left of the bridge, against a bastion of the enemy's, the stream being very rapid, and the passage very difficult, by reason of some great stones that were in the river. But at length they, by an incredible effort of bravery, forced their way through the enemy's bullets, fire, and smoke, and having gained the opposite bank, the rest laid planks over the broken part of the bridge, while the others were preparing the pontoons. By this means the English passed over so fast, that in less than half an hour they were masters of the town, and possessed themselves of the works that remained entire towards the enemy's camp; the Irish being so amazed at the suddenness of the attack, and resolution of the English, that they quickly abandoned the place, and fled to the army, though not without considerable loss. The besiegers had not above fifty men killed in this memorable action, which Mackay, Tetteau, and la Meilloniere conducted with great vigour; and to the good success whereof Talmath, who went with the grenadiers as a volunteer, the Duke of Wirtemberg, Count Nassau, and Brigadier Bellasis, greatly contributed by their courage and presence of mind. *See IRELAND.*

**AUBEROCHÉ**, a town of Limosin in France. In the year 1344, Edward III. King of England, sent over the Earl of Derby, with a body of troops, to maintain his territories in France, which the enemy attempted to reduce. The Count de l'Isle Jourdain, having, with 12,000 men, laid siege to Auberoche, which was defended by a small English garrison, he battered the town with engines so furiously, that within six or seven days, the fortifications were almost ruined. Derby understanding the distress of his countrymen, marched out of Bourdeaux by night, with a small number of lances and bowmen. He had sent orders to the Earl of Pembroke, who lay at Bergerac, to meet him with a reinforcement at Libourne, which he reached unperceived before morning. Here having halted all day, in expectation of being joined by Pembroke, he proceeded on his march at night, and early in the morning arrived at a wood, at the distance of two leagues from Auberoche. In this situation he continued the best part of the day, till despairing of the reinforcement, he, by the advice of the gallant Sir Walter de Mann, resolved to beat up the French quarters while they were at supper. With this view the English marched, under cover of the wood, till they were close to one quarter of their camp; then fell upon them so unexpectedly, that the Counts de l'Isle, Perigord, and Valengin, and



Valentinois, were taken in their tents, before they had time to make the least resistance; and their soldiers were charged with such impetuosity, that they could make very little opposition. But while this quarter was thrown into confusion, the other half of the French army, commanded by the Count of Commines, took to their arms, and being drawn up in order of battle, advanced against the English. The Earl of Derby, though his forces were greatly inferior to theirs in point of number, resolved to make one vigorous effort to complete the work he had so successfully began, and attacked the enemy with incredible impetuosity. He met with a very warm reception, and an obstinate engagement ensuing, both sides fought a long time with dubious success, until the garrison of Auberoche hearing the trumpets sound the charge on both sides, and descending from a tower some English banners, as it was now the twilight, forthwith made a sally, and falling on the rear of the French, decided the fate of the battle. The enemy were immediately thrown into disorder, and utterly defeated, with considerable slaughter; their loss amounting to about 5000 men killed and taken prisoners, among whom were many gentlemen of distinction. The loss of the English was not above 250 or 300 men; the whole army not consisting of more than 4000 men. This action put King Edward's affairs in France on a good footing, and in some measure, may be said to have brought on the famous battle at Cressy.

**AUBIN, (St.)** A small town of Brittany in France, twelve miles north-east from Rennes. About the year 1486, the Duke of Brittany having disgusted his nobles, the seeds of faction began quickly to get root. The nobles deserted the Duke's court for King Charles's and incited that monarch to make war against the Duke. He wanted not much intreating, and presently invaded Brittany. The Duke, who stood upon the defensive, prepared to receive the French. The two armies met at St. Aubin on the 28th of July, 1488, when a bloody battle ensued. The Marechal de la Tremouille charged Rieux with great impetuosity, but was so well received by that gallant officer, that he was obliged to desist, and make another motion with his army, by which he made the Duke's forces give ground. He then vigorously pressed them, and after a dispute of five hours, the Bretons fled, having lost near 6000 men. The Duke of Orleans, and the Prince of Orange, who fought on foot, were taken prisoners, the former in the pursuit; the latter not having opportunity to escape, endeavoured to hide himself among the slain on the field, where he was found; but he soon obtained his liberty, through the solicitations of the Lady Beaujeu. Lord Wideville was killed, with all the party he commanded; and Lord Talbot, with about 300 Englishmen, shared the same fate.

**AVEIN.** A town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege. In 1635, the French army, commanded by the Marshals Chatillon and Breze, marching towards Maestricht, were informed that Prince Thomas of Savoy, who commanded an army of Spaniards, was intrenched at Avein, to dispute the pass there: they found it necessary to attack them in their intrenchments,

which was done on the 20th of May. The Spaniards, however, made terrible havoc among the French infantry; but at length the French, from the superiority of their numbers prevailed, and the intrenchments were forced. But though the French got possession of the counterscarp, the Spaniards made an obstinate resistance, disputing every inch of ground sword in hand, and making a terrible slaughter, till they were called off by the Prince. The French were said to have lost 2000 men; the Spaniards 1500, and 3000 prisoners, with all their baggage and cannon. The victory was complete in every thing but a pursuit.

**AUGSBERG.** An imperial city in the circle of Swabia. It was plundered and destroyed by rebels in the reign of Otto the Great; and in 1020, Guelph, Duke of Bavaria, fell upon the Bishop and took the town, which he razed to the ground.

In 1084, Leopold of Austria, and Harman Duke of Swabia, plundered and reduced part of it to ashes; and four years afterwards, Guelph, Duke of Bavaria burnt and destroyed the rest. The Protestants in 1535, seized the city, and the senate embracing the reformation, turned out the Romish bishop and clergy; the Emperor Charles V. retaking the city, re-established the latter, who continued in the government till 1552, when the Protestants took it again, and restored what the Emperor had destroyed. And though a peace was at length concluded at Augsburg, yet violences were soon committed on both sides, till Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, came in 1632, to the aid of the Protestants, when the city surrendered to him, which so provoked the Catholic Princes, and particularly the Duke of Bavaria, that two years after he besieged this city, and reduced it to such extremity, that they eat cats, rats, and even human flesh. It was at length settled at the peace of Westphalia that the Catholics and Lutherans should tolerate each other. It was in this city that the Lutherans, at a diet held in 1550, presented their confession of faith to the Emperor Charles V. On the 6th of December, 1703, Maximilian, Elector of Bavaria, with an army of 20,000 men, laid siege to Augsburg, and continued the bombardment till the 13th, when a letter from Prince Lewis of Baden to General Bibrack, the Governor, was intercepted. The Elector finding by its contents that the Governor was advised to take such measures as he should think most expedient for the preservation of the city and garrison, and there was very little probability of his being relieved, sent him the letter by the same messenger from whom he had taken it, writing on the back, "If you do not immediately deliver the city, I shall lay it in ashes, and put the garrison to the sword." Upon which the Governor capitulated, and obtained leave for his garrison to march out with the honours of war, and with four pieces of cannon, and a safe convoy to Nordlingen. Count Bibrack strenuously insisted on some articles relating to the privileges of the Protestant inhabitants, but the Elector would grant them none, declaring he was not a tyrant, therefore they might rely on his honour. However, he was no sooner in the place than he altered the magistracy, and drove the Protestants out of the town.

The garrison was, however, obliged to abandon this place immediately after the siege of Blenheim; yet he resolved to retake it in September in the same year; but Prince Lewis of Baden, who was informed of his intentions, made a forced march with 10,000 men, and arrived there before him, which obliged him to desist.

Augsberg was taken by the French, November 3 1792 when the palace and cathedral were compelled to pay them 200,000 florins. They again paid a visit to Augsburg in April 1800, and withdrew from it in June the same year, when General Kray was defeated near Ulm, laying the city under contribution to about 800,000 livres.

**AUGUSTIN, (ST.)** This place is situated on the east side of the Peninsula of Florida, and was in 1586 taken by Sir Francis Drake. In 1665, it was attacked and plundered by Captain Davis and his buccaneers. It was attacked again in 1702, by the English and Indians of Carolina, under Colonel Moor their governor. He ruined the villages and farms, and besieged the town three months; but on the approach of Spanish vessels to relieve it, he raised the siege precipitately, leaving the ships and stores to the enemy, and marched 300 miles back by land to Charlestown.

In 1740, General Oglethorp attacked it with a considerable body of Europeans, and a much larger of Indians, and at the same time, four men of war, with some transports came with troops from Charlestown to assist at the siege. The besiegers landed on the island of Eustacia, from which they bombarded the town and castle, but no great execution was done, by reason of the distance, and the Spaniards, having retaken one of the advanced forts, called the Negro Fort, by surprise (after a most obstinate defence), and the bad weather coming on, the siege was raised about the latter end of June.

**AUGUSTOW,** a town of Podluchia, in Little Poland. It was taken by the Swedish General Kruse in 1706, from the Muscovites, when he massacred the garrison.

**AURAY,** a port town of Britany in France, sixteen miles south-west from Port Lewis. In the year 1363, some disputes arising on the succession to the duchy of Burgundy, John, King of France, resolved to place his son Philip, surnamed the Hardy, in the possession of that duchy. The King of Navarre, who was certainly next heir to Philip de Rouvre, the late Duke remonstrated against this proceeding; but John carried his point, and dying the year following, his son Charles V. who succeeded to the crown of France, confirmed the decision of his father; when the King of Navarre, thinking this a favourable opportunity to do himself justice, declared war against the successor. About this time the seeds of another dispute began to shoot out afresh; Charles de Blois and John de Montfort were competitors for the duchy of Bretagne. The former, in order to gain the favour of the King of France, opposed the Navarrais in Normandy, and defeated them at Cocherel. But John de Montfort being joined by John de Chandos, constable of Guienne, with some English men at arms and archers, pushed on to Auray, and invested it: which Blois hearing, solicited the

King's assistance to relieve it, who ordered the famous Bertrand de Guesclin, with the Counts Auxerre and Joigny, their vassals, and the troops they commanded, to join Blois, and if possible, to decide the controversy by a battle. They advanced towards Auray, and on the 29th of September, 1364, drew up their army in the plain opposite to the enemy. Guesclin commanded the right wing; the Counts of Auxerre and Joigny were stationed on the left; and the center was commanded by Charles de Blois. The disposition of Montfort's army being left to Lord Chandos, he posted Sir Robert Knowles opposite to Guesclin; Oliver de Clifton opposite to the Count of Auxerre; he himself, with the Count de Montfort, commanded the main body; and Sir Hugh de Calverly directed the corps-de-reserve. The whole line of each army engaged the same instant, and Charles de Blois began the attack with such impetuosity, that Montfort's standard was beaten down, and his main body obliged to give way. Calverly immediately advanced from the rear, and kept Charles in play till the center rallied, and returned to its former station, and then he returned to his post, according to the directions of Chandos. Mean while the Count of Auxerre being wounded in the eye, and taken prisoner, his men were discouraged, and began to fall back. Oliver de Clifton taking advantage of their disorder, charged them with redoubled vigour, and soon routed them with great slaughter. Calverly observing that the enemy's main body was left naked by the flight of this wing, advanced through a field of broom, and attacked it in the flank with such fury, that it was immediately broken and dispersed, after Charles had been run through the mouth, and left dead on the spot. Guesclin still kept his ground, and fought with his usual bravery, till being much wounded, and environed on all sides, he was forced to yield himself prisoner to the Lord Chandos, who thus obtained a complete victory, which extinguished the competition, and next day the castle of Auray surrendered. The noblesse of Bretagne, who had espoused the claim of Charles now came over to Montfort. The King of France apprehending from this stroke, he would join the Navarrais, and push his conquests still farther, offered a peace, which, by the interposition of Capal de Buche, was amicably settled, to the satisfaction of all parties.

**AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY CONQUERED BY CHARLEMAGNE.** In the year 790, the Avarians and Huns, now Austrians and Hungarians, commenced a war, which was one of the most dangerous and bloody Charlemagne had ever been engaged in. In order to oppose their enemies, he took the field with two larger armies than he ever raised before. One he commanded in person, and marched with it along the Danube, sending all his provisions down that river. The other was commanded by his son Pepin, who was ordered to act on the western side. But Charlemagne found himself greatly embarrassed in an enemy's country; his provisions fell short, and the heavy rains so incommoded him, that he more than once thought of returning to France. However, the thirst of glory still incited him to surmount these difficulties: his greatest obstacle was to penetrate through their fortified frontiers,



which were rendered almost impassable. Nine avenues, by which only there was an entrance, were secured with barriers forty feet high, and as much in breadth, made of large stakes fixed in the earth, and not only strengthened by great beams of oak set close to each other, but also supported by stones of a prodigious size, covered with thorns and quick-set hedges. Between these avenues, which were about twenty German leagues distant from each other, was a large ditch, with a mole, covered with a strong thicket, which was very deeply rooted; behind this intrenchment a considerable body of troops was posted, disposed at such proper distances that they might assist each other, and even be reinforced by the inhabitants at the making of a signal. The towns and villages were so well situated, that the people might have a ready and easy communication with each other, and assemble to make sallies through private passes, which they entered with all the safety imaginable, and carried off the booty they got from their neighbours. They were before Charlemagne's time the most happy and formidable nation upon earth, and had formerly enjoyed peace and prosperity near 200 years together, no power daring to attack, nor even approach their frontiers. This war lasted eight years, and was maintained with great obstinacy and resolution on both sides. The intrenchments were carried one after another, sword in hand, and many battles were fought with surprising courage. Charlemagne laid whole provinces waste, and fine towns and villages were in many places reduced to heaps of rubbish. The inhabitants, without distinction of age, sex, or dignity, were either killed, or driven from their estates. The principal cities, called Comagene and Regino, were entirely burned to the ground. The plunder obtained by the conquerors was of immense value, and gold, silver, jewels, and furniture became extremely common. Great quantities of wine, corn, and all sorts of provisions were found, on which the victors feasted to excess. The last engagement which Charlemagne had with them was near Raab, where he lost two of his best generals, Henry, Duke of Friuli, and Gerald, Governor of Bavaria, but not many soldiers. The enemy had at least 60,000 men killed, besides many persons of distinction. This victory entirely secured him the whole country, and he met with no further opposition.

The following is a correct statement of the sums paid to the French, by the inhabitants of the Austrian Netherlands, as the price of their deliverance from the Emperor, in 1793.

	Livres
Military contributions	45,000,000
Requisition in horses, cattle, provisions, and commodities of all kinds, funded in assignats at par	40,000,000
Jewels, plate, and valuable effects, taken by force from Mount Piety, where they had been pawned, &c.	60,000,000
Forced loan	80,000,000
Patent rights	25,000,000
National demerits, the church estates, the moveable and immoveable property of emigrants	600,000,000

When to these sums is added, the value of more than 1,500,000 of the finest trees cut down in the forests, with the additional payment of ancient and new contributions, it must be allowed, that if the Belgians love what costs them dear, they cannot too highly prize their union with France. The above sums are faithfully extracted from their memorial to the Directory. Brussels has to pay 300,000l. sterling. This was to be levied in twenty-four hours; but unable to pay it, hostages were taken, and sent into France. 140,000l. was imposed upon the town of Louvain, besides 8000 cattle, and 10,000 pair of boots. The University was shut up. Malines to pay 60,000l. besides 10,000 hats, and 10,000 pair of shoes. The city of Antwerp had to pay 600,000l. and to furnish 900 sailors. Every parish and every individual was taxed, and besides, every existing tax to be continued for the benefit of the French Republic.

AUWAL, a village of Bohemia, situated about two miles north-west from Prague. The King of Prussia in 1757, entered Bohemia at the head of 90,000 men, when the Austrian army, though consisting of 100,000 men, fled before him. At Auwal, however, Count Brown, its general, determined to make a stand, and wait the arrival of the Prussians. His camp was fortified by every advantage of nature, and every contrivance of art; his center was an eminence, his left was covered by Prague, and his right by a morass. The King soon came up, and on the 6th of May, 1757, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a battle began. Marechal Schwerin, with the left of the Prussians, attacked the Austrians with amazing intrepidity, in the very front of the enemy's batteries, climbed precipices, till then thought insurmountable, and, with this daring resolution, charged sword in hand forces much superior in number to his own. He was repulsed, but not without a very obstinate resistance, which occasioned a terrible carnage. The troops were soon rallied, and he attempted to lead them on again; but they hesitating about passing the morass, and their being exposed to the enemy's batteries, he snatched the standard from the officer who bore it, and rushing foremost to the morass, cried, "Let all brave Prussians follow me," when unfortunately he was killed by a cannon ball. Prince Ferdinand, the King's brother, hastily took up the standard, and putting himself at the head of the troops, made another effort, but was also repulsed; and the Duke of Arberg, who commanded this victorious wing of the Austrians, pursued him 600 paces. At this instant the King of Prussia observing the Duke to be separated from Count Brown, immediately threw himself with 30,000 men between them, and vigorously attacking the Duke's rear, put him into disorder; yet he maintained a bloody contest above an hour, but being surrounded almost the whole wing was cut to pieces, or made prisoners.

The King now charged Count Brown in flank, and his brother Prince Henry, who could not before come up with his corps, attacked him in front. The action, however, continued obstinate, bloody, and doubtful, till Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick attacked the opposite flank, though under the cannon of Prague; but he kept his troops in such a position, that if the rampart guns were

were fired, the Austrians would be exposed to equal danger. Count Brown, who alone resisted these generals, made his troops keep so brave a stand, that he even disputed the ground inch by inch, till at last he was put to flight; and notwithstanding the most vigilant pursuit, threw himself into Prague with 46,000 men; about 20,000 more escaped, but without officers, arms, provisions, or baggage, who were afterwards collected together by Count Daun.

The enemy's camp, including the cannon and military chest, fell into the hands of the Prussians. We find few actions more conducive to a complete victory than this, and the siege of Prague became the immediate consequence of it.

The Austrians impute this miscarriage to the disagreement between Prince Charles of Lorraine and Count Brown. The Prince, who was not particularly intrusted with the command, assumed it; and the Count, who had his orders from his queen, refused to obey those dictated by Prince Charles. Hence, say they, came the Duke of Aremberg to be cut off, not knowing which to obey. The Prince desired him to pursue Prince Ferdinand, but did not support him; and the Count, to stand his ground, which was in his power. The Count was right; and we find the King, with his usual penetration, knew how to insure the victory.

The killed of the Austrians amounted to about 20,000 men, that of the Prussians to nearly the same, and the latter took above 14,000 prisoners.

But both sides yet suffered a greater loss in the death of the two best generals in Europe. Marechal Schwerin, who had been the King's military tutor, was killed, at the age of 82, at the head of his regiment: and Marechal Brown received a wound of which he died in Prague; though it is supposed that his death proceeded rather from the chagrin he suffered, than from the nature of the wound.

AUXERRE, the capital of Auxerrois, a subdivision of the government of Burgundy in France. It was taken in 1358 by the English; but they lost it again in 1360.

AXEL. This is a small but strong town in Dutch Flanders, situated amongst marshes, seventeen miles from Sluys. In 1452, Philip, Duke of Burgundy, after taking it by storm, dismantled it. However, it was afterwards made a strong fortress; and in 1648, was yielded for ever to the Dutch, who yet retain it.

AXELWALD. A town situated in West Gothland. It was taken by the Swedish General Thorde-Bonde, in 1452, during the time Charles Canutson, King of Sweden, was attempting to throw off the Danish yoke.

AXIM. A town on the Gold-coast of Guinea, where the Dutch have a fort and factory called St. Anthony. It is the capital of a country of the same name, and is about 85 leagues E. of Cape Palmas. This fort once belonged to the Portuguese, who built it, from whom the Dutch took it in 1642.

AYLESFORD. The Saxons, by their incroachments, under Hengist, Horfa, and Oeta, having roused the resentment of the Britons, were opposed by Vortimer, who headed their party; and in their first campaign, the two armies met at Egelsford, now Aylesford,

where the Saxons were headed by Hengist and Horfa. This first battle, in 455, according to the best historians, was very bloody. Hengist lost Horfa his brother, who was buried at Horsted; and with his own hand slew Catigern, the youngest brother of Vortimer, who was buried near Aylesford, where four great stones stand on end, with others across them, like Stonehenge, and is now known by the name of Kitt's Coity. Here both parties claimed the victory, which seems to have been in favour of the Saxons, who soon after settled in the isle of Thanet, when Hengist took the title of King of Kent.

AZORES, OR TERCERA ISLANDS. These islands, seven in number, are situated in the Western or Atlantic Ocean, and belong to the kingdom of Portugal; but during the time Spain was in possession of that kingdom and its dependencies, Sir Richard Cavendish returning with his fleet from America, landed on those islands and plundered all the towns, in 1587.

The Earl of Cumberland fitted out a fleet consisting of four ships, at his own expence, and sailed the 18th of June 1588 from Plymouth against those islands. On August the 1st, they came in view of St. Michael's; and the better to carry on a design against two ships in the road, they hung out Spanish colours. The ships were cut adrift before the Spaniards were apprised of their danger; but a number of their hands leaping into the sea, and making an outcry, alarmed the town, from whence several shot were fired at the boats; but they brought the ships off without any damage. From this island the fleet sailed against Fyal. See that Article.

BABADAGH, TOWN OF, TAKEN, AND ACTION NEAR, IN 1771. It is situated in Bulgaria, a province of European Turkey. On the night of October the 21st, General Weismann marched towards this town, where the Vizier Selictar Mahomet Pacha, had a grand intrenchment, a great quantity of artillery, and most part of the military chest. After General Weismann had dispersed the different Turkish corps, who came to oppose his march, he attacked the Grand Vizier, and drove him out of his camp, which he took, as also the town and castle of Babadagh. The Grand Vizier fled by the road to Basarezi, situated thirty miles from Babadagh, in the mountains. General Weismann taking advantage of the terror, and having sent more than fifty pieces of cannon on the other side the Danube, went the 23d of October towards Isaccia, intending to drive the enemy from thence.

BADAJOX, SIEGE OF. A town of Spain, situated on the river Guadiana; near the confines of Portugal. In the year 1658, the Portuguese, being at war with the Spaniards, resolved to secure this frontier town; and with this view their general, John Mendez de Vasconcelos, marched with an army of 16,000 foot, and 3500 horse to besiege it. The Spanish garrison consisted of no more than 2000 horse, and 200 foot, with provisions for scarce six days.

The town was in a manner open, having no defence but an old wall, scarce a yard thick, and that in some places ruinous, without ditch, pallisade, or any other out-work. Its strength consisted in a fort, called St.



Christophe, on the side next to Portugal. Its fortifications at that time, consisted of two bulwarks, and a half bastion, very narrow in the neck, all the compass of the fort being so small, that the garrison might easily have been dislodged with only a single bomb. The ditch was narrow, and but a yard deep, and the pallisades were all gone to decay. The governor sent for two regiments out of Andalusia, one of Spaniards, and another of Irish troops, who understanding the danger the place was in, marched twenty-six leagues in two days, and on the 22d of June entered Badajoz. The Spanish regiment, commanded by the Marquis de Lancarote, consisted of 550 soldiers, besides 150 reformados. The Irish troops, who were commanded by Sir Walter Dungan, amounted to 450 men. This succour much encouraged the Duke of St. German; but because the men were extremely harassed with their precipitate march, deferred their entering the fort till the next day. Meanwhile the Portuguese, hearing the two regiments were got into the city, and having made a sufficient breach, resolved immediately to give the assault, and at midnight John Mendez, their general, chose 6000 men for the attack. There was a line of communication from the foot of the bridge to the fort; this was first assaulted and forced, all the defendants being put to the sword. The same happened at the redoubts and covered way; and the enemy lodged themselves upon the breach. After much debating among the chief of the Spanish officers, it was resolved to send the Marquis, his major, and two captains, one of whom was the Marquis's eldest son, with seventy foot, and two squadrons of horse, to the relief of the fort. These men were looked upon as lost, the action was so desperate. Yet, though they were forsaken by the horse, whom the enemy pursued, the foot broke through 300 of the Portuguese, and got into the fort, with the loss of only one reformed captain. D. Ventura de Taviagom, who commanded in the fort, ordered the Major that got in with his seventy men, to attack the enemy, who were making their lodgments on the breach, and in the redoubts. The Major thinking it extremely rash for seventy men to assault 2000, expostulated with the governor; but he insisting upon his order, the Major obeyed. At first he drove the enemy from a line whence they did much mischief to the fort; but passing on to the redoubts, he was killed; and of the seventy men under his command, only sixteen remained alive, one of whom was the Marquis's son, who was struck through the arm with a spear, but stood his ground till D. Ventura sent him a positive command to retire. He thought fit to make good the line at first, because it commanded the redoubts; and being supplied with seventy fire-arms, he made great havoc in the redoubts, where the men standing thick, not a single shot was lost. D. Ventura acquainted the Duke with all that had happened, affirming that the fort was not to be maintained, unless the enemy could be beaten from the breach; and he must be forced to abandon it by break of day, because the breach commanded all the parade, which the enemy had not discovered in the night; but as soon as it was light, they would have all the garrison at their mercy. A council was again called, to consider whether the place ought to be relieved, and

the Marquis D. Peter Paniagua again prevailed for it, undertaking the action himself with 300 men, reposing more confidence in their valour than gamber. Before break of day, he was at the foot of the bridge, and attacked the enemy's trenches with such resolution, that he himself was the first that entered them. This did not dismay the Portuguese, who, though they had lost their trenches, confided in their numbers, and fought with great fury in the redoubts. The Marquis, who went from place to place to encourage his men, was at length shot through the body with a musquet-ball. Captain Anthony Paniagua, the Marquis's son, assaulted the enemy on the other side at the same time, and entering the redoubts, came to the place where he found his father almost dead. The Marquis seeing him come to his assistance, ordered him to charge, and mind nothing else. He did so; and the dying Marquis seeing his men discouraged, bid them go to Badajoz, and carry the news of the death of their officer, saying it was satisfaction enough for him to die with them. These words so inflamed the soldiers, that they charged again with such fury, that they put the Portuguese to flight, killed 600 of them, and pursued the rest, in hopes of gaining the battery. Here Captain Anthony Paniagua was again wounded in his left arm with a spear, but kept his ground, notwithstanding his loss of blood. At length, the Spaniards perceiving the whole body of the enemy's army coming down upon them, retired to make good the posts they had gained: and the Portuguese, enraged at being so worsted by such a small number, gave three assaults to the redoubts, but were still repulsed with great slaughter. In this attempt they lost 800 men; and of the Castilians 150 were killed, and 80 wounded.

The Marquis lived but ten hours after he received the shot, and was buried with great honour. This ill success rather enraged than discouraged the Portuguese, who continued their attacks, though to very little purpose; but after having spent thirty-three days before the place, they drew off their cannon to the body of the army. It was thought they would have quitted the siege; but leaving a sufficient force to guard their lines on the side of the Guadiana, they passed the river, which they ought to have done at first, and drew a line three leagues in length, inclosing the city; there they worked four months, in which time they lost above half their army, which at the beginning of the siege consisted, as has been said, of 16,000 foot, and 2500 horse.

This enterprise so alarmed the kingdom, that it obliged the great favourite, D. Louis de Haro, to expose himself to the danger of war. During the siege, the Duke of Ossuna went out to intercept a convoy that was coming to the enemy's camp; but being discovered, he retired, dividing his horse into several squadrons, that they might take different fords. The Portuguese pursued them with all their horse and foot, and the Duke's guide having missed the ford, he was forced with only 400 cavalry, to face the enemy. In the heat of the action his horse sunk in a bog, and he was almost stifled in the mud; he mounted another horse, and broke the first battalion of the Portuguese, receiving two thrusts, which pierced his armour and doublet. One of the enemy's soldiers laying hands on him, he killed

killed him on the spot; and seeing himself and all his horse in danger of being cut to pieces, he commanded them to take the river, where forty of them were drowned. The next night he attacked one of the enemy's quarters, killed 200 of them, and brought away forty horses.

On the 22d day of July, the enemy attacked fort St. Michael with 6000 foot, sustained by a body of cavalry. The Duke of Ossuna drew out his horse, and was ordered, with certain platoons of musqueteers, to charge the enemy. D. John Pachico, lieutenant-general of the cavalry, led the van; but being overpowered by the Portuguese, was driven back. The Duke then advanced with his troops, and repulsed the enemy, by which means he gave D. John Pachico time to rally his men, and charge again; but he was again forced to give way. The Duke being still at hand, in good order, suffered not the enemy to pursue the Spanish van-guard when broken, but advancing, took the ground where the enemy had stood, which was within pistol-shot of some battalions who fired upon him during two hours, killing above sixteen of his own squadron, and above 120 of the others, and yet no man broke his rank. In this posture he continued exposed to the enemy's fire, and had his horse killed under him; but the fort being at length taken, he was ordered to retire. This action lasted five hours, with considerable loss on the side of the Spaniards, and of above 800 of the Portuguese.

On the 6th of August, 1200 of the Spanish horse broke through the enemy's line, between two forts, the Duke of Ossuna, attacking them in the rear, and the Duke of St. German in the front, and drove them six leagues, as far as Albuquerque, where they halted. On the 22d of August, the enemy planted a battery of six cannon on the hill called Cerro del Viento, where the Spaniards had an half-moon, pallisaded with redoubts and flankers, which would contain 2000 foot and 1000 horse. Upon the 24th, the Portuguese began to play the six cannon, with two from fort St. Michael, and that day threw above 150 balls, but without doing any considerable execution. On the 30th they fired upon fort St. Christopher, and blew up the mills; they then cast bombs into the quarters of St. Andrew and the Poters. From the 10th of October the fury of their batteries began to slacken: that very day D. Louis de Haro set forward from Merida with 12,000 foot, and 4500 horse, which the Portuguese understanding, drew off so silently in the night, that their march was not discovered till, in the morning, they were seen on the other side the Guadiana.

The defence of Badajoz was one of the most glorious actions during the twenty-eight years war between Spain and Portugal, in which the Duke of Ossuna gave most signal proofs of his bravery and conduct.

**BADAJOX, SIEGE OF.** In the year 1705, this town was besieged by the English, Dutch, Portuguese, and Austrians, who were confederates, attempting to place the Archduke Charles on the throne of Spain. After a few places had been taken, the Earl of Galway, and General Fagel, the Dutch general, proposed the siege of Badajoz, but they were, as usual, over-ruled by the Portuguese: however, they continued their remonstrances, and, offering several expedients to remove all

difficulties, it was at length resolved to draw near Badajoz, and endeavour to fall on Marechal de Thesse, who was posted with 4000 horse and foot on the banks of the Guadiana, to cover that important place.

The army marched on the 1st of October towards Badajoz, which they reached on the third, and opened the trenches the next day. On the 11th of October, in the afternoon, a bomb of the enemy's falling on one of the batteries of the besiegers, and blowing up the powder, with some of the gunners, the Earl of Galway, and Baron Fagel, repaired thither immediately, to encourage the soldiers, and give the necessary directions; and as they had both their arms lifted up, a cannon ball from an old castle passed between them, took off Baron Fagel's sleeve, and struck off the Lord Galway's right hand, a little below the elbow. The Earl being obliged to be carried away, Baron Fagel took upon him the command of the army, with the direction of the siege, and the batteries continued firing with such execution, that the besiegers reckoned to storm the place on the 15th. But the Marechal de Thesse having assembled 3000 horse and 5000 foot, at Talavera, marched in the night between the 13th and 14th, with such expedition and secrecy, that in the morning they were drawn up in battalia, flanking the left wing of the confederates. After some time spent in consultations, the whole confederate army passed the Guadiana, in order to fight the enemy: but the Marechal de Thesse, having thrown a relief of 1000 men into Badajoz, retired over the Chevera with the same diligence with which he had advanced, and on the 17th of October the Confederates thought fit to raise the siege.

**BADELUNSAHS.** See CALMAR.

**BADEN, SURRENDER OF, in 1712.** The chief town of the county of the same name in Switzerland, 6 miles from the Rhine, remarkable for its baths. This country was taken from Duke Frederick of Austria, in 1415, when he was excommunicated by the council of Constance, and put under the ban of the empire by the Emperor Sigismund. In 1712, it was yielded to the Protestant Cantons of Zurich and Berne, and was great part demolished.

**BADONHILL.** See BATH.

**BAGNIALUK, OR BANIALUCKA, SIEGE OF, AND BATTLE AT.** A fortress of Bosnia, in Turkish Illyrium in Europe, situated about 60 miles north-east from Spalato. It was taken by the Turks in 1527. On the 20th of July, 1737, the Prince of Hildburghausen, at the head of 14,000 Germans, and 10,000 Slavonians, laid siege to this place. The famous Count Bonneval, who commanded as Turkish Bashaw and General, with a numerous army, encamped in this neighbourhood: while the Prince was pushing the siege with all possible vigour, he sent a body of Croatian militia, with about 6000 regular troops, to take the castle of Zattia, belonging to the Turks; but in their march a body of 10,000 Turks came upon them by surprise, and entirely defeated them. The Prince however, continued the siege; but while the Governor was amusing him by a feint, and pretending to want ammunition, seemed to enter into a capitulation, Bonneval came by surprise upon the Prince's army of observation, and gave them a signal overthrow, while the Governor made a desperate fall upon the besiegers, entirely



tirely routed them, and took their whole camp. Their retreat was performed with the utmost precipitation; and their condition after the battle was most deplorable, without money, provisions, ammunition, arms, or cloaths. The Turks broke down their bridge of communication over the Verbas, by which means the main body of the German army, attacked by Boneval, were either drowned in the river, or cut to pieces by the Turks.

**BAHAMA ISLANDS.** The easternmost of all the Antilles or Caribbees, lying in the Atlantic Ocean. Of these islands, that called Providence is the principal, which was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, of which we have the following letters from the Governor to the Right Honourable Thomas Townshend, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

New Providence, May 14, 1782.

MY LORD,

The large army under the command of the Governor of the Havannah, consisting of three frigates, sixty sail of transports, forty of which were top-sail vessels, having 2,500 troops on board, invested me the 6th inst. at day-break, and summoned me to surrender upon honourable terms. At nine o'clock, I called my council together, who were unanimous in their opinion, that, as the strength of the country was then out in privateers, and an invalid garrison of 170 fit for duty, (on the ramparts only) and just arrived, they advised me to propose terms honourable.

Not satisfied it was doing justice to my character, I called the officers of the garrison present, the militia officers, and the principal inhabitants, who were unanimous in their opinion, that, to make a defence of a few hours, would not entitle them from the Governor but to terms of discretion.

I have the honour to be

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

JOHN MAXWELL.

MY LORD,

The Spanish troops under the command of Don Juan Manuel Cagigal, were the second division going to the Cape, in order to join the first, under the command of Don Galvez; but, as they had no transports of their own, they wisely laid an embargo, by which means they procured a sufficient number from the Americans, who readily hired their vessels to go against Providence at their own risque; however the Spanish General disappointed them exceedingly, in not including them in the capitulation, and now compels them to proceed farther, paying them as transports. Jamaica was the original object, and we might have escaped a visit, had not the winds, and the assurance given them by several of our inhabitants, who were employed by government in flags of truce, of the facility of reducing this place, joined to the consideration of the risque of the vessels, being on the American account, induced them to make the attempt, in which they have been too successful; but I am certain they adhere to their first intention of attempting Jamaica.

Immediately on my arrival I gave your Lordship my opinion of the inhabitants, and the strength requisite to keep the island in order. In the council of war, consisting of the militia officers and principal inhabi-

tants, there were thirty-three unanimously of opinion to capitulate.

Inclosed is a return of their strength, and of the number of vessels employed by them. I beg your Lordship will suspend any unfavourable opinion of my conduct, until it is properly investigated, which I have in my power to accelerate, in virtue of the last article of the capitulation, which, though I did not expect, yet as it had been granted at St. Kitts, the general handsomely inserted it.

I have the honour to be

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

JOHN MAXWELL.

SIR,

The considerable sea and land forces with which I find myself before this place, and the small resource that your Excellency has both for garrison and defence, induces me, for the sake of humanity, to manifest to you, that I am come by order of the King my master, and in his royal name, to take possession of this and the other Bahama Islands, and finding myself in a condition of making immediate use of them for its reduction, and speedy dispatch of this business, a delay that exceeds the time of twelve hours for consultation, is not in my power to grant you.

I am ready to grant a capitulation that can be determined upon in this space of time; if not, the individuals that are involved in the disaster must submit to the discretion and mercy of the conquerors.

God protect your Excellency many years,

Your Excellency's most attentive humble servant,

JUAN MANUEL DE CAGIGAL.

State of the troops on the Island of New Providence, Fort Nassau, May 6th 1782. Regulars.—Commissioned officers, 1 governor, 1 lieutenant-governor, 1 captain, 4 lieutenants. Staff, 1 chaplain, 1 surgeon's mate, 1 commissary. Royal artillery, 1 matrois, 2 artificers. Present fit for duty, 14 serjeants, 3 drummers, 186 rank and file. Sick, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 35 rank and file.

Militia.—Commissioned officers, 1 major, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 3 ensigns. Present fit for duty, 4 serjeants, 3 drummers, 125 rank and file.

JOHN MAXWELL.

EDWARD COOPER.

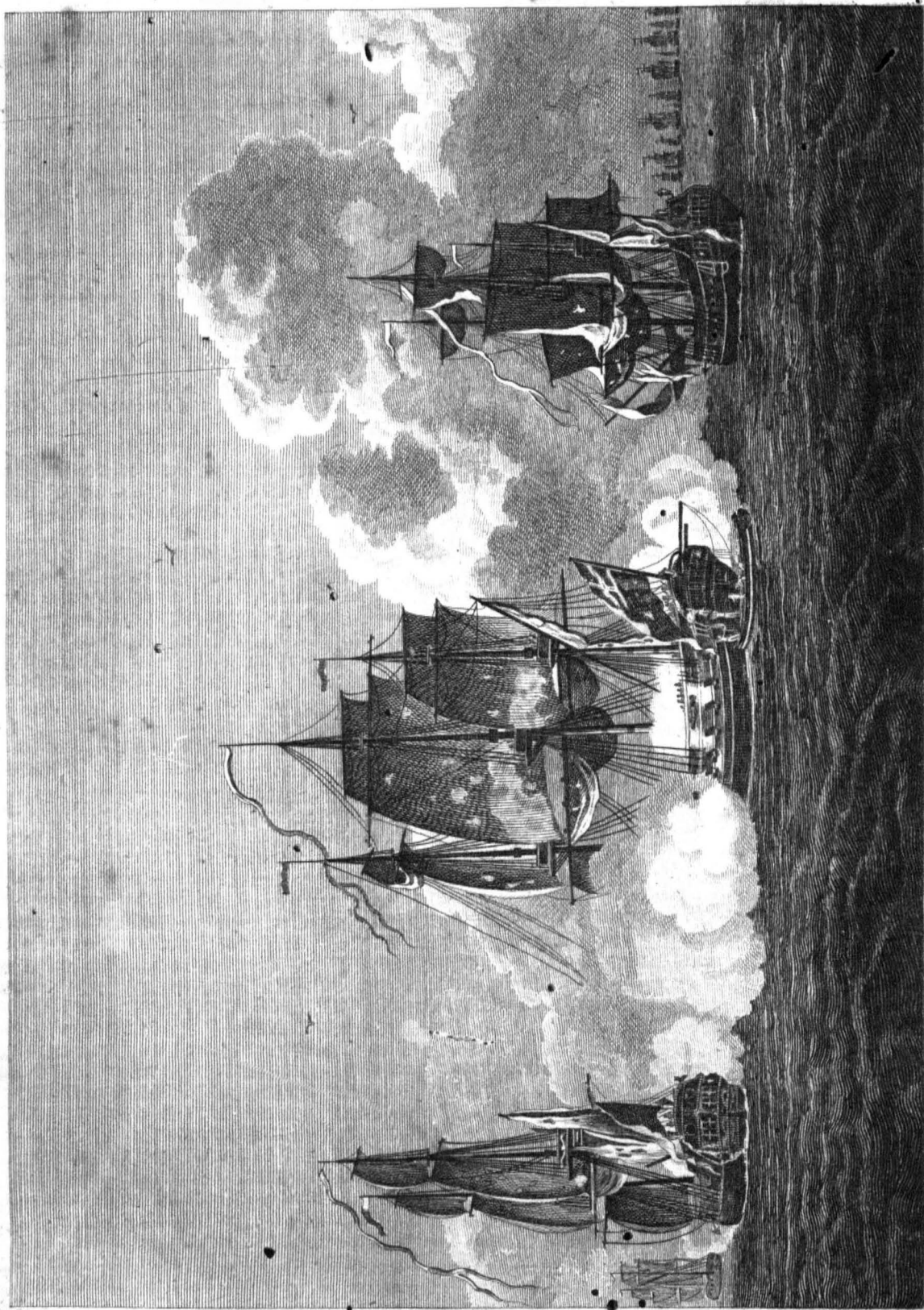
Lieutenant R. G. Battalion.

Return of the enemy's force against New Providence. American ship Carolina.—Gillon, master, 40 guns, 500 men. N. B. mounts 28 Swedish 36 pounders on one deck. Brig Queen of France.—Hun, master, 12 guns, 40 men. Brig Dolphin.—Forbes, master, 8 guns, 40 men. Brig Galvez. 12 guns, 40 men. Schooner (name unknown).—Callagan, master, 10 guns, 40 men. Schooner Hannah.—Gardner, master, 10 guns, 25 men. Schooner Polly.—Cook, master, 4 guns, 12 men. Brig (name unknown).—Murray, master, 2 guns, 40 men.

Spanish.—Seventeen armed ships and polacres. Ten armed brigs and galleys. Four sloops armed. Six schooners armed. With several other small vessels, in all 63 sail. About 2500 troops, regulars and militia.

Total amount of soldiers and seamen, including Americans as well as Spaniards, about 5000 men.

In



*Engaging and taking the Spanish Frigates Phenix & the Thetis, with two Brigs, by his Majesty's Frigate Alarm;  
in the Bahama Old Passage, near the HAVANA.*



In June 1783, these islands were taken by Colonel Deveau in the name of His Britannic Majesty.

**BAHAMA, OLD STRAITS OF, ENGAGEMENT THERE IN 1762.** Admiral Sir George Pocock, after the reduction of Martinico, having orders to take the Havanna, and knowing the short time there was before the rains would set in, and which would have prevented any operations, he resolved to proceed from Martinico to the Havanna, through the Old Straits of Bahama. He therefore sent the Richmond frigate, Captain Elphinstone, to explore that passage, in order to prevent any accident happening to the fleet, in that almost unfrequented sea. In this passage, on the 3d of June, the Echo and Alarm, which had been ordered a-head of the fleet, to lie on the Cayo Sal Bank, defiered four vessels, which proved to be the Thetis, a Spanish frigate of 18 guns and 165 men, the Phoenix, of 22 guns and 175 men, and two brigs. The Alarm, Captain Alms, came up with the Thetis, and obliged both her and the Phoenix to strike in three quarters of an hour. The brigs likewise shared the same fate. There is a perspective view of this engagement taken during the action.

**BAHOOR, BATTLE NEAR, IN 1752.** This place is situated near Fort St. David, in the East Indies; and this year, the French shewing a design of attacking fort St. David, General Lawrence took the field from that fort the 7th of August, with 400 Europeans, 1700 Seapoys, 4000 of the Nabob's troops, and 9 pieces of cannon. The French army, commanded by M. de Kerjean, nephew of M. Dupliex, consisted of 400 Europeans, 1500 Seapoys, and 500 cavalry, encamped at Trichanky Pagoda, who being so near as to discover our preparations for an attack, stole away in the night to Bahoor; and seeing themselves pursued, they retreated to Villanour, within three miles of Pondicherry. General Lawrence finding it impossible to force them to an action, unless he should follow them into their own bounds, (which he had no orders to do) had recourse to a stratagem to decoy the French back again, with a supposition, that his retreat from their bounds was a token of fear and want of courage. This bait was swallowed by M. Dupliex, who by a peremptory order, obliged his nephew to pursue the British forces to Bahoor, and to risk a battle.

This being what General Lawrence wanted; on the 26th of August, at two in the morning he got under arms, and attacked the enemy's camp. The grenadiers pushed their bayonets with such briskness, that the French threw down their arms and fled, leaving the field to the victors, with their baggage, eight pieces of cannon, their ammunition, and stores. The loss on our side was only one officer killed, and four wounded, and seventy-eight privates killed and wounded. This victory was followed by the surrender of Fort Covelong, about sixteen miles from Madras, and fort Chengalaput. See CHENGALAPUT.

**BAHUS, GULF OF, ACTION THERE IN 1532.** This gulf is situated in a district of the same name in West Gothland, which belongs to Sweden. Christian II. King of Denmark, being drove from his throne by his subjects, who elected Frederick Duke of Holstein,

he attempted, to reinstate himself; and by the help of his partizans, found means to get together a fleet of thirty sail, with which he took the rout of Norway; but a storm on the coast of Holland deprived him of ten ships, and reaching the Gulf of Bahus with the rest, he was surprised by the fleet of his competitor, and after an obstinate resistance, they were quite destroyed. However, Christian found means to escape, and shut himself up in the small fortrels of Congel.

Eric XIV. King of Sweden, made an attempt upon this place in 1563, but it proved fruitless; as did another he made in 1566, when he lost a great many of his men.

**BAKU TAKEN.** A city in Persia, upon the Caspian Sea. It is fortified, and has a very fine harbour. The Russians made themselves masters of it in 1725, and it was yielded to them by the celebrated Nadir Shah.

**BALAGUER, SIEGE OF.** A town of Catalonia in Spain, situated on the river Segre, about fifteen miles north-east from Lerida. At the death of Martin, King of Arragon, in 1411, there were several competitors for the crown. After some controversy, they agreed to stand by the decision of nine judges, appointed to finish the dispute in favour of one of them. The judges, when they had heard all their arguments, declared Ferdinand, Prince of Castile, King of Arragon; upon which, all the competitors, except the Earl of Urgel, dropped their pretensions; but he refused to own the new King, or to attend at his coronation. Ferdinand suspecting the Earl's disloyalty, marched at the head of his army in quest of him. Urgel finding his force too small to oppose the King in the field, began to think of supplying that defect by policy. With this view he sent ambassadors to the King to do him homage, in order to amuse him, and, if possible, to make him disband his army. They in a great measure gained their point; the troops were dispersed, and the King went to have an interview with the Pope at Tortosa. Every body seemed desirous of pacifying the Earl of Urgel, to prevent his disturbing the peace of the kingdom, to which purpose the Catalans granted all his demands, and particularly that Prince Henry should marry his daughter and heirs. But these concessions did not satisfy Urgel, who held a correspondence with England and France, to procure assistance from thence, of which the King having notice, resolved to crush him in time, and for that purpose, raised all the forces he could assemble within his dominions. Queen Catharine also sent him 400 horse out of Castile; but they loitered by the way, and returned without joining him. The King of Navarre offered his assistance, which Ferdinand refused to accept, fearing his subjects would take it ill if he made use of any foreign supplies. Nevertheless Godfrey, Earl of Cortes, bastard son to that king, came with a good body of chosen horse, and with this force broke into the country of the Earl of Urgel, making no stay till he sat down before Balaguer, the chief town in his dominions, in which the Earl, confiding in the strength of the place, had secured himself. The siege was tedious