

disagreeable accident.—Ans. This guarantee is granted them to protect their march into the hereditary states, or for their return to France when regularly exchanged.

V. All private property shall be scrupulously preserved.—Ans. Granted for the property of individuals.

VI. In case the place should be succoured, the hostages shall be respectively returned, and hostilities shall not re-commence till after a previous notice of twenty-four hours to that effect.—Ans. Determined by Article II.

VII. Immediately after the signing of the present, the water shall be allowed to run to the mills, and means shall be granted to the garrison and the inhabitants of getting their corn ground.—Ans. Granted.

VIII. The sick who shall remain in the fortrefs, shall be attended by French surgeons and physicians until recovered; they shall be supplied with whatever is necessary to that effect, and after their recovery they shall be escorted by an Austrian detachment as far as the first French post.—Ans. Granted.—The sick, as soon as recovered, will be treated like the rest of the garrison.

IX. Those persons who have expressed their attachment to the principles of the French revolution, shall be respected in their persons and property; they shall have permission to dispose of the latter, or to keep it, and to retire whithersoever they may think proper.—Ans. This does not fall under military authority.

X. The conditions stipulated by the present shall be sent to a Commander in Chief by an officer of the staff.—Ans. Granted for the day immediately following the evacuation of the fortrefs.

Additional articles.—Article I. After the signing of the capitulation, the gate of Nice shall be given up to an Austrian battalion, who shall guard it distinctly from the French guard by means of a barrier, which the fortrefs will take care to establish immediately.

II. After the signing of the capitulation, the hostages shall be exchanged.—These hostages on each side shall be a superior officer and a captain.

III. To-morrow morning the officers of engineers and artillery shall have delivered to them whatever is connected with their arms.—The war and other commissaries shall draw out an exact statement of such effects.

Done at Coni the 12th Frimaire, 8th year.

(Signed)

GIOANNI, Prince of Lichtenstein, Lieut. General.

TORR, furnished with full powers.

The General of Brigade, C. CLEMENT.

TAEV, Chief of the Staff.

The quick surrender of this place is a mortal blow to the last operations of the army of Italy, which exists but ideally, and which does not only require a great augmentation of force if their design is to enter Italy, but an intire re-organization. The present season prevents such a measure; the snow which covers the Alps impedes the enemy's passage, and thus affords us an insurmountable barrier. Thus prompt and efficacious measures are only to be resorted to.—The rear of the

Italian and Alpine armies, which must be newly formed, offered the greatest resources, not only to convince the two armies of their existence during the winter, but to assure their continuance during the approaching campaign, by forming magazines in those places contiguous to the frontiers. The re-union of these bodies, their being recruited by means of auxiliary battalions, a choice of General officers, friends of their country, and marching unanimously, unmindful of all selfish glory, and occupied only for the public good, an administration, whose means and faculties will certainly insure, not only the subsistence of the troops, but the means of transports, cloathing, and equipment, and, in short, all that is essential to the army, as well for infantry and artillery, as the cavalry; that well organized councils follow the armies, that the guilty and the destroyer be punished on the field of battle, that good faith and the sole desire of forwarding the interests of the republic animates all those who are destined to render it flourishing; in short, that our most implacable enemies be compelled to admire and esteem us.

The sudden reduction of Coni may perhaps raise surmises relative to the officers charged with its defence. But the public should learn that that place is only tenable so long as an army of observation is before it. It is far from being what report has named it; the only point by which it can be attacked, and where it is weakest, is void of all covering to put the besieged in a safe situation. There is a total want of all necessities; notwithstanding the great endeavours put in practice by General Championet to procure provisions for the garrison, even the inhabitants were bereft of the means of subsistence. Great ills require effectual remedies, but they must be properly applied. Mere words and promises will not suffice to victual and put a place in a state of defence. Such impossibilities being known, it were far better to surrender Coni; this was the advice of every wise and distinguished military character. But under such unhappy circumstances, it may be asked of General Championet, why he did not adhere to his promise? He had solemnly declared in writing, "That if Coni was blockaded, he would himself compel the besiegers to raise the siege." Will he now purposely return to retake it?

CONQUET BAY, ACTION THERE, IN 1693. This bay is on the coast of Brittany, France, and in which Admiral Russel getting intelligence, as he was cruising off the Land's End, of there being a fleet of merchantmen, he detached Captain Pritchard, with the Monmouth and Resolution, and Roebuck fire-ship, to go between the tradeway and the main, to use their endeavour to take or destroy them. On the 10th of May, as soon as it was light, they descried the French fleet, who immediately put to sea, having intelligence from one of their scouts, of the approach of the British fleet. Captain Pritchard gave chase to the frigate their convoy, which he droye ashore, and which proved to be the Jersey, taken in the West-Indies. The merchantmen consisted of 55 sail, 35 of which were destroyed, their cargoes being salt, wine, and brandy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SIEGES OF. The metropolis of the Turkish empire, anciently called Byzantium,

and by the Turks at this day Stamboul: it is situated on the western shore of the Bosphorus, or strait of Constantinople, in the province of Romania. In the year 1394, the Sultan Hiderim Bayezid, the fourth Emperor of the Turks, laid siege to this city, at that time in the possession of the Christians. When preparations were made for the assault, the Prime Vizier dissuaded the Sultan from his intention, by representing the danger of a revolt in the new conquered cities, not yet settled, and of alarming the Christian Princes into a confederacy. On these considerations he raised the siege, left by grasping too much, all should be lost.

Several other attempts were made, but without any success.

Sultan Mohammed II. the seventh Emperor of the Turks, laid siege to it in the year 1452, and for this purpose, he raised as great an army as he was able. As the Turkish account of the destruction of the Roman empire is very defective, and we ought not to omit any material circumstance relating to that great event, we shall supply it from the Greek cotemporary writers. These mention but one siege of Constantinople undertaken by Mohammed; the causes of which seem to be impartially set forth by Dukas as follows.

They who had the principal share in the government at Constantinople, were so indiscreet as to send ambassadors to notify to Mohammed, that Constantine had been proclaimed Emperor, although he had not been crowned. They complained also, that Or Khan's pension was not duly paid, and urged to have it doubled; alledging, that the Prince wanted money for presents to the great lords who paid their court to him. In case this demand was not granted, they desired that they might be allowed to set him at liberty.

Hali Basha, to whom this discourse was directed, though of a mild temper, and a friend to the Romans, because they often made him presents, yet, on hearing the ambassadors talk at this rate, he made answer, "I have been so long acquainted, you silly Romans, with your artifices and tricks, that you ought to give them over.—The treaty which we made with you is scarce dry, and yet you have followed us into Anatolia, thinking to frighten us with chimeras of your own framing.—If you can do any thing against us, do it. Proclaim Or Khan King of Thrace, and make the Hungarians pass the Danube in your favour.—But take it for granted after all, that instead of recovering the countries which you have lost, you will lose those which you now possess."

Hali having reported these matters to Mohammed, he flew into a great passion: "If I stay in Anatolia," said he, "the Romans will stir up all the Christian nations against me, succour Karaman, and subdue the west." On this consideration, he treated the ambassadors of that Prince with mildness, and granted them peace. With regard to the Emperor's ambassadors, dissembling his resentment, he promised to give them a favourable answer at his return to Adrianople; but as soon as he arrived there, he ordered Or Khan's pension to be stopped; and toward winter had notice given through his dominions, for 1000 workmen to be ready in spring, with the proper instruments and materials to

build a fort near the Sacred Mouth above Constantinople. This project filled the Christians every where with grief, as it convinced them that the downfall of the city was at hand; and a prodigious number of workmen being assembled at the time appointed, the Emperor sent ambassadors to Adrianople, not to demand an augmentation, nor even a continuation of the pension, but to entreat Mohammed not to build the fort, and on that condition to pay tribute, if he required it. He remonstrated that he, indeed, at the entreaty of his grandfather Mohammed, granted him liberty to build a fort on the Asiatic shore, because it had been of a long time in possession of his ancestors; but that the design of building this new fort opposite to the other, could be no other than to deprive Constantinople of its trade, and supply of provisions from the Euxine sea.

Mohammed, after asking the ambassadors what right they had to hinder him from building a fort on his own ground, shewed, from the Emperor's joining continually with the enemies of the Ottomans, during his father's reign, how little reason he had to expect a favour from him; and concluded, threatening, "That whoever came to trouble him again on the subject, should be slayed alive." This answer threw the inhabitants of Constantinople into the utmost fear and anguish. Soon after the Turks began to build the fort below Solstenion, of old called Pheneum, in a triangular form, and called it Bareska, that is, *head-chopper*. The Emperor finding he could not hinder the execution of this design, sent guards to hinder the Turks from making incursions, and pillaging the lands in time of harvest: but Mohammed, instead of granting his request, gave leave to those who carried materials to the fort, to feed their cattle on the Roman pastures. The people of the tower of Epibata going to hinder some Turks from destroying their corn, a quarrel ensued, wherein several on both sides were killed. Mohammed being informed hereof, ordered a party to go and put the inhabitants of Epibata to the sword. The Turks accordingly fell upon them as they were cutting down their corn, and slew forty.

On this news, the Emperor ordered the city gates to be shut, and the Turks who were in it to be arrested; but three days after he set them at liberty, and at the same time sent ambassadors to tell the Sultan, "That since he was resolved on war, and neither his own oaths, nor the Emperor's submissions, could prevent it, he might take his course. That if God, in whom he trusted, intended to deliver the city into his hands, no human power could hinder it." He advised him, however, to reflect on their treaties, and his own oaths; adding, that for his part, he would shut up the city, and defend the inhabitants to the utmost of his power. Mohammed, far from seeking excuses, declared war against Constantine.

The Emperor foreseeing what would happen, had six months before reinforced the garrison, drawn many people of the country into the city, and laid up great store of corn: he had likewise sent to Rome to demand succours of the Pope, and complete the union of the two churches: but as it was easy to see that neither the Emperor nor the clergy were sincere, so the Pope afforded.

forded them no assistance; and their dissimulation served him afterwards with an excuse for abandoning them to the mercy of the Turks.

Meantime Mohammed ordered his great cannon to be brought from Adrianople to Constantinople, and the siege was begun on the 6th day of April, 1453, the Turkish army encamping from the wood gate to the golden gate towards the south, and the church of St. Kosma; they also covered the space which had been planted with vines.

Khalkondylas observes more particularly, that the Sultan's camp extended from one sea to the other; that the forces of Asia were on the right hand towards the golden gate; those of Europe on the west, stretching to the wood gate; and that in the middle, between both, was Mohammed himself, with his Janissaries and other troops about him; while his Wazir, or Vizier Zogan, was posted above Galata. The walls towards the port were not very good, but to the land there was a double wall, with double ramparts. The first was low and weak, but defended by a great fosse, 200 feet wide, lined on both sides with stone; the inner wall was very high, and admirably well built.

The Emperor did all in his power for the defence of Constantinople. All the Venetian ships, which came from the Tanais and Trébizonde, were detained. The Genoese, though they had promised the Sultan not to assist the Romans, yet, underhand, sent a large vessel with 500 men to reinforce the garrison. John Justiniani, furnished the Long, came from Genoa with two ships and several brave young men. As John had excellent skill in drawing up an army, and giving battle, the Emperor made him chief commander, and assigned for his post that part of the walls which was nearest the palace, because the enemy had planted most of the engines on that side. He promised likewise to give him the sovereignty of the Isle of Lemnos, in case he obliged the Turks to raise the siege. Such magnificent rewards made the Latins behave like heroes. Some of them had fire-arms, so had the Turks, which shot five or ten balls, and after piercing the armour, killed two or three men, one behind the other. Mohammed caused new levies to be made, which brought such prodigious numbers together, that many reckoned they amounted to 400,000. At the same time his galleys, ships, and barks, to the number of about 300, came to an anchor near the city.

The port was secured with a chain, stretched across from the fair gate to Galata, which kept the vessels of the city in safety; besides which, there was a fleet of five ships, one belonging to the Emperor, the other four to the Genoese, which fetched provisions from the Morea and the Khio. As they returned in March, Mohammed ordered his fleet either to take, or hinder them to enter the port of Keras; but the ships forced their way by help of the wind, and were let in by lowering the chain. The Sultan finding that there were in the harbour eight great ships, twenty small ones, with several galleys, belonging to the Emperor and the Venetians, besides a great number of barks, he despaired of making himself master of them, but at the same time formed a most bold and noble design:

he ordered a road to be made through the bushes and shrubs behind Galata, from the place facing the east, under Diplacionion, to the other side of the Gulf of Keras, opposite St. Kosma's church, and eighty galleys to be drawn over the hilly ground, from the Sacred Mouth into that harbour. Every galley had a pilot at her prow, and another at her poop, with the rudder in hand; one moved the sails, while a fourth beat the drum, and sung a sailor's song; and thus the whole fleet passed along as if it had been carried by a stream of water, sailing, as it were, over the land.

With regard to this surprising exploit, Prince Cantemir only observes, that, besides other engines before unheard of, the Turks made use of one worthy of admiration; for by it, from the north side, some vessels were brought over hills and declivities into the inner haven, which occasioned the taking of the city, by introducing the sea forces by the gate Fenar, looking to the lower haven. — To return to Dukas.

Meantime they brought their largest cannon opposite to St. Roman gate. The gunner had two balls of stone, one very large, the other smaller, and shot the latter first, to see if he took right aim. It was usual for cannon after firing to fly like glass, unless covered immediately with thick woollen cloth, and even then would not stand above the third discharge, occasioned by the cold air entering the pores of the metal; but this engineer preserved his gun from bursting by pouring oil into it when hot after firing. As he was going to make a second shot, the ambassador of John Huniades, the Hungarian General, who was present, laughed, and told him, if he had a mind to beat down the wall soon, he should change his battery, and shoot five or six fathom from the place where he then stood; that the third shot should be directed from another place, which, with the two former, made a sort of triangle; and that having so done, he would see the triangle presently fall to the ground, which accordingly came to pass.

Khalkondylas relates, that the noise of those great cannon was frightful, and the shock so great, that the ground trembled for more than two leagues round: that although the balls reached the second wall, as being much higher than the first, yet the damage they did gave no discouragement to the Greeks, because those unwieldy cannon, not being easily managed, could not be fired above seven or eight times a day, and only once towards morning, as a warning-piece to begin the military operations. Besides the great cannon, there were many others of a lesser size planted along the counterscarp, with which they battered the parapet of the rampart. The Greeks also had artillery carrying from sixty to eighty pounders, one of which was planted against the largest of the Turkish guns; but when discharged, they so shook the wall and rampart, that they did more harm than good; besides, the largest piece burst after a few firings.

Although the damage done by the Turkish cannon was at first so small, yet the Greeks, through inexperience, and want of sufficient numbers to attend at many places at the same time, were not able to repair the breaches, while the Janissaries, under cover of their gabions

gabions and mantles, gained the ditch; then raising a breast-wall, with loop-holes, along the counterscarp, shot so incessantly against the battlement, that none durst appear.

The Sultan ordered mines also to be carried under the ditch and walls, a great way into their city, building wooden towers, where soldiers were posted to secure the workmen at the places where they broke ground; but the Greeks, by countermining, rendered those works of no effect. The Turks had yet another tower higher than the former, on the top of which there were a great number of ladders and portable bridges, to throw upon the ramparts.

The Genoese of Galata shewed on this occasion much affection for the Romans. In the day they supplied the Turks with provisions, and oil for their cannon; and at night stole into the city, and fought next day against them. The day following they went to the camp, and those who were in the camp returned to Constantinople. The Venetians ventured their lives no less freely for the Romans: John Justiniani omitted nothing to defend the place; and the Grand Duke, followed by 500 men, went round the city every day, to see that a good guard was kept, and to encourage the soldiers.

By the continual battering of the cannon, the tower near St. Roman gate, and the walls on both sides were demolished in such a manner, that the besiegers and the besieged could see each other.

The Emperor, despairing to defend the city after so large a breach had been made in the strongest part of the wall, sent to propose paying whatever tribute the Sultan should think fit, if he would but retire. Mohammed answered, "That there was no possibility of retiring now; that he must either take the city, or the city him; but at the same time he offered, if the Emperor would surrender it, to give him the Morea, and his brother other provinces; threatening, in case he took it by assault, to put him and all the great men to death, make slaves of the inhabitants, and give their effects to his soldiers." Constantine thought it better to wait the event, than submit to such conditions.

Justiniani at this juncture resolved to burn the Turkish fleet, and prepared a galley for that purpose, on which he put aboard the most valiant Italians, with the necessary engines, and artificial fire; but the Genoese of Galata having discovered his design, gave notice to the Turks, who being upon their guard when the Latins approached at midnight, let fly their cannon, which sunk the galley, with 150 brave soldiers on board, and thus destroyed all their hopes.

Mohammed caused a wooden bridge to be made from the shore of Galata to Cinegion, consisting of a thousand casks, tied two and two together, and bound on each side with ropes, which afforded breadth enough for five men to march a-breast. There were at each end of the casks pieces of wood, on which the floor was nailed.

When all things were made ready for storming the city, Mohammed sent to offer the Emperor, and the great men, liberty to go out with their effects, promif-

ing that the inhabitants should suffer no injury; but let him know at the same time, that if he rejected those conditions, he and his officers must expect to be put to the sword, and the inhabitants made captives. The Emperor answered, by the advice of his council, "That he would gladly live in peace with him; that Mohammed's ancestors honoured his ancestors as their fathers, and Constantinople as their country, where they found an asylum in all their disgraces; and that none of them who had dared to attack it, enjoyed a long life." He advised the Sultan, therefore, to be content with what he had already unjustly taken from his family, and the imposition of as heavy a tribute as he should think fit: but with regard to surrendering the city, told him, that it neither depended on him nor the inhabitants; the common resolution being to lay down their lives in its defence.

The Sultan despairing of taking the place by composition, caused the day for the attack to be published through his camp, declaring that he would content himself with the walls and the houses, and give up to the soldiers the people and their effects; which news was received with joyful shouts. In the evening he ordered fires to be made throughout the camp. This was a spectacle quite new, and it struck every one with surprise to see an infinite number of lights spread over the land and over the sea, over the ships and over the houses, over Constantinople and over Galata, which shone with greater blaze than the sun; the surface of the water glittered as if it had been covered with looking-glasses. The Romans seeing all the camp on fire, ran to the walls, from whence they heard those exulting shouts, which struck them almost dead with fear, as being the forerunners of a general assault.

The Emperor John laboured extremely hard all the night to fill up the breaches with fascines, and got a ditch dug within. Mohammed began the attack on Sunday the 27th of May, which was the feast of All-Saints. He gave the Romans no rest all the night. At nine o'clock, dividing his army in two parts, he drew it up from the palace to the golden gate; he ranged his eighty barks from the wood gate to the square, and disposed the other vessels, which were at Diplacionion, in a circle from the fair gate (beyond the fortress of St. Demetrius) and the little gate near our Lady's monastery, named Hodegetria, beyond the port as far as Vlanka: these ships contained scaling ladders, and other engines.

At sun-set the trumpet sounded, and the Sultan fought on horseback, at the breach, surrounded by 10,000 slaves, supported by more than 100,000 cavalry on each side and behind him. In the low ground, from the port to the golden gate, there were upwards of 100,000 infantry; and above 50,000 from the place where the Sultan was to the high ground where the palace stood; there was besides an infinite number of soldiers in the vessels, and on the wooden bridge. The besieged were distributed round the walls in this manner; the Emperor and Justiniani were posted at the breach with 3000 Latins; the Great Duke was in the palace with 500 men: there were likewise upwards of

500 men armed with spears and darts to defend the walls and the fortifications towards the sea, from the golden to the fair gate: they watched all the night. The Turks brought an infinite number of ladders to fix to the walls, while the Sultan, with a rod of iron in his hand, drove them forward, sometimes using caresses, sometimes threats.

The besieged behaved valiantly. The emperor and Justiniani fought at the head of their men; but in the evening that incomparable captain, that undaunted hero, received a ball in the back of his hand, which pierced his gauntlet, though of as good a temper as the arms of Achilles; not being able to bear the pain, he desired the Emperor to maintain his ground, while he retired aboard a ship to have his wound dressed. Meantime the Turks, covered with their bucklers, approached the walls, and used all their efforts to apply the ladders; but were hindered by the prodigious quantity of stones which the besieged threw down upon them.

While the Emperor thus guarded the breach, the Turks perceiving a door of the palace open, by which the Romans made their sallies with security, it being under ground, fifty of Mohammed's slaves rushed in, and mounting the walls, cut those who defended them in pieces; after which the enemy found no difficulty to get up. As soon as those who fought under the Emperor, and knew nothing of this misfortune, as being at a distance from that place, perceived themselves to be shot at from the top of the walls, and that it was done by the enemy, they fled in confusion into the city; but the gate of Kartias being very narrow, many were crushed to death. The Turks seeing the Romans fly, pursued them with a great shout, and slew all who came in their way. It was then that the Emperor, in despair, standing in the breach, with his sword and buckler in hand, uttered these rueful words; "Is there no Christian left alive to strike off my head?" He had scarce done speaking when he received a stroke in the face from a Turk, and then another from a second, which killed him, although neither of them knew that he was the Emperor.

The Turks entered the city an hour after midnight, with the loss of no more than three men, although between the palace and the gate of Kartias they slew two thousand Romans, some flying, some defending themselves. They did this, imagining there were 50,000 men in arms; for had they known there were no more than 8000, they would not have slain one; not for pity, but out of covetousness, for they would have fold them like sheep, as they afterwards told the author.

Some Romans at day-break ran to their houses to take care of their wives and children; but although they were covered with blood, those whom they met in the streets they passed through would not believe that the Turks had broken in. At length the news being confirmed by other wounded people, who arrived thick one after another, the women and religious fled in crowds to the great church, called Sancta Sophia, in the belief that a ridiculous prediction which passed

among them, concerning the destruction of the Turks, would now be accomplished.

The prediction was, that the Turks should one day take Constantinople, and slay the people as far as the pillar of Constantine; but that an angel, descending from heaven with a sword, should give that weapon with the empire to a poor man, whom he should find on the pillar, saying to him, "Take this sword, and revenge the people of the Lord:" that the Turks would, at the same instant take to their heels, and the Romans pursue them, slaying them continually; nor ever cease till they had driven them out of the west, and also the east, as far as Monadenare, a place on the borders of Persia. This monstrous absurdity was believed on no better ground than that they had formerly heard certain deceivers relate as much.

The Greeks, who had gotten into the great church, were flattering themselves with an assurance of being out of all danger, when the Turks arriving thither, broke open the doors, and finding the place filled from top to bottom with people, carried them away tied together. A great multitude, who were so silly as to go in procession to the tomb of St. Theodosius the martyr, the day of his festival, as if every thing was quiet, fell into the hands of the Turks; and were led captive like the rest. The fleet which was in the port hindered the Turks to apply ladders, and mount the wall on that side, till such time as they who had entered the city in the morning, were arrived thither, and had driven the Romans off the wall. This the enemy in the ships perceiving, they soon mounted: and the gates being now all broken open, the Turks rushed in impetuously on all sides.

When the Grand Duke saw them approach the royal gate which he guarded, he retired towards his palace with a small number of men: but in the way to the tower, where his wife and children were, he was seized, and a guard put upon him and them.

Justiniani, after getting his wound dressed, was returning to the port; when news being brought him of the Emperor's death, and the loss of the city, he put to sea again. The shores were crowded with people of all sorts, who beat their breasts, and called to the sailors to take them in: but if they had been ever so willing, it was not in their power; nor could they possibly have escaped themselves, if the enemy's fleet had not been busy in plundering. The Genoese of Galata ran with their wives and children to the ships, leaving all their effects behind them: but the Wazir Zogan running to the shore, and promising them security for their persons and goods, the greater part returned with their magistrate, and presented the Sultan with the keys of their city. Only five great vessels set sail, the rest were abandoned by the sailors. The Venetian galleys and merchants ships retired in the same manner.

All that we have hitherto related, happened between the first and eighth hours of the day; at which time the Sultan entered the city with his wazirs and great officers, surrounded by a great body of Janissaries. When he came to the great church, he was astonished to see the condition it was in. Perceiving a Turk pulling

ing up the marble pavement, out of zeal for religion, as he alledged, Mohammed drew his sword, and wounded him; saying, "Be content with the plunder, the buildings belong to me:" then ordering one of his priests to ascend the pulpit, he heard prayers. On leaving the church, he sent for the Grand Duke, and bid him see the consequence of not delivering up the city. The Grand Duke replied, "That it neither was in his nor the Emperor's power to surrender it; much less ought they to have done so, when the Sultan's own officers advised them to hold out; for that they said they could not take the city." This answer increased the jealousy which Mohammed had conceived against Hali Bassa. The Sultan asked him next, if the Emperor was escaped aboard the fleet. The Grand Duke said, "He knew not what was become of him, being posted at a different gate." At the same time two young soldiers stepping forward, one said he had killed the Emperor; the other, that he had given him the first wound. Being sent to find his body, and bring the head, they did so; and it was acknowledged by the Grand Duke. After this it was nailed to the top of the pillar of the Augusteon, where it remained till evening: then, the skin being flayed off, it was stuffed with straw, and carried as a trophy to the princes of the Arabs, Persians, and Turks, of different nations.

Others say that the Duke hid himself with Or Khan, and other persons of condition, in a tower, which they at length yielded. Being sent on board a ship, a Roman, to obtain his liberty, discovered them both to the pilot; who immediately cut off the head of Or Khan, clothed in a monk's habit, and carried it with the Grand Duke to Mohammed, who comforted him. The Sultan having sent to seek for his wife and children in the camp and in the fleet, gave to each 1000 aspers; and in sending them home to their own house, told the Duke that he would give him the government of the city, and confer on him greater honours than he possessed under the Emperor. Having gotten from him the names of the principal officers and other persons of the court, he sent to search for them, and paid 1000 aspers for each.

This is the account which the Greek historians have left us concerning the taking of Constantinople; let us now see what the Turks themselves say.

The Christians being at length reduced to a few defenders, and tired with continual fatigues, seeing all their walls full of breaches, their batteries destroyed, in a word, the city blocked up both by sea and land, without any hopes of relief, the Emperor sends ambassadors to surrender it to Mohammed on his own terms. The Sultan receiving them civilly, promises to grant the inhabitants their lives and effects, with liberty to remove whither they pleased, and then dismisses them: but having something farther to say, orders them to be called back. The centinels from the ramparts suspecting, from the haste which the messengers made after the ambassadors, that the Turks had a design to enter with them and seize the city, fired on them, to hinder their nearer approach. The Othmans surprised, and perceiving some of their companions grievously

wounded, founded a retreat, to report what had happened to the Sultan; who, imagining that the Greeks had repented of their agreement, and fired on his people out of revenge, orders his army to attack and destroy that perfidious enemy. On the other hand, the Greek Emperor being told by the centinels, that the Turks had attempted to take the city by fraud, and were now approaching the walls, commands his subjects to exert their utmost in his defence. Upon this a fierce and bloody conflict ensues; but whilst the Greeks valiantly fought on the land side, those who defended the walls towards the haven, being beaten from their posts by the enemy's darts, gave the Turkish forces an opportunity to enter the town on that side.

In this assault the Emperor Constantine himself fell, whilst bravely acting the part sometimes of a general, sometimes of a soldier; and in the greatest dangers animating his men with his presence. His headless body was found lying on that of an ensign bearer; from whence the place takes its present name of Sanjak dar Yokuski; that is, ascents, or hills with ensigns on them.

When these things were known to those who bravely repelled the attack of the Turkish land forces, they forthwith erected a white flag on the walls; and cried aloud from the ramparts, "Why do you, without the fear of God, for no fault of ours, break your promise; the agreement for surrender of the city is now made, and ordered by both emperors to be ratified. Desist therefore from fighting, nor assault those who have engaged to be your subjects." Mohammed hearing those words, and ignorant perhaps of what had passed in the haven, commands the battle to cease, promising to stand to the former conditions; and so receives that part of the city by surrender.

Next day the Sultan, entering by the gate called Topkapu, makes the following declaration to the Greeks, "I promised you in our agreement, that if you chose to continue here, all the churches and monasteries should remain untouched, and your religion suffer no damage: but since I have acquired half the city by force of arms, and half by surrender, I think it just, and accordingly order, that the religious houses and churches, which stand in the part I have conquered, be converted into Jama, and the rest left entire to the Christians." Pursuant to this determination, all the churches from Ak Seray to Sancta Sophia, were converted into Jama: but from Suli Monastir to Ederne Kapu, all remained to the Greeks. After this, the land and sea forces being assembled in the marketplace, called Ak Seray, Mohammed marched in a triumphal procession to Sancta Sophia. Then having ordered the ezan to be sung, he went to the imperial palace; and as he entered, being addicted to poetry, is reported to have spoken an extemporary distich in the Persian language, the sense of which is this, "The spider has woven her web in the imperial palace; the owl has sung her watch song on the towers of Afrasiah;" in allusion to the downfall of the Grecian Emperors. Constantinople was taken on the 20th of Jemazio'l Ewel; in the year 857, and fifty-first day of the siege.

siege. The negligence or treachery of the Wazir prevented its being taken sooner. We will now return to Dukas.

The day after the city was taken, the Sultan entered it a second time, and went to see the Grand Duke, who came out to meet him. As the Duchess was sick, he went to her bed-side, and calling her mother, bid her good-morrow, and not afflict herself; promising to give her more than she had lost. After this he walked about the city, which was quite empty, both men and beasts having been carried off.

The 28th of May he again went over a great part of the city, and made a feast about the palace. When he had drank pretty hard, he ordered his chief Eunuch to demand of the Grand Duke the youngest of his sons, who was fourteen years of age, and extremely handsome. The Duke suspecting the Sultan's design, turned pale, and told the Eunuch he might take him, but refused to deliver him. Hereupon Mohammed, in a rage, sent back the Eunuch for the young lord, and an executioner with him, to bring the Duke and his two other sons, and cut their heads off at the palace gate. He likewise commanded all the great men and officers to be executed whom he had redeemed from the foldiers; choosing out of their wives and children, for his own use, those who were most handsome and best shaped.

COPENHAGEN, SIEGE OF. A free imperial city, the capital of Denmark, and seat of his Danish Majesty; situated on the eastern shore of the Island of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic sea, near the strait called the Sound. In the year 1658, Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, being somewhat embarrassed with a war in Germany, Frederick III. King of Denmark, resolved to make use of the opportunity to invade Sweden. Upon the first intelligence of this design, though in the middle of winter, Charles marched to the relief of his kingdom; not into it, but into the dominions of his enemy, as the surest way to frustrate the project. He marched over the ice into the Island of Thunen, and thence to the other islands, and at last into Zealand, where he carried all before him; which brought the King of Denmark to such distress, that he was forced to patch up a peace upon Charles's own terms. But the victor did not think proper to keep what he himself had signed; for having conceived a jealousy of the Danes, he embarked his forces in Holstein, and under pretence of going towards Dantzick, landed in Zealand, and besieged Copenhagen. But the Danes being chiefly encouraged by the presence of their Monarch, made a brave defence, till the Dutch fleet gave them relief; which obliged the Swedes, after they had several times attempted to storm it, to raise the siege.

COPENHAGEN, BATTLE AT. That renowned hero Charles XII. King of Sweden, was no sooner elevated to the throne of his father, than he saw a powerful confederacy uniting, to strip him of all his dominions. He resolved to attack his nearest neighbours first; and with this view he invaded the Island of Zealand, in the year 1700. An English squadron and two Dutch ones appeared in the Baltic to his as-

sistance. He joined his squadron to them, and drew so near Copenhagen, as to throw some bombs into it; the Danish fleet having declined an engagement. The King then, as in a sudden transport, taking Count Piper and General Renschild by the hands, "And what," said he, "if we should lay hold of the opportunity of making a descent, and besiege Copenhagen by land, whilst it is blocked up by sea?" Renschild answered, "Sir, the great Gustavus, after fifteen years experience, would not have made any other proposition." Orders were immediately given for 5000 men to embark, who lay upon the coast of Sweden, and were joined to the troops they had on board. The King entered into a lighter frigate, and dispatched 300 grenadiers in small shallops. Among these shallops were small flat-bottomed boats, which carried the instruments for a siege. Five hundred select men followed after in other shallops. Then came the King's men of war, with two English frigates and two Dutch, which were to favour the descent.

Upon the unexpected movement of the vessels, which threatened a descent, the inhabitants, in a consternation at the inactivity of their own fleet, and the motion of the Swedish ships, looked round with terror, to see in what place the storm would fall. The fleet of Charles stopped over against Hum Lebeck, within seven miles of Copenhagen. Immediately the Danes drew up their horse to that place, the foot were posted behind thick intrenchments, and what artillery they could get thither was directed against the Swedes.

The King then quitted his frigate, to throw himself into the first shallop at the head of his guards. The ambassador of France was constantly at his side: "Sir," said the King to him in Latin (for he would never speak French), "you have no difference with the Danes; you shall go no further, if you please." "Sir," answered the Count de Guiscard in French, the King, my master, has ordered me to attend your Majesty; I flatter myself, you will not this day drive me from your court, which never before appeared so splendid." As he spoke these words, he gave his hands to the King, who leapt into the shallop, whither Count Piper and the ambassador followed him. They advanced under cover of the cannon of the vessels which favoured the descent. The small boats were about 100 yards off the shore, when Charles, impatient to land, threw himself from the shallop into the sea, with his sword in his hand, and the water above the middle. His ministers, the ambassador of France, the officers and soldiers, immediately followed his example, and marched to shore amidst a shower of musquet shot which the Danes discharged. The King, who had never in his life before heard a discharge of musquets loaden with ball, asked Major Stuart, who stood next him, "What whistling that was which he had in his ears?" 'Tis the noise of the musquet-balls which they fire upon you," said the Major: "That's right," said the King: "henceforward it shall be my music:" and that moment the Major, who explained the noise to him, received a shot in his shoulder; and a lieutenant on the other side of him fell dead at his feet. It is usual for troops

troops that are attacked in their intrenchments to be beaten, because the assailants have generally an impetuosity which the defenders cannot have: besides, to wait for the enemy in one's lines, is generally a confession of one's own weakness, and the other's advantage. The Danish horse and foot took to their heels, after a faint resistance. As soon as the King was master of their intrenchments, he fell upon his knees to thank God for the first success of his arms.

He immediately caused redoubts to be raised towards the town, and himself marked out the encampment. At the same time he sent back his vessels to Schonen, a part of Sweden, not far from Copenhagen, for fresh recruits of 9000 men. Every thing conspired to assist the vivacity of Charles; the 9000 men were upon the shore ready to embark, and the next morning a favourable wind brought them to him. All this passed within sight of the Danish fleet, who durst not venture to interpose. Copenhagen, in a fright, sent deputies immediately to the King, to entreat him not to bombard the town. He received them on horseback, at the head of his regiment of guards, and the deputies fell upon their knees before him. He demanded of the town 400,000 rix-dollars, with orders to supply his camp with all sorts of provisions, which he promised they should be honestly paid for. They brought him the provisions, because they durst not refuse them, but were in no expectation that the conquerors would vouchsafe to pay for them; and those who brought them were astonished to find that they were paid generously, and without delay, by the meanest soldiers in the army. There had long reigned among the Swedish troops a strict discipline, which contributed not a little to their conquest, and the young King made it still more severe. There was not a soldier who dared to refuse payment for whatever he bought, much less go a marauding, or even stir out of the camp. He would not so much as allow his troops after a victory the privilege of stripping the dead, till they had his permission, and easily brought them to the observance of his orders. Prayers were constantly said in his camp twice a-day, at seven in the morning, and four in the afternoon; and he never failed to be present at them himself, to give his soldiers an example of piety as well as valour. His camp, which was far better regulated than Copenhagen, had every thing in abundance; and the country people chose rather to sell their provisions to their enemies the Swedes, than to their own countrymen, who did not pay so well for them: and the citizens were more than once obliged to fetch those provisions from the King of Sweden's camp, which they wanted in their markets. The King of Denmark was then in Holstein, whither he seemed to have marched only to raise the siege of Toningen: he saw the Baltic covered with his enemy's ships; a young conqueror already master of Zealand, and ready to take possession of the capital. He published a declaration, that whoever would take up arms against the Swedes, should have their liberty. This declaration was of great weight in a country where all the peasants, and even many of the townsmen were slaves. But Charles XII. was in no fear of any army of slaves: he let the

King of Denmark know, that he made war for no other reason, but to oblige him to make a peace; and that he must either do justice to the Duke of Holstein, or see Copenhagen destroyed, and his kingdom put to fire and sword. The Dane was too unfortunate to have to do with a conqueror who valued himself upon his justice. A congress was appointed to meet in the town of Travendall, on the frontiers of Holstein. The King of Sweden would not suffer the artifice of the ministers to protract the negotiation into any length; he would have the treaty finished with as much rapidity as he made his descent into Zealand. And it was effectually concluded on the 5th of August, to the advantage of the Duke of Holstein, who was indemnified from all the expenses of the war, and delivered from oppression. The king of Sweden would accept of nothing for himself, being satisfied with having relieved his ally, and humbled his enemy. Thus Charles XII. at eighteen years of age, began and ended this war in less than six weeks.

CORDOVA, SIEGE OF. A fine trading and royal city of a kingdom of the same name and sub-division of Andalusia in Spain, on the river Guadalquivir, about seventy-three miles north-east from Seville. In the twelfth century this city, as well as the territory round about it, being in the possession of the Moors, the Castilians and Arragonians united to expel them.

The garrison of Ubeda making an incursion into the territory of Cordova, took some of those old soldiers that are appointed to keep garrisons, whom the Moors call Almogaraves. Those gave intelligence that there was a fit opportunity to take Cordova. That part of the suburb called Axargua joins to the walls, and those sort of soldiers had the guard of it, who suffered the Christians to scale the wall and enter the city, on the 23d of December, in the year 1235. It was but a small number that undertook this great action, therefore they only possessed themselves of a few towers, and secured the gate of Martos, hoping they should soon be relieved; and therefore sent messengers to all parts to carry the news of what they had done, and the danger they were in if not speedily succoured. As soon as it was day, the Moors prepared to expel these new guests: D'Alvaro Perez de Castro, whose loyalty was very remarkable since his reduction, was the first that brought relief to Cordova from Martos, where he was at that time. Scarce had the King Ferdinand received the news, when he set forwards from Leon, and though the distance was great, and the season unfit for action, he marched with what men he could gather, leaving orders every where for the gentry to follow him. By the way he summoned the castle of Bunquerencia, the commander whereof gave the King provisions, and promised to surrender if Cordova were taken. Therefore leaving this place, the King advanced, and found many soldiers resorted to him from all parts, yet not enough to compose a sufficient army. King Abenhat was then ready at Ecija with a great power. D. Lorenzo Suarez being banished, followed that King. The Moor knew not whether to relieve Cordova or Valencia first, both places being in equal danger, and equally pressed for aid.

The

The King of Arragon had attempted Cullera, but was obliged to forbear, because there were no stones near the coast, out of the engines; however, the castle of Moncada was taken and demolished for a terror to the Infidels. King Abenbut, being advertised of all, and not knowing which way to turn, sent D. Lorenzo Suarez to get intelligence. He desiring to return into favour with King Ferdinand, underhand gave him notice of the posture of affairs, and having received instructions how to behave himself, went back to the Moorish King, and with feigned tokens of fear, magnified the forces of King Ferdinand. This artifice diverted him from thinking of the relief of Cordova, to the great joy of the Christians, which was increased by the news brought a few days after, that he had been killed by his own people at Almeria. His death fell out very fortunately for the Spaniards, because he was an active, wise, and valiant prince, and might have contributed much towards re-establishing the dominion of the Moors in Spain.

Part of the walls of this city being already possessed by the Christians, King Ferdinand laid siege to the rest in the year 1526. The Moors being numerous, and expecting relief, defended themselves with much bravery; many bloody skirmishes happened in the very streets. Some time was spent in this manner, till fame, and some prisoners they took, informed the besieged that Abenbut, King of Granada, was killed, and D. Lorenzo Suarez had returned to the Christians, and lay with them before the town. Thus all hopes of relief being taken away, they resolved to surrender, and after much time spent in treating, obtained no better conditions, than to have leave to depart where every man pleased. The town was delivered up the 29th day of June, being the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, and immediately the cross and royal standard were set up in the steeple of the great mosque, which was consecrated by several bishops, who followed the army.

CORK, SIEGE OF. The capital of the county of Cork in Ireland, situated on the river Lee, fifty miles south from Limerick: it is a port town. In the year 1690, the Earl of Marlborough, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, was employed on an expedition to Ireland; for notwithstanding King William had gained a victory on the Boyne, there remained many towns in the possession of the Irish and French, and their forces were still numerous. This gave the friends of King James some hopes of reducing that kingdom: but they were not a little surpris'd to hear that the English fleet arrived before Cork harbour the 21st of September, with some forces under the command of the Earl of Marlborough.

The project of taking Cork and Kinsale in winter, was first formed by the Earl. Our fleet being out, and masters of the sea, and the French naval force being retired to Brest, the Earl of Marlborough, who was never so well pleased as when in action, proposed to his Majesty, who was then in that kingdom, that 5000 men, who had lain idle all the summer in England, should be sent to Ireland, and with the assistance of such men as the King should order to join

them, attempt to take Cork and Kinsale. The King approved of the motion, and ordered the Earl to come over himself with these troops, and he left orders for about 5000 men more that were to join him; which done, he ended the campaign, and came over to Bristol, and thence to London, without having seen the Earl, who was detained longer than was expected by contrary winds. Some have wondered the Earl did not serve under the King in Ireland before; and it has been said, with what truth we shall not pretend to determine, that his Lordship had declined being in the service in that kingdom, as long as King James was there in person; but that no sooner was this unfortunate Monarch departed, than he was ready to use his utmost efforts, to reduce the remainder of that kingdom to the obedience of his successor.

His Lordship being to act in this expedition in concert with some other troops, which were sent before towards that part of Ireland, immediately acquainted the Duke of Wurtemberg, and Major-General Scravenmore with his arrival; and the next day, his Lordship finding that the enemy had a battery of eight guns to oppose his entry into the harbour, he sent three boats on shore full of the most resolute of his men, who, by a continual fire, obliged the Irish to quit their battery. On the 23d, the greatest part of the land forces were sent up the passages, six miles from Cork, headed by the Duke of Grafton; and being come the next day within a mile of the town, they began to mount their cannon, and to begin a formal siege, having near 600 seamen, gunners, and carpenters, who did them considerable service.

There being a report that the Duke of Berwick designed to raise the siege, Major-General Scravenmore sent a messenger to hasten the Duke of Wurtemberg's march; and on the 25th ordered a party of horse to go and cover the Duke's foot. The same afternoon Major-General Tettau, with a detachment of a thousand men, having drawn some cannon to the fair hill, resolved to attack one or both of the new forts, and New Shannon castle; but the Irish no sooner observed his men posted in order to that design, than they set fire to the suburbs between him and them, quitted both the forts and castle, and retired in haste into the town: upon which he possessed himself of Shannon castle, and planted some guns there. About the same time Major-General Scravenmore came with 1200 horse and dragoons, and took up his quarters at Kill-abbey on the 26th. The Duke of Wurtemberg, with the German and Danish forces under his command, and Brigadier la Meloniere, with some French and Dutch foot, joined them according to the orders they had received.

The Duke of Wurtemberg, and the Earl of Marlborough, being both lieutenant-generals, a warm dispute arose between them concerning the chief command. The Duke laid claim to it, with some heat, as a prince; but the Earl, with his usual gentleman-like temper, insisted upon its being his right, not only as he was the elder officer, but as he commanded the troops of his own nation, which were principals in the quarrel, whereas the Duke only commanded auxiliaries.

ries. The prudent M. la Meloniere interposing, the Earl of Marlborough, lest this untimely dispute should retard the operations of the campaign, was induced, among other instances of his wife and happy conduct, to share the command with him, and for the service of his country desisted from his just right. Accordingly the Earl of Marlborough commanded the first day, and gave the word, Wurtemberg; and the Duke of that name commanding the next day, gave the word, Marlborough.

This difference being thus adjusted, and the enemy on the 27th abandoning their works at the cat fort, without a blow struck, the English took possession of it, and having raised a battery there, they threw their bombs into the city, and played their cannon on the fort from two batteries; at the same time being likewise masters of a church, Scravenmore ordered a party of men into it, who from thence galled the Irish within the fort; all which, together with another battery erected by Redably, soon made a breach in the city wall; and thus, by the united conduct and bravery of the commanders in chief, the besieged were soon obliged to demand a parley, and give hostages for a truce; but they not accepting of the terms offered them, the besiegers began to play again with their cannon very furiously; and a considerable breach in the walls being made, they were ready to storm the town. The Danes from the north, and four regiments of English from the south, under Brigadier Churchill, passed the river up to their arm-pits: the grenadiers under the Lord Gloucester led the van, and marched forward with incredible bravery, though exposed all the while to the enemy's fire; they were greatly encouraged by the gallant behaviour of the Duke of Grafton, who received a wound in the shoulder of which he afterwards died. All things being now ready for a general assault, the besieged thought fit to prevent it by beating a second parley; and at last the Earl of Tyrone, and Colonel Rycaut, being sent from Colonel Makilicut, the Governor of the place, agreed to the Earl of Marlborough's conditions, which being signed the 28th of September, were as follow.

That the garrison, consisting of 4000 men, should be all prisoners of war, both officers and soldiers; that no prejudice should be done to them, or the inhabitants; that the General would use his endeavours to obtain his Majesty's clemency towards them; that all the arms, as well of the inhabitants as of the garrison, should be secured; that all the Protestant prisoners should be set at liberty; that the old fort should be delivered up within an hour, and the two gates of the city the next morning; and that an exact account should be given of the warlike ammunitions and provisions in the magazines.

The prisoners of note taken at Cork were the Earls of Clancarty and Tyrone, the Governor of the place, Colonel Rycaut, and several others.

CORFU, August 1, 1797. After a fortnight's sailing, a fleet that set out from Venice, consisting of several ships of the line and some frigates, under the command of Captain Bourne, having on board some troops commanded by General Gentili, anchored in the

harbour of Corfu. Four Venetian ships of war that were there increased the squadron.

On the 8th of July the French troops landed, and took possession of the forts of Corfu, where they found 600 pieces of cannon, the greatest part brass.

An immense crowd were on the shore to receive the troops with cries of joy and enthusiasm that animate a people when they recover their liberty.

At the head of them was the Papa, or chief of the religion of the country, a well informed man, advanced in years. He approached General Gentili, and said to him, "Frenchmen, you will find in this island, a people ignorant of the sciences and arts that render nations illustrious: but despise them not, they may become what they were formerly: learn, in reading this book, to esteem them." The General opened the book presented to him, and was not a little surpris'd to find it the *Odysey* of Homer.

A Letter, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Mr. Foresti the British Consul.

Port of Corfu, March 3, 1799, on board of the Russian ship of war the Saint Paul, commanded by Vice Admiral Uchakoff.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the first inst. an attack was made by the united Turkish and Russian forces on the island situated in this port, called La Scoglio di Vido, and by the French, L'Isle de la Paix. After a very brisk fire of about two hours and a half from the ships of war, the troops were landed, and the said island was captured. An attack was made at the same time on the outside of the town, and fort St. Salvador was taken by the Russian and Turkish troops, and the French themselves evacuated another outwork called Il Monte di Abram.

On the morning of the 2d, a flag of truce was sent off by the French commander of the garrison of the town of Corfu to the Russian vice-admiral for the purpose of informing him of the wish of the garrison to capitulate; a Russian officer was therefore sent to the town with the propositions of the Russian and Turkish commanders, and they were accepted of with little variation.

The capitulation of the garrison, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, was signed this afternoon, on board of the Russian vice-admiral's ship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SFEREDION FORESTI.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

Art. I. The French shall give up to the Turkish and Russian Commissaries the town and the forts of Corfu, together with the artillery, ammunition, provisions, stores, and all other public effects, as they actually exist in the arsenals and magazines. The Turkish and Russian Commissary shall give receipts for every thing that may be delivered to them upon inventories.

II. The garrison shall march, with all military honours, out of all the forts and posts which they may occupy, one day after the signature of the present capitulation.

tulation. They shall be drawn up in line of battle upon the esplanade, where they shall lay down their arms and standards, with the exception of the officers, as well civil as military, who shall retain their arms; after which the allied troops shall take possession of the posts. The French shall enter immediately after into the citadel, where they shall continue to be lodged until the time of their embarkation, which shall take place at the port of Mandaccio. The Commissary-general and the Staff shall have a Russian guard of honour until their embarkation.

III. The garrison shall be conveyed to Toulon in vessels furnished by the combined squadron, and at the charge of the said squadron, and shall be conveyed by ships of war, after having given their word of honour not to bear arms for eighteen months against his Majesty the Grand Seignor, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, or against their allies the King of England, the King of the two Sicilies, and the present allies of the two empires.

IV. All the other Frenchmen employed in the island of Corfu, as well civil as military, are comprehended in the preceding article; as also the civil and military officers and crews of the ship the *Leander*, the corvette *La Brune*, and of every vessel belonging to the Republic: they are permitted to carry away with them (as are also all the individuals composing the garrison of Corfu) all their effects and moveables which are their own private property.

V. All Frenchmen who have been made prisoners during the blockade and siege, are in like manner admitted and entitled to the advantages specified in Articles III. and IV. They shall only be bound by the parole of honour not to carry arms against the contracting powers during the present war, unless an exchange be made with the Turkish and Russian empires.

VI. A ship of war of not less than twenty guns shall be granted, in order to transport the Commissary-general, the General and Staff.

VII. The General of Division Chabot and his staff, a Secretary selected by the Commissary-general, the two chiefs of administration of land and sea, with their families and two secretaries for each, shall be permitted to go either to Toulon or to Ancona at their pleasure, and at the expence of the contracting powers: but if they prefer to go to Ancona, their passage shall take place within one month from the present day.

VIII. All public property, whether belonging to the town or to the garrison (the ship the *Leander*, the corvette *Le Brune*, and all other vessels belonging to the French Republic included) shall be given up intirely to the Commissaries of the Turkish and Russian powers.

IX. The Commanders of the allied squadron declare, that every individual, of what religion or nation soever, as well as all the inhabitants of the town and island of Corfu, shall be respected in their persons and property. They shall not be prosecuted, molested, or pursued on account of the political opinions which they may have held, or for their actions, or for the employments which they may have filled under the French Government up to the date of the capitulation. The space of two months is granted to all those of the said inhabitants

who may be desirous of removing themselves and property elsewhere.

X. The sick, who cannot accompany the garrison, shall be treated in the same manner as the Turks and Russians, and at the expence of the said powers, and shall also, when cured, be sent to Toulon. The French General shall be permitted to leave at Corfu an officer, with a sum of six thousand livres, and also the necessary number of officers of health to dress and take care of the sick.

XI. The garrison, the officers, and those employed in a civil and military capacity, shall receive, as well on shore as on board the vessels, the same number of rations which are allowed to them, according to their rank, in conformity to the French laws, until their embarkation at Toulon, or at Ancona.

XII. The ships of war and transports which shall be employed in conveying the French either to Toulon or Ancona, shall not make any prizes either in going or returning, and the Commissary-general engages in the name of the French government to cause said vessels to be respected by the French ships and vessels, and to guarantee their return to Corfu, in like manner as the Turks and Russian Admirals respectively promise in the name of their courts to cause all the French comprised in the present capitulation to be conveyed to the destination agreed upon.

Done on board the Russian Admiral's ship *St. Paul*, the 20th February, 1792, Russian Old Style, 13th Ventose, seventh year of the Republic.

(Signed) T. BRICHE.

DUFOUR. VAREZE.

J. GROUVELLE, Aide-de-camp.

(L. S.) Turkish Admiral.

(L. S.) Russian Vice-Admiral.

The above capitulation is ratified and accepted in the name of the French government by the undersigned.

(L. S.) DUBOIS.

Commissary general of the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

(L. S.) CHABOT, General of Division.

CORON, SEIGE OF, AND BATTLE AT. A port town of European Turkey, in the territory of Belvidere, in the Morea, situated on a bay in the Mediterranean, about eighty miles south from Patras. In the year 1685, the Venetians being at war with the Turks, sent to Coron their Captain-General Francisco Morosini, to reduce it for the use of the republic. He set sail in the month of July for that place; but scarce had the Venetians approached the place, when a great body of Turks came down from the country, and took their lodgements within pistol-shot of the Christians, which wonderfully animated the besieged, who were already of themselves sufficiently bent to make an obstinate resistance, especially considering the advantages they had from the difficult situation of the town, the abundance of the provisions and ammunition they were stored with, besides their own strength and number, which was very considerable; and indeed, to say the truth of them, the besieged, and Turks without, acted for the preservation of the place whatever might be expected from desperate and brave men; they attempted several times to become

become masters of a bonnet which commanded the Venetian camp; but they were still repulsed, though it retarded the besiegers, and was an hindrance to them in carrying on their works: then the General sprung a mine wherein were 100 barrels of powder, which was performed on the 24th of July; but it had not the desired effect, quite contrary to the hopes of the success of this work, which so encouraged the Turks, that they broke into the Venetian lines to gain their desired object, the beforementioned bonnet; but when they thought themselves secure of it, the General poured in upon them a good body of horse and dragoons, which being seconded by the Maltese forces, attacked them at the very entrance of the bonnet with so much resolution and valour for the space of three hours, during which time the combat obstinately lasted, that at last the Venetian forces replanted their white colours upon the place. The Turks that were driven from it, endeavoured to shelter themselves under the covert of the adjacent trees, but that place was quickly made too hot to hold them. They lost in the whole of their number 400, and had as many wounded; but the Venetians had not above 130 killed and wounded; and even to sweeten that loss, they got by the action several rich spoils, and, amongst other things, seventeen standards.

When they returned into their trenches, they exposed 130 Turks heads to the view of the besieged, thinking thereby to terrify them into a surrender; but for all this they continued no less obstinate in the defence of the place, which provoked the Venetians, on the other hand, to give them more terrible effects of their resolution and power by the most furious discharge of their cannon, bombs, and stones upon them; while at the same time, which was the 30th of July, the Turks rallied again after their fight, their strength being considerably augmented by a great number of soldiers they had drawn together from all parts of the Morea, and by the forces of the Captain Basha, and attempted a second time, with greater fury than before, to throw themselves into the Venetian trenches; but they were bravely repulsed, and encountered with such a shower of musquet-shot and grenades, that they were forced not only to retreat, but were pursued by Colonel Bianchilli's regiment, with 200 dragoons, to their own intrenchments, with the loss of 400 men, which was so much the more heightened, in that a cannon ball took off Kalil Basha, Vizier, Commander-General of the Ottoman army; but all those advantages would not abate the Turkish pride, or bring them to yield; for they knew still where to be recruited with fresh troops, and omitted not daily to disturb the Venetians in their trenches, which obstinacy of the Turks, together with the Venetians being in this manner, from within and without, much harassed with continual action, greatly lessened their numbers, so that the General saw plainly there was no lingering on the matter, but that either he must make some bold attempt, or draw off. Wherefore having first ruminated it in himself, he then proposed the design to a council of war, which was, perhaps contrary to his expectation, approved of by them; wherefore he drew out of the galleys 1500 volunteers, who, under the command of Lieutenant-General Mag-

nani, landed about midnight; and next day, being the 7th of August, 1200 of them filed off to the left of the enemy's entrenchments by the entrance of a valley, the rest of them at the same time moving to the right, while some other troops were held in readiness to follow their motions, and give them speedy succour, as necessity required, in order to favour and promote the design.

The twilight of the next morning being come, two barrels of powder were fired as a signal, which was immediately followed by a discharge of all the cannon, and furious salvos of all the musqueteers, with a continual firing both on the front and flank of the enemy's camp, which brisk and unexpected assault put the Turks into very great disorder, and the forwardest of them began to flinch and give back, without being able to be heartened up by the example of the most undaunted, or commands of their officers; so that the Venetians finding such weak resistance, fell on with great fury, and made a great slaughter among the Turks, scarce any escaping their swords, and all with little loss to themselves. They found also in the Turkish camp, a very rich booty of artillery, arms, ammunition, and provisions, with about 300 horses, tents, standards, and six brass guns, three whereof were marked St. Mark of Venice, besides the imperial standard, adorned with three horse tails.

The Venetians, after so fortunate an adventure, finding themselves free from the great obstacle of the Turks that were encamped without the walls, and now masters of the fields, were big with hopes of soon putting the besieged out of all thoughts of further defence; wherefore they prepared for a general assault, and for that end sprung a mine, whose effect was to bring them to an attack, which lasted for three hours together; the besieged withstanding them with incredible valour and opposition, fatal to a great many of the noble Venetians and valiant soldiers, who perished there, which considerable loss gave a few moments breathing to the attack; but the courage wherewith they fell on afresh, made the besieged see it high time to think of a capitulation, which they made a sign of, by hanging out a white standard upon the ramparts, whereupon arms were laid down, in order to regulate the articles; but this was only an artifice of Turkish perfidy, to make a feigned shew of surrendering, with a real design to procure a great loss to the besiegers, by a brisk and unexpected sally, which so incensed the Venetians, that they took a firmer resolution than ever to put an end to the siege, which had already continued forty-nine days; wherefore they first swept the ramparts with their shot, then bravely mounted the walls, and entered the town, where being heated as they were with the baseness of the enemy, and the assault they were now engaged in, they made a dreadful slaughter of all the inhabitants, without distinction either of age or sex. They found in the place 128 pieces of cannon, whereof sixty-six were brass, besides a great quantity of ammunition and provisions.

The Turks retook Coron in 1715, with very little loss.

CORUNNA, ATTACK OF, IN 1589. A sea port on the coast of Galicia in Spain. Sir Francis Drake, and Sir John Norris, despising the Spaniards, and assisted

by many others, fitted out a fleet to set up Don Antonio, a pretender to the crown of Portugal, in which they were assisted by Queen Elizabeth, as it would divide the forces of the King of Spain. They sailed from Plymouth on the 17th of April, and on the 24th landed at Corunna, when they encountered and drove back the enemy who had advanced to meet them. The next day they assaulted the lower town, and carried it by storm after some resistance. Don Juan Langara, the Governor, was taken prisoner, with some other persons of note: and a great quantity of ammunition and provision was burnt, which had been intended for a new expedition against England. In the heat of the plunder, about 500 of the enemy were killed: but the quantity of wine that was found in the cellars, proved fatal to the soldiers, many of them dying by excess of drinking. The Spaniards in the mean time set fire to a large ship which lay in the harbour, and which kept burning two days. Before they set fire to her, they so overloaded the cannon, that thirty-four of them burst. They also abandoned several other ships. The English besieged the upper town, and springing a couple of mines, made two breaches; they then began the attack with some success; but the fall of a tower during the assault, which killed many of the men, obliged the rest to retreat, in which many men were wounded. Nevertheless, they took the cloister standing close to the south wall of the town; and the second day Colonel Huntley, with a detachment of troops, ravaged the adjacent country.

The General hearing by a prisoner that the Conde de Aranda, with 8000 men, had assembled at Puente de Burgos with a view to relieve the place, and was quickly to be joined by a greater number, he advanced on the 6th of May to meet him with nine regiments, leaving the other five with Sir Francis, to guard the artillery and cloister. These marched in three bodies; and Captain Middleton charging the enemy, was seconded by Captain Wingfield. The enemy was beat from place to place, till they retreated to their main camp on the other side a stone bridge, which was strongly intrenched. Nevertheless Sir Edward Norris, at the head of some pikes, with Colonel Sidney, and other persons of note, passed to the other end of the bridge, which was barricaded with barrels; but the guard at this post seeing the English march on with so much undauntedness, forsook their post. Sir Edward entered the camp, and charging the first he met with too much eagerness, fell and was wounded with a sword; but being well seconded, and the enemy's best men being destroyed, the rest took to flight so confusedly, that 3000 were cut off in the pursuit; and 200 more which were found in a cloister they put to the sword. The chief standard, on which were the King's arms, was taken. And after burning the camp and adjacent villages, in which they found great quantities of money and plate, it was thought requisite to desist from besieging the upper town, and to re-embark the troops, which they effected, after having set fire to the lower town and cloister. The loss on this expedition was inconsiderable.

CORSICA, is about 150 miles in length, and from forty to fifty in breadth. The circumference, edged

with a variety of bays and promontories, is not less than 500 miles. It is situated in the Mediterranean sea, about 100 miles south of Genoa; 80 south-west of Leghorn: and 200 east of Toulon; and is parted from the island of Sardinia by the Straits of Bonifaccio.

This island was conquered by the Genoese in 806, from the Saracens. In the 11th century, the Pisans took it from the Genoese, who recovered it again in the next century. The Pisans again attempted to take it in the 13th century, but were defeated. In 1420, Alphonsus V. King of Arragon, endeavoured to take it but failed. In 1553, the French seized part of it, but gave it up in 1559, at the peace of Chateau Cambresis. In 1564, the Corsicans revolted, but were reduced to obedience in 1569. Nevertheless they still harboured an implacable resentment against the Genoese. In 1726, the disturbance was soon quelled, but from 1729 to 1736 they were almost continually at war, in which year the Corsicans chose Baron Theodore Van Neuhoff, a native of Westphalia, their king. The war still continued, and Theodore left Corsica to seek assistance. In 1738, he returned with three ships full of stores, but a body of French assisting the Genoese, the island was in some measure quieted. The French leaving it in 1741, the disturbances began again, and were heightened by the return of Theodore in 1743, with assistance from England, where he had been on a second solicitation. His stay this time was but short, and he never returned again, dying in England in 1757. The English to assist the Corsicans in 1745, bombarded Bastia, and put them in possession of it, yet they soon lost it, and were weakened more than ever by the French assisting the Genoese. However, the Corsicans did not entirely submit, and the Genoese, despairing of reducing them to obedience, ceded the island to the French in 1768, who entirely reduced it after much bloodshed in 1769. Paoli, whom the Corsicans had made their General, flying to England.

Dispatches of which the following are copies, were received from Vice Admiral Lord Hood, and Lieutenant-General David Dundas.

Victory, St. Fiorenzo, Feb. 22, 1794.

Having received repeated information how much the French were straitened for provisions in Corsica, I had, for a considerable time past, kept ships constantly cruising between Cape Corse and Calvi; and after my leaving the road of Toulon, I judged it more necessary to prevent succours being thrown in as much as possible, my mind being impressed with the importance the island must be of to the French, in the state the ships and arsenal of Toulon were, and that it was very much so to Great Britain, as it contained several ports, and that of St. Fiorenzo, a very good one, for the reception of his Majesty's fleet in this part of the Mediterranean. I therefore determined to make an attempt to drive the French out of it, so soon as I could get a sufficient supply of provisions and wine, being in daily expectation of the former from Gibraltar, and the latter from Port Mahon and Alicant; and in the mean time I signified to General Dundas my intention of sending Lieutenant-Colonel Moore and Major Koehler to Corsica, and requested

requested he would give them proper instructions for informing themselves of General Paoli's real situation, and that of the French; and after they had been there a week I received in the afternoon of the 23d of last month, a very encouraging report, and at the same time certain information that the French had actually embarked at Nice 8000 troops, which were, at all risque, to push for the island, under convoy of two frigates, a corvette, zebeck, and other armed vessels. The same evening I detached three more frigates to the senior officer, the more effectually to line the coast, and to guard Bastia also; at the same time I ordered the Ardent and a sloop off Villa Franca, and, in case he found the French frigates there, Captain Sutton was directed to call to him the Diadem and other cruizers from before Genoa, and cruize from Villa Franca to Antibes; but if he found the French frigates sailed, he was to proceed and joining off St. Fiorenzo, as I intended to put to sea the next morning. I could not, however, get away until the afternoon, for want of wind. At four o'clock I weighed anchor, accompanied by sixty sail of ships and vessels, including army victuallers, horse transports, and others, having 1800 unfortunate Toulonese on board, and the Victory and Princess Royal had 400 more. I gave the convoy in charge of the Gorgon, with three gun-boats to bring up the rear.—Just at sunset next evening, I was within three miles of the Isle of Roussa, where Lieutenant-Colonel Moore was waiting, but having no frigate or cutter with me, I was unable to send for him; but observing the Juno at some little distance, I made her Captain's signal, and directed him to stand in, and fetch the Colonel off in the night, which he fortunately effected. Towards day-light it blew very strong, and before ten o'clock quite a storm, which made it prudent for me to bear up for Porto Ferrara, which I had a fair prospect of getting to before night: but in the afternoon, when we were within five leagues of Elba, the weather was so extremely thick, that the pilot declined the charge of the ship; consequently I was driven to leeward of the island, where I passed three very disagreeable nights, having had two main top-sails blown to rags, and the top-sail yard rendered totally unserviceable.

However, we got safe to Porto Ferrara on the 29th; and having got all ships set to rights, and sent for bread and wine from Leghorn, I put to sea again on the 6th inst. Commodore Linzee, with most of the transports, got out the evening before. On the 7th, the Commodore having the direction of disembarking the troops at the time and in the manner Lieutenant General Dundas should desire, anchored in a bay to the westward of Mortella Point, with the several ships and transports under his command. The troops were mostly landed that evening, and possession taken of a height which overlooks the tower of Mortella. The next day the General and Commodore being of opinion that it was advisable to attack the tower from the bay, the Fortitude and Juno were ordered against it, without making the least impression by a continued canonade of two hours and a half; and the former ship being very much damaged by red-hot shot, both hauled off. The walls of the tower were of a prodigious thickness, and the pa-

rapet, where there were two eighteen-pounders, was lined with bafs junk five feet from the walls, and filled up with sand; and, although it was cannonaded from the height for two days, within 150 yards, and appeared in a very shattered state, the enemy still held out; but a few hot shot setting fire to the bafs, made them call for quarter. The number of men in the tower were thirty-three; only two were wounded, and those mortally.

On the 11th I was again forced from the Gulph by a strong westerly gale, and took shelter under Cape Corse; and, upon the wind abating, it fell at once calm, which prevented my return off St. Fiorenzo until the morning of the 17th. At nine that evening the enemy's works were stormed and taken, with inconsiderable loss on the part of his Majesty, but the French suffered much; and on the 19th, in the evening, the empty town of Fiorenzo was taken possession of, the whole of the garrison having gone off towards Bastia in the two preceding days. I herewith transmit you the copy of a letter from Commodore Linzee to me, and one from Captain Young to him, with the state of his Majesty's ship Fortitude under his command; and an account of the killed and wounded.

The cool and intrepid conduct of Captain Young cannot be too much admired, or that of Captain Woodley, of the Alcide, who, from having a correct knowledge of the bay, nobly offered his service to place the Fortitude, which he did with the greatest judgment; and the handsome testimony Captain Young bears of it, makes its unnecessary for me to say a word in his praise; but I felt it very much my duty to write Commodore Linzee the letter I also herewith transmit you a copy of, as well as copies of letters the Commodore and I have been honoured with from Lieutenant General Dundas, which will shew that exertions were not wanting in the officers and seamen of his Majesty's navy.

I should be wanting in gratitude as well as justice to Lieutenant Colonel Moore and Major Koehler, was I to omit acquainting you how much I feel myself indebted for their very great zeal and exertion in informing themselves of the state of the country in the neighbourhood of Fornelli, and cannot help attributing much to both for our success. With respect to their conduct in the field, I leave Lieutenant General Dundas to speak of it, but I understand it has been highly meritorious, as has that of the whole of the troops. Captain Woodley will be the bearer of this letter, to whom I beg to refer you for such particulars as you wish to be informed of, as he is perfectly well acquainted with every transaction, from the landing of the troops to this hour.

Hood.

Copy of Captain Young's Letter to Commodore Sir Robert Linzee.

Fortitude, Feb. 9, 1794.

In obedience to your orders, I went yesterday in his Majesty's ship Fortitude, which I commanded against the tower of Mortella, where I remained two hours and a half; when finding that neither the fire of the Forti-

tude

tude nor that of the Juno (who were extremely well placed to batter the tower) had made any material impression: and the main mast of the ship being much wounded, many of the shrouds cut across, three of the lower deck guns dismounted, several hot shot in the hull, and a great many men blown up by the explosion of powder from a powder-box that was struck by a hot shot; and being so near the tower and the rocks, that if the wind should die away it would be difficult, and if it should change so as to blow on shore, it might be impossible to get away. I thought it prudent to haul off. Soon after I had done so, the ship was perceived to be on fire from the main deck to the upper part of the quick work on the quarter deck, occasioned by a hot shot that had lodged in the side; but, after cutting out the shot, and opening the side in different places, the fire was extinguished without having done any material damage.

I had infinite pleasure in observing, during the whole of the action, the most cool, intrepid courage in all the officers and men of the Fortitude; and I am particularly pleased to have this opportunity of doing them justice, by saying, that I do not think any men could do their duty better; and I have only to regret, with them, that their exertions were not attended with better success.

And if Captain Woodley will allow me, I shall be happy also in having this opportunity of thanking him for the very great assistance I received in placing the ship, from his knowledge of the place, and from the coolness and clearness with which he gave his directions, as well as for the advantage I reaped from his skill and presence of mind during the whole of the action.

I inclose a report of the state of the ship, and of the killed and wounded, and am, &c.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

Report of the state of his Majesty's Ship Fortitude,
February 9, 1794.

Two eighteen pound shot through the centre of the main mast, and nine main shrouds shot away. One of the lower deck port timbers cut through, and all the cell of the port carried away; one of the quarter deck ports cut down to the deck; the heel of the fore-top-gallant-mast, fore-top-mast, cap and cross trees shot away; the spare main-top-mast and jib-boom shot; some shot in the hull, but none under water; a great part of the running rigging and blocks shot away, and most of the top-mast backstays, and three lower deck guns disabled.—Six killed, fifty-six wounded.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

Mortella Bay, Feb. 8, 1794.

MY LORD,

I now have the honour to inform you, that after establishing batteries on the rocky mountains that overlook the enemy's posts at Fornelli, and after a severe cannonading for two days, which dismounted guns and greatly damaged his works, we last night, just at the rising of the moon, made a combined attack, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Moore. Our loss was moderate; that of the enemy considerable. We were

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completely successful; gained all the heights and posts of Fornelli, and have thereby secured the undisturbed possession of Mortella Bay, and of this side of the Gulph of Fiorenzo.

Without the wonderful efforts of the officers and men of Commodore Linzee's squadron, we had no reasonable prospect of success; and my best acknowledgements are due to Captains Dickson, Cook, Young, Wolfeley, Hood, and Woodley, and to all other officers and sailors who acted under them, and whose zeal, ability and exertions I shall always with gratitude recollect and acknowledge.

DAVID DUNDAS.

St. Fiorenzo, Feb. 21, 1794.

SIR,

I had the honour of informing you from Porto Ferrara, on the 4th instant, of our intention to sail for the Gulph of Fiorenzo in Corsica. The dislodging of the French from Bastia, St. Fiorenzo, and Calvi, the three principal posts they held in Corsica, and the attaining of so secure a harbour as St. Fiorenzo for our own fleet, appeared so important an object, that although our military force was but small, deficient in many of the most essential points of equipment, and the season of the year was far from encouraging, I was induced to acquiesce in any attempt that should appear to promise the most distant hopes of success. Two intelligent and experienced officers were sent to confer with General Paoli, to examine local situations, and to report on the whole of circumstances, which they did favourably; the fleet therefore sailed from the Bay of Hieres (where we had lain since the 19th of December) on the 24th of January, and proceeded towards St. Fiorenzo; but the following day a very violent gale of wind (which lasted for three days) dispersed and endangered the fleet, and obliged us, with great difficulty, to gain Porto Ferrara, in the river Elba, where we remained some days making preparation.

On the 5th of February we again sailed; but as the three decked ships were not so well qualified for these narrow seas and dangerous coasts at this season of the year, Commodore Linzee, with three ships of the line and two frigates, was detached with the troops in transport, and on the 7th in the morning, we anchored in an open and exposed bay adjoining to that of Mortella, which we wished to occupy, as it affords the best anchorage in the Gulph of Fiorenzo. The same evening the troops were landed, consisting of the second battalion of the Royals, 11th, 25th, 30th, 50th, 51st, and 69th regiments, amounting to about 2400 men bearing arms.

As the enemy, beside the town of Fiorenzo, possessed several heights and points, in order to command the anchorage of the west side of the Gulph, it was necessary to dislodge them, before the squadron could anchor in security; and these points in succession, on entering the Gulph, were the Tower of Mortella, the redoubt and batteries of the Convention, and the Tower of Fornelli, with two considerable sea batteries dependant upon it.

Expecting little opposition from Mortella Tower, and trusting from intelligence that we could approach near enough to that of Fornelli to attack it with light artiller-

lery, Lieutenant Colonel Moore was detached on the 8th with the Royal and 51st regiments, a small howitzer and a six-pounder, to effect this purpose; but after a march of seven or eight miles, through a rocky, desert and mountainous country, destitute of roads, and where the artillery was carried by a detachment of sailors, under Captain Cook, he arrived on the heights immediately above Fornelli, and then found that the distance was too great to hope for any effect from his small guns. The same day we began from a commanding height, within 150 yards, to batter the Tower of Mortella; but it was not till the 10th, after the attack made by the Fortitude and Juno, and after establishing an eighteen pounder, two nine pounders, and a carronade against it, that we were enabled to reduce it, and take an officer and thirty-two men prisoners.

During this time, having been enabled to examine the mountains that skirted the western part of the Gulph, and which overlooked the enemy's posts (particularly the principal one, the redoubt of the Convention, which originally was, and by us was expected to be found, an open battery, but which, by indefatigable labour, they had now converted into a close work, mounted with twenty-one pieces of heavy ordnance, and which, from intercepted letters, they considered as the key of the whole, and of great strength) it appeared, that if heavy cannon could be established on points where the enemy had deemed it impossible to place them, that their works might be ruined, and then attacked to advantage.

This operation the officers of the navy cheerfully undertook: and, by the most surprising exertions of science and labour from the 12th to the 16th, placed four eighteen pounders, a large howitzer, and a ten-inch mortar in battery, on ground elevated at least 700 feet above the sea, and where every difficulty of ascent and surface had opposed the undertaking.

On the 16th in the morning we opened with two batteries of three pieces of artillery each. One of these, at the distance of 1000 yards, enfiladed the redoubt of the Convention, and the other, at the distance of 800 yards, took it in reverse.—The redoubt itself was of a long narrow form, occupying the summit of a detached height, and about 250 feet above the sea.

Our fire was heavy and unremitting during the 16th and 17th; and, notwithstanding the gallantry of the enemy, both in serving their guns and in repairing their works, their fire was nearly overpowered. On the evening of the 17th a fifth eighteen-pounder was brought up by the seamen, and a sixth was also placed on an advanced point near the shore, to prevent the two French frigates in the Bay from placing themselves in a situation to enfilade our proposed attack.

On the 17th, measures having been concerted, the second battalion of the Royals, 25th, 50th, and 51st regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, were destined for the attempt, while the 11th, 30th, and 69th, remained in reserve. The troops marched in three columns, and having nearly equal distances to go over, moved at the same hour, half past eight o'clock, in order to arrive at the enemy's works a

little after the rising of the moon. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, on the right, with the second battalion of the Royals, commanded by Captain M'Kenzie, and the 51st regiment, came down on the advanced point of the redoubt; Lieutenant-Colonel Wauchope, with the 50th, advanced towards its centre; and Captain Stewart, with the 25th, keeping close to the sea shore, was directed to enter on the left and most commanding part of the work.

Notwithstanding the whole of the ground over which the troops marched was rocky, rough, and covered with thick myrtle bushes, they approached the redoubt without the enemy being certain of their progress, and, under a heavy fire, they arrived nearly at the same time at their points, rushed into their works, prevented more than two or three discharges of cannon being given, and, with their bayonets, drove the enemy down the steep hill, which formed the rear of the work.

The judicious fire kept up from our batteries by Captain Wilkes and Lieutenant Duncan, jun. of the Royal Artillery, till the very moment of the attack, facilitated much the approach of the troops, and a false attack made by the Corsicans on Lieutenant-Colonel Moore's right served also to engage and distract the attention of the enemy, who were not aware of the extent of their danger.

The loss of the enemy on the 16th and 17th amount to upwards of 100 men killed and wounded, and 10 officers, amongst whom was the commandant, and 60 men made prisoners, out of 550 men that occupied the work.

The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, of the several commanding officers, and of all the officers and soldiers under his orders, was firm and judicious, and merits every commendation.

The enemy being now reduced to their last posts on the height of Fornelli, at about 400 yards distance, from which we were separated by a strong and deep ravine, fearing that their retreat would be cut off, abandoned them about midnight, crossed over to Fiorenzo, hauled off their frigates, and left us in possession of the tower and batteries of Fornelli, against which we otherwise must have placed cannon, and, in a delay of two or three days probably have lost a number of men.

On the 18th the squadron anchored in perfect security in Mortella Bay.

On the 19th, after taking measures for the march of the troops to the other side of the town, to cut off the enemy's communication with Bastia, a summons was sent to Fiorenzo to surrender. In the afternoon, a negative answer was received; but during the day strong symptoms of a speedy evacuation were perceived.

One of the frigates having been sunk by our shot, the other was set on fire about four in the afternoon, when a boat came off to announce that the enemy had quitted the town. It was immediately taken possession of.

On the 20th, by a party sent out, we found that the enemy had evacuated several strong posts with cannon, which kept up their communication with Bastia, towards which place they have retired as far as the Tower of Tichime,

Tichime, on a very high mountain, half way to that place, under which the road passes, and where they have cannon.

In this manner were we masters of the fortrefs and Gulph of Fiorenzo, which is the most important station of Corsica; divides the French posts, affords a safe harbour for a numerous fleet, and, from its commanding situation, with respect to the coast of France and Italy, is at this moment of peculiar importance. The weather during the whole time had been most remarkably propitious; had it been otherwise, we could not have accomplished our undertaking.

The perseverance, spirit, and gallantry, of the officers and men of every denomination, merit the highest praise. Unprovided as we were with many necessary articles of preparation, the service, at this season of the year was severe, but undergone with the greatest cheerfulness and good-will. To Sir J. S. Erskine, and all the officers of the staff, I am much indebted.

On this occasion success has crowned the joint endeavours of the British arms. From the navy we have received the most effectual and essential assistance; their exertions have been wonderful and unparalleled. Commodore Linzee afforded us every support, and to the Captains Dickson, Young, Wolfeley, Hood, Woodley, and Cook, and to the officers and men who so zealously acted under their command, we feel every sense of their efficacious aid.

In the course of the service we have derived essential assistance from the Corsicans assembled near us by General Paoli, to the number of about 1200. They have occupied advanced posts, and covered our flanks.

I have the honour to inclose returns of the killed and wounded: (the loss has fallen chiefly on the brave grenadiers and light infantry of the Royal and 51st regiment, who were the first that entered the enemy's works).

This letter will be delivered by Captain Hislop, Deputy Adjutant-General; an officer from whom I have received the most essential assistance, and whom I humbly beg leave to recommend as peculiarly deserving of any mark of the Royal favour, which his Majesty may be graciously pleased to confer upon him. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

D. DUNDAS, Lieut. Gen.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Return of the killed and wounded of the British troops in the different attacks upon the French posts near San Fiorenzo, from the 7th to the 18th of February.

Royal Artificers, 1 rank and file killed.

Royal Artillery, 3 rank and file wounded.

2d Battalion of Royals, 5 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file wounded.

11th regiment, 1 rank and file killed.

25th regiment, 2 rank and file wounded.

30th regiment, 1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded.

Extract of a Letter from on board Lord Hood's Fleet, dated April 17, 1794.

The brave Lieutenant Tupper, who distinguished

himself so highly during his command of Fort Pomet, at Toulon, and who set fire to the storehouses and magazines of the arsenal there, by which meritorious and dangerous service they were totally consumed, and who afterwards, being the second person who landed at St. Fiorenzo, hauled down the colours that were then flying on the fort, was the officer whom Lord Hood sent on the 10th of April to the Governor of Bastia, with a summons to surrender the place to the British arms.

Lieutenant Tupper having mentioned to the Commander of a row-galley of the enemy, that was without the mole, the purport of the flag of truce, he was directed to wait whilst information was given to the Governor; after which he was directed into the mole, and there continued about half an hour, when the mole heads were lined with troops; the Governor, Monsieur Le Michelle, came through them, under a strong escort. Mr. Tupper being landed, and having informed him that he came from Vice Admiral Lord Hood, with a letter for the Governor, he answered that such person existed; but as a republican, he was the Commander; that he could not receive any letter, or have any correspondence with the enemy whilst he remained on the territories of the Republic; that his troops were brave and ready; that his batteries and forges were prepared, and they would meet our troops on the point of their bayonets, being determined either to conquer or die. He also added, that he was sensible the English possessed humanity: and should the fate of war cause him to lose two thirds of his men, the survivors might be indebted to them for it.

On his persisting not to receive the letter, Mr. Tupper returned on board the Victory, and immediately the batteries were opened, and the fire began from six twenty-four pounders and 3 thirteen-inch mortars, on the north part of the town.

On the 15th of April, the firing from our batteries continued with unabated vigour; and the day before, the Romney arrived at Bastia from Leghorn, with four mortars and plenty of shells.

The sovereignty of Corsica has been twice offered to England within fifty years, and refused. First, it was offered by King Theodore, in the year 1758, with the consent of the nation; and, secondly, by the Corsican nation, when the Genoese sold the island to the French in 1766.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was received from Lieutenant General the Honourable Charles Stuart.

Calvi, August 10, 1794.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the town of Calvi surrendered to his Majesty's forces on the 10th instant, after a siege of fifty-one days.

As I perfectly agreed with Lord Hood in opinion that the utmost dispatch was necessary, in order to enable the troops selected for the siege of Calvi to begin their operations before the commencement of the unhealthy season, every effort was used to forward the necessary preparations; and so effectual were the exertions of the different departments, that, in the course of a very few

days, the regiments embarked at Bastia; and Captain Nelson, of his Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, consented, in Lord Hood's absence, to proceed to Port Agra, where a landing was effected on the 19th of June; and, in the course of the same day, the army encamped, in a strong position, upon the Serra del Capuccine, a ridge of mountains, three miles distant from the town of Calvi.

From many of the out-posts, and particularly from those the friendly Corsicans were ordered to occupy, I could distinctly discover that the town of Calvi was strong in point of situation, well fortified, and amply supplied with heavy artillery; the exterior defences, on which the enemy had bestowed considerable labour, consisted in the Bomb Proof Stone Star Fort Mozello, mounting ten pieces of ordnance, with a battery of six guns on its right, flanked by a small intrenchment. In the rear of this line (which covered the town to the westward) on a rocky hill to the east, was placed a battery of three guns. Considerably advanced on the plain to the south-west, the Fort Mollinochisco, on a steep rock, commanded the communication between Calvi and the province of Balagni, supported by two frigates moored in the bay, for the purpose of raking the intermediate country; but the principal difficulties in approaching the enemy's works, did not so much arise from the strength of the defences, as from the height of the mountains and rugged rocky surface of the country it was necessary to penetrate; and so considerable were these obstacles against the usual mode of attack, that it was judged expedient to adopt rapid and forward movements, instead of regular approaches. In conformity to this plan of proceeding, the seamen and soldiers were laboriously employed in making roads, dragging guns to the tops of the mountains, and collecting military stores for the purpose of erecting two mortar and four separate gun batteries on the same night. One of these was intended against the Mollinochisco; the second to be constructed on the rocks to cover the principal one of six guns; which, by a sudden march, and the exertions of the whole army, was to be erected within seven hundred and fifty yards of the Mozello.

From some mistake, the battery proposed against the Mollinochisco was built and opened two days before the appointed time, and considerably damaged that fort. Observing, however, that it was the determination of the enemy to repair and not to evacuate it, the Royal Irish Regiment was ordered, on the evening of the 6th of July, to move towards their left, exposing the men to the fire of their artillery. This diversion was seconded at sun-set, and during the greater part of the night, by a feigned attack of the Corsicans, which so effectually deceived the enemy, that they withdrew a considerable piquet from the spot where the principal battery was to be constructed, in order to support the Mollinochisco, and directing the whole of their fire to that point, enabled the troops to complete their work. This important position established, the enemy was compelled to evacuate the Mollinochisco, and to withdraw the shipping under the protection of the town. A very heavy fire immediately commenced on both sides, and continued, with little intermission, until the 18th

of that month, when, observing that their batteries were considerably damaged, and a breach appearing practicable on the west side of the Mozello, a disposition was made for a general attack upon the out-works, under cover of two batteries, ordered to be erected that night, which, from their position, would in the event of a check, appear the principal object of the movement.

From the zeal of Lieutenant-Colonel Wauchope, and the great exertions of the 50th regiment, the battery, which he undertook to construct within three hundred yards of the Mozello, was completed an hour before day-break, without discovery: a signal gun was then fired from it for the troops to advance.

Lieutenant Newhouse, of the Royal Artillery, with two field pieces, covered the approach; and the grenadiers, light infantry, and 2d battalion of the Royals, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore of the 51st regiment, and Major Brereton of the 30th regiment, proceeded with a cool, steady confidence, and unloaded arms towards the enemy, forced their way through a smart fire of musquetry, and, regardless of live shells flung into the breach, or the additional defence of pikes, stormed the Mozello; while Lieutenant-Colonel Wemyss, with the Royal Irish Regiment, and two pieces of cannon, under the direction of Lieutenant Lemoine of the Royal Artillery, equally regardless of opposition, carried the enemy's battery on the left, and forced their trenches without firing a shot.

The possession of these very important posts, which the troops maintained under the heaviest fire of shells, shot and grape, induced me to offer to consider such terms as the garrison of Calvi might be inclined to propose: but receiving an unfavourable answer, the navy and army once more united their efforts, and, in nine days, batteries of thirteen guns, four mortars, and three howitzers, were completed within six hundred yards of the town, and opened with so well-directed a fire, that the enemy were unable to remain at their guns; and in eighteen hours sent proposals, which terminated in a capitulation, and the expulsion of the French from Corsica.

It is with sincere regret that I have to mention the loss of Captain Serocold of the navy, who was killed by a cannon shot when actively employed on the batteries. The assistance and co-operation of Captain Nelson, the activity of Captain Hallowell, and the exertions of the navy, have greatly contributed to the success of these movements.

The spirit, zeal, and willingness with which this army has undergone the greatest labour and fatigue in the most oppressive weather, is hardly to be described; and such has been the determined animation of both officers and men, that the smallest murmur has never been heard, unless illness deprived them from making their services useful to their country.

I am much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore for his assistance upon every occasion; and it is only a tribute due to his worth to mention, that he has distinguished himself upon this expedition for his bravery, conduct, and military talent.

It is with the utmost confidence I presume to recommend

ment to his Majesty my aide de camp, Captain Duncan, of the Royal Artillery, whose activity, zeal, and ability, in his own and the engineer department, merits the highest commendation and advancement.

Captain Stephens, and the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, have distinguished themselves with their usual ability in the management of the batteries, and their attention to the different branches of that line.

Sir James Erskine and Major Oakes have been essentially useful in their different departments; and permit me to assure you, that a cordiality subsists throughout the army, which promises the most signal success on any future undertaking.

I have the happiness to inform you, that Captain Macdonald and Mackenzie, and the other wounded officers and soldiers, are in a fair way of recovery.

Captain Stewart, an officer of great merit, and my aide de camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. STUART, Lieut. Gen.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

Articles of capitulation.—I. The garrison, and all persons attached to it in a military capacity, shall march out of the town with all the honours of war.—Ans. The garrison and all persons attached to it in a military capacity, shall march out of Calvi, with all the honours of war, and shall deposit their arms, colours, and cannons, at a place that shall be pointed out to them for this purpose; but, in consideration of their gallant defence, they shall be allowed to preserve their swords.

II. The garrison shall embark on the 10th of August at the quay of the lower town, preceded by its field train, arms, and baggage, drums beating, matches lighted, colours flying, and shall be conveyed to the port of the mountain, and to no other place.—Ans. The garrison shall embark on the 10th of August, and be conveyed to Toulon in transports, which shall be provided for this service.

III. The frigates *La Melpomene* and *La Mignone* shall be employed to convey the garrison and such of the inhabitants as are disposed to accompany it; the remainder of the shipping necessary for this service shall be provided by the English.—Ans. Refused.

IV. An inventory shall be taken of all the artillery and ammunition; officers shall be named on both sides to inspect the magazines and stores, and every thing which belongs to the French Republic; all which shall be delivered up to the commissary of his Britannic Majesty in their present state; an attested copy of the inventory to be kept by each party.—Ans. Granted.

V. The National Commissioner, the municipal officers, and all persons in the service of the Republic, as well as the Corsican Refugees, shall be included in the present capitulation.—Ans. Granted.

VI. The inhabitants of Calvi, and the Corsican Refugees of both sexes, shall be protected in their lives, their honour, and their property; shall be at liberty to

embark for France immediately with the garrison, or to retire to such other places as they may think proper, with their effects, and shall retain the power to dispose of their real estates, or to manage them by their agents.—Ans. Granted.

VII. The Refugees who may be desirous of returning, or of sending their families into the interior of the island, shall be at liberty so to do; and the British government shall cause their property to be restored to them, and shall protect them against all persecution on account of any religious or political opinions which they may have manifested prior to this capitulation.—Ans. This article must be referred to his Britannic Majesty, being of a nature not immediately connected with the authority of the General.

VIII. All papers which concern the responsibility of the paymasters of the army, of the artillery, of the engineers, of the navy, or of any other branch of administration, shall be removed to France.—Ans. Granted.

IX. The sick shall be conveyed to France as soon as possible, and those who may be unable to bear the voyage shall remain in the hospital of the Lower Town, under the care of such persons as shall be left for this purpose, and at the expence of the Republic; and shall also be sent to France as soon as they are in a condition to be removed.—Ans. Granted.

X. The municipality of Calvi shall preserve all its possessions, and shall be at liberty to dispose of them, in conformity to the established regulations.—Ans. Granted.

XI. Neither the municipality or any individual shall be called upon to pay any tax or contribution on account of any events which have preceded or accompanied the siege, or on account of their religious or political opinions; and no one shall be molested in the exercise of his religious duties.—Ans. Granted.

XII. The inhabitants shall not be liable to have the soldiers billeted upon them, nor be subject to any military duty.—Ans. Granted for the present, and for the future, except in cases of urgent necessity.

XIII. The purchasers of national lands, or those who hold them on lease, shall continue in the possession of them.—Ans. Reserved for the consideration of his Majesty, for the reasons stated in the answer to the 7th article.

XIV. The inscription upon the gates of the citadel, "*Civitas Calvi semper fidelis*," shall remain, as an honourable testimony of the conduct, the character, and the virtues of the inhabitants of Calvi.—Ans. Granted.

XV. The deserters shall not be delivered on either side.—Ans. As there are no deserters from the British army, this article is unnecessary.

XVI. The prisoners taken by the ships of his Britannic Majesty since the blockade of Calvi, those taken at Mosello, the sailors taken in the brig employed to convey the sick to France, the sailors and the passengers taken near Galeria in a vessel bound to France, and who are now detained, part on board the frigates, and part in the Castle of Corte, and the sailors and gunners who have been taken coming from France, shall be li-

berated, and allowed either to remain at Calvi, or return to France, as they shall think proper.—Ans. Refused.

XVII. Passports shall be granted to enable two gondolas to go to France, one to the port of the mountain, and the other to Nice, with dispatches from the General.—Ans. Granted, provided these gondolas do not fail before the 6th of August.

XVIII. In order that the tranquillity of the garrison, and of the inhabitants, may not be interrupted, the English General shall not permit the Corsicans from the interior of the country, or the emigrants from the town, to enter Calvi or the Lower Town until all the garrison shall have sailed for France.—Ans. Granted.

XIX. The inhabitants of Calvi shall retain their arms, and shall be protected by the forces of his Britannic Majesty.—Ans. The inhabitants shall not be allowed to retain their arms, but his Majesty's forces shall afford them all necessary protection.

XX. The officers and crews of the frigates, brigs, and gun-boats, shall be entitled to the same terms of capitulation as the garrison.—Ans. Granted.

XXI. The British Government to be the sole guarantee of the present capitulation.—Ans. Granted.

(Signed) CHARLES STUART, Lieut. Gen.
CASABIANCA, Gen. of Division.

Total return of the killed and wounded of the troops employed in the expedition against Calvi, under the command of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles Stuart, from the 18th of July, to the 10th of August, 1794.

One field officer, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 25 rank and file, killed; 1 field officer, 3 captains, 4 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 49 rank and file, wounded.

Victory, Martello Bay, August 5, 1794.

My letter of the 15th of June would inform you, that having forced the French ships on the 11th, which failed from Toulon on the 5th, to seek their safety within the shoals in the bay of Gorjean, and under the protection of the batteries of the islands of St. Honora and St. Margaretta, and on Cape Garoupe; that I had left vice-Admiral Hotham to watch them; and that I was returning to Corsica, to join Lieutenant-General Stuart for the reduction of Calvi, which I have the honour to acquaint you is now, I believe, on the point of surrendering to the arms of his Majesty.

Upon my junction with Vice-Admiral Hotham off this port on the 9th, I detached Captain Nelson in the Agamemnon to Bastia, with orders to embark the troops, and proceed with them to Martello Bay, where Lieutenant-General Stuart embarked on the 15th; and expressing a wish to proceed to the attack of Calvi immediately, Captain Nelson complied with it, and on the 19th, all the troops were landed, under the direction of Captain Cooke, in a small cove about three miles from Calvi.

I anchored in Martello Bay on the 19th; and as soon as I had embarked the ordnance and other stores

the General had desired, which the boisterous weather had for some days prevented, and had forced the Agamemnon and several of the transports from their anchors; but his Majesty's smaller ships, and the rest of the transports, which were close under the land, and had not room to get under sail, very fortunately rode the gale out, without an accident to either, the wind not blowing home to the shore with so much violence.

On the 26th I sailed, having previously sent Captain Hallowell and Captain Serocold, who were eager volunteers for the service, as were also the Lieutenants Ferriers and Morgan) with as many able seamen as the Victory could then spare, to assist in dragging up the ordnance, and serving the batteries.

The journal I herewith transmit from Captain Nelson, who had the command of the seamen, will shew the daily occurrences of the siege, and whose unremitting zeal and exertion I cannot sufficiently express, or of that of Captain Hallowell, who took it by turns to command in the advanced battery twenty-four hours at a time; and I flatter myself they, as well as the other officers and seamen, will have full justice done them by the General; it is therefore unnecessary for me to say more upon the subject: but I have to lament, and which I do most sincerely, the loss of a very able and valuable officer, Captain Serocold, who was killed by a grape shot, whilst getting the last gun in its place, soon after the enemy had discovered our battery. The King has not a more meritorious young Captain in his Majesty's navy; he commanded the floating battery, which was burnt by red-hot shot, before Bastia, and afterwards served, with infinite reputation, at the batteries on shore. Independent of my regard and esteem for him, I feel his loss to be a public one.

Much credit is due to the Captains Wolfeley, Hood, Sir Charles Hamilton, Sir Harry Burrard, Cunningham, Macnamara, and Robinson, for their vigilance in keeping succours out, by a steady perseverance in preserving their respective stations, under manifest difficulties; and I ought not to omit to mention my tribute of praise to Mr. Gibson, commanding the Fox hired cutter, of whom all the Captains speak in the handsomest manner for his diligence and punctual obedience to orders. For near two months they did not receive at Calvi any intelligence from the continent, until the night of the 29th, when four boats got in, the port not being then so well and closely guarded, having been obliged to send off three frigates to Naples and other places for stores, which the General pressed for, and the nights being dark.

On the 27th I arrived off Calvi, and have kept close off the port ever since, in order to relieve the wants of the army every morning, having stationed a frigate at anchor off Cape Revalata, and another off Point D'España. I have landed from this ship seven of her lower deck guns; and, from time to time, all requisitions for various other stores as well as for men, the General has made, have been complied with, under great inconvenience, that the operations of the army should not stand still.

On

On the 29th of last month I had the honour of a visit from General Stuart, who brought letters that had passed between him and the Commandant of the French troops relative to a truce for twenty-five days, which appearing to be inadmissible, in the afternoon of the 30th of July our batteries were opened; and on the morning of the 1st instant the white flag was displayed on the citadel, under the national one, and the firing ceased.

Victory, off Calvi, Aug. 9, 1794.

I herewith have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, duplicates of my dispatches of the 5th, from Martello Bay.

I failed on the 7th, and got off here the next morning; and herewith transmit a copy of Captain Nelson's Journal, from the 28th of last month to the 8th of the present one; also the copy of a letter I have received from him, highly creditable to Lieutenant Harrison, a transport agent, as well as to Mr. William Harrington, master of the *Willington*, and the transport's men, who were all anxiously eager, either to serve on shore, or on board his Majesty's ships.

I have ordered Captain Wolfeley to take possession of the *Melpomene* and *Mignonne* frigates; the former is one of the finest ever built in France, carries forty guns; the other only thirty-two; and I have received an account from the Consul at Zante, that his Majesty's frigates which I sent into the Levant, under the command of Captain Montgomery, have taken the *Sibelle*, twin sister to the *Melpomene*.

Captain Cunningham, who has cruised with infinite diligence, zeal, and perseverance, under many difficulties, for three months past, off Calvi, is charged with my dispatches, is competent to give any information their Lordships may wish to have; and I beg to recommend him as an officer of great merit, and highly deserving any favour that can be shewn him.

The French repossessed themselves of the whole of the island on October 22, 1796, with little opposition from Governor Elliot, who retired with his forces, &c. on board the fleet under the command of Sir John Jervis.

COSTHEIM, a village near Mayence, in Germany. On the 8th of May, 1793, early in the morning, the Prussians directed their batteries upon this village, where the French were entrenched. When the firing ceased, two of the battalions of the French grenadiers attempted to force the entrenchments in three different parts.

They were seconded by the first battalion of Borch, and a number of pioneers.

The Prussian grenadiers drove off the French, and took two cannons, a howitzer, a quantity of instruments used in the entrenchments, fascines, &c. The Prussians took possession of the village which the French was obliged to evacuate. The loss of the French in this affair was very considerable, and that of the Prussians was 200 killed and wounded.

COTATIS, TAKEN IN 1770. This city is the capital of the province of Imeritia, in Asiatic Turkey, and was

taken by assault by the Russians, under General Totleben, after a long siege. The Turkish garrison were put to the sword, except about 170, which were taken, with a large quantity of ammunition, seventeen pieces of cannon, and four pair of colours.

The Janerettes, and many other Christians which were prisoners, were set at liberty.

COURTRAY, BATTLE AT. A city of Flanders in the Austrian Netherlands, situated on the river Lys, which runs through it. In the year 1302, this country being in possession of the French, revolted. The inhabitants were not able to endure the heavy taxes and imposts laid upon them by their young Governor, James de Chatillon, who at length grew imperious and tyrannical; therefore they invited William, son to the Earl of Juliers, and others of his relations, to expel the French, promising to assist them with their lives and fortunes. The resistance began at Malan, but broke out more fiercely at Bruges, where the garrison were slain. The town of Furnes, Bergh, Gourbough, and Cassel, submitted. Guy, Earl of Namur, father-in-law to the Earl of Juliers, laid siege to Courtray; upon which Philip IV. of France, sent an army of 50,000 men, under Robert of Artois, to chastise the insurgents, and relieve the place. The Flemings, though greatly inferior, ill armed, and destitute of both nobility and cavalry, resolved to stand their ground; and a very obstinate and bloody battle was fought on the 9th of June, 1302, when victory declared for the Flemings, the French having, according to Mezerai, 20,000 men killed; amongst whom was their General, many principal officers, and other men of note. The victors by this battle secured their wonted privileges, and next year they made a peace with Philip on almost their own terms.

COURTRAY, SIEGES OF. Though Courtray in these latter times had been looked upon as a strong place, and well fortified both by art and nature, yet the French have always made themselves masters of it with much ease, whenever they thought proper to quarrel with the House of Austria. The particulars of its sieges are no way interesting, much less entertaining, therefore it will be sufficient if we mention their dates.

The French took it in the year 1646, and the Spaniards retook it the year after. Louis XIV. made himself master of it again in the year 1667, and kept it by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, made in 1668, when he fortified it regularly; but being afterwards given to the Spaniards, by the treaty of Nimeguen, made 1678, and retaken again by the French, they dismantled it before they restored it to the Spaniards, by the truce of 1684. The French took it again in the war of 1688, and again restored it, by the treaty of Ryfwiek, in 1697. In the year 1700, they seized it for the Duke of Anjou; but it fell to the Arch-Duke Charles in 1706, after the victory at Ramillies, and was confirmed to him (then Emperor) by the peace of Utrecht. It has since been in the hands of the French, during the war in 1744, and restored to the House of Austria, in 1748.

COURTRAY. On the 29th of June 1792, a detachment of the French army attacked an Austrian post at

at Haelebeke, a mile from this place, on the high road to this town; the Austrians were routed, and lost three pieces of cannon. In the afternoon General Luckner was under the disagreeable necessity of having about forty houses burnt in the neighbourhood of this town. On the same day in the evening the French evacuated this place.

On the 5th the Austrians attempted to take possession of this place; but they were repulsed with very great slaughter.

On the 19th of June, 1793, there was an engagement near Courtray, between a body of French troops of 6000 men, against 800 Austrians, commanded by Colonel Mylius. Not being able to make a stand against forces so superior in number, the detachment of Colonel Mylius, after having made some little defence, were obliged to retire, which they did in good order, carrying with them their whole baggage, &c. their loss amounted to about forty. Soon after that the French took possession of Courtray.

On the morning of the 15th of September the French to the amount of twelve or fourteen thousand men, attacked Field-Marshal Lieutenant General Beaulieu, posted near Courtray. The obstinacy of the allied armies induced the French to attempt to force them in their position, by a vigorous fire of their numerous artillery, and to drive them beyond the river Nieder, an attempt which might have succeeded, had not M. Malcomp, captain of the regiment of Beaulieu, attacked their left flank, a manoeuvre which put them in disorder, and from which the Field-Marshal took occasion to attack the French in front and to drive them towards Menin.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant-General Erbach was sent by his Royal Highness the Duke of York to the assistance of General Beaulieu with two Austrian battalions, two Hessian, and six squadron of cavalry. This general officer arrived at the instant General Beaulieu approached Menin, where the French were vigorously cannonaded; he assaulted the entrenchments raised round this town, and the French were driven from them. The loss of the French was estimated at 500 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners. The loss of the allied armies amounted to 100 men: the latter took two cannon and sixteen ammunition waggons.

The French, in May, 1794, attacked Courtray, which being incapable of defence, surrendered, where they defended themselves against an attack of General Clairfayt, who was obliged to retreat with considerable loss.

CRACOW. This city surrendered at discretion on the 15th of June 1794, to a Prussian corps, commanded by Major General D'Elfner. On the 30th of March General Kosciuszko left this city, taking the route for Warsaw, his army of regulars and artillery having been reinforced by 4000 peasants, armed with pikes, scythes, &c. The day before yesterday, which was the 4th April, at a village called Raclawica, which is about seven German miles from Cracow, on the road to Warsaw, he met with a body of Russian troops, consisting of about six thousand men, with a park of heavy artillery, who were marching against Cracow for the purpose of reducing it.—They were

headed by the Russian General Thurmanzow, and advanced in three columns to the attack of the Poles with great impetuosity. Some squadrons of the Polish cavalry were defeated at the first onset; but their infantry, led on by General Kosciuszko in person, and supported by the whole body of the peasants, attacked the Russian centre with such a spirit of desperation, that the line was immediately broken, and a dreadful carnage of the Russian troops ensued, the peasants refusing to give any quarter.—The Russian corps-de-reserve then attempted to take the Poles in flank; but this plan was rendered abortive by the vigilance and coolness of General Kosciuszko, and it was likewise completely defeated, and the whole Russian army dispersed. Colonel Woronzow was taken prisoner. Upwards of 1000 Russians were killed upon the field, while the Poles lost only 60 men in killed, and about 80 wounded. The Russians likewise lost 11 pieces of heavy cannon, and all their ammunition. See POLAND.

CRAYFORD, BATTLE AT, in Kent, in 457. Hengist having assumed the sovereignty of Kent, exasperated the Britons, whom he had defeated at Aylesford in 455; and who, by his cruelties and encroachments, had rendered himself hated, was opposed by them, headed by Vortimer, at Crecanford, now Crayford, but were again defeated by him, with the loss of more than 4000 men, besides their best officers. This second attempt proving as unfortunate as the first, prevented them from keeping the field against him, and they were obliged to seek for shelter within the boundary of London, and leave the country to be ravaged by the merciless Saxons.

CRECY, OR CRESSY, BATTLE AT. A borough of Ponthieu and Lower Picardy, in France, situated on the river Authie, twenty-nine miles north-west from Abbeville. Edward III. King of England, in prosecution of his right to the crown of France, had commenced a war against his rival, Philip de Valois, in the year 1338, and having gained some considerable advantage over him, a truce was concluded in 1340, at the intercession of Joanna de Valois, who was mother-in-law to Edward, and sister to Philip. After this another truce was concluded for three years, by the mediation of the Pope; and a negotiation was begun for a peace, but with very little sincerity on either side; for both were indefatigable in their preparations for war.

Edward had found so little advantage in his alliances with the Princes of Germany and the Low Countries, from which, after having put himself to great expences, he reaped but little benefit, that he resolved to take another method. To that end, he dispatched into Germany and the Low Countries proper agents, with full power to treat with all sorts of persons they should find disposed to supply him with men or money. In this way he hoped to draw together as good an army with much less expence, and have a more absolute command over his troops when assembled, than over his former auxiliaries: it would also be more difficult for Philip to corrupt his allies. The better to secure his ends, and to draw into his kingdom multitudes of foreign nobility, with whom he might negotiate in person, he had recourse to an expedient which could not well fail of success,

success, because it was entirely agreeable to the taste of the age. He ordered tournaments to be published, and gave an honourable reception to all persons of distinction that were pleased to be present, entertaining them in such a courteous and splendid manner, that they could not sufficiently admire his politeness, magnificence, and liberality.

To render these entertainments more solemn, and to free himself from the ceremonies to which difference of rank and condition would otherwise have obliged him, he revived the great Arthur's institution of the round table, having caused a circular hall of boards to be fitted up at Windsor, 200 feet in diameter, where he feasted without ceremony, all the great men that attended his court upon the occasion.

Philip, King of France, could not see without jealousy Spaniards, Italians, Germans, Flemings, and even Frenchmen, flock to England to assist at the tournaments; he suspected some hidden design in those entertainments, and to break the measures of his rival, caused the same diversions to be proclaimed in France. He also gave his subjects free leave to cut down timber in forests, and build, that he might be able to beat the English at sea. Edward's view, however, in these tournaments was very consistent with justice and honour; but Philip's seem to have been quite of a different nature; at least, if we may believe the French historian Mezerai, who tells us expressly, that Philip's design in proclaiming the tournaments, was to decoy, and get into his hands eleven noblemen of Bretagne and Normandy, either because he suspected they were engaged in Edward's interest, or doubted their attachment to his own; and having seized them accordingly at the tournament, put them all to death, untried and uncondemned. It is true there are some difficulties in this affair: it is pretended that they were apprehended in Bretagne, not at the tournaments, and that they openly espoused the interest of Philip, while they secretly acted in concert with Edward, and consequently were put to death as traitors to their prince. But this is very improbable; because Edward expressly calls them his adherents in the letter he wrote to the Pope on this occasion, which he neither could, nor would have done, if they had not openly espoused his interest; nor is there any probability of their being apprehended in Bretagne; had that been the case, Philip would have ordered their execution there also, since there would be no reason or policy in bringing them up to Paris, as it was determined to put them to death, without convicting them of any crime. After all, there is ground to doubt whether his being sovereign lord of Bretagne gave him so great a power over these lords, especially as his putting them to death without a legal trial, must be looked upon as a barbarous murder rather than an act of justice: so that it seems in this instance, Philip was guilty of a flagrant breach of truce, and a shameful violation of his own safe conduct granted to all that attended his tournaments, as well as of a manifest transgression of the laws of humanity, and the common rights of command. It is certain Edward considered it in this light, and being greatly enraged at the tragical death of his friends, resolved to take a

speedy and severe revenge: he first thought of putting to death all the prisoners in Bretagne that were in his hands; but being diverted from punishing one act of inhumanity by another, he sent the Earl of Derby into Guienne to begin hostilities.

Soon after hearing that this nobleman was closely besieged in Aiguillon, by the Duke of Normandy, with a force of no less than 60,000 men, he put himself at the head of his army, intending to relieve him and his brave garrison, who performed wonders in defence of that place. With this view he came to Southampton, bringing with him the Prince of Wales, his eldest son, who had this opportunity of making his first campaign under the eye of his royal father. Before he embarked his troops, he assembled the principal officers, and exhorted them "to behave so as to render themselves worthy of his esteem, and the rewards he intended to bestow on those who should distinguish themselves in the discharge of their duty;" at the same time assuring them, that he intended to send back his ships the moment he arrived in Guienne, to cut off all their hopes of ever seeing their country again, unless they returned victorious;" and finally intimating, "that if any of them were fearful or faint-hearted, they should instantly have leave to quit the army, and stay at home." This speech being spread among the troops, had the effect the King desired; they were so far from being discouraged by it, that all cried out with one voice, they were ready to follow wherever he should please to lead. Thus they all embarked with great cheerfulness, but the wind proving contrary, they were twice put back; upon which Godfrey de Harcourt, who attended the King, took the opportunity to persuade him to land in Normandy, a plentiful country, which for a long time had felt none of the calamities of war, and was then in a defenceless condition. Edward took his advice, and landed at La Hogue, in the Cotentin, where he was by no means expected.

The moment he set foot on shore he knighted the Prince of Wales, and some other young lords, and having divided his army, consisting of 30,000 foot, and 2500 horse, into three bodies, began to revenge in a terrible manner the deaths of the lords beheaded at Paris. Vallogne, St. Lo, Carentan, and Harfleur, were the first towns that felt the fury of the English arms. Ralph, Earl of Eu, Constable of France, then at Caen, having assembled the militia of the country, ventured to oppose them in their march; but his tumultuous army being easily routed, and himself taken prisoner, his attempt served only to raise the spirit of the English higher, and give them one happy preface of their future victories. This obstacle removed, Edward continued his march through the bishopricks of Lisieux and Evreux, burning and plundering whatever came in his way.

The French King had, upon the first news of Edward's descent in Normandy, dispatched messengers to John the Blind, King of Bohemia, his son Charles, King of the Romans, the King of Majorca, the Duke of Lorraine, the Count of Flanders, and his other allies, desiring them to come and join him with all expedition. He appointed a general rendezvous at Paris

of all the military power of France, except such as were employed in the siege of Aiguillon, and in the mean time marched with a body of forces to Rouen, where he broke down the bridge over the Seine, to prevent the English from crossing that river.

Edward, after the reduction of Caen, had received the submission of Bayeux, and several other towns, and resolving to profit by the consternation that prevailed over the whole country, continued his march towards Rouen, notwithstanding the remonstrances and entreaties of the two Cardinal Legates, who met him at Lisieux, with proposals for a suspension of hostilities. Without paying the least regard to their importunities, he proceeded to the banks of the Seine, where he saw Philip posted on the other side with a numerous army, in such a manner as to render the passage impracticable. In order to provoke him to an engagement, he ravaged the country under his eye, took several towns, and reduced a great number of villages to ashes and desolation. In this employment he continued his progress till he arrived at Poissy, where he ordered the bridge which had been broken down to be repaired, and passing the river in the face of the militia, which were routed by the Earl of Northampton, made himself master of Pontoise, while Philip returned to Paris, the inhabitants of which were terribly alarmed by the success of the English, who sent detached parties to ravage the neighbourhood of that capital; their drooping spirits, however, were soon animated by the appearance of the prodigious army which rendezvoused at St. Dennis. Philip, elated at the prospect, sent a letter to the King of England, containing a challenge to give him battle on the plain of Vaugirard, or between Franconville and Pontoise; and Edward replied, that Philip should always find him ready for an engagement, but he would never allow the enemy to fix the day and place of battle.

Meanwhile he marched under the walls of Beauvais, and advanced to Poix, after having routed the militia of Amiens, and a party of horse belonging to the King of Bohemia. When he arrived at Ayraines, he began to be in want of provisions, and found himself inclosed between the Somme, the sea, and the French army, which amounted to 100,000 men. Picquigney and Pont de Remy were too well fortified to be taken by assault; all the other bridges over the river were broken down, save those at Abbeville, and all the passes so well guarded, that he could not attempt them with any probability of success. At Oysefont he found a French prisoner, who, in consideration of his liberty and the reward of 100 nobles, conducted him to the ford of Blanchetaque, which he found guarded by Gondemar du Fray, at the head of 10,000 regular troops, reinforced by the militia of the country. Edward seeing the necessity of passing at all events, was the first man that entered the river, bidding his soldiers follow him; and they obeying this order with great alacrity, a very obstinate dispute ensued, for the French cavalry rushing from the bank, engaged them in the midst of the river; but they were so terribly galled by the arrows of the English archers, that they did not long stand the shock of the men at arms, who

soon forced their passage to the other side, and then the enemy fled in great disorder to Abbeville, where Philip arrived the same evening at the head of an immense army.

The King of England having resolved to besiege Calais, followed that route by slow marches, and halted the first night at the castle of Noyelle, from whence he detached parties to burn Crottoy, and other towns in that neighbourhood: next day he arrived at Cressy, where he encamped on an eminence, with a wood in his rear, and placed the baggage waggons on the flanks, to secure them from the attack of the enemy, while he was pursued with great intrepidity and deliberation. Philip imagining that he fled before his arms, resolved to overtake and chastise the fugitive, who had made such havoc in his kingdom: he accordingly marched from Abbeville towards the village of Cressy; and Edward being informed of his approach, drew up his army, consisting of 30,000 men, in order of battle. The first line was commanded by the Prince of Wales, just turned of fifteen, accompanied by the Earls of Warwick and Oxford, Godfrey de Harcourt, the Lords Stafford, Holland, Chandois, Clifford, with the flower of the English nobility, 800 men at arms, 4000 archers, and 6000 Welch infantry; the second line was conducted by the Earls of Arundel and Northampton, the Lords Willoughby, Roos, Bassat of Sipcote, and Multon, Sir Lewis Tufton, and a great number of gentlemen, 8000 men at arms, 4000 halberdiers, and about half that number of archers: those two lines were formed on the declivity of a hill in such a manner as to support one another, and the second outflanked the first, so as to prevent its being surrounded by the enemy on the left, where it was secured by a semi-circular ditch, dug in the night for this purpose, terminating in the park of Cressy, and the small brook of Maye, which waters that village. The King himself commanded the third line, posted on the brow of the eminence behind the other two, composed of 700 men at arms, 5300 billmen, and 6000 archers; he was attended by the Lords Mowbray, Mortimer, Dagworth, Sir Hugh Hastings, and other persons of distinction: he and the Prince of Wales had that morning received the sacrament with great devotion, and his behaviour denoted the calm intrepidity of an invincible courage and resignation; even the deportment of the Prince of Wales, though a boy, was manly, heroic, and worthy of the great example he proposed to imitate.

The army being thus arranged, the King rode from rank to rank, with a cheerful countenance, encouraging the soldiers to exert themselves for the honour of their country, the defence of their sovereign, and the preservation of their own lives; and his words, his amiable figure, and his complacency, animated them even to a degree of rapturous expectation: that they might have every motive to inspire them with extraordinary courage, he knighted fifty young gentlemen, and among the rest Sir John Beauchamp, whom he appointed to bear the royal standard in the battle. These previous dispositions being made, he ordered his men at arms to dismount, that the horses might not be fatigued before the battle began, and his soldiers to be refreshed

refreshed with a plentiful meal; after which they laid down in their ranks on the grass to take their repose, that they might be fresh and vigorous at the approach of the enemy.

The French king had begun his march at sun-rise from Abbeville, with an army of 100,000 men; and having advanced two leagues, halted to draw up his cavalry in order of battle, while the infantry continued their march, being now at the distance of five miles from the English.

He detached four knights to view the posture of the enemy, which they were permitted to survey at leisure without molestation. They were astonished at the silence, order, and composure of the English army; and one of them, who was an experienced soldier, belonging to the King of Bohemia, assured Philip there was neither fear nor precipitation in the countenance of the English troops, but great serenity and resolution; he said their disposition was excellent, and their bodies in full vigour: and exhorted the King of France to advance no farther that night, but allow his infantry to refresh themselves from the fatigue of a tedious march, otherwise he would not answer for the consequences, as they were at present spent with duty, and moving in the utmost disorder. Philip perceived the sanity of this advice, and sent immediate orders to the van to halt, until they should receive further instructions. But his commands were very imperfectly obeyed, for his army comprehending a great number of auxiliaries, conducted by independent princes, among whom there was no subordination, they disputed the post of honour with each other, and vied in pressing forwards to attack the enemy: when the front ranks halted, those who succeeded, continuing to move with great impetuosity, that enormous body was pushed on towards Cresly in such confusion, as disabled them from acting with the least regularity. Even Philip himself, with the princes of the blood, were carried away by the crowd; and he found it impossible to retard their motion, until they came within sight of the English; then he made shift to harangue them in three distinct bodies, the first of which, commanded by John de Luxemburg, and the blind King of Bohemia, consisted of 3000 men at arms, 20,000 infantry, and 15,000 Genoese cross bows, planted opposite to the English archers. The second division, conducted by Charles, Count of Alençon, was composed of 4000 men at arms, and 20,000 infantry, advanced in a line with the first battalion. Philip in person commanded the third body as a reserve, consisting of 12,000 men at arms, and 50,000 infantry.

About three in the afternoon, the 26th of August 1346, the French King began the battle, by ordering the Genoese to charge; but they were so fatigued with their march, that they cried out for a little rest before they should engage: the Count of Alençon, being informed of their petition, rode up and reviled them as cowards, commanding them to begin the onset without delay. They advanced with great reluctance, which was increased by an heavy shower which fell that instant, and rendered their bowstrings useless; so that the discharge they made could produce very little ef-

fect. On the other hand, the English archers, who had kept their bows in case, and were favoured by a sudden gleam of sunshine, that flashed in the faces of the enemy, let fly their arrows so thick, and with such good aim, that terrible havoc was made amongst the Genoese, who finding themselves exposed to certain death, without being able to annoy their enemy, began to fly with disorder and precipitation, and were trodden down by the men at arms, under the command of the Count of Alençon. That nobleman making a wheel, in order to avoid the bowmen, charged with great fury the body conducted by the Prince of Wales, who sustained the shock without flinching, and gave the Count such a warm reception, that the greatest part of his men at arms was left dead upon the spot.

While he maintained this conflict, the column of archers forty deep, posted on the right, which had already defeated the Genoese, was broke by an impetuous onset of three squadrons of French and German knights, and a great body of men at arms; so that the Prince was attacked both in front and flank at the same time. In this emergency, the Earl of Warwick dispatched a messenger to the King desiring him to advance to the Prince's succour. Edward, whom he found in a windmill, viewing the engagement, asked with great deliberation, if his son was dead, wounded, or unhorsed; and being answered in the negative, "Well then," said he, "go back and tell Warwick, that I shall not intermeddle in the fray, but let my boy win his spurs by his own valour." He perceived the confusion of the French, and their standards dropping very fast in that place where the Prince was stationed, so that he concluded the enemy had miscarried in their assault; and as he had lately bestowed the honour of knighthood upon his son, he was loath to deprive him of any share of the glory. His conjecture was just; before the knight returned with his answer, the archers had closed, and the Earls of Arundel and Northampton advanced with a fresh body, by which the assailants were surrounded and cut to pieces. These victorious bands joining under Prince Edward, who fought with amazing prowess, advanced to attack in their turn, the main body of the enemy, commanded by Philip, who had been prevented by the disorderly flight of his first line, from coming up to sustain the troops which had broke through the English archers. Here the battle was renewed with great obstinacy; Philip in person, the King of Bohemia, and his son Charles, with a number of auxiliary princes, animating their soldiers to deeds of glory, not only by words, but by the example of their own personal prowess. Nothing, however, could resist the impetuosity and valour of the Prince of Wales and his attendants; flushed with the success he had already obtained, and inspired by the message he had received from his father, under whose eye he acted in this first essay of his manhood, he redoubled his efforts, and bore down all opposition. The blind King of Bohemia, whose ambition had for many years embroiled the best part of Europe, inquiring about the fate of the day, was told that the French were in terrible disorder; a great number of noblemen

slain; that his son Charles had been obliged to retire dangerously wounded; that the English had made a dreadful carnage; and that the Prince of Wales bore down every thing before him with irresistible valour. John having heard this information, commanded his knights to lead him into the hottest part of the battle, against the young warrior. Accordingly four of his attendants placing him in the middle, and interlacing the bridles of their horses, they rushed together into the thickest of the enemy, and the blind King interchanged a few strokes with Edward; but they were soon parted, and the Bohemian, with his followers, fell in the confusion of the battle. By this time Philip himself, after two horses had been killed under him, was grievously wounded in the neck and thigh; and being carried out of the battle by John of Hainault, the standard of the French was beaten down. Then all resistance was laid aside; universal rout and undistinguished carnage ensued; though a great number of French would have escaped by favour of the approaching night, had not the King of England ordered large fires to be made upon the neighbouring hills; by the light of which the victors prevented them from rallying or uniting, and completed the slaughter. Edward seeing the victory accomplished, descended from the hill, and running up to the Prince of Wales, embraced him tenderly, in the sight of the whole army, saying, "My valiant son, God grant you may persevere in the course you have so gloriously begun. You have acquitted yourself nobly; and well are you worth the kingdom that will be your inheritance."

The Prince made no other reply than that of a profound obedience; and indeed his modesty and moderation were altogether surprising and unexampled. In this famous battle, John, King of Bohemia, James, King of Majorca, Ralph, Duke of Lorraine, the Counts of Alençon, Flanders, Blois, Vaudemont, Harcourt, Auxerre, Aumale, St. Pol, and Sancerre; twenty-four bannerets, 1200 knights, 1500 gentlemen, 4000 men at arms, and 30,000 infantry, are said to have fallen, while the loss of Edward did not exceed three knights, and an inconsiderable number of soldiers. Philip, attended by five knights, and about sixty followers, was carried to the castle of La Broye, about a league from Creffy, and having taken some refreshment, he set out at midnight for Amiens, where he arrived early next morning. The victorious Edward having founded a retreat and ordered his men to be upon their guard all night, lest the French should rally, detached a party of lances and archers at day-light, to pursue the fugitives, and they meeting in a fog with the militia of Rouen and Beauvais, on their march to join Philip's army, routed them at the first onset. The Archbishop of Rouen, and the Grand Prior of France, advancing with a fresh reinforcement, were defeated and slain, with 2000 of their followers; the English gathering some fresh standards that lay scattered on the field of battle, planted them on a neighbouring hill, as a decoy to the enemy, who were dispersed about the villages, and the stratagem succeeded; for they flocked in numbers to their colours, and were hewn in pieces without mercy: and indeed the only circumstance which tar-

nished the glory of this victory, was the order which Edward issued before the engagement to give no quarter. The same injunction is said to have been laid upon the French army by their monarch: but this was an instance of barbarity, in which his example ought not to have been followed; though he refused mercy to the living, he was extremely courteous to the dead: he sent the body of John, King of Bohemia, to his family; he ordered the field to be consecrated, attended the funerals of the noblemen who had lost their lives in the battle, and ordered the common soldiers to be interred with great decency. Such acts of humility and moderation, doubtless, serve to dignify the character of a monarch, and perhaps to quiet any scruples of conscience that might intervene: but a prince ought to be very well satisfied with the justice of his quarrel, before he begins to shed such seas of blood, and commence the minister of horror, death, ruin, and desolation. Edward laid claim to the crown of France, to which he certainly had no right; and this whole campaign was employed in ravaging the lands, burning the habitations, and butchering the persons of the people over whom he wanted to rule.

CREMISSENDAM. A city belonging to Prussia, and was taken by the Swedes commanded by General Mardenfield in 1674.

CREMONA, ATTEMPT TO SURPRISE IT. A walled city of the Cremonese, a part of the duchy of Milan, in Upper Italy, with a strong castle. It lies forty-six miles south-east from Milan. Prince Eugene opened the campaign of 1702, with the blockade of Mantua, but this was not his real design, he wanted the possession of some place of more moment. In this consideration he was led to Cremona; he every day received intelligence from his spies there. One of these had observed an aqueduct in Cremona, to carry off the filth of the place, which passed under the house of a parish priest.

He informed the Prince of this discovery, who, satisfied there was nothing which monks and priests would not do for money, sent a trusty person in disguise to treat with the father. Cassoli (that was his name) upon receiving the promise of a bishopric, and a considerable sum of ready cash, undertook more than was demanded, and even got the aqueduct, or rather, common-sewer, cleansed, by order of the magistrates, to whom he complained that it was full of ordure, and very offensive. Nothing was suspected either by the magistrates or the Spanish governor, and the soldiers themselves cleared the way to let in their enemy. Prince Eugene had advice of what was done, and also of the great neglect of duty in all the garrison; which determined him to attempt Cremona by surprise. It was of great importance to Prince Eugene, for by taking it, he would be able to ruin the army of the enemy, by cutting off all its communications; after which they might easily penetrate into the Milanese: while the Prince was concerting measures without, his indefatigable priest was still at work within, where he gained over several of the principal citizens, who brought his Highness an exact plan of the city, the number of the garrison, the quarters of the general officers,

officers, the situation of the caverns, and the strength of the several posts.

By these he learned that there were in the place 8000 men, under officers of known bravery; and that Marechal Villeroi being absent at Milan, the Marquis de Crenan and the Count de Revel commanded in his room. His Highness informed of these particulars, communicated his projects to the Princes Vaudemont and Commerci, Count Guy de Staremberg, and other general officers; he told them he had already introduced 400 grenadiers in disguise, who were concealed in father Cassoli's church; and that in all human probability, there was no fear of success because of the great negligence of the garrison. The Generals all approving the design, Prince Commerci and Count Guy de Staremberg were intrusted with the execution of it; and for that purpose had a detachment given them of 3000 men.

On the 31st of January, 1702, all these troops ranged in order of battle, defiled from Ustiano, where they had arrived the day before to execute their design. They had received their several orders after the following manner. A sub-lieutenant of Gefchwind's grenadiers with twenty-five men led the van, after whom followed Major Hoffman of the same regiment, a captain, a lieutenant, and an ensign, with 200 foot; next to him came the same number of the regiment of Lorraine, with as many officers, as also a company of grenadiers, and 100 of Bagni's men; after these the lieutenant-colonel of Herbestein's regiment, with a like number of officers, foldiers, and grenadiers, to which were joined 100 men of Gefchwind's regiment; in the last place marched Lieutenant-colonel Schertzer, with Bagni's company of grenadiers, consisting of 100 men of Gefchwind's regiment, and 200 of Herbestein and Bagni's foldiers; to these they added a captain of artillery, with his fuzileers. The other 1000 men, that remained of this body, were disposed into as many small parties, every one under the command of a captain, a lieutenant, an ensign, and inferior officers. As for the cavalry, they were so disposed, that the Lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Lorraine, with four captains, five lieutenants, four cornets, five quarter-masters, fourteen corporals, and 225 able men, should lead the van, and be followed by a lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Tafft, with 325 horse under their officers, with kettle-drums, and six standards of the regiment; next the major of the regiment of Lorraine, with a like number of officers, horsemen, standards, and kettle-drums; these were followed by the major of the regiment of Neubourg, with the rest of the regiments, standards, and kettle-drums; and lastly, Colonel Paul Diack brought up the rear, with part of his hussars. In this order they began to march an hour before midnight, towards Cremona, with all the silence that could be.

The 1st of February, the Princes Eugene and Commerci, and General Staremberg, got within a small Italian mile of Cremona, where they waited for the troops, which, because of the unreasonable weather and bad ways, did not arrive till about break of day; they then began to prepare for the surprize of the city, after this manner: the major of Gefchwind's regiment, with

the lieutenant who commanded the twenty-five grenadiers, and the carpenters and smiths of his division, were to march with all possible silence, and take that way to Cremona, which his guide should shew him; and being got into the city, through the private passage, they were to keep themselves concealed, till the lieutenant-colonel of Herbestein's regiment, and the Major of Lorraine's, were entered also; then all three were to seize the gate, put the body of the guard to the sword, and post themselves at the gate, as also upon the rampart. Accordingly the Major of Gefchwind's regiment broke open St. Margaret's gate, (which being walled up had no centinels), after he had put to the sword, not only the guard, but several more of the French that came out of their caverns to their relief: Herbestein's lieutenant did the same; but because he could not find the Governor's house, he took possession of another post no less advantageous. The way thus open, Count Merci rode in full gallop, by the Po gate, where the enemy had planted cannon to defend a fort on the other side of the river. But Lieutenant-colonel Schertzer could not arrive so soon with his men. All the cavalry being thus got in, except that of Neubourg and Diack's hussars, they scoured the streets, and made themselves masters of all the piazza's and open places in the city: the regiment of Neubourg, and Diack's hussars, staid without, to beat the roads, and prevent escapes. The Chevalier d'Entragues, colonel of the royal regiment of marines, an officer of great courage and application, had given orders, the night before the arrival of the Imperialists, for his first battalion to assemble at day-break, in order to perform their exercise. They were just met, and busy at their duty, when an outcry was heard, "To arms! the enemies are in the city." D'Entragues immediately ordered his soldiers to charge their fuzees, and put their bayonets at the end. He led them directly to the square, which was already possessed by the Imperial cuirassiers, whom he charged with great fury, and drove them from the place. The fire alarmed M. de Villeroi, who rose instantly out of bed, where he was asleep, and got on horseback, without knowing what was the matter. In the midst of this consternation, the enemy rallied together in four parts of the city, especially the Irish towards the Po tower, and the French near the castle gate, barricading themselves in almost all the houses, convents, and streets, in those quarters. Nevertheless the Germans performed wonders, killing and taking prisoners all they met. Marechal Villeroi, General of the French army, (who had returned thither from Milan the day before), was thrown from his horse and taken, as he was rallying some of his men, with an intention to have retired to the castle. The officer who made him prisoner, and saved him from the outrage of the soldiers, was one Captain Macdonnel, an Irishman. Villeroi discovered himself, and made large offers for his liberty, but all in vain. The Marquis de Crenan, after having been mortally wounded, was also taken, and a good number of other officers. But in regard the Irish had their quarters near the Po gate, and because Lieutenant-colonel Schertzer could not arrive so soon as was expected, by reason he was to cut his way through with his sword,

sword, the Count de Merci was forced to retreat, and post himself about fifty feet from the Irish. So that it being impossible to force the gate, the Count de Brugere was sent to the Prince de Vaudemont, who had wandered out of his way in coming up to the city, to hasten his passage over the river. But neither pontoons nor barks sufficient were at hand, which was the reason the infantry arrived too late, and wearied also by the hardness of the weather, and the badness of the ways. This made it impossible to accomplish the design. On the other hand, they could not have taken a great number of men, since that would have raised a jealousy in the enemy, who, according to the confession of Villeroi himself, were already informed that there was some design upon Cremona. Besides, as the troops did not come up, it would have been impossible for the Imperialists to have kept their ground in a city where the enemy were almost twice the number of their assailants, and master of one part of the city, besides the citadel: to which might be added the fresh succours, which they might have brought in a little time from their garrisons round about. However, if we consider this action as it passed, we shall find it a difficult matter to meet, in the recesses of foregoing centuries, any thing of the same nature. The enterprize could no longer have been delayed, because the Germans were informed that the enemy had began to raise a counterescarp, where the city was to be surprised. But notwithstanding all these disappointments, from day-break till late in the evening, there was nothing to be seen but fire and blood; and the greatest part of the Germans were forced to make seven or eight discharges. It was indeed high time to retreat; the cavalry leading the van, and Count Staremburg bringing up the infantry; which was done slowly and in good order, that the enemy might have no opportunity to make any attempt upon them. About a mile from the town, the Prince made a halt, till all the troops came up. As for the loss which the Germans sustained in this enterprize, it amounted to about 1200 men, killed and wounded, and among them some brave officers. The French had at least an equal number killed and wounded, and lost a much greater number of prisoners than the Imperialists. Marechal de Villeroi, the chief of them, was sent to Inspruck, and from thence to Gratz, by his Serene Highness.

From the first of these places, he wrote to the Cardinal d'Etrees an account of this action, with high commendations of Prince Eugene's politeness and civility. Never was action more the subject of conversation and astonishment, than this we have related; never was scheme more deeply laid, and in appearance, more prudently conducted: though it had not the desired success, it must be owned, the French, notwithstanding their negligence before the action (which gave the Imperialists an opportunity to enter undiscovered) performed wonders when they were once alarmed. They fought in their shirts for twelve hours together, many of them without breeches or shoes, and all without eating, in the most rigorous season of the year. The Irish did not less distinguish themselves; and it was owing to their obstinate defence of the gate of Po, that Cremona was preserved. To judge of the valour of the whole garri-

son, we must represent to ourselves, troops surprised in their beds, obliged to march in the dark, more than half naked, to encounter an enemy in the streets, and many of them meeting death in the repairing to their colours. Troops who could surmount such obstacles, and for twelve hours fight, without refreshment, undoubtedly deserved the title of brave. If the Imperialists had merited the same epithet, they had probably come off with some honour; but the Germans' valour fell as much short of their officers conduct, as the bravery of the French surpassed the vigilance of theirs.

The Germans were well armed, well clothed, drawn up in good order, in a city where they had correspondents, and yet suffered themselves to be beaten by naked fellows without order, and most of them without command. All this does not eclipse the glory of Prince Eugene, as well in conceiving as conducting this enterprize. He could not foresee that Prince Vaudemont, upon whose coming up with 3000 men the project greatly depended, would lose his way; or that the Chevalier d'Entragues (who drawing out his regiment that morning betimes, to exercise it by moonlight, first discovered the hostile troops in the city) would be so over vigilant, amidst the general security and indolence of the superior and other officers: or, in a word, could he foresee that the garrison would make so gallant a resistance, or his own men so feeble an assault. If we read the whole journal of this bloody action, which is too long to be inserted here, we shall wonder how any one man could be in so many places as the Prince was this day, and contrive so many stratagems as he did. When he saw the obstinacy of the Irish regiment, he sent to them Captain Macdonnel, their countryman, who had a little before taken Villeroi, to persuade them to come over to the Emperor's service, with a promise of great advantage if they complied, and threatening, on their refusal, to put them all to the sword. But these brave men not only rejected the proposal with scorn, but detained the captain a prisoner. His Highness went afterwards to the town hall, and made an eloquent harangue to the magistrates, to persuade them to raise the citizens in the Emperor's behalf; but the magistrates too refused to comply, being very indifferent which side prevailed, and at the same time certain, that if they declared for either, they could expect little mercy from the other, in case they were overcome. The Prince likewise tried to work upon Marechal Villeroi, his prisoner, to send his commands to the Irish regiments, that they could no longer continue the dispute, representing their condition as desperate, and the impossibility of their holding out long. This wile, however, was as ineffectual as any of the former; and the Prince had the mortification once in his life, to be left destitute of any resource, even in artifice itself; all circumstances made against him, and obliged him to submit to necessity, by abandoning a place, of which some hours before he thought himself master.

CREVECOUR.—*Letter from the Army of the Sambre and the Meuse, to the Committee of Public Safety.*

September 30, 1794.

The important capture of Fort Crevecoeur on the Meuse,

Meuse, one of the principal keys of Bois-le-duc, which renders us masters of the inundation; 500 men, 29 pieces of cannon, 1000 musquets, 30,000 pound weight of powder, and terror inspired into Bois-le-duc, are the fruits of the surrender of this fort.

Articles of capitulation, September 27.—Article I. The garrison shall march out to-morrow at noon with the honours of war, shall lay down their arms at the foot of the glacis, and shall cross the Meuse opposite to the fort, after having taken an oath not to bear arms against the republic before they shall be individually exchanged.

II. An inventory shall be made to-morrow morning early, of the artillery, ammunition, magazines, and arsenals, and delivered to a commissioner by those to whom the administration of the same is entrusted.

III. All the papers, plans, and memorials, to be found in the fort, and concerning the same or any other place, shall be likewise delivered to the officers of engineers and artillery, and an inventory shall be taken of them.

IV. The troops of the French republic shall be admitted this night into the horn works; a company of grenadiers shall be put in possession of the principal works.

V. The war commissioners and others employed in the administration, not being considered as bearing arms, shall be suffered to return to their homes, and be at liberty, without being objected to be exchanged.

VI. The officers shall carry away their effects, and keep their swords, and the soldiers their knapfacks. The Commandant shall also be suffered to remove the furniture and effects belonging personally to him.

CREVELT, BATTLE AT. A small town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and archbishopric of Cologne, about twenty-five miles south from Wesel, fifteen north-west from Dusseldorf, and west of the Rhine about five. The Hanoverians having resumed their arms on the consequences of the battle at Rosbach, under the command of Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, drove the French out of Hanover, and obliged them to repass the Rhine, over which the allies pursued them. It was evident, that whilst the French continued only to retire, it would prove impossible for them to hinder the allies from executing the plan they proposed. They therefore thought it advisable to change their countenance. They had fallen back as far as Nuys; they now returned on their steps, and advanced as far as Crevelt, within a few miles of Prince Ferdinand's camp. The Prince made the dispositions for a battle, with his usual vigour and prudence. He carefully reconnoitred the situation of the enemy, the 23d day of June, 1758, which proved the day of action. He found that their right was at a village called Vischelon; their left extended towards Anrath, where it was covered with a wood; Crevelt, which was in the front of their right, was occupied by a party of their troops. His Highness resolved upon three attacks; the first and real attack was on the flank of the enemy's left wing; the other two were designed to divert their attention, and prevent their succouring the object of this principal attack; for which purpose, he recommended to his

generals to make the best use of their heavy artillery, and not to advance too far, unless they were perfectly assured of the success of the main operation. Having made these wise dispositions, and perfectly learned the best routs by which the enemy might be approached, his Highness put himself at the head of the grenadiers of his right wing, and advanced on the side of Anrath in two columns. A cannonading violent and well supported, opened the action. The Hanoverian artillery was greatly superior to that of the French; but though the French lost many men, they lost no ground in this way, and their position in the wood made a close attack absolutely necessary. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick put himself at the head of the first line of foot, and with his usual spirit, advanced with the whole front directly to the wood, where a furious fire of small arms commenced, which continued without the smallest intermission for two hours and a half. All the Hanoverian battalions threw themselves into the wood. Two ditches well lined with infantry, were opposed to their fury. They were forced one after another. The enemy's battalions were pushed back, they were entirely broken, and fled out of the wood in a disorder which was irreparable. Their cavalry, who kept the best countenance possible, in spite of the terrible fire of the Hanoverian artillery, and in spite of the vigorous attempts of the Hanoverian horse, who had by this time found means to gain the plain, covered the retreat of their scattered infantry, and saved them from ruin. The right wing and the centre, though they suffered grievously by the cannonading, were no where broken, but retreated towards Nuys, in the most perfect order. Seven thousand of their best troops were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. But there was nothing in this battle so grievous to France, and so affecting even to the enemy, as the fate of the Count de Gisors. This young nobleman, the son of the Duke de Belleisle, not above twenty-five years of age, newly married to the heiress of an illustrious house, himself the last of a most noble family, was mortally wounded at the head of his regiment, which he brought up with the most heroic courage, and inspired by his example to make incredible efforts. He had been educated with all the care an excellent father could bestow on a son of an uncommon genius, who was alone able to support the reputation of his family: to the purest morals, he had united the politest manners: he had made a great proficiency in learning; he knew many branches of it, and loved all: he had seen every part of Europe, and read courts and nations with a discerning eye, and wanted nothing to fulfil all hope, and to make him a perfect and lasting ornament and support to his country, but a knowledge in the military art. He entered that course of glory and danger, and fell in his first campaign. The unhappy father and minister, saw his private misfortunes keep pace with the public calamities, and the tears of his family mingled with those of his country. Prince Ferdinand gained a victory at Crevelt, which did the greatest honour to his military capacity, and to the bravery of his troops. But it was a victory, neither entire nor decisive. The French army on their own frontiers, was quickly and strongly reinforced; so that they were not only

only in a condition, in some sort to make head against the allies, but were enabled to detach a considerable reinforcement to the army of the Prince de Soubize on the other side the Rhine.

CREUTZNACH, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1632. It is situated on the Lower Rhine, Germany, is the capital of Spanheim; and during the war between Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, and the empire, it was taken by the forces of the former. The French took it in 1688, but restored it by the treaty of Ryfwick.

CREUTZNACH. December 1795. On the morning of the 1st instant the French were seen in very great force drawn up on the opposite hills. About nine o'clock a large body of infantry, supported by the fire of artillery very advantageously placed on the heights behind the town, advanced to attack Creutznach: the Austrians defended it with great firmness, but the disadvantages of the situation made it impossible for them to prevent the French at length getting possession of it, which happened at about eleven o'clock. The Austrians, however, having re-formed on this side of the town, advanced again, and attacked the French with so great bravery, that they presently drove them quite over the bridge, and out of the place.

They renewed the attack with a large body of fresh troops, and the Austrians in the town being extremely galled by the commanding fire of the French artillery, and by that of the infantry on the Schlofsberg, and being totally unsupported by their own cannon (which from the nature of the situation, could not be made use of) they found it impracticable to maintain the post: they therefore abandoned it a second time, and retired to the heights, bringing away the only piece of artillery that had been employed in the affair.

The French contented themselves with occupying the bridge, and did not venture to shew themselves on this side of the town.

The loss of the Austrians in this affair amounts to near 500 killed and wounded. Fifty of the French were taken prisoners, and their loss in killed and wounded must have been considerable.

The having been obliged to abandon the post of Creutznach is not of any very material consequence, as the army maintains exactly the same position as before, excepting that the part of the line which is opposite that place, is thrown a little back, in order to occupy the most commanding height.

At the same time that the above-mentioned affair happened at Creutznach, General Kray attacked and defeated a corps of the enemy at Lautereck, and entirely cut to pieces and took two whole battalions. The number of prisoners are 8 officers and 150 men. General Kray occupies Lautereck.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, dated Creutznach, the 21st of December 1795.

In consequence of the advantages obtained by Marshal Clairfayt, as stated in my last, General Jourdan, after having attempted in vain by different manœuvres to secure the right of his army, began his retreat from the Nahe on the 15th instant, and on the 15th he took a position upon the Hunsrück, occupying all the principal

passes between the Bacharach on the Rhine, and Trarbach on the Moselle.

From the 15th to the present date several unimportant actions have taken place between the advanced corps of these two armies, and the Austrian light troops have at different times scoured the country from Birkenfeldt to Treves; but the strength of the enemy's position in the mountains, and the roads that lead to it being rendered so bad by the late rains as to make the march of heavy artillery almost impossible, have prevented Marshal Clairfayt from undertaking any operation of consequence. His Excellency's line now extends from Drevekhausen on the Rhine, by Stromburg, Kirn, and Oberstein to Birkenfeldt, whence the left of his army is connected by a chain of light troops with Marshal Wurmser's right, which occupies Kaiserlautern. Marshal Wurmser has drawn his line from Kaiserlautern, by Neustadt along the rivulet called the Spirebach, to the Rhine.

General Pichegru has made several attempts to oblige the Austrians to abandon the post of Kaiserlautern, and on the 20th instant he attacked it with very superior numbers; but, after an action of several hours, he was completely repulsed, with the loss of near 2000 men and several cannon. The Austrians had, on this occasion, 20 officers, and between 6 and 700 non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded.

The French sometimes made demonstrations from Dusseldorf, but the Austrian corps stationed upon the Sieg rivulet kept them completely in check on that side.

Part of Marshal Wurmser's army and the Prince of Conde's corps defended the right bank of the Rhine from Philippsbourg to Basle.

CRIMEA, on the Black Sea at the Mouth of the Sea of Asoph. On the 13th of July, 1790, Vice-Admiral Uschakow, sailed with a Russian fleet under his command from Sebastopol, in search of the enemy who had appeared on the coast of this peninsula. The Russian fleet consisted of ten ships of the line, six frigates, thirteen light vessels, and two fire ships. On the 19th the fleet entered the Gulph of Janicale and at 10 o'clock in the morning, discovered the Turkish fleet bearing down upon the Russian squadron. It consisted of eighteen ships of the line, a number of frigates, bomb ketches, zebecks, brigantines, faïques, and kirlangerschels, amounting to thirty-six sail, besides many small armed vessels. The Russians formed in line of battle, the Turks endeavoured to break their van. The Russian van defended itself vigorously, and put the Turks into great disorder. The Captain Pacha returned frequently to the attack, each time re-inforced by fresh ships of the line, and vessels mounted with heavy artillery. The sails of the Turkish Admiral's ship were so much cut and torn, that it was ungovernable. Many Turkish vessels lost their flags: that of the Vice-Admiral was taken out of the water by a Russian shallop. The Turkish Admiral's ship was twice on fire, but was extinguished; a kirlangersch sunk with all its crew; and the Turks fired with case-shot upon the Russian shallops, who were endeavouring to save them. The Russian Vice-Admiral again formed his line, and the Turks endeavoured to avoid his fire by going large. The Russians pursued, but could

not come up with them. It is unknown whither the Turks went. At day-break the following day the Russians saw no enemy, and the fleet anchored in the Bay of Theodosia. The combat lasted from noon till five at night. The Russians had 27 men killed and 64 wounded.

CRODON. A strong fort situated near Brest, a sea-port of Brittany in France. During the civil wars of France, the Leaguers, assisted by the King of Spain, had marched 3000 of their best troops to take Brest. The King of France, fearing a place of so much importance should fall under the power of Spain, applied to Queen Elizabeth for a maritime aid, which was readily granted, and Sir Martin Forbisher was ordered with ten ships to cut off all communication between the town and Spaniards by sea. Sir John Norris was likewise ordered to seize on the fort of Crodon already possessed by the Spaniards. He invested the fort on the 1st of November, and Quimper having surrendered to the French, he was re-inforced by the English and French troops that had been employed in the reduction of that place. On the 12th the garrison made a sally into the French trenches, and killed near forty men, and wounded as many more. The battery lay between the English and the French trenches, and began to play on the 23d, but did so little harm by reason of the strength of the place, that scarce a breach was visible after firing 700 shot. However, their parapet and some of their flankers being destroyed, Captain Lytfer was sent to possess himself of the counterescarp, which he effected. Stimulated by courage and success, he attempted the breach, and notwithstanding the great resistance made by the enemy, and the inaccessibility of the place, many of the men reached the top, which they kept for a time, but were obliged to retire with considerable loss. On the 30th, the enemy possessed themselves of the French trenches, killing near thirty men, but the English obliged them to retire with some loss. On the 7th of December a mine was sprung, which made a breach that the horse might enter, and after a general assault, which lasted five hours, the place was carried, and all put to the sword that were to be found. Some of the Spaniards to avoid the fury of the soldiers leaped into the sea, but were taken up by the boats of the fleet, and put to death. Sir Martin Forbisher received a wound in the assault which occasioned his death. The Spanish governor's defence of this place was very obstinate, for when any of his people mentioned giving up the place, he bound him in the breach, leaving his arms only loose to fight in his own defence: nor were the garrison's less conspicuous, as they never desisted till their leader was slain, and then only by being overpowered by numbers.

CRONENBURG, FORTRESS OF, TAKEN IN 1658. It is situated near Copenhagen in Denmark, and is one of the castles that defends the entrance of the Sound, Copenhagen being besieged by Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, during that siege he sent General Wrangel with a detachment to take this place, which he effected without much loss.

CROPREDY BRIDGE, BATTLE AT. Over the river Cherwell in Oxfordshire. This was one of the battles

that was fought during the grand rebellion. King Charles arrived at Worcester on the 6th of June, 1644; but in order to deceive Waller, the parliamentary General, who had followed him with surprising expedition, he made a feigned march towards Shrewsbury, as if he intended to join Prince Rupert. Waller believing this was really his intention, made a hasty march, and took post between him and Shrewsbury; then the King wheeled off suddenly, and took the route to Oxford, in the neighbourhood of which he was joined by the rest of his army. After the junction he marched to Buckinghamshire, in order to give battle to the enemy. Waller approached with the same design, and the two armies appeared on the opposite sides of the river Cherwell. On the 29th day of June, the King, with a view to draw Waller from the advantageous ground of which he had taken possession, pretended to begin his march for Northamptonshire, leaving a strong guard at the bridge of Cropredy, to dispute the passage with the foe; receiving intelligence that a large detachment of the enemy were within a mile of his van, he ordered it to double its pace, in hopes of intercepting the whole body. Waller no sooner perceived that there was a great distance between his van and his rear, than he ordered a large detachment to ford the river, while he himself with 1500 horse, 1000 foot, and 11 pieces of cannon, attacked and made himself master of the bridge of Cropredy; then passing with his whole force, he fell upon the King's rear, but was repulsed by the Earl of Cleveland, who routed his horse, and took part of his artillery, and compelled him to repass the river with precipitation. The King attacked the bridge and ford in his turn; the last he gained, but his attempt upon the bridge was ineffectual. Next day, on the supposition that Waller's soldiers would lay down their arms upon an assurance of pardon, the King sent a trumpeter to demand a safe conduct for a gentleman, with a gracious message from his Majesty; but Waller answered that he had no power to receive any such message, without the consent of parliament, to which the King might make his application.

CROSSWELL CREEK, IN AMERICA. See BORDENTOWN.

CROTZKA, BATTLE AT. A little town of Hungary, situated on the Danube, not far from Belgrade. The Turks having pushed on their conquests in Hungary with surprising rapidity, were by the 21st of July, 1739, advanced to Crotzka, where they received a considerable re-inforcement, and were likewise assembling in great numbers at Semendria. The body under the Count de Neuperg being not then come up, a resolution was taken not to wait for it, but to go and attack the Turks before they had time to entrench themselves. The next night the Veldt Marshal de Wallis, the Imperial General, and the Baron de Scher, marched with fourteen regiments of horse, and eighteen companies of grenadiers; the former having ordered the Prince of Saxe Hilbourghausen to follow them next morning at day-break with the rest of the foot, and not doubting but the General de Neuperg would join him without delay. The Count de Wallis, in order to come at the Turks, was forced to clear his way through defiles, S s
bramble

bramble bushes, and vineyard plots, which, however, he accomplished with very great order; but the regiment of Hohenzollern, which formed the vanguard, advancing too forward was hemmed in by the Turks, and almost cut to pieces. It was at the head of this regiment that the brave Lord Crawford, a Scottish nobleman, charged, and was so desperately wounded, that it was with great difficulty he was brought off: this gentleman has set a laudable example to the rest of the young English nobility, in hunting after military knowledge in every corner of Europe, and seems to have wanted but an opportunity to exercise in the service of his country that experience, which he purchased almost at the expence of his life. In this attempt likewise fell a young Irish nobleman, who had left his native country in a generous thirst of fame, and served as a volunteer: he saw the standard-bearer fall, and perceiving that the Infidels had got possession of the colours, he boldly rushed forwards and killed several of the Turks with his own hands, recovered the colours, which he immediately ripped from the staff, and tying it round his waist like a sash, was found with it dead after the battle was over; thus bravely, with the loss of life, disappointing the triumph of the enemy by preserving that mark of honour from falling into their rapacious hands.

The Turks improving this advantage, fell upon the rest of the forces with incredible fury, which, though they made a very brave defence, were put into confusion and obliged to retire; and just as they had recovered the hill, the Prince of Hilbourghausen arrived with the infantry, and favoured their retreat. To do this the better the Prince posted himself on the right, where the Turks fired briskly upon him, but were not able to break his ranks; but after all, there was some disorder in this retreat, which extended even to the baggage; and it would have been still greater had not the Count de Neuperg come up speedily with his body, consisting of 13,000 men, for whose greater dispatch he left his baggage behind, and made the men leave their coats. The Marshal de Wallis upon the arrival of this reinforcement, renewed the engagement with the enemy, which was continued on both sides with very great obstinacy and firing, which lasted without interruption till night, so that it proved a bloody action both to the Imperialists and Turks. The Marshal de Wallis returned afterwards with his army to his camp of Wischnitz, under the cannon of Belgrade. The Turks fought upon this occasion like desperadoes, and far from being discouraged at the loss of their men, which was very considerable, they returned to the charge with more obstinacy, and most hideous outcries. As to the loss of the Imperialists, it was never exactly known; some officers make it amount to 3000 or 4000 men. Of the two Princes of Waldeck, the youngest, who was a colonel, was killed, and the other wounded; the General Count Caraffa and General Lerskner were also in the number of the dead; the Prince de Birkenfeldt, the Generals Daun and Barnes, and the Marquis de Spada and St. Julian, adjutant-generals, were wounded.

While the Imperial forces were thus engaged with the Turks, a great firing of cannon was heard all day

between the Imperial flotilla and that of the enemy, and it was not known on the 22d how Admiral Pallavicini got off.

General Bernclau was in great danger of being entirely cut to pieces, if he had not made use of the following stratagem, which succeeded very happily; he ordered all his trumpets to retire, and take post behind a hill in a wood near the enemy, where they sounded a march, which made the Turks believe that fresh troops were coming up to support the Imperialists, and so alarmed the enemy, that they retired with the utmost precipitation towards Crotzka, so that the General Bernclau had time to join the army with his detachment, and some horses that he had taken from the Turks.

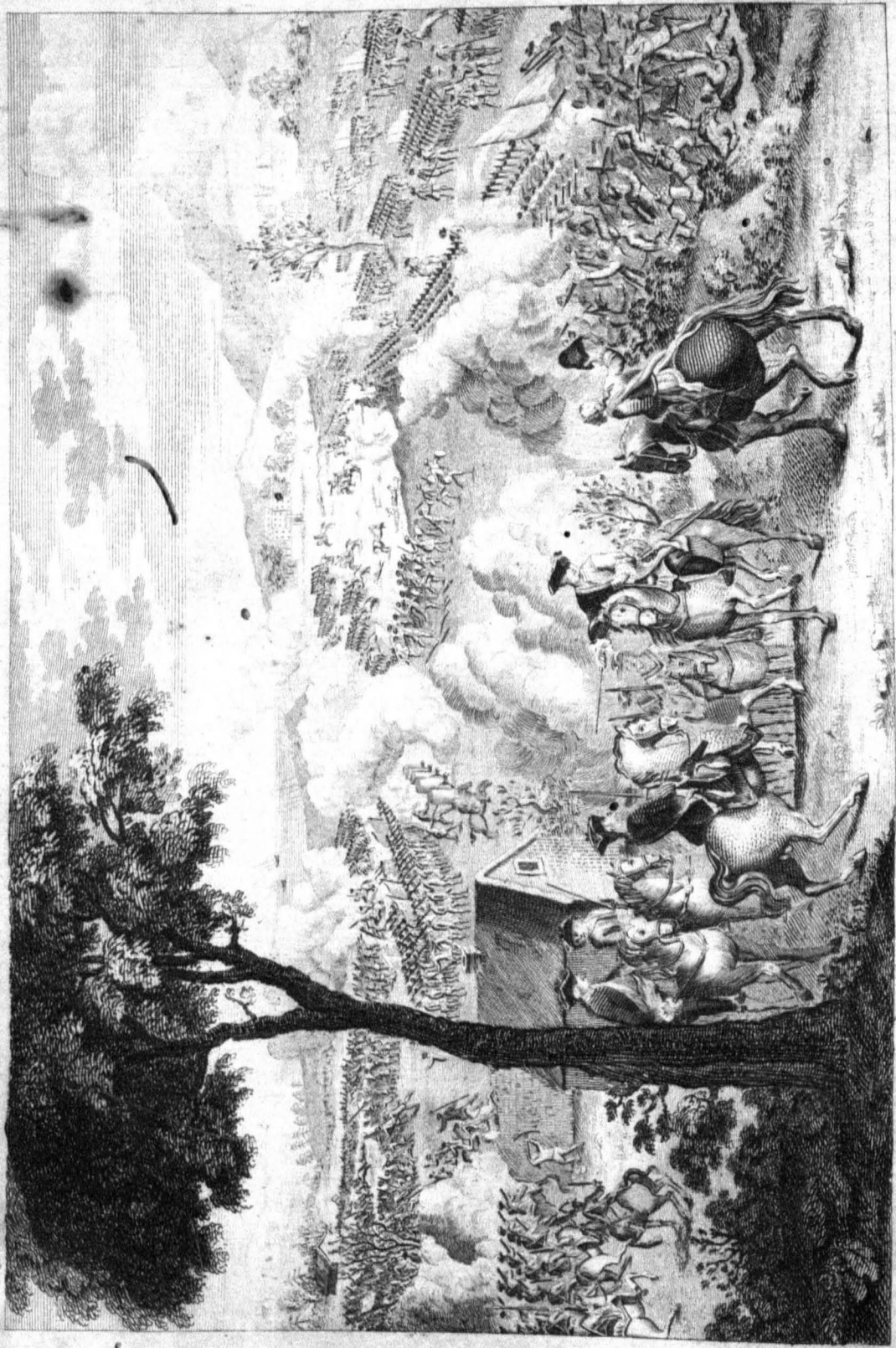
The names of the chief officers killed or wounded in this action were, Lieutenant Field-Marshal Baron Wirtz; the Major-Generals the Prince of Hesse Rheinfels, Count Caraffa, and M. Lerskner; the Colonels Count Berthold, Minquitzburg, the Prince of Waldeck; the Lieutenant-Colonels Plida, and the Marquis de Litta; the Majors Count Lhntieri, and M. Palude, killed. The Lieutenant Field-Marshal, the Prince of Waldeck, the Major-Generals, the Prince of Birkenfeldt, Count Daun, Count Geisfruch, and M. Grune; the Colonels Dungen, Dernerthl, Wetzell, Villanova; the Lieutenant-Colonels Count Membrand, Sonnau, the Prince of Baden Durlach, Radicati, the Count de Collovrat; the Majors Ullfield, Livrier, Lleinholm, and Sebothendorf, wounded. The Earl of Crawford, of Scotland, a volunteer, wounded.

And according to the accounts published at Vienna of the killed and wounded in general, there were of the infantry 3974 men, including officers, killed, and 3763 wounded; and of the cavalry there were 1741 men, including officers, killed, and 764 wounded; and of horses there were 1565 killed, and 619 wounded. As for the loss of the Infidels no account can be given of it, but it must have been very considerable, the battle having lasted near nineteen hours, which was very extraordinary, especially in the Germans, who fought all that time against superior numbers, with great disadvantages of ground, and without any refreshment either for man or horse from the beginning of their march.

The Engagement between the Imperial and Turkish Fleets on the Danube, near Crotzka.

During the very time of this battle the Imperial and Turkish fleets upon the Danube were likewise engaged, of which we shall give the following account written from Belgrade.

The Marquis Pallavicini, General of the Imperial ships and vessels on the Danube, having received advice that forty of the enemy's saicks, in the form of galleys, were to come up to Crotzka, at the same time that the vanguard of their army was to arrive there, he fell down the river on board the Commodore's ship the Triton, which had two decks, and was built at Vienna in 1737, and four prames, or large galleys, built at Vienna also in 1738, and arrived at Crotzka half an hour before the Turkish vanguard, consisting of 4000 horse



The *BATTLE* of CULLODEN, 16th April 1746.

horse, which drew up on the side of a hill towards the river: he caused his vessels to move near to the shore, and fired thirty cannon-shot at the enemy, which did such execution upon them, as obliged them to retire precipitately over that hill, to avoid being exposed to the artillery of our flotilla. The General finding he could do them no more damage, proceeded down the river the same day to meet the faicks, having intelligence that they were advancing; and forming a line with his vessels before an island at a little distance from Crotzka, he proposed by that situation to hinder the enemy from passing, and to cover the said island. Half an hour after appeared the forty Turkish faicks, making towards that island, but seeing how our vessels were ranged, they retired to Semendria where was the enemy's camp. Of all this the General gave information to Veldt-Marshal Wallis, and sent him to the Bailiff of Crotzka, who assured him that the enemy's whole army was on their march thither.

On the 21st at day-break, the Turkish galleys, or faicks, advanced as if they would attack our flotilla, but before they came within cannon-shot they stopped, at which time the van of the Turkish army came in view, and was followed orderly by all the rest with their baggage and artillery, and posted themselves at Crotzka, of which General Pallavicini sent advice to Veldt-Marshal Wallis. The 22d, in the morning, General Pallavicini descried two batteries, which the enemy had made in the night on the bank of the river, in a place that was covered with large trees, and he ordered his vessels to fire at those batteries; but seeing he could do them no considerable damage, he retired to a point of the island which covered his vessels: from that point he had a view of the Turkish land army, formed into two lines, and marching towards the top of the hills, from the foot of which the Imperial troops were to advance against them; and soon after he saw with regret an attack made, and the enemy's fire carried forwards, from which he observed that they fought with advantage, and that our troops could not beat them back, and possess themselves of Crotzka, according to the resolution which had been taken, and which had been communicated to him by Veldt-Marshal Wallis. Then General Pallavicini resolved to retire, without giving the enemy time to make other batteries, which they were actually beginning in three different places, and which might have rendered his return the more difficult. When he had taken this resolution, and was in motion to pass up the river, the Turkish galleys advanced; one of them, which exposed itself the most, in hopes to pass between the Triton and the river side, was presently sunk by the Commodore's ship; and four others which followed that galley were so galled by the guns of the other Imperial vessels, that their rowers fled to land, leaving them to float with the stream: the rest of the enemy's galleys kept out of the reach of our cannon, and took the opportunity of the darkness of the night to get to a place of security. The 23d, at day-break, General Pallavicini with his vessels was before Crotzka, where he saw the Turkish galleys lying under the protection of the enemy's camp. The Triton, in passing up the river,

having lost three hours by one of the prames running foul of her prow, was obliged to abide the fire of five batteries, which played from heavy cannon iron bullets of thirty-six pounds, and from howitzers stone ball of fifty pounds weight, besides the shot from lesser cannon. By the slowness of making way up the river, our flotilla lay exposed for nine hours to that fire; and of 443 cannon shot, almost all of them were aimed at the Triton, on board of which General Pallavicini had always his station: above forty shot struck the ship, but not one of them endangered her, or did her any considerable damage, nor were more than three officers on board her wounded, among them Lieutenant-Colonel Count Lilliers, dangerously in the thigh by a piece of a stone ball that broke in the ship; and but three men were killed and twelve wounded, though we passed in sight of the whole Turkish army, which, by the extent of ground on which they encamped, appeared to be very numerous. At noon sprung up a favourable gale of wind, which enabled our sailors to use their sails, and in the evening we came up over-against the Imperial army, and kept coasting by them till they entered the lines of Belgrade. In our passage we judged our guns would bear upon them, putting as close to the shore as we could. Our vessels fired in all about 500 cannon shot, of which the Triton alone fired 171.

CROWN-POINT. A strong fortress situated on Lake Champlain, near the entrance of the Narrows, where it falls into Lake George, North America. It was taken possession of in 1775, by the Americans in their march to surprise Quebec, and abandoned by them the next year, on the approach of the British forces commanded by General Burgoyne. For other accounts of this place, see **NIAGARA**.

CROYLAND RAVAGED AND BURNT. This place is in the fens of Lincolnshire, remarkable for its abbey, which was seized by the Danes in 868, ravaged and burnt by those pirates, who proceeded from thence to Peterborough in Northamptonshire.

CROYZON, ATTACK OF. See **CRUDON**.

CUDDALORE, IN THE EAST INDIES. General Stuart, at the head of the British army, marched to Cuddalore, after Tippoo Saib had evacuated the Carnatic. On the 13th of June 1782, the General attacked the French lines, and carried the redoubts, with a very heavy loss on the English part, computed at 616 Europeans, and 356 seapoys, killed, wounded, and missing. On the 25th of June, Tippoo Saib made a sally from the fort, and advanced close to General Stuart's works, commencing and supporting the assault with great spirit, and intrepidity, but they were repulsed, with the loss of 200 Europeans, and their Colonel D'Aquitaine taken prisoner.

CULLODEN, BATTLE AT. A seat of the late Duncan Forbes, Lord President of Scotland, in Invernessshire, about two miles from Inverness town, on the east, and a mile to the south of Culloden-House. On a moor or blair called Drummossie, the battle was fought. The motives of this battle are too well known to need any repetition here, therefore we shall, without preamble, enter upon the article. In the beginning of April, 1746, the Duke of Cumberland began

his march from Aberdeen, and on the 12th passed the deep and rapid river Spey, without opposition from the rebels, though a considerable number of them appeared on the opposite side. Why they did not dispute the passage is not easily to be conceived, but indeed, from this instance of neglect, and their subsequent conduct, we may easily conclude they were under a total insurrection. His Royal Highness proceeded to Nairn, where he received intelligence, that the enemy had advanced from Inverness to Culloden, about the distance of nine miles from the royal army, with intention to give him battle.

On the 16th of April, between four and five in the morning, the King's army began their march from Nairn, formed into five lines of three battalions each, headed by Major-General Halk on the left, Lord Semple on the right, and Brigadier Mordaunt in the centre; flanked by the horse under the Generals Bland and Hawley, who at the same time covered the cannon on the right and left.

They marched in this order about eight miles, when a detachment of Kingston's horse, and of the Highlanders, having advanced a-head of the army, discovered the van of the rebels moving towards them; on notice whereof, his Royal Highness commanded the army to form in order of battle, which was thus executed: the three battalions of the second line defiled to the left of the respective battalions in the van, that is to say, Barrel's to the left of Monro's, Scottish fusiliers to the left of Price's, and Cholmondeley's on the left of the Royal; then marching up, formed the front line of six battalions; between each of them two pieces of cannon. At the head of this line, and in the centre, the Earl of Albemarle commanded; on the right wing three squadrons of horse, commanded by Major-General Bland; on the left three other squadrons, commanded by Lord Ancram.

The second line consisted of five battalions, placed to face the openings of the front line, with three pieces of cannon placed between the first and second battalions, on the right and left of the same line, in order that if the enemy either broke through the centre, or outflanked either the right or left of the front, they might conveniently play upon them.

To support both, and as a final reserve, was placed the remaining four battalions, winged on the right and left by Kingston's horse.

In this disposition the army continued some time; but the body of the rebels not advancing, it fell into marching order again, which continued until the front were within a mile of the enemy; then formed again into fighting order as before.

The rebel army formed their front in thirteen divisions, being so many clans under their respective chiefs, with four pieces of cannon placed before their centre, and the same number on each wing. The centre was headed by Lord John Drummond, the right wing by Lord George Murray, and the left by the person who called himself Duke of Perth. To support the front line occasionally, and covered by some stone walls, on the right was disposed Fitz James's horse, and four companies of French piquets;

on the left one body of horse, made up with the young Italian's guards, some hussars, and the Perthshire squadron, and five companies of Lord John Drummond's foot. Open to the centre of the front line was the young Italian placed with his body guards. In his rear a line of reserve, consisting of three columns; the first on the left, commanded by Lord Kilmarnock; the centre column by Lord Lewis Gordon, and Glenbucket; and the right by Roy Stuart. Next, and directly in the rear of Glenbucket, were the regiments of Perth and Ogilvie stationed, as the final reserve.

In this order, the rebels began firing on the King's army about two o'clock with their cannon, which being ill served did little execution. The firing was returned by the King's army with such success as put the rebels in great disorder. They disliked this way of fighting, and therefore made a push on the right of the King's army, where his Royal Highness waited to receive them in person. This they did in a kind of bravado, to draw the King's troops forward; but finding themselves deceived, they returned their whole force to the left, and the weight of their fury fell chiefly on Barrel's and Monro's regiments, where they attempted to flank the King's front line; but Wolfe's regiment advancing, entirely defeated their design: in the meantime, the cannon kept playing upon them with cartridge shot.

General Hawley, with some Highlanders, had opened a passage through some stone walls to their right for the horse, which advanced on that side, while the King's right wheeled off upon their left, dispersed their body of reserve, and met in the centre of their front line in the rear; when being repulsed in the front, and numbers cut off, they fell into an universal confusion. The horse on their rear made a dreadful carnage; the foot moved on in due order; but Kingston's horse, from the reserve, galloped up briskly, and falling in with the fugitives did great execution: the rest were routed with great slaughter: in less than thirty minutes they were totally defeated, and the field covered with the slain. The road as far as Inverness was strewed with dead bodies; and a great number of people, who from motives of curiosity had come to see the battle, were sacrificed to the undistinguishing vengeance of the victors. Three thousand rebels were slain on the field and in the pursuit. The Earl of Kilmarnock was taken; and in a few days Lord Balmerino surrendered himself to one of the detached parties.

The different dispositions of these two armies were in some measure owing to their respective situations. The King's army had to fight uncovered; the rebels covered, behind walls: but when their impatience to get out of the way of the King's cannon, pushed them on attacking, they necessarily either lost the benefit of the reserve, or the reserve must lose the benefit of the cover, which they not choosing to do, the impetuosity of the front carried them too far from their reserve, and then having no guard in their rear, the horse from the King's right and left easily did their business.

On the other hand, the disposition of the King's army was, perhaps, as just as the mind of man was capable of contriving; if one failed, a second supported;

ed; and if that failed, a third. The enemy could no way take two pieces of cannon, but three must play directly upon them; nor break one regiment, but two were ready to supply the place. If the rebels were repulsed, they were routed; if any part of the King's army broke, they rallied and were supported. Had the King's army attacked, it might not have been so well, because then the rebels would have been close and covered, and consequently the breaking of them more difficult.

The vanquished adventurer forded the river Nesse, and retired with a few horse to Aird, where he conferred with old Lord Lovat; then he dismissed his followers, and wandered about a wretched and solitary fugitive among the isles and mountains for the space of four months; during which he underwent a series of danger, hardships, and misery, as no other person ever outlived. Thus in one hour all his hopes vanished, and the rebellion was entirely extinguished. One would almost imagine the conductors of this desperate enterprize had conspired their own destruction, as they certainly neglected every step that might have contributed to their safety and success. They might have opposed the Duke of Cumberland at the passage of the Spey; they might afterwards have attacked his camp in the night with good prospect of success: as they were inferior to him in number, and weakened with hunger and fatigue, they might have retired to the hills and fastnesses, where they would have found plenty of live cattle for provision, recruited their regiments, and been joined by a strong reinforcement, which was actually in full march to their assistance; but they were distracted by dissensions and jealousies, obeyed the dictates of despair, and wilfully devoted themselves to ruin and death.

When the news of the battle arrived in England, the whole nation was transported with joy, and extolled the Duke as a hero and deliverer: both houses of parliament congratulated his Majesty on this auspicious event; they decreed, in the most solemn manner, their public thanks to his Royal Highness, which were transmitted to him by the speakers; and the commons, by a bill, added 25,000*l.* per annum to his former revenue.

Immediately after the decisive action at Culloden, he took possession of Inverness, and ordered thirty deserters to be executed; then he detached several parties to ravage the country; one of these apprehended the Lady Mackintosh, who was sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, plundered her house, and drove away her cattle, though her husband was actually in the service of government. The French prisoners were sent to Carlisle and Penrith: Kilmarnock, Balmerino, Cromartie, and his son, the Lord Macleod, were conveyed by sea to London; and those of inferior rank were confined in different prisons. The Marquis of Tullibardine, together with a brother of the Earl of Dunmore, and Murray, the Pretender's secretary, were seized and transported to the tower of London, to which the Earl of Traquair had been committed on suspicion; and the eldest son of Lord Lovat

was imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh. In a word, all the gaols in Great Britain, from the capital northwards, were filled with those unfortunate captives.

The number of both armies are variously affixed; the King's troops at least exceeded 8000 men, whereas the rebels did not amount to 7000. What number were slain of the King's troops was never exactly known.

CUMBERLAND SEIZED. In 945, the petty sovereigns of this part of England having taken part with the Danes in opposition to Edmund I. he led his army against the insurgents, and subdued this little kingdom; but his situation being but unfavourable to keep it in subjection, he presented it to the King of Scotland, reserving the sovereignty of it to himself, on condition of that Prince doing homage to him for it at his court, if required.

CUNNERSDORF, BATTLE AT. A village of Silesia, near Franckfort on the Oder. In 1758, the grand Russian army was greatly reinforced, and seemed determined to act with vigour. The Prussians, under the command of General Dohna, were not able to cope with them; therefore that officer was reinforced from the King of Prussia's army at Landshut, and received at the same time orders to fight the enemy, who still being an over-match, he declined: for this refusal he was dismissed the service, and the command given to General Wedel, who made an attempt upon the enemy, but unfortunately for himself, he was killed, together with several other brave officers, and the troops received a severe repulse. The King of Prussia, in order to remedy this disaster, abandoned his strong camp at Landshut, and advanced to meet the Russians, who threatened the total destruction of the country they came into. Marechal Daun, who never wanted for intelligence, was no sooner informed of the King's design, than he resolved to be before-hand with him; that is, he resolved to reinforce the Russian army before the King should attack it, that by superiority it should be able to maintain the advantage it had gained: for this purpose he detached General Laudohn with a large body of cavalry, who reached the Russian army before the King could: but Daun, not content with this, determined to harass the Prussians in their march. This design was intrusted to General Haddick; but the Prussian General Finck, so effectually covered the rear, and kept so good a look-out, that whenever Haddick approached, he found the Prussians too well prepared for his reception: however, as he would not be an idle spectator of their rapid march, he made an attempt to carry off some of the baggage waggons on one of their flanks, but he was defeated with considerable loss.

On the 3d day of August, 1759, the King arrived at Bezkow, from whence it is said he wrote the following billet to his queen. "After very long and fatiguing marches I am at length arrived at Bezkow. The public is not without defence. I believe the greatest mischief that all this affair has occasioned, will be the inquietude it has produced. I have beat the corps

corps of Haddick, and taken 1000 prisoners. Finck is at my heels. I shall be to-morrow within two leagues of Franckfort."

At Bezkow he united the unfortunate remains of the battle of Zullichau with his army, which, by this addition, amounted to sixty-nine battalions and 105 squadrons, making only 48,000 fighting men. This may be easily conceived, as the troops that were in the battle of Zullichau had suffered such a considerable diminution: and hence also it may be judged that the enemy greatly exaggerated the strength of his army, when they made it amount in their relations, sometimes to 60,000, and sometimes to 70,000 men. It need only be remembered that according to the list published by the court of Petersburg in the spring, the Russian army that was to act in this campaign did not amount to less than 100,000 men; and though these sorts of lists are commonly exaggerated, this was not so much so, of which we have an authentic proof. Some days after the battle of Zullichau, a party of Prussian hussars carried off, near Crossen, a Russian officer coming from Posen, charged with a large packet of papers, among which was a state of the magazine; by which it appears that before the battle of Zullichau, the Russian army assembled at Posen amounted to 89,201 men, and 8919 horses.

If we deduct the servants, supposing them comprehended in that number, and the few troops left behind to guard the magazine, and the loss sustained in the battle of the 23d of July, it should seem that there ought still to remain at least 70,000 fighting men in the Russian army; add to these 20,000 Austrians brought by Laudohn, according to the Vienna Journal, and we shall be convinced that the combined army of the enemy was not much short of 90,000 men, and consequently near twice as strong as the Prussians.

Notwithstanding this manifest superiority, the Russians chose to put themselves on the defensive, and to wait for the King behind the Oder, in an advantageous camp near Franckfort, which they had sufficient time to fortify with intrenchments and redoubts, and to furnish with a prodigious number of cannon. The King, on the contrary, could not defer coming to a decision, for on one hand Saxony was invaded by the troops of the Circles, and on the other his capital was threatened by General Haddick; his army marched by Furstenwalde to Lebitz; and after halting some days in the camp of Wulcow, till the bridges on the Oder near Reitwein, a league from Custrin, were finished, passed the river in the night between the 10th and 11th of August, without any opposition, or any loss. The passage being completed, the army formed near the village of Etcher, and pursued its march to Bischoffsee. The reserve under Lieutenant-General Finck took post on the eminences between Bischoffsee and Tretin; the vanguard occupied the first of those villages, behind which the army pitched its camp.

On the 12th, at two in the morning, it began its march towards Reppin, but halted in the wood, and there formed, and afterwards advanced to the enemy; still keeping back the left wing. As soon as the vanguard arrived at the eminence, which was opposite to

the enemy's left, the King ordered several batteries to be erected; which, as well as those of Lieutenant-General Finck, played with good effect. After having cannonaded the enemy for some time, the vanguard advanced against their left wing with little loss, and after a slight resistance from their intrenchments, in which were found seventy-two pieces of cannon. When the Prussians were masters of the intrenched hill, Lieutenant-General Finck passed the defile and joined the vanguard, which formed again with the right wing on the hill, in order to attack the redoubts which the enemy had raised between that place and the village of Cunnerdorff. In order to support this attack, new batteries were erected on the hill, the effect of which, considering the height of the place, could not fail to be very considerable. Finck made himself master of the redoubts with little trouble and little loss; and some squadrons of horse scoured the country to Cunnerdorff. The enemy endeavoured to keep their ground there, by pushing forward several brigades of foot and horse; but they were obliged to abandon it after a brisk resistance, and to fall back to the last of their redoubts. The Prussian infantry passed through on one side of the village, and made themselves masters of some redoubts, and of several batteries; and on the other hand, their cavalry fell very seasonably upon the Russian foot whilst they were retiring from the redoubt; but they met with batteries and were obliged to avoid them. The enemy seeing themselves every where defeated, excepting on their left wing, assembled all their forces, and the remains of their right wing, to maintain another redoubt raised on a high eminence. The Prussian infantry attacked it with all possible bravery, but were not able to carry it, both on account of its advantageous position, and of its numerous artillery, which began to be superior. A second attack having succeeded no better than the first, the cavalry endeavoured to force the enemy, and made several attacks with great impetuosity, but were always repulsed by a dreadful fire of cannon loaded with grape shot. The enemy's cavalry had as yet done nothing, they seized this opportunity, broke the Prussian squadrons, and forced them to fall back upon the foot, this occasioned a disorder on the left wing, which was filling off by Cunnerdorff to support the right. The King employed every possible expedient to redress matters, exposing his own person to the greatest dangers, but without effect: almost all the generals and officers were either killed or wounded, and the private men being overpowered by the heat of the day, and the duration of the engagement, could not gain the ascendant over troops that were constantly relieved by fresh ones, and seconded by continual discharges of a prodigious artillery most advantageously placed.

The army therefore fell back by Cunnerdorff to the first hill furnished with intrenchments, where it endeavoured to maintain its ground. Scarce had it time to form, when the enemy advanced in good order and disputed the post. They were beat back with great loss at the first onset, but the second effort succeeded; the Prussian army then began to retreat by the defile, and rallied on the eminences which General Finck occupied

cupied before the battle. On the 13th in the morning, the army returned to the camp of Etscher, and having passed the Oder at four in the afternoon, went to encamp at Reitwein.

By this plain and true account, says a letter written by a Prussian officer who was in the battle, which in the main differs little from the description of the battle given by the enemy, we may easily conceive, that if the valour of our troops was forced to yield this time to the too great superiority of numbers, and manifest advantage of the enemy, both in the ground and in the artillery, the whole of their exploit is nothing more than repelling our attack, and preserving their position; for they ventured neither to pursue us beyond the field of battle, nor to molest us in repassing the Oder: we know, on the contrary, that they lay all night upon their arms for fear of a fresh action. After this, if in the opinion of the whole world, a victory is to be judged of by its consequences, this will appear very inconsiderable. It is certainly far from deserving to be compared with the victory of Zorndorf, or any other battle where the advantage was on our side. The consequences of this action are like the fruits of the surprise at Hochkirchen last year. By these advantages, which were rather in our favour, the enemy have hitherto gained only an opportunity of carrying devastation into the greatest part of our country. Let us return to the particulars that remain to be mentioned.

After halting some days in the camp at Reitwein, the King led his army to Fustenwalde, and curbed the enemy in such a manner, that though they passed the Oder, they durst neither advance to Berlin, nor attempt any thing on their march, which they directed towards Lusatia, in order to be near Marechal Daun. The King followed the Russians close, and encamped at Waldow, still at a small distance from their army. His Majesty could not prevent the interview between the commanders in chief of the two armies at Guben, nor the succours which they thought proper to send to one another; nor could we hinder Count Soltikoff from drawing reinforcements from Poland; whereas we had received no other reinforcement but some cannon, and six battalions and seven squadrons, which General Kleist brought us from Swedish Pomerania. We had received neither recruits nor recovered men, the latter being left at Berlin to form a new corps against the Swedes. Nor could we hope for any support from Prince Henry, with whom the enemy had entirely cut off our communication. However unfortunate these circumstances might be, the King nevertheless maintained his camp at Waldow, opposite to the enemy's two armies, one of which alone was twice as strong as his Majesty's. He even did not hesitate to detach to Saxony, first, General Wunsch with nine battalions and as many squadrons, and afterwards General Finck with twelve of the one and eighteen of the other.

Notwithstanding this considerable diminution, and though according to the Vienna Journal, Marechal Daun had sent the Russians a fresh reinforcement of 20,000 men, the King continued to follow them in

their march to Silesia, got there before them, and frustrated their design at Glogau; his Majesty even offered them battle in many places on their march, with a part only of that very army which fought at Cunnerdorff.

According to exact lists taken in the camp after the action, we lost in killed, prisoners, and deserters 7485 including 123 officers. Our wounded amounted to 11,119, of whom above 5000 recovered. Of all the generals only M. Putkammer was killed on the spot. The Lieutenant-Generals Itzenplitz, Hullen, Finck, Wedel, Seidlitz, and the Prince of Wirtemberg, as also the Major-Generals Knoblauch, Klitzing, Itzenplitz, Spaen, and Platen, were only wounded.

The Russians very industriously concealed their loss, therefore it was never exactly known; but if we may judge from the discharges which the Prussians made, it must at least equal that of their enemy's.

CUSTRIN, SIEGE OF. A city of Brandenburg in Germany, situated on the river Oder, about forty-five miles east from Berlin. The only complete and authentic account of this siege, that has been transmitted to England, was contained in a letter from an inhabitant of Custrin; which relation we shall present to the reader in the writer's own words.

On the 13th of August, 1758, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a sudden report was spread, that a body of Russian hussars and Cossacks appeared in sight of our little suburb, which put the whole city in motion, and into great terror, especially as we heard for certain that the whole Russian army was advancing from Meseric and Kingwalda, by the way of Landsberg. A reinforcement was sent immediately to our picquet guard in the suburb, which by this junction amounted to about 300 men, who were soon attacked by the enemy, and the skirmish lasted from about four till seven in the evening. All this time we could plainly see from the ramparts and church-steeple several persons of distinction riding on English horses covered with fly-nets, who were reconnoitering our fortifications through spying-glasses: our cannon fired several times upon them, which made them retire with their hussars, and our picquet took possession of their former post in the suburb, and the reinforcement we had sent from the city returned, after having made useless the bridge over the Oder. Immediate notice was given of this affair to Count Dohna, General of our army near Franckfort on the Oder, who sent us the next day a reinforcement of four battalions of infantry, ten squadrons of dragoons, and a full body of hussars, under the command of Lieutenant-General Schorlemmer; the hussars with a body of dragoons were added to our picquet in the little suburb, and the four battalions of grenadiers pitched their tents in the Anger, between the suburb and the fortification, the remainder of the ten squadrons of dragoons remained in the fields to cover the long suburb; and our new governor or commander, Colonel Shack, arrived at the same time.

On the same day (the 14th) our small garrison, consisting of one battalion of regulars, one battalion of militia, two companies of invalids, and about 100 hussars, were employed from morning till night in placing to advantage.

advantage the cannon on the ramparts, and in erecting small batteries at the place of arms of the covered way and the horn-work; but our old Governor neglected the most necessary business in not obstructing the enemy's march, which might have been easily done by felling trees in the forest through which they were to pass, this would make it more difficult for them to approach us so quickly; our neglect gave them afterwards the advantage of passing through this forest uninterrupted in the night; and had our people set fire to our short suburb, and to the out-works near the vineyard, it would have prevented the enemy, even after they passed the batteries and fire-kettles, which immediately after their arrival they did in the suburb; but this most necessary article was postponed till the next day, when it was too late.

On this same (14th) day, we heard that General Fermor, Prince Charles of Saxony, and many other general officers, had dined at Vietz, a village about two German miles (ten English) from Custrin, and that they there held a council on the observations made the evening before, undoubtedly, where their batteries were to be erected, and what else was to be done on the next day. After receiving this intelligence, we endeavoured to prevail on our old Commandant to order the trees to be cut down to obstruct the enemy, and to have the suburbs and vineyard set on fire, which would have enabled us to observe the motions of the enemy, and have prevented them from their operations, which immediately after their arrival they began behind the vineyard: but our entreaties were in vain, our Governor was too obstinate.

Towards night arrived General Schorlemmer with the new Governor, and they went with a small party to reconnoitre the enemy; but they were soon obliged to retire in haste, being pursued by the Cossacks quite to the city, and escaped narrowly. After their return they persuaded the poor inhabitants to be entirely easy, assuring them they were in no danger; undoubtedly not suspecting the enemy's cruel design. Accordingly every body went to bed, in hopes that the succours would be sufficient to prevent the enemy from beginning their operations; but between four and five o'clock in the morning of the 15th, the inhabitants were roused by the noise and shrieks of the hussars and Cossacks intermixt with cannon-shots. The whole city was alarmed, I went with many others to the church-steeple, and saw the whole plain behind the little suburb covered as far as to the forest with the enemy's troops, and our light horse supported by the infantry, engaged in different places with the enemy. By eight o'clock, I saw through a glass, a fresh body of the enemy's infantry coming from Tamsel and Warnick, marching towards the vineyard, the van thereof, by computation, consisted of about 4000 or 5000 men; the remainder I could not see for the great cloud of dust, and thickness of the wood; as soon as this body of infantry was arrived near the vineyard, the fire began with cartridge shot, from their batteries made the evening before, upon our piquet-guard and hussars, who were obliged to retire; and then they fired with ricochet shot upon the tents and baggage of

the four battalions encamped upon the Anger, which made them also retire with all their baggage into the city, and in less than half an hour after, the enemy threw such a multitude of bombs and red-hot bullets in the city, that by nine o'clock it burnt with great fury in three different places, which could not be extinguished, as the houses were closely built and the streets narrow: the air appeared like a shower of fiery rain and hail. The surprised inhabitants had not time to think of any thing but of saving miserable lives, by getting into the open fields: I, as well as many others, had hardly time to put on my cloaths, (being before only in a night-gown), as I was leading my wife with a child in her arms, and driving my other children and servants before me, who were almost naked, having ever since the first fright, run about as they got out of bed. The bombs and red-hot bullets fell round about us; but thank God, I and my family received no hurt. The bombs, in bursting, dashed the houses and every thing that was in their way to pieces. Thus I went out of one misery into another, leaving every individual thing behind me. Every body that could creep got out of the town as fast as possible; and the crowd of naked, and in the highest degree wretched people, was vastly great. Among the women were many of distinction, who had neither shoes nor stockings, or hardly any thing else on, thinking on nothing but of saving their lives. When I had seen my family in the open field, I endeavoured to return to save something, if possible, but in vain: the multitude of wretched inhabitants, some with horses and carriages, others with sick and bed-ridden on their backs, and the bombs, cannon-balls, and red-hot bullets, fell so thick, that every body thought themselves happy if they could escape. Many thousands are made most miserable, inhabitants as well as strangers. Many from the open country, and defenceless towns in Prussia, Pomerania, and the New Marché, had fled hither with their most valuable effects, when the Russians entered the Prussian territories, in hopes of security; but a great many, who were a little while ago possessed of considerable fortunes, are now reduced to beggary. On the road was seen nothing but misery, and nothing heard but cries and lamentations, enough to move stones, as no one knew where to get a morsel of bread, nor what to do for their future subsistence. The neighbouring towns and villages were soon filled. I staid till next day at Goltze, to wait the further event of things, but was soon informed, that amongst the other buildings, the great magazine, the governor's house, the church, the palace, the store and the artillery-houses; in short, the old and new town, the suburbs, and the great bridge over the Oder, as well as all the others, were reduced to ashes. Many of the inhabitants are missing, who are supposed to have perished in the flames, or under the ruins, or in their fright to have hid themselves in vaults, and subterraneous caverns, where they have been suffocated. The writings of all the colleges are entirely destroyed, as well as the valuable archives of the country, which is an immense loss. In the King's magazine was a prodigious quantity of corn and flour. The loss is reckoned at several millions

millions of crowns. The fire was so furious that the cannon in the store and artillery-houses were all melted: the filled bombs, and the cartridges for cannon and muskets, a large quantity of gunpowder, and other combustibles, went off at once with a horrible explosion. After the bridges were consumed, the piles and sterlings were burnt to the water edge. The spectacle was terrible; no history furnishes the like examples, except the destruction of Troy and Jerusalem. The enemy's fury fell entirely on the inhabitants; and they did not begin to batter the fortifications, except with a few shot, till the 17th, after the rest was all destroyed. The garrison continued in it, fully resolved to defend it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

In a few days after the King of Prussia arrived in the neighbourhood with his army, upon which the Russians thought proper to abandon their enterprize, and this brought on the battle at Zorndorf.

CYPRUS, ISLAND OF, TAKEN IN 1191. This island is situated in the eastern part of the Mediterranean sea, called the Levant, on the coast of Syria. A storm arising while Richard I. of England was passing by this island with his fleet in his way to the Holy Land, several of his vessels were driven on shore. This isle was under the dominion of Isaac of the Comnenian race; who from being governor under the Emperor of Constantinople, had usurped the supreme power, and assumed the title of Emperor. This person, who had incurred the hatred of the Cypriots by his oppressive measures, seized the effects, and imprisoned those of the English who escaped the storm, which Richard being informed of, he only demanded the persons seized, as he was not willing to retard his voyage; but the insulting answer he received, making him take other resolutions, he made a descent on the island. The attack was so furious, that Isaac was forced to abandon the shore after a great slaughter of his troops, and the English improving this advantage, assaulted and took the city of Limisso. Isaac and his daughter fell into the hands of Richard, but a few days after he made his escape. However, finding no one willing to shelter him, he surrendered voluntarily, only requesting not to be put in irons. Richard granted this request in a literal sense, by commanding him to be bound in fetters of silver. Thus having the chief in his possession, he found little trouble in subduing the whole island.

CYPRUS. On the 4th of August, 1788, Major Lambro Corriani of the Russian service, appeared before this island with a flotilla of twenty-two vessels, and immediately began to bombard the place. The Turks, seeing the impossibility of defending themselves, in a short time lowered the colours of the castle as a signal of submission, and delivered up the keys to the Greek Bishop who resided there. During this time Major Lambro landed his men, and granted the Turks twenty-four hours liberty to retire, which they did to Natolia. After which the Russian colours were hoisted on the walls; but Major Lambro having thought he could not possibly keep possession, he embarked all the provisions, and the best cannon on board his flotilla, and having spiked up the remainder, he retired with his troops.

CZARNANAPATA, BATTLE AT. A little town of Muscovy, situated on the south side of the river Boristhenes, not far from Smolensko. This battle was fought on the 22d day of September, 1708, between Charles XII. King of Sweden, and Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy. All this campaign, Charles had drove the Russians and Tartars before him like a flock of sheep. The Czar, provoked by a chain of disgraces, resolved to give his enemy battle; and Charles, in order to do the same, resolved to pass the Boristhenes. The Czar seeing this, judged it not advisable to come to a general engagement, in which, if he should be unsuccessful, he must have given his enemy an entrance into the very bosom of his dominions, but resolved to make war like the Cossacks, that is, by dividing his troops into many bodies, attacking every where, and every where retreating and wasting the country, where the enemy designed to pursue him.

At the passage of Czarnanapata, there was a encounter, sharp and bloody, between the troops commanded by Prince Gallitzen, and six of the best regiments of the Swedish army, under Major-General Rosen, whom the King of Sweden had detached to be posted on the banks of the Boristhenes, at a place covered with a little morafs, where he designed to attempt the passage.

Prince Gallitzen, with eight battalions and three squadrons, who had been obliged to dismount, by reason of the badness of the way, passed the river, being favoured by a thick fog, that prevented their being discovered. They kept firm, and the skirmish was sharp on both sides, till the fog being dissipated, shewed the Swedes that they were environed on all sides, which obliged them to retreat fighting. The Russians following, took from them six colours and two standards. The Czar was so well satisfied with what Prince Gallitzen had done, that he gave him the order of St. Andrew. The Russians had about 600 men killed, and 1000 wounded; but the enemy lost a far greater number. When the other Swedish troops saw these regiments, which were looked upon as the best in their army, return in such disorder, they began to think they were not invincible, and that to their own cost they had learned the Russians the art of war. A few days after, the Cossacks and Russian Calmucks, supported by 7000 dragoons, fell upon the baggage of the left wing of the Swedes, over which they obtained some slight advantage: two aid-de-camps were killed near the King's person: he himself had a horse shot under him; and while one of his equerries was presenting him with another, both the equerry and the horse were shot on the spot. Many of his officers, who came to his relief, were killed or taken prisoners, and only five left near him; when fighting on foot, and half spent with fatigue, he was disengaged by Colonel Dardoff, who broke through the Calmucks to rescue him, with a single company of his regiment. The rest of the Swedes put the Tartars to the sword. The army recovering its ranks, Charles mounted his horse, and fatigued as he was, pursued the Muscovites two leagues. He advanced almost as far as Smolensko, in the road to the capital of Muscovy, where he hoped to meet with as many adherents,

rents, and as much provision as in Poland; but being deceived in these, he found his design in marching to Moscow at present impracticable, though he thought it at first no difficulty to perform.

CZASLAW, BATTLE AT. A small city of Bohemia, but the capital of a large territory, forty miles south-east from Prague. In the beginning of the year 1742, the Queen of Hungary had assembled two considerable armies in Moravia and Bohemia. Prince Charles of Lorraine, at the head of 50,000 men, advanced against the Saxons and Prussians, who thought proper to retire with precipitation from Moravia, which they had invaded: then the Prince took the route to Bohemia, and Marechal Broglie, who commanded the French forces in that country, must have fallen a sacrifice, had not the King of Prussia received a strong reinforcement, and entered that kingdom before his allies could be attacked. On the 14th of May, he had advice that the Austrians were arrived on the banks of the river Sazava. The magazines of the Prussian army were distributed along the Elbe, in places where the communication was easy, by means of a bridge; but the enemy made themselves masters of these magazines as well as of Czaslaw.

The King of Prussia, watchful of Prince Charles's motions, suspected that this Prince's intention was to cut off the communication with his magazines and with the French army: these circumstances were too pressing not to require a speedy resolution; therefore he lost no time, but put himself at the head of his vanguard, which consisted of about ten battalions and twenty squadrons of dragoons and hussars, and marched straight to Hermsdorf, giving the Prince of Anhalt orders to follow him next day with the rest of his army. As soon as the provisions were arrived, and he had chosen an advantageous post upon a rising ground, he went himself to reconnoitre the enemy, which he guessed to consist of 7000 or 8000 men, encamped at Willimow. The next day that body having disappeared, his Prussian Majesty marched for Rutenberg, where he had a magazine; his design was to gain at least a march on the enemy, if they intended to go to Prague, and to be at hand to join the rest of the army if occasion offered of giving battle. The Prince of Anhalt sent the King word in the evening of the 16th, that the enemy was in motion, and that several deserters had declared to him, that Prince Charles had drawn out all his different garrisons to re-inforce his army; that it was their vanguard which had appeared the day before; but that having taken the King's detachment for the army itself, they had retired in the night-time to the main body, and that next day, the Austrians being re-united, had begun their march. On these advices, afterwards confirmed, the King of Prussia, on the 17th, at five o'clock in the morning, gave orders to his army to advance. The enemy also decamped the evening before, and was advancing behind Czaslaw, in three columns. Of this his Prussian Majesty being informed, he sent orders to the Prince of Anhalt to gain the height, to re-inforce the first line of infantry, and to leave in the second a sufficient interval to place the ten battalions and twenty

squadrons which he was bringing up, and no sooner arrived than they began to cannonade the enemy.

The Prussian cavalry was drawn up upon the height in such a manner, that they formed a larger front than the Austrian cavalry. The King ordered Lieutenant-General Bodenbrock to begin the attack; and the shock of the Prussian cavalry was at first so violent, that those of the enemy in the first column were thrown into confusion. Count Rutenberg pierced the second, and made two regiments of the left wing recoil. A thick dust, which rose of a sudden, hindered the Prussian cavalry from taking the benefit of this first advantage. The right wing of the Prussian army, who had formed the attack gibbet-wise, was taken in flank by a part of the Austrian cavalry of the second column, which made it give way; but excepting this attack, the same wing of the Prussians had gained a considerable advantage over the enemy's cavalry on the left wing, during the time that its infantry, which had made a half turn to the right, had attacked with success the village of Sohlsow, where there were posted two battalions of the regiment of Schwerin.

The cavalry of the left wing of the Prussians having returned to the charge, the regiments of Prince William and of Waldau, pierced the second line of the left wing of the Austrians, and cut to pieces the regiment of Wertes. The Prussian cavalry being desirous to flank the enemy's infantry, by this means weakened its left; but gave the Austrians opportunity of advancing some squadrons of dragoons, which took the Prussian infantry posted on the other side of Chotozitz in flank. This infantry suffered a little, because the Austrian grenadiers, who advanced behind the cavalry, having taken the village backwards, set it on fire. The two battalions of Schwerin, who were forced to retire out of it, posted themselves to the flank of the infantry, which then redoubled its fire; and the Austrian cavalry, both on the right and left, being no more in condition to act, the King of Prussia took the advantage with the whole right wing of the infantry, and the fire was then so hot on this side, that the enemy, not able to recover out of the disorder into which they were thrown, were obliged to fly, and retired three or four different ways.

What contributed to augment this disorder, was an action of the Prussian hussars, who having attacked the infantry of the second line of the Austrians, it was obliged to form a hollow square, so that being as it were wedged in by this position, it suffered equally on all sides. Three or four squadrons stood as yet firm on the side of Czaslaw, but retired on the approach of the King of Prussia to attack them; for that Monarch was every where, and in the hottest of the fire, with an intrepidity which made his courtiers tremble for him. His Majesty, after chasing the Austrians out of Czaslaw, and making himself master of it, detached Lieutenant-Generals Bodenbrock and Kleist, with thirty squadrons and the hussars, in pursuit of the enemy, who were much incommoded by them in their retreat.

This victory was the more glorious for the King of Prussia, as the Austrians fought with all imaginable bravery;

bravery; their right wing had repulsed three different times the left wing of the Prussians, without the least signs of discouragement, after having made them recoil as far as Chotozitz, to which they set fire. Prince Charles, watchful of all the enemy's motions, did all that was possible for a general to do; but his disadvantageous situation contributed to the defeat of his troops, which he could not rally on account of the incommodioufness of the ground. The Prince exposed himself so often during the action, that he several times narrowly escaped being killed, or taken prisoner. The battle was very bloody on both sides; the Austrians had about 5000 men killed and wounded, without reckoning the prisoners, who were about 1200. The loss of the Prussians was less on the side of the killed and wounded, but more on that of the prisoners; they lost two colours, and thirteen standards. The Austrians were obliged to abandon eighteen pieces of cannon, and a fowler in their camp, and they took the route to Teutschbrod.

The French were to have joined the King of Prussia before the battle of Czaflaw, but excuses for their delay were continually sent him. This created some suspicion of their real designs, for his Majesty having had a copy of Marechal Broglio's dispatches of the 4th of May sent to him, the treachery of France was visible enough, but his Majesty did not think it possible. Those dispatches informed Marechal Broglio of a re-inforcement of 5000 men sending him by his court. They likewise contained instructions for regulating the conduct of that General, and of the use he was to make of his forces; by the first instruction the court forbids him to mix his troops with those of his Prussian Majesty; the second directed him to spare his army as much as he could, and to act always in a different quarter from the Prussians; the third ordered him always to preserve a body of 20,000 or 25,000 of his best troops, in order to cover and observe the Prussian army, as well in a siege as in a general action; by the fourth he was directed to employ this body in closely examining into the conduct of that Prince, and the steps and motions of his army, for causes and reasons of great importance; by the fifth he was ordered to hazard nothing, under pretence that neither the French re-inforcement was yet arrived at the army, nor the Marechal de Belleisle, who only had orders from his most Christian Majesty to command with the King of Prussia.

His Prussian Majesty at that time gave no heed to those salutary warnings, believing them to come from the enemy's quarter; and instead of withdrawing from his camp as he ought to have done, on the contrary, gave the Prince of Anhalt orders to hasten his march in order to join him in his camp at Czaflaw, where Marechal Broglio was, according to his promise, to come with his army in two days, but who never came.

The King of Prussia after waiting four days, was obliged alone to sustain the battle of Czaflaw, by which he discovered, though too late, France was deceiving him, and that his army was certainly intended to be sacrificed.

Accordingly he entered into a treaty with the Queen of Hungary, the preliminaries of which were signed at

Breslau the 1st of June, 1742, by the Earl of Hyndford (in virtue of the full power he had received from her Hungarian Majesty) and Count Podiweltz, minister and plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia; the following were the principal articles:

The Queen yields to his Prussian Majesty, not only the Upper and Lower Silesia, except the principality of Jeschen and Troppau, but likewise the principality of Glatz in Bohemia. The King engages to observe an exact neutrality during the continuance of the war, and in fifteen days to withdraw his troops from Bohemia, in which time the ratification is to be made. His Prussian Majesty takes wholly upon himself to pay the sum due to the English merchants, principal and interest, on account of the mortgage made the 10th of January, 1734-5, by the late Emperor upon Silesia. His Britannic Majesty guarantees this treaty, both as King of Great Britain and Elector of Hanover. One of the separate articles imports that the King of Poland shall be invited to accede to this treaty, to whom sixteen days were allowed to withdraw his troops. The concurrence of the Czarina and States-General, the King of Denmark, and other princes is likewise desired.

This affair was negotiated with impenetrable secrecy.

DACHSTEIN, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1633. It is situated in Lower Alsace, and during the war between the Empire and Sweden, Christian, Count of Birkenfield (of the Palatine branch) having defeated the troops of Lorrain, near Pfaffenhowen, then in the service of the Emperor, made himself master of this place.

DAMGARTEN, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1675. It is situated near Stralsund in Sweden, and was taken, and the fortifications demolished this year by the Danes, commanded by their King, Christian V.

DAMNE, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1536. It is situated near Groningen in Germany, and during the war between Christian III. King of Denmark, and the Emperor, the former sent Menard de Ham, an experienced officer, to make an irruption in the dominions of the latter, and among other places he took this city, then only a village; but liking the situation, fortified it and granted it great privileges. The people of Groningen not liking to see a city so near them, petitioned to the Emperor for some troops, and a body of men under General George Schenck of Fautenberg being sent them, they defeated the Danes and retook the city.

DANTZICK, SIEGE OF. The capital of Regal Prussia, in the kingdom of Poland, situated on the western shore of the river Wesel, or Vistula, which falls a little below into the Baltic sea. The election of Stanislaus to the crown of Poland proved but a short gleam of hope to that Prince. The Russian army advanced with rapidity on one side, as the Saxons did on the other side of Poland, in favour of King Augustus, till at last Stanislaus was obliged to retire to Dantzick, which had declared that it would stand by him to the last extremity. This gave the party of King Augustus leisure to proceed to a new election; and on the 17th day of January, 1734, he was crowned at Cracow with the usual solemnity; while the Russian General, after possessing him-

self of Thorn, advanced against Dantzick, and made himself master of the most important posts in its neighbourhood. The Dantzickers at first put on an air of resolution, but finding the town untenable, and Stanislaus perceiving that his presence must expose them to the greatest calamities, he formed a secret resolution of retiring; both he and the inhabitants, however, had great expectations from the assistance promised them by France, and were in hopes that the King of Prussia would declare in their favour; but they were disappointed in all: for though some French troops did arrive to their assistance, they could not prevent a great part of Dantzick being reduced to ashes by the Russian artillery. All that his Prussian Majesty could do, was to make some faint offers of mediation with the Czarina, which were rejected. The French succours were no more than 3000; and having made a fruitless attempt against the Russians, King Stanislaus seeing his affairs desperate, made his escape out of Dantzick, which was immediately compelled to admit the troops, and recognize the right of King Augustus on the 9th of July, together with all the Polish noblemen who were there, and who had followed the fortune of King Stanislaus. The inhabitants were forced to purchase their peace with the enemy with several thousand pounds, for suffering Stanislaus to escape.

DEAL, BATTLE AT. By Cæsar called Dola; it is a handsome town in Kent, with an harbour; between it and the Goodwin sands is the famous road called the Downs, where generally homeward ships, and such as are outward bound by way of the English Channel, lie at an anchor. It lies about four miles from Sandwich, and seventy-four from London. Julius Cæsar having conquered Gaul, and severely chastised the Germans who had crossed the Rhine, in order to favour a general revolt and insurrection of their neighbours, resolved to make a descent upon the island of Britain, which was altogether unknown to the Romans. His pretence was to punish the Islanders for having sent succours to the Gauls while he waged war against that nation, as well as for granting an asylum to the Belgæ, after having excited them to a rebellion, in consequence of which they were routed, and compelled to abandon their own country. These were sufficient motives in a Roman general, considering the political maxims of that people, who always looked upon the auxiliaries of their enemies as principals in the quarrel, and attacked them accordingly without any declaration of war, concerning which they were in other cases extremely formal and punctilious. Over and above these inducements, some authors suppose Cæsar to have been influenced by the hopes of finding a great quantity of fine British pearls, which were then much in request; but avarice was no part of his character, and we may with some plausibility suppose he was on this occasion actuated by that ambition and thirst of glory which seems to have been the characteristic of his disposition. Whatever the true dictates of his heart may have been, he determined to employ the latter part of the summer (Ant. Christ. 53.) that remained after his German expedition, in an hostile visit to Britain; and though he should find the season too far advanced to make any progress in the operations of war,

he foresaw an advantage in making himself acquainted with the coast, creeks, and harbours, as well as with the genius of the inhabitants, which were very little known even to the traders who went thither on account of commerce. With this view he previously consulted the merchants, who could give him no satisfaction touching the size of the island, the number of nations by whom it was possessed, their laws and customs, their practice in war, or their harbours that were capable of containing a great number of large vessels. Thus left to his conjectures, he detached C. Volufenus in a frigate to examine the coast, and return as soon as possible with his report, while he himself advanced with all his forces into the territory of the Morini, which lay nearest to the British shore; and here he ordered that all his ships should be assembled without delay.

Meanwhile his design being communicated by some merchants to the inhabitants of the maritime parts of Britain, chiefly those who had removed thither from the opposite continent, they sent ambassadors to make their submission, and promised to deliver hostages for their good behaviour. Cæsar received them with great complacency, and having exhorted them to continue steadfast in the same sentiments, dismissed them to their own country, together with a British prince called Comius, whom he had appointed King over the Atrebrates, and of whose attachment and sagacity he was well assured. Knowing this Comius was held in great veneration and esteem in Britain, he directed him to visit the different states, and use his influence in persuading them to solicit the protection and friendship of the Romans, which he would grant on his arrival in the island.

As for Volufenus, he returned in five days from the coast of Britain, which he had examined from the sea, without daring to land on such an hostile shore, and imparted his observations to Cæsar, who formed his plan accordingly. Having collected about eighty transports, which he judged sufficient for the embarkation of two legions, and allotted for his cavalry eighteen of a larger burthen, that were wind-bound on another part of the coast, at the distance of eight miles, he distributed his officers on board of a few galleys, ordered the rest of his army to be cantoned among the Menapii, and part of the Morini, under the conduct of Q. Titurius Sabinus, and L. Aurunculeius Cotta, and left P. Sulpicius Rufus with a sufficient garrison to occupy the place and harbour where he then lay.

These precautions being taken, and all the troops destined for the expedition embarked, he set sail with the first fair wind about midnight, and next morning arrived on the coast of Britain, where he saw the rocks and cliffs covered with an infinite number of armed islanders, assembled to oppose his landing. Finding it impracticable to gain the shore in that place, on account of the swelling surf, and the impending steep hills, from whence his soldiers must have been grievously annoyed by the Britons, he resolved to choose a more favourable strand for making his descent. Meanwhile, as he lay at anchor to wait for that part of the fleet which had not yet arrived, he called a council of his officers, to whom he imparted the remarks of Volufenus,

Iulenus, together with his dispositions for landing, and the precise order by which every individual was to act in his own province; then taking the first opportunity of the wind and tide, he made the signal for weighing anchor, and sailed about eight miles along shore, till he found an open road, and a level country. The Britons suspecting his design, detached their cavalry and chariots of war to the same spot, and following with the rest of their forces, took possession of the ground, in such a manner as to hinder the Romans from approaching the shore; for as their ships drew too much water to float near the beach, the soldiers were obliged to leap over-board; when being encumbered with the weight of their armour, entangled in the sea, and exposed to the risk of plunging into unknown holes and caverns under water, they did not fight with their usual alacrity, but seemed affrighted at the fury and resolution of the Islanders, who not only galled them with their javelins from the shore, but even rushed upon them in the sea, fighting hand to hand with amazing vigour and intrepidity. Cæsar perceiving the disadvantage under which his soldiers laboured, directed his galleys to be rowed nearer to the shore, so as to flank the Britons, against whom the slings, arrows, and projectile machines were plied with great execution and success; for the Islanders as much confounded and intimidated at the strange figure of the galleys, the motion of the oars, and the contrivance of the ballista, as at the damage they sustained from the stones and missile weapons, suddenly paused, and then retired to a small distance. Notwithstanding this check, the Romans seemed averse to trust themselves in such a depth of water; when the standard-bearer of the tenth legion observing their backwardness, leaped into the sea, calling aloud, "Follow me, my fellow soldiers, unless you want to betray this eagle into the hands of the enemy." Thus adjured, they sprung over-board without further hesitation, and made towards the shore, where being met by the enemy, a very obstinate battle ensued, which had nearly proved fatal to the Romans, who finding it impossible to form in the water, could not avail themselves of their discipline and military skill, while those who gained the shore were surrounded and cut in pieces before they could assemble in any number, or be drawn up in order of battle.

In this emergency, Cæsar commanded the boats belonging to the fleet to be crammed with soldiers, in order to row and sustain those who wanted succour; and this expedient determined the fortune of the day, by enabling his men to gain firm footing on the beach, where forming immediately in a considerable body, they proceeded to charge with their usual confidence, and now profiting by that heavy armour which had encumbered them before, they soon compelled the naked Britons to quit the field with precipitation; though Cæsar could not improve his victory for want of his horse, which were not yet arrived. The Britons, dispirited by this defeat, no sooner recollected themselves from their consternation, than they sent ambassadors to implore the clemency of Cæsar, and along with them Comius the Atrebatian, whom, as a creature of the Roman General, they seized and shackled on his first land-

ing, before he had an opportunity of signifying the cause of his arrival. But now that they were vanquished in battle, they ascribed this outrage to the fury of the ungovernable multitude, begged pardon for the offence, promised to deliver hostages, and in all things to obey his commands. Cæsar complained, that after having of their own accord sent ambassadors to the continent with offers of peace and submission, they had, nevertheless, opposed his landing in such a hostile manner. But he forgave their indiscretion, and demanded a certain number of hostages; part of whom they immediately delivered, and promised to send for the rest with all convenient dispatch from the remoter provinces. Meanwhile they dismissed their troops, and their princes and lords assembling, recommended themselves and their different states to the protection of Cæsar; though this submission seems to have been extorted by the necessity of the occasion, for they afterwards renounced it with the first opportunity. Their session was not yet broke up, when the eighteen ships with the Roman cavalry, sailing from Gaul with a gentle breeze, no sooner approached the British coast, than they were dispersed by a terrible tempest of wind blowing off the shore, and obliged to return to the port they had left, at which they arrived with great difficulty, after having narrowly escaped the horrors of shipwreck. This storm which happened at the full moon, was attended with such a high tide, that in the night all the galleys, which the Romans had hauled ashore for safety, were filled with water; while of those which rode at anchor, some ran foul of one another and were destroyed, and the rest were rendered useless, by the loss of their anchors, cables, masts, and rigging; a miserable spectacle to the army on shore, who could give them no assistance; and having no materials for refitting the damaged vessels, saw themselves deprived of the means of returning to Gaul, and destitute of provision, on which they could subsist through the winter in Britain.

The island chiefs, who had not yet separated, resolved to take the advantage of this calamity, by which they saw the Romans were dispirited: they conferred with each other upon this opportunity which fortune had put in their power: they repined at the loss of their liberty; upbraided themselves with their infamous tame submission to a handful of enemies, without cavalry, subsistence, or ships to which they might retire: they looked upon their invaders as victims devoted to destruction, and determined to sacrifice them to the genius of their country. In these sentiments they gradually disappeared from the Roman camp, and began privately to re-assemble their forces; while Cæsar, suspecting their design as the natural consequences of what had happened, as also by their delaying to send in the rest of the hostages, began to make preparations for his own safety. He ordered all the corn and provision in the neighbourhood to be brought into the camp, and dispatched a vessel to the continent for materials to repair the shipping. During these transactions, the seventh legion being sent out as usual to forage, at a time when the peace lately concluded was supposed to be in full force, and the Roman camp was openly frequented by the Britons, the centinels perceiv-

ed a greater cloud of dust than could possibly arise from the legion that went forth, and communicated this observation to Cæsar, who immediately suspecting some new attempt of the Islanders, marched out at the head of the cohorts that were upon duty, after having ordered other bands to take their station, and the rest of the army to follow him with the utmost expedition. When he had advanced a good way from the camp, he found the seventh legion hard pressed by the enemy, who concluding they would naturally come to this place, as here only the corn was not yet reaped, had formed an ambuscade in the woods, from which they suddenly fell upon the Romans, when they were dispersed and unarmed, so as to cut off a few and disorder the rest, who could hardly resist the attacks of such a furious multitude as surrounded them; for the Britons not only showered their darts and javelins at a distance, but likewise droye among them with their chariots of war, by which they were greatly distressed; they were, therefore, very seasonably relieved by their General, at whose arrival the enemy intermitted in their action. Cæsar, judging it improper to provoke them to a general engagement, kept his ground for some time in order of battle, and then retreated to his camp, in which he was confined for several days successively, by tempestuous weather: but this did not hinder the Britons from dispatching messengers to all parts of the country, with accounts of the small number and dejection of the Romans; in consequence of which, they assembled from different quarters to an immense number of horse and foot, and boldly advanced towards the enemy's intrenchments. Cæsar, far from baulking their impatience, marched out to meet and give them battle, when they were quickly routed with great slaughter, and all their habitations for a considerable circuit set on fire and destroyed. That same day they sent deputies to supplicate the mercy of the Roman Commander, who granted them peace, on condition that they should send to the continent double the number of hostages he at first demanded: and now that the autumnal equinox approached, and his ships were very unfit for a winter's voyage, he forthwith re-embarked his army, and returned to Gaul. Such was the success of the first attempt the Romans made on the liberty of Britain, which was defended by the natives with all that spirit and enthusiasm, which freedom and independency inspire: and thus ended that celebrated expedition of Cæsar, which, though unattended with any other solid advantage, than that of making him acquainted with the coast of the island, and the temper of the inhabitants, was extolled at Rome above all the victories he had obtained over the Germans and the Gauls, and his success in Britain acknowledged by a supplication of twenty days. Although this was an extravagant and ridiculous decree of the senate, considering the little progress he had made in his first descent, it is at least a glorious testimony of the opinion which the Romans, in the meridian of all their power and glory, entertained with regard to the valour of our ancestors: nevertheless, we cannot assent to the overweening conjectures of those who, from an illiberal partiality to their own country, pretend that Cæ-

far was actually defeated by the Britons; whereas it appears they were utterly unable to cope with him in the field, even when they had an immense superiority in point of number; that the small advantage they gained over the seventh legion, was the effect of surprise; and that his sudden return to the continent in such a shattered condition, did not so much denote his apprehension of the Islanders, as his dread of a winter's passage in crazy vessels, which had suffered in the storm. Had he thought himself too weak to subdue the British power by force of his arms, he would probably have had recourse to other arts, and endeavoured to foment divisions among the different states in the island; an expedient which could hardly have miscarried, as they were ill-affected to one another; and he could easily have found emissaries, who would have gladly followed his instructions. It must be owned, however, that on this occasion they united for their common safety, and even the Belgian colonies acted in concert with the ancient natives of the island.

This descent was made from the Downs, and the battle fought at the place which is now called Deal, as Cæsar's own account of the expedition plainly evinces; for the land he first made could be no other than Dover, which is nearer than any other part of Britain to the Gallican shore, and he describes the cliffs with great accuracy. From thence he sailed with the tide, setting to the northward, and turning a point of land, which was the South Foreland, came to anchor in the Downs, after a progress of eight miles. The distance from Dover, the head-land he turned, the flatness of the beach, and the openness of the country, leave no room to suspect that the place of his landing could be any other than Deal. This supposition is confirmed by the tradition of the Britons, as well as of the Saxons, who mentioned the circumstance in a tale hung up in Dover castle. This opinion is likewise embraced by Nennius, who says, "Cæsar ad Dole bellum pugnavit:" and Camden observed in this place the remains of the ramparts which Cæsar raised to defend the shipping from the assaults of the weather and the enemy. The day of his landing was the 26th of August, in the afternoon, as the learned Halley has demonstrated from the circumstances of the history, and the ebbing and flowing of the tides.

The Britons no sooner saw themselves delivered from such troublesome visitants, than they seemed to forget the submissions and promises they had made, and only two of their states sent over the stipulated hostages to Cæsar, who, in all appearance, was not much incensed at their neglect, inasmuch as it furnished him with a specious pretext for returning to Britain, and reducing the whole island under the Roman dominion. Meanwhile, having put his army into quarters, he set out for Italy, but not before he had given orders and directions for refitting the damaged ships, and building a great number of other vessels of various constructions, for the greater convenience of transporting his legions and cavalry, as well as of floating in shallow water, that they might be landed with equal ease and safety; they were broad, flat-bottomed

formed boats, managed with oars, calculated for going close to the beach, and plying against the current of the tides. These orders were executed during the winter, under the inspection of his lieutenants; and masts, cables, anchors, and rigging were fetched from Spain. He returned to the army in Gaul, where he found 600 transports, and twenty-eight galleys ready to put to sea, and these he re-assembled at the port of Itium, (supposed to be Vitland) at the distance of thirty-miles from the British coast. Having provided corn for his expedition, he set sail at sun-set, his fleet consisting of 800 vessels, and next day at noon, arrived at the place of his former descent, where he landed without opposition.

There was not one Briton to be seen in that part of the coast: but he afterwards understood from the prisoners, that the Islanders, apprised of his intent, had assembled an army, and marched down to the sea-side, to oppose his disembarkation, when seeing the whole Channel covered as it were with ships, they were struck with consternation, and retreated to their lurking places. The army being landed, and the ground marked out for the camp, Cæsar provided himself with guides, and leaving ten cohorts, and 300 horse, under the command of Q. Artius, to guard the ships which lay at anchor in the Downs, he began his march in quest of the Britons: having advanced about twelve miles, he came in sight of their army, encamped near a river, the passage of which they disputed with their cavalry and chariots; but these being repulsed by the Romans, they retreated to a wood, in the midst of which there was a kind of fortification, raised with felled timber; here they posted themselves as in an impregnable fortress, but they were soon dislodged by the tenth legion, and betook themselves to flight in the utmost confusion; though Cæsar would not allow his horse to pursue them through an unknown country, especially as the day was far advanced, and he had not yet fortified his camp at the landing place. In the morning, however, he sent detachments of cavalry and infantry in pursuit of the fugitives; yet they were soon recalled, in consequence of a message from Q. Artius, giving him to understand, that the fleet had received great damage from a furious tempest, which had blown with such violence, that the anchors could not hold, and a number of ships were shattered and cast ashore. He forthwith marched down to the sea-side, where he learned the particulars of his loss, and found that forty ships were utterly destroyed: in order to repair the rest, he called all the carpenters from the legions; and in a letter to Labienus, desired that all his workmen might be employed in building a number of new vessels. Meanwhile he ordered the ships to be hauled on shore, and fortified with the same trench and rampart that surrounded his camp. This stupendous work being finished in ten days, with infinite labour, he appointed a proper guard or garrison for its defence, and put his troops in motion against the Britons, whom he found in the same place they had before occupied, greatly increased in number. By this time their common danger had induced them to forget, or at least suppress, their

former feuds and animosities, and unite their whole strength for the mutual defence of their liberties and possessions. They had convened a general council of all their states and dynasties, in order to deliberate on the emergency of their affairs; and foreseeing nothing but confusion and anarchy would prevail, in an army composed of independent chiefs, that owned no superior, and knew no subordination, they unanimously conferred a dictatorial power upon Cassivellaunus, whose territories, comprehending Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, and Bucks, were divided from the maritime states by the river Thames. This prince had been formerly engaged in continual wars with his neighbours, and acquired such reputation in military skill, that they now deemed him worthy of being invested with the sovereign command; though this was a very dangerous experiment, which nothing could justify but their perilous situation. They had no sooner raised him to this pre-eminence, than they resolved to strengthen his hands with such power, as should enable him to act up to the importance of his station; and immediately armed and assembled their vassals, so as to compose a very numerous and formidable army, with which Cassivellaunus took possession of the post, from whence the Britons had been lately dislodged.

The first of his imperial power, was to detach his cavalry and chariots to harass the Romans on their march, and this service they performed with great intrepidity, falling upon the enemy's horse, which, however, obliged them to give way, and abscond among the woods and mountains, where being acquainted with the ground, they rallied, attacked, and cut in pieces some straggling Romans, who were too eager in the pursuit. Not satisfied with having made this undaunted effort, they afterwards rushed suddenly and unexpectedly from the woods, while the enemy were employed in fortifying their camp, and charged the grand guard with such impetuosity, that Cæsar was obliged to send a strong body to sustain them; even then the courageous Britons forced their way through the intervals of the cohorts, and cutting their passage back again, retreated to their thicket, after having killed a great number of Romans, and amongst the rest the tribune Quintus Laberius Durus. Cæsar's legions, inured as they were to danger, and familiar with death, could not help manifesting their terror at the headlong, and almost irresistible attacks of the Britons, and the strange novelty in their manner of fighting, which gave them a great advantage over heavy armed infantry, who could not pursue when they gave way, and durst not break their ranks or abandon their standards; nor could the Roman cavalry fight them upon equal terms, for they frequently retreated in seeming disorder to decoy them into the pursuit, and when they were at too great a distance from the legions to be properly sustained, they leaped from their chariots, and attacked them on foot, thus the danger was the same to the cavalry whether they retreated or pursued. Besides, our islanders never engaged in great numbers, but fought in small bodies, disposed in distinct stations, with large intervals between

tween them, that they might support one another occasionally, and those that were fatigued might be relieved with fresh reinforcements. On the day after this obstinate action, they shewed themselves at a distance upon the hills, without manifesting their former eagerness and alacrity in provoking the Romans to battle; but at noon when Cæsar detached three legions, with all the cavalry to forage, under the command of C. Trebonius, they suddenly poured upon the foragers from all quarters, and even charged the legions as as they stood in order of battle, but they were immediately repulsed with great loss. They were no sooner put in disorder than the horse fell in upon them with such precipitation, as left them no time to rally, form, or avail themselves of their chariots, so that they were entirely routed with great slaughter. The auxiliaries who had joined them from different corners of the island, being dispirited by such a series of defeats, took the first opportunity of returning to their own districts; and after this period the Britons never hazarded a pitched battle with the army of Cæsar.

This politic commander apprised of the retreat of the auxiliaries, resolved to penetrate into the confines of Cassivellaunus, by crossing the river Thames at Coway, near Oatlands, where alone it was said to be fordable by infantry. When he arrived at this place, he found a great body of Britons posted on the opposite bank, which they had fortified with sharpened pallisades; they had likewise driven stakes of the same kind in the channel of the river, so as not to appear above the surface; a circumstance of which Cæsar was informed by the prisoners and deserters. Notwithstanding these obstructions, he ordered his horse to ford the river, and the foot to follow without loss of time. They plunged into the stream, and proceeded with such celerity, even when up to their chins in water, that the enemy being struck with consternation, could not sustain the first shock, but they abandoned their works, and consulted their safety in a precipitate retreat.

Cassivellaunus having by this time resigned all hopes of success in regular engagements, dismissed the greatest part of his troops, retaining only 4000 charioteers, with whom he watched the motions of the Romans; and being well acquainted with the country through which they marched, attacked them occasionally when dispersed in foraging, or entangled in woods and narrow passes, to the great danger of the cavalry, who durst not venture to reconnoitre, or make excursions at any distance from the legions. While Cæsar laid waste the country with fire and sword, he received an embassy from the Trinobantes, a powerful people inhabiting Middlesex and Essex, who promised to yield him obedience and submission, and requested that he would send their own Prince Mandubratius, to assume regal authority among them, and protect him from the malice of Cassivellaunus, who had killed his father Imanuentius; the young Prince had escaped his parent's fate by flying into Gaul, and craving the protection of Cæsar, who now restored him to his subjects, after having obliged them to deliver hostages and provide corn for the army. Their example was immediately followed by several other states of the Belgic Bri-

tons, who seeing the Trinobantes protected from all military outrage, surrendered to the conqueror, and gave him to understand that he was but a little distance from the chief town of Cassivellaunus, situated among woods and morasses, in which a great number of men and cattle were assembled. Thither he marched without further delay, and though he found the place strongly fortified both by art and nature, resolved to assault it in two different quarters; but the besieged being unable to stand the attack, betook themselves to flight from another part of the town, though numbers of them perished by the sword, and the booty fell into the hands of the Romans.

Cassivellaunus, thus hampered and distressed, sent orders to Cingetorix, Cornelius, Taximagulus, and Segonax, princes whose territories lay in Kent, Wilts, and Hampshire, to assemble all their forces privately, and surprise the naval camp of the Romans, while Cæsar was at too great a distance to succour the troops he had left on the sea-side. But this enterprize did not succeed according to his expectation, for when they approached the camp, the enemy made a vigorous sally, in which they killed a great number of the Britons, and took Cingetorix prisoner.

The bad success of this attempt made a deeper impression upon the mind of Cassivellaunus, who seeing his dominions ravaged, his allies deserting his cause, and his troops altogether unable to cope with such a powerful enemy, by whom he had been so often defeated; he began to think in good earnest of submitting to the conqueror, to whom he communicated proposals of peace by means of Comius the Atrebatian. Cæsar being resolved to pass the winter on the continent, that he might be at hand to watch and suppress the sudden commotions of Gaul; and the summer being already almost elapsed, condescended to give peace to this British prince, after having exacted a number of hostages, imposed a certain annual tribute to be paid by Britain to the Roman people, and laid strong injunctions on Cassivellaunus to live in peace and friendship with Mandubratius and the Trinobantes.

Peace being thus re-established, he marched back with his hostages and a great number of prisoners to the sea-side, where he ordered his ships to be launched, and his army being put on board at two different embarkations, landed safely on the continent, a few days before the autumnal equinox.

As he left no garrison, and made no settlements in Britain, in all probability the nations never paid the tribute stipulated in the pacification with Cassivellaunus; or at least it may be supposed that article was rejected by all the inhabitants, except the Belgic colonies, whose chief dependence being on trade, they durst not refuse to pay the imposition, lest their merchandize should be seized by the Romans. So that it seems to have been rather a duty on commodities, than a general tribute, with which the natives could not be saddled by any treaty with Cassivellaunus, whose sovereignty many states no longer acknowledged. Cæsar therefore reaped no other fruits from this conquest than the glory of having carried the Roman arms beyond the ocean, into a country which was considered as an
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unknown land, divided in a manner from the whole world; unless we reckon among the advantages accruing from this enterprize, a corset of British pearls, which he dedicated as an offering in the temple of Venus Genetrix, the supposed author of his family, and a long train of captives, whom he employed about the scenes and tapestry of the theatre, in which his British achievements were represented.

Whether or not the Britons were punctual in fulfilling their engagements with Cæsar, cannot be determined from history; but probably the maritime settlements were regular in their payment of the tribute, which for that reason we suppose to have been easily raised; for after the death of Julius Cæsar, the Britons lived in great tranquillity with the Romans, without feeling the rod of arbitrary power, or the oppressive impositions of avaricious proconsuls, during the reigns of Augustus and his successor; not but that the former in the sixth year of his imperial dignity, when he crossed the Alps to regulate the tribute imposed upon the several nations of Gaul, formed the design of an expedition to Britain, with a view of subjecting the natives to the same regulations; but the chiefs of the island being informed of his intent, found means to divert the storm, by sending a solemn embassy to sue for peace, and present oblations to the Capitol.

The next descent of the Romans was not till the 16th year of Christ. The Cassivellauni, a warlike clan of the ancient inhabitants, had greatly extended their sway over the Belgic Britons, who were, perhaps, enervated by their correspondence with the nations of the continent, particularly with the Romans, who bought up their commodities, and contributed more than all the rest of the world to the support of their trade, which they found too comfortable and advantageous to be risked in favour of a starving independency. These intestine divisions rendered Britain an easy conquest to such a powerful people as the Romans, who had long ago converted Gaul into a province, and thereby facilitated the expedition to this island; which nevertheless might have been postponed to a succeeding reign, considering the indolence and phlegmatic disposition of Claudius, had not he been roused and stimulated by the exhortation and importunities of a British fugitive of the name of Beric, a chieftain among the the Dobuni of Dorsetshire. This Prince had been banished and expelled by Caractacus and Togodumnus, who now ruled the Cassivellauni, as successors of their father Cunobelin. Claudius thus daily instigated by the remonstrances of the British exile, and reinforced by his favourites, who flattered him with the prospects of laurels and triumphs, resolved to send over an army under the command of A. Plautius, a person of senatorial dignity, and of great experience and military skill. Caractacus and Togodumnus foreseeing the insinuations of Beric at the court of Rome, had sent thither ambassadors to justify their conduct, and desire that fugitive might be sent back, in order to be punished for his perfidy and rebellion; but he had anticipated their resentment, and so artfully ingratiated himself with the Emperor, that Claudius treated the deputies with insolence and disdain, refused to deliver the Dobunian,

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and in his turn demanded the arrears of the tribute imposed by Julius Cæsar, which the Cassivellaunians had neglected to pay. This arrogant behaviour towards the ambassadors incensed Caractacus and his brother to such a degree, that they not only rejected his proposal about the tribute, but likewise ordered their subjects on pain of incurring the severest penalties, to break off all correspondence with the Romans.

In consequence of such an open rupture, they naturally expected an invasion, and made preparations accordingly; which were now frustrated by their confidence in the mutiny of the Roman army, which was remarkably obstinate and audacious; for trusting to this obstruction which they deemed insurmountable, the two British kings had withdrawn their forces into the interior parts of their dominions, leaving the coast open and defenceless. Plautius having landed in Kent, advanced by the same route which Cæsar had formerly taken, until he reached the Thames, which he passed at Wallingford; and in Oxfordshire engaged both the brothers, whom he defeated in two pitched battles; these victories were attended with the submission of the Dobuni, among whom having left a garrison at Aldchester, he marched in pursuit of the Britons, who had retired behind the river Thames, which they deemed impassable. A party of Germans, however, swam across in their armour, and these were followed by a detachment of Romans, under the command of Fl. Vespasian, afterwards Emperor, and his brother Sabinus, who fell upon the Britons with great fury, and obliged them to retreat, after having killed a great number of their horse and charioteers. Far from being dispirited by this check, they next day charged the Romans with such intrepidity, that victory for a long time continued doubtful, and was at last wrested from the Britons by the bravery of G. Sidius Geta, who by his extraordinary prowess on this occasion was complimented by the senate with the honours of a petty triumph, although an inferior officer.

Caractacus, after this unsuccessful effort, retreated along the river Thames as it runs towards the ocean, and crossed at a particular place where it had overflowed its banks, and left behind a quantity of stagnated water. Here the Germans swam over as before, and Plautius passing with his legions at a bridge in the neighbourhood, a battle ensued, in which Togodumnus was slain, and the Britons routed with great slaughter. Plautius having obtained four successive victories over the enemy, thought it was now high time to give the Emperor notice of his proceedings according to the instructions he had received, that he might have the honour of putting an end to the war in person. Claudius immediately embarked at Ostium in the latter end of July for Marseilles, from whence he travelled by land to Boulogne, then known by the name of Gesoriacum, where he took shipping for the British coast, with a considerable reinforcement, and landed safely at the Portus Retupinus, now called Sandwich.

The soldiers were no sooner disembarked than he proceeded to the banks of the Thames, on which Plautius was encamped, and the armies being joined, crossed the river in the face of the Britons, who brave-

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ly disputed their passage: from hence the Emperor advanced into the country of the Trinobantes, and took the capital Camalodunum, now called Maldon, in Essex. The fame of these exploits, and the terror of such a numerous army, brought nations every day to his camp with offers of submission, especially from the Belgic Britons of that neighbourhood; but none of the ancient natives would give up their liberty, though the Iceni courted his friendship, and were considered as allies; while Caractacus at the head of the Cassivellauni still kept the field, in hopes of seeing the Romans retire at the approach of winter. Claudius having disarmed those that submitted, and reduced many petty states to his obedience by force of arms, was several times proclaimed Emperor by the soldiers; and the vanquished were so touched with his generosity in leaving them to enjoy their possessions, that they erected temples to him and ranked him among their deities. Thus satiated with glory and success, he left Plautius to finish the campaign, after he had stayed fifteen days in Britain, and at his return to Rome was honoured with a triumph, and the surname of Britannicus; circumstances that clearly demonstrate the importance of such an accession to the Roman dominion.

Plautius, in the character of Proconsul, or Governor of Britain, proceeded in the conquest of those states which still refused to submit; and while he himself carried on his operations chiefly against the inland, warlike, and original Islanders, who lived among woods and mountains, F. Vespasian, his second or assessor, was employed to reduce the maritime places occupied by the colonies of the Belgæ, who had settled along the whole coast from the promontory of Kent to the Land's-End. The success of this expedition was such as might have been expected from the fortune, valour, and capacity, of such an experienced general: he defeated them in thirty battles, made himself master of the Isle of Wight, and subdued Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire, to the extremity of Cornwall; and in the course of this expedition, subjected the Belgæ and Durotriges, two of the most powerful British nations, who had adopted the manners of the old Britons, and lived among the woods and marshes of Wilts, Dorsetshire, and the Mendip-hills, in feeding, tending, and driving their cattle amongst the downs and forests; an honourable society of herdsmen, distinguished by the name of Ceangi, or drovers. These, and many other states, were entirely reduced by the courage and sagacity of Vespasian, who, at his return to Rome, was honoured with the consulate, and a triumph.

As for Plautius, he had to deal with Caractacus, who was a Prince of uncommon talents: he was endowed with the most undaunted courage, and an invincible fortitude; he was fraught with experience, which had ripened his judgment; patient in adversity; cool, penetrating, and fruitful of expedients: finding it impracticable to withstand the arms and military discipline of the Romans in battle, he resolved to hazard nothing but skirmishes, and those only when he had a manifest advantage of ground, or a great superiority in number: thus he still hovered about the skirts of the Roman army, which he occasionally harassed with great

success; and his parties, when over-matched, retreated to the mountains, fens, and fastnesses, unknown and inaccessible to the enemy. Nevertheless, Plautius, by his vigilance, activity, and conduct, subdued the Dobuni, Ancalites, and Trinobantes, of Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Middlesex, and Essex; and when he returned to Rome he had the honour of an ovation conferred upon him.

After his departure, the war was probably managed by the legates of the legions for the space of two years, which intervened between the return of Plautius and the arrival of P. Ostorius, an active and experienced general, who was sent over to the government of Britain, and found the affairs of his province in great confusion. Though the season for action was already almost elapsed, yet as the troops of Caractacus made continual incursions into the Roman province, in hopes that the new Governor would not expose himself in a strange country to the inconveniences of a winter's campaign, he forthwith assembled his troops, and taking the field against them, defeated all those who had hazarded an encounter: then, with a view to defend the province from the continual insults to which it was exposed from such restless neighbours, he resolved to confine and restrain them by a chain of forts, to be raised along the river Anton or Nen, in Northamptonshire, and on the banks of the Severn: but before he began to execute his resolution, he established a Roman colony at Camalodunum, or Maldon; and London being settled much about the same time, the country between the Thames and the sea was reduced into a province, under the name of Britannia Prima.

The Iceni, inhabiting Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, a powerful people, who had hitherto lived in amity with the Romans, were the first to oppose the design of the Proconsul. They engaged in a confederacy with some of the neighbouring states, and joining their forces, took possession of an advantageous post, which they fortified with loose flints, for annoying the feet of the Roman cavalry. Notwithstanding this precaution, they were attacked by Ostorius, and their intrenchments forced, after they had made a desperate resistance. After this victory, he took measures for securing the province from any future incursions of those nations; and in order to defend the Roman conquests on the side of the Severn, he allowed Cogidunus, King of the Dobuni, possessing the counties of Gloucester and Oxford, to keep his principality, and even invested him with authority over some other Belgic colonies; a polite expedient, which succeeded to his wish, by fomenting the dissensions among the Britons, and attaching a powerful Prince to the Roman interest, which he never abandoned in the sequel.

Ostorius having made these prudent dispositions, marched into the country of the Canges, or Shropshire, which he ravaged with fire and sword, and penetrated almost to the sea coast of Denbighshire, when he was recalled by the revolt of the Brigantes in Yorkshire, whither he marched with great expedition; and having quelled the disturbance, punished the ringleaders of the insurrection with death. These examples of severity had no effect upon the Silures, inhabiting Herefordshire

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and great part of South Wales, the most powerful nation in the island, commanded by their King Caractacus, reckoned the most martial Prince that Britain had ever produced. He retired to the Severn with the remains of his own forces, which he had so long employed unsuccessfully against the invaders of his country, and found no great difficulty in persuading the inhabitants to try their fortune in the same interesting quarrel. Ostorius being apprised of their strength, thought proper to employ his legions in this expedition, and immediately began his march through Shropshire, in order to attack them at once, and terminate the war by one decisive blow. Caractacus, unwilling to bring the war into the country of the Silures, passed the river Teme, that divides Herefordshire from Shropshire, and being reinforced by a body of the Ordovices from different parts of Wales, took possession of a very advantageous post upon an inaccessible mountain, washed by a deep and rapid stream. When he saw the enemy approaching, he drew up his army, composed of different tribes, commanded by their own respective chieftains, and going in person from rank to rank, exhorted them to exert their utmost courage and resolution, inasmuch as their liberty and happiness depended upon the fortune of the day. To these remonstrances they replied with joyous shouts and acclamations, which did not fail to startle Ostorius, who began to think that the nature of their situation, the river that ran in their front, and their eagerness and alacrity to engage, were obstacles not to be surmounted. Encouraged, however, by the ardour of his troops, who called aloud that nothing was impossible to Roman courage, he gave the signal for the attack, in consequence of which they sprung forward with the utmost intrepidity; the river was soon passed; but in approaching the British camp, they received a shower of javelins and other missiles, which brought a number of the Romans to the ground: notwithstanding this terrible discharge, they advanced to the rampart, which being composed of loose stones, was easily demolished in several places. As soon as they had an opportunity of using their swords, such carnage ensued, that the Britons were totally routed; and their defeat was the more severely felt, as the wife, daughters, and brothers of Caractacus, fell into the hands of the conquerors.

This victory was followed in a few days, with an advantage which Ostorius could not foresee: Caractacus himself, who had fled for refuge to Cartimandua, Queen of the Brigantes, was delivered into his hands by that Princess, because she dreaded the resentment of the victor, in case she should grant an asylum to the vanquished King. Thus was the gallant Caractacus treacherously surrendered to the Roman General, after he had commanded the confederate Britons for nine years successfully; during which he had made such incredible efforts to maintain the liberty of his country, against officers and armies inured to conquest, that his renown had long reached the city of Rome, where his name was equally dreaded and revered. Claudius was no sooner informed of his being taken, than he ordered him to be conducted to his court, in order to exhibit him as a spectacle to the Roman people. Accordingly, on the day appointed for that purpose, the Emperor ascended

his throne in public, and commanded the captives to be brought into his presence. First appeared the vassals of the British King, with the trappings and spoils of the war; these were followed by his wife, brothers, and daughters, imploring mercy with the most piteous and abject lamentations: last of all came Caractacus, with a dignified aspect, betraying neither fear nor perplexity in his countenance; but approaching the tribunal, he fixed his eyes upon Claudius, and is said to have spoke to this effect: "Had my moderation been equal to my birth and fortune, I had arrived in this city, not a captive, but an ally; nor wouldst thou have disdained the alliance of a Prince like me, descended from illustrious progenitors, and vested with the supreme authority over many warlike nations. My present fate redounds as much to thy honour as to my own disgrace. I was in possession of vassals, horses, arms, and wealth; what wonder then that I was unwilling to lose them? For though you are ambitious of universal sway, it does not follow that all men ought tamely to submit to your dominion: but if thou spare my life, I shall be an eternal monument of thy clemency." The Emperor was affected with this address of the British hero, whom he pardoned on the spot; and ordered the captives to be unchained. The first use they made of their liberty, was to go and prostrate themselves before the Empress Agrippina, who sat enthroned in the same place, and was supposed to have interceded with Claudius in their behalf.

The conquest and captivity of Caractacus was extolled as highly at Rome as that of the Syphax by P. Scipio, and that of Perseus by L. Paulus; and the senate decreed the honours of a triumph to Ostorius, whose fortune seemed to forsake him in the sequel: for whether the Roman troops in Britain, became more secure and negligent after the reduction of Caractacus, or the Britons acquired redoubled courage and activity from resentment and despair, they now gained several advantages over the enemy: they suddenly fell upon a Roman quarter-master-general, who had been left with a body of troops to build forts in the country of the Silures, and cut him in pieces, together with eight centurions, and a number of legionary soldiers; on which occasion all the cohorts would have met with the same fate, had not they been sustained by succours from the nearest stations. In a little time after this exploit, they defeated the foragers and their convoy of cavalry; nay, when Ostorius came up in person with the legions, they maintained the battle till night, and then retired. These actions were followed by innumerable skirmishes, fought in woods and morasses, with various success; for they took all opportunities of falling upon the straggling parties of the Romans, against whom the Silures glowed with the most implacable revenge, in consequence of having heard that the Emperor had declared, the Britons would never be quiet until the Silures should undergo the fate of the Sigambri, in being extirpated from their own country, and transported to Gaul. Exasperated at this declaration, they redoubled their hostilities; they intercepted two auxiliary cohorts, that were busied in pillaging for their officers; and by distributing the booty and the captives among the neighbouring nations, paved the way for a general revolt, when Ostorius died, oppressed

oppressed with cares and disappointments. The Britons rejoiced at this event, by which they were freed from a vigilant enemy, who, though not killed in battle, they justly supposed owed his death to the war, which he found himself unable to conclude. Considering the precarious and unsettled condition of the Roman province in Britain, this was no time to leave the army without a general; so that Claudius sent thither Aulus Didius without delay, as Pro-prætor; and notwithstanding all his dispatch, he found affairs in a worse situation than ever, as the Silures had obtained a victory over a legion, commanded by Manlius Valens, and elated by this advantage, made incursions into the Roman province. However, this loss was in all probability exaggerated by the new General, with a view to enhance the merit of checking the career of the enemy, whom he compelled to retire.

In the year 53, Didius was succeeded in the government of Britain by Veranius, and he by Suetonius Paulinus, who conquered the isle of Anglesey (see *ANGLESEY*) and exterminated the Druids, who retired to Ireland and other places, while the Pro-prætor began to build forts for the preservation of the island.

This work, however, was soon interrupted by an unexpected incident; he was recalled to quell a general insurrection of the Britons, in which not only the subjects, but also the allies of the Romans had joined the other nations that were not subjected to their sway. This revolt was undoubtedly ripened by the sense of the grievances under which the Britons groaned; they had not only lost their ancient independency, and form of government which was so dear to their remembrance, but were saddled with cruel taxes, which they borrowed money of the Romans themselves to pay; and if they failed to re-imburse those usurers with the utmost punctuality, their cattle and goods were seized, and themselves expelled their habitations; nay, their misery became the subject of ridicule to their oppressors, who insulted them on all occasions, so as to kindle a desperate spirit of resentment in a people naturally addicted to passion and revenge. Their minds being thus prepared, nothing was wanting but some remarkable outrage to blow the embers into a dangerous flame of open rebellion, and such a provoking act of violence they now sustained on the following occasion: Prasfatagus, King of the Iceni, lately deceased, had by will bequeathed his estate as a joint inheritance between the Emperor and his own daughters, in hopes that by the sacrifice of one part, he might secure the other to his family; but this precaution, instead of answering the end for which it was taken, had a quite contrary effect; for the ceremonies of the funeral were no sooner performed, than Catus Decianus, the Procurator of the province, took possession of the whole, on pretence of executing the testament of the defunct; and the widow, Boadicea, making remonstrances against this act of injustice, he ordered her to be scourged like a slave, and violated the chastity of her daughters: the kindred of Prasfatagus were treated like slaves, his houses seized, his principalities wasted, and the nobility and chieftains turned out of their paternal estates. These shocking barbarities, added to the other motives of discontent, exaggerated by the Dow-

ager, who was a woman of masculine spirit, and irresistible eloquence, and inflamed by the remaining Druids, who had such influence over all the island, produced an universal revolt. The Iceni, as being most deeply interested in the quarrel, were the first who declared themselves openly; and their example was immediately followed by their neighbours the Trinobantes. Venutius was the next to join the malcontents: the partizans of his wife forgetting their particular quarrels, and former amity with the Romans, united with their countrymen on this occasion. All the subjected states, and even the remote Caledonians, engaged in the confederacy, which was headed by Boadicea, who soon found her army increased to 230,000 fighting men; such a prodigious number as they had never brought into the field upon any former emergency. The Roman colony at Camalodunum was surprised and put to the sword; the temple of Claudius plundered and burnt; the whole infantry of the ninth legion, commanded by Petilius Cerealis, surrounded and cut in pieces; and no enemy being able to keep the field against those exasperated enthusiasts, they ravaged the whole country that was subject to the Romans, burning, crucifying, and impaling the wretched people, without distinction of age or sex: they destroyed Verulam, which was a Roman municipium though not fortified, and returned loaded with booty to their different habitations, after having sacrificed above 70,000 lives in this expedition.

Suetonius being informed of this rebellion, quitted his designs in the isle of Anglesey, and marching with his small body of forces through the enemy's country, arrived in safety at London, which was already famous for its wealth and commerce; there being furnished with provision and stores by the Belgic colonies, inhabiting the country to the south and west of the Thames, who still adhered to the Roman interest, he drew together the auxiliary cohorts from the neighbouring garrisons that were not tenable; and though Penius Posthumus, Prefect of the second legion, refused to march to his assistance, these draughts joined with the fourth legion, and the Vexillarii of the 20th, composed a body of 10,000 men, with which he resolved to take the field and hazard a general engagement. With this view he encamped in an advantageous situation, and drawing up his forces in order of battle on a narrow spot of ground, with a thick impenetrable wood in his rear, and a large open plain in the front, he waited with great composure for the attack of the enemy; his legionary soldiers being stationed in the centre, flanked on the right and left by the light-armed troops, and the wings being formed by the cavalry. The Britons, elated with the advantage they had lately gained, and confiding in the vast superiority of their number, after having been harangued by Boadicea, who appeared among them in a chariot, with her two daughters who had been despoiled, proceeded to the attack with loud shouts and acclamations; and the Romans sustained their first charge without shrinking; nay, they gave them such a warm reception as checked their impetuosity; and having expended all their javelins, sallied out in the form of a wedge, in order to penetrate the more easy through such an enormous

mous multitude. The Britons fought with great obstinacy and perseverance, though without order or distinction; but at length were obliged to yield to the discipline and valour of their enemies, who routed them with great slaughter. Their loss amounted to about 80,000 killed in the battle and in the pursuit, besides an infinite number of captives, doomed to perpetual slavery; for they had according to custom brought their women into the field, and disposed them in waggons ranged around the plain, from whence they could see the engagement, and animate the men to deeds of glory. Far from being disheartened by such a terrible defeat, they prepared for another battle; but were diverted from this resolution by the sudden death of Boadicea, occasioned by the violence of her grief and despair, procured as some alledge by poison.

This calamity disconcerted all their measures; and after having celebrated her funeral obsequies, they immediately dispersed into their several districts; while Penius Posthumus who had refused to obey his General, fell upon his own sword, either to avoid the punishment he had reason to expect, or because he could not sur vive the disgrace of having excluded himself from a share in such an illustrious action. As for Paulinus, he took all necessary precautions to prevent the Britons from reassembling their forces; he desolated the country and drove away the cattle: and as the inhabitants neglected agriculture, and were destitute of magazines, a dreadful famine ensued, by which great numbers perished. Notwithstanding this grievous calamity, they chose rather to starve upon their native hills than eat the bread of slavery.

The Britons defended their liberties with such unwearied obstinacy, when in the midst of the most terrible distresses, and such a number of troops was required to maintain conquests of greater importance in other parts of Europe, that Nero would have recalled all the forces from Britain at this juncture, had he not been ashamed to give up the only province which had been added to the empire by Claudius, to whom he owed his own elevation; he therefore nominated Turpilianus to the command in Britain; and he could not have pitched upon a more proper person to preserve the Roman influence in this island; for instead of imitating the example of Suetonius, whose severities had rendered him odious to the people, and who was particularly detested on account of his having destroyed the feminary of their laws and religion; he dealt with them in a different manner, treating them with mildness and humanity; so that their passions subsided, their resentment cooled, and the revolted states returned to their obedience.

DECKENDORF, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1633. It is situated in the electorate of Bavaria in Germany, and was taken this year by the Allies, commanded by Duke Bernard, in their war with the Emperor.

DEERHURST, BATTLE NEAR, IN 587. Cheavlier and Cutha, two Saxon kings, at this place defeated three British kings, and seized on Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath. Here it was that the armies under Canute and Edmund Ironside stood in sight of each other in the year 1016, without either giving the signal

of battle. The dread of the event held them equally in suspense. Edmund was sensible he should be irretrievably undone if he lost the day, and Canute foresaw a general defection of the English in case he should be vanquished. At last Edmund, who was strong and robust, sent Canute word that to prevent the great effusion of blood attending a battle, he proposed that they should decide it by single combat, which Canute did not refuse, but proposed a compromise, to be left to the principal officers of the army, who met in the isle of Alney in the Severn, near Gloucester, and concluded on a partition of the kingdom between the competitors.

D'HODIERNE Bay. See COAST OF FRANCE.

DELHI, a city in Persia, taken in 1798. On the refusal of the Killidar to deliver up the fort to a detachment, consisting of two battalions from Colonel Sutherland's brigade, three battalions more were ordered up by General Perron to augment the detachment, and co-operate in forcing the Killidar to surrender, should he still hesitate on its evacuation.

On the conjunction of these forces, the fort was invested on all sides, and batteries and trenches immediately opened; the fire from us was very inconsiderable, out of respectful regard for the King and his numerous family, who were, in a measure, imprisoned in the fort.

When every preparation was ready for a breach and escalade, the Killidar began a mamut (negociation) which terminated in the capitulation of the fort on the 15th on the present month, after a siege of nineteen days. The terms were brief: the Killidar had permission to go unmolested wherever he pleased, and his troops were to receive from us the arrears of pay due to them.

General Perron had the entire and merited confidence of the Prince, and was invested with the full and uncontrouled government of all Scindeah's possessions, from the Chumbull river to Patiata, an extensive country, which, even in its then ruinous state, yielded an annual revenue of near a crore of rupees.

DEMARARA, in the Province of Surinam, South America was taken by the English forces, under the command of General Whyte, as follows:

Captain Parr, of the Malabar, having, by orders from the Admiral, Sir John Laforey, been detached to Demarara with the Malabar, Undaunted, La Picque, and Baber, to protect a detachment of troops under the command of Major-General Whyte, whose instructions, in conjunction with Captain Parr, to take the colonies of Demarara and Berbice under the protection of his Majesty's government, has reported his complete success at the settlement of Demarara; a copy of his letter relative to his conduct, and the paper to which it refers, are inclosed.

I am, &c.

HUGH C. CHRISTIAN.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

In obedience to your Excellency's commands, I left Barbadoes on the 15th instant, with a detachment of the artillery and part of the 39th, 93d, and 90th regiments,

giments, amounting to 1200 men, escorted by the Malabar, Undaunted, La Picque and Babet frigates, with the Grenada transport and five schooners and sloops; and on the 21st made the land, when the Scipio joined the fleet. That evening, when the tide made, the Babet and La Picque frigates, with the Grenada transport, passed the bar, with the schooners and boats of the fleet, and came to anchor within random-shot of the fort, at the entrance of the river; and having, during the night, prepared every thing for attack, at day-light appeared in force, when I sent a flag of truce by Lieutenant-Colonel Hislop, of the 39th regiment, summoning the Governor to surrender the colony and its dependencies to his Britannic Majesty's forces, agreeably to the terms which I have the honour to inclose, and which the Governor and Council accepted.

The unanimity with which the service was carried on between the fleet and army, was pleasing to all concerned, and Mr. Higgins acquitted himself with much propriety and utility. Captain Parr, who commanded the fleet, has assisted and supplied us from the fleet liberally: and I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency, that from every information I have received, and from above seventy ships being actually loaded with the produce of the country, now in the river (most of which will be sent to England) and from every account of the fertility of the soil, it is a most important acquisition to Great Britain.

The colony of Berbice, adjoining to this, being a separate government, I shall direct my attention to it without delay; and I shall leave Lieutenant-Colonel Hislop in the command here, agreeable to your Excellency's directions.

The Thetis, a Dutch frigate of twenty-four guns, and a cutter of twelve guns, are added to the fleet; and Captain Parr has given directions for destroying or bringing down the river a French brig privateer of force.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN WHYTE, Maj. Gen.
Sir Ralph Abercrombie,
K. B. &c. &c. &c.

By Major-General John Whyte, commander of his Britannic Majesty's land forces, &c. &c. &c. and Captain Thomas Parr, commander of his Britannic Majesty's ships, &c. &c. &c.

These are requiring you, the Governor and Council, military and naval forces, of the colony of Demarara and its dependencies, to surrender the said colony to his Britannic Majesty's forces under our command, and to place the said colony under his Majesty's protection, and quietly and peaceably submit to his Majesty's government.

In which case the inhabitants shall enjoy full security to their persons, and the free exercise of their religion, with the full and immediate enjoyment of all private property, whether on shore or afloat (excepting such as may appear to belong to the subjects of the French Republic), according to their ancient laws and usages, or such other as may be determined upon previous to the colony's being placed under his Majesty's government, upon the most liberal and beneficial terms.

That in the event of the colony's remaining under the British government, at the conclusion of a general peace, it shall enjoy such commercial rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the British colonies in the West Indies. With regard to the military and naval forces, that the officers and men of the land forces shall, if agreeable to themselves, be received into the British pay, with leave, at the restoration of the Stadtholder, to return into his service. Each non-commissioned officer and soldier shall receive, upon his taking the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty to serve him faithfully during the war, where it may be thought proper to employ him, the sum of 100 guilders.

The officers to receive, under the same conditions, the allowance of 200 days' bat, baggage, and forage money, as paid to the British officers.

The officers and men of the marine forces cannot be taken into the British service until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known, but shall receive pay according to their rank, and every indulgence that can be allowed.

That the Governor and all civil officers, after having taken the oaths of allegiance to his Majesty, which will be administered by Major-General Whyte, are (if they choose) to remain in their respective situations (excepting those who have shown a decided partiality to the French interest), the Governor only resigning the military command. Should such liberal terms be refused, the Governor, Council, and all concerned, must be answerable for the consequences, as an immediate attack will be made by the land and sea forces, which will render every resistance vain.

Major-General Whyte and Captain Parr give the Governor one hour, and no more, from the delivery of this by Lieutenant Colonel Hislop, to accept or not.

(Signed) JOHN WHYTE, Major General.

THOMAS PARR, Captain Royal Navy.

Dated on board his Majesty's ship Babet, off the river Demarara, April 20, 1796.

(A true Copy, JOHN WHYTE.)

GENTLEMEN,

It is out of my power as yet to give a decisive answer to your summons, demanding the surrender of this colony to his Britannic Majesty's forces, as my duty requires of me to lay it before the council, to whom it also is addressed, but which is not assembled at this moment. I will, however, call the members presently together, and return about twelve o'clock an answer.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

(Signed) ANTHONY BEAUJON, Governor of Demarara.

Demarara, 22d April, 1796.

To their Excellencies General White and Commodore Parr.

On board the Babet frigate, April 22, 1796.

SIR,

We have been honoured with your letter in answer to our's of yesterday's date, summoning the colony of Demarara

Demarara to surrender to his Britannic Majesty's arms, requesting, for the reasons therein mentioned, to have until twelve o'clock this forenoon to assemble the council to assist you in the determination.

The reasonableness of the request induces us to grant it; but you will be aware, that if an answer is not returned on or before that time, no further delay can be made, and you alone must be answerable for the consequences; and you will please also to observe, that from the very liberal terms offered, no deviation whatever can be admitted.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN WHYTE, Major-General.

THOMAS PARR, Captain Royal Navy.

To his Excellency the Governor
of Demarara.

Fort William-Frederick, Demarara,

GENTLEMEN, 22d of April, 1796.

We, the Governor, Members of the council, and commanders of the military and naval forces of the colony, in council of war assembled, having attentively perused the summons, dated of yesterday, and addressed to us by your excellencies, demanding the surrender of the said colony to his Britannic Majesty's forces, also the terms thereunto annexed, have, after mature deliberation, resolved to accept the said terms, and on them to surrender the said colony and its dependencies as demanded, whereof we hereby give you notice: also, that our colours will be struck on the landing of your forces. It will depend on the several officers and the troops to decide for themselves as to the offers made them, and we have the honour to subscribe ourselves, &c.

(Signed)

ANTHONY BEAUJON, Governor.

J. FRAN. WELL, Major.

C. FIZICHER, Com.

P. P. LUYHEN,

THO. CUMING.

A. MEEXTENS.

By Order of the Council,

M. SINNE, Sec. ad Int.

His Majesty's ship Malabar, off Demarara, April 24, 1796.

SIR,

In pursuance of your orders, I arrived off Demarara, with his Majesty's ships La Babet, Undaunted, and La Picque, with the Grenada and other transports; and having, in conjunction with Major-General Whyte, commanding the land forces, prepared for the attack of that place, I proceeded over the bar with La Babet, Captain Lobb, and La Picque, Captain Milne, followed by the land-forces in some small craft, and all the boats of the squadron, on the evening of the 21st, and came to an anchor one mile and a half from the fort. The tide falling out so late prevented our further proceeding until the morning of the 22d, when the inclosed summons was sent in by Lieutenant-Colonel Hislop; it produced the accompanying answer, &c. which will inform you of the capitulation of Fort William-Frederick, with the colony of Demarara and its

dependencies, including Essequibo, together with a frigate of twenty-eight guns, and a cutter of twelve. There being a French privateer up the river, I have sent the cutter, with the boats of the fleet, up the river for her, and to take possession of such ships as appear to be lawful captures.

On the night of the 21st, I was joined by his Majesty's ship Scipio, Captain Laforey, whose boats and men we should have found indispensably necessary, had the summons been refused.

In consequence of a requisition from Major-General Whyte, I ventured to detain the Undaunted, whose men, marines, and boats, were also necessary. My compliance in this I hope will meet your approbation, as I agreed in opinion with the General in the necessity of her assistance.

General Whyte having orders to reduce the settlement of Berbice, we mean to attack that place as soon as pilots and proper information can be obtained; which, when reduced, I shall return to you with all possible dispatch; and, as the Scipio is necessary for this service, I venture to detain her; and assure you, Sir, this shall not be a moment after she can be dispensed with.

Having occasion for La Picque, to go against Berbice, I have ordered Captain Lobb to arm the captured frigate with what men he can spare, as she will be very necessary as a guard-ship.

I am, &c.

THOMAS PARR.

The following are the conditions of capitulation agreed on between the commanders of the British armament, and the governor of Demarara, on its surrender the 22d of April last, translated from the Dutch:

We, the governor and inhabitants, convened in council, of the colony of Essequibo and Demarara, make known to all it may concern, that we have this day received from his Excellency General Whyte, and the seafaring commander, Parr, commander of the navy of his Britannic Majesty, in this river, of the force now moored in this harbour, as well as those vessels which are not arrived, a summons to deliver the island to the same power, and to subject ourselves in friendship and tranquillity to the government of his Majesty, on the terms prescribed, viz.

Art. I. That the inhabitants shall be entitled to perfect safety for their persons, free religion, with liberty to keep possession of all their property, as well by water as by land, excepting those who shall appear to remain subject to the inhabitants of the Republic of France. Further on the laws and customs of such laws as might have been made previous to the surrender of the colony to the government of his Majesty, every thing, nevertheless, upon the most liberal and generous terms.

Art. II. That if it should so happen that the colony, in case of a general peace, should remain under British government, the same island, in that situation, shall enjoy such commercial rights and advantages which are allowed in the British colonies in the West Indies. With respect to the military and naval forces, that the officers and privates of the land forces, if it is agreeable

ble to them, shall be received into British service, with liberty, on restoration of the Prince of Orange, to re-enter into his service. Every officer and private, after taking the oath of allegiance to serve his Britannic Majesty, to be employed where it may be necessary, shall receive the sum of 100 guilders.

Art. III. The officers will, under those conditions, receive leave of absence for 200 days, with their baggage and travelling money, the same as allowed to British officers; the officers and privates of the marine cannot be taken into British service, until his Majesty's pleasure be known; but they shall be entitled to receive their pay according to their rank, and enjoy every facility which can be afforded them: that the Governor and every civil officer, after the oath of allegiance to his Majesty shall be taken, shall have the liberty if they choose, to remain in their respective situations, except those who have given proofs of partiality to the Republic of France.

Art. IV. The Governor only relinquishing the military command:—should these liberal terms be refused, the Governor, Council, and any one concerned, shall become answerable for the consequences, unless an immediate attack takes place by way of the land and sea forces, in such a manner as to render every resistance fruitless. Major-General Whyte and Captain Parr gave the Governor one hour's time, and no longer, after tendering this instrument, to accept or refuse.

And, as we, to the welfare of ourselves generally in this colony could not refuse to accept it, we have under the benefits of it, after mature deliberation, resolved to deliver up the colonies and district to the aforesaid authority, and by rescription communicated the same to the British commander in chief. Having thought it our duty to inform all our inhabitants of this publication, with request to submit themselves to it for the welfare of these colonies. As the same are as usual, they will be published in both rivers legally, and sent for perusal.

Signed this day in the convened court of admalty, the 22d day of April, 1796.

(Signed) ANTH. BEAUJON.
J. F. VAN WELL, Major.
F. C. FIZJCHER, Captain.

Eslequibo dispatched a deputation to General Whyte, soliciting the protection of his Britannic Majesty, which the General has afforded, and, with a small detachment, taken possession of the settlement.

DEMMIN, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1225. Berim and Wratislaus, princes of Pomerania, taking the advantage of Waldemar II. King of Denmark, being confined in the fortrefs of Daneburg by the perfidy of Henry Count of Schwerin, made themselves masters of this place.

It was taken again by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, 1631, in his war against the Emperor, which he undertook to re-establish the princes of the empire in their estates, who had been despoiled of them by the

Emperor, on account of their adhering to the Protestant religion.

It was taken from the Swedes by the Imperialists in 1637, but the Swedes retook it in 1639.

DENAIN, BATTLE AT. A town of the French Netherlands, situated on the Scheldt, between Bouchain and Valenciennes. Prince Eugene having in the year 1712, ordered a detachment, under the command of the Prince of Anhalt Dessau, to besiege Landrecy, Louis XIV. was so alarmed at the undertaking, that he proposed, in case it was taken, to put himself at the head of his army, because Landrecy was a barrier town, and the only one he had left of any importance; but Marechal Villars raised the siege by a manoeuvre that did him great honour. He marched one night with all possible speed towards Bouchain, and repassed the Scheldt a little below that place. As soon as Prince Eugene had intelligence of the enemy's march, he went to Denain, caused six battalions to march thither to reinforce the body commanded by the Earl of Albemarle, viewed in person the intrenchments there between the Scheldt and the Searpe, and the infantry who were posted in it, caused the cavalry and baggage to pass over the Scheldt to the side of his main army, that they might not occasion any embarrassment, and then came over himself to the same side, to make the necessary dispositions for supporting the body in the lines of Denain, with all the infantry of the army, who were actually on their march.

In the mean while the enemy having advanced near the intrenchment in one very close column of their left wing, filed off to attack the intrenchment in front; they afterwards made several feints as if they would retire, because of the great fire which the Allies made upon them with their cannon; but at length they fell with so much fury on the regiments posted there, before Prince Eugene could come up, that after one discharge the intrenchment was abandoned; then the enemy breaking into the intrenchments, charged those troops on the right and left, broke them, and after a vigorous but vain resistance, forced them to retire over the bridge on the Scheldt; unhappily the bridge had been broke by the weight of the baggage which had newly passed it, so that the greatest part of those who attempted to pass it were drowned; others got over the Scheldt to the army, and the rest of the seventeen battalions who were in the intrenchment were killed or made prisoners. The Earl of Albemarle, the Prince of Holstein, the Prince of Nassau Liegen, and Major-General Zobe, were among the latter: one Prince of Anhalt was killed, and another drowned, as was also the Count Dohna and Nassau Oudemburg. Out of the seventeen battalions that were engaged in this action, there returned to the camp but 3559 soldiers: the enemy carried to Valenciennes 2080 prisoners, which together amounted to 5639 men: if these regiments then were supposed to have been complete, the loss of the Allies was very great, as well as by the towns of St. Amand, Mortagne, and Marchiennes.

DERBENT. A fortrefs situated on the Caspian sea. It was taken by the Muscovites in 1723, and was retaken

taken from the Russians in 1734, by the Tartars of the Crimea and of Daghestan. But the same year the Russian army sent against them obliged them to abandon it, to whom it was confirmed. It was restored afterwards to the Turks but was captured by General Subow, on the 10th of May, 1797, after ten days bombardment. Upwards of 12,000 men, with the Khan that commanded them, were made prisoners. Large magazines, and a great quantity of artillery were found in the place.

A singular circumstance attended the surrender of the town and fortrefs of Derbent to the Russians: the deputy, who transmitted the keys to the Russian General, was the identical person that delivered them up to Peter the Great, and was at this time about 120 years of age.

DERPT, CITY OF. It was seized by the Poles in 1562, and besieged in 1607. It is situated in Livonia on the river Limbeck, and this year Charles IX. King of Sweden seeing Sigismund King of Poland embroiled with domestic affairs, sent Joachim Frederick, Count de Mansfeldt, to invade Livonia, but besieging this place he lost so many of his men as obliged him to retire.

In 1625, Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, invading Livonia, took this city.

In 1558, Basilowitz, Czar of Muscovy, making an irruption into Livonia took this city, and carried with him to Moscow its bishop, and all the clergy he could find, whom he put to death by the most cruel torments. It surrendered to the Russians in 1704.

DERPT, ACTION NEAR, IN 1701. Slippenbach, the Swedish General, being encamped near this place with about 7000 men, was surprized by General Czeremetof with 20,000 Russians; the attack was so unexpected, that Slippenbach had not time to form his troops, and notwithstanding his great abilities, and the amazing efforts he made during the action, he and two or three other officers were the only ones that escaped being killed or taken of the whole army.

The next year Peter the Great resolved to undertake the siege of Derpt, and with this view caused above 100 flat bottomed boats to be built, that would carry fifty men each, in order to attack the fortrefs on the side of Lake Peypus, and of the river Ambeck. During this time a squadron of Swedish men of war arrived, under the command of Loscher, but after an action of three hours, he was obliged to leave the Russians masters of the Lake. The siege then commenced; however, the Czar being informed of the approach of Slippenbach with a strong body of forces, raised the siege.

The war between the Swedes and Russians continuing, the Czar willing to signalize his arms, undertook the siege of this place and Narva both at one time. General Czeremetof commanded the attack on this city. Loscher, the Swedish commander, again attacked the Russian fleet at the mouth of the river Ambeck, but not perceiving the battery the Russians had made to cover their vessels, his fleet was destroyed by it, and finding he could not escape, set fire to the magazine in his own ship, and perished with her. The Czar went backwards and forwards from Narva to Derpt, to encourage his soldiers; at length Colonel Gustave Skytle

fearing he could no longer withstand the attack of the besiegers, capitulated on honourable terms. The Czar had a medal struck on this occasion, and had the fortifications of the city repaired, having received the oaths of fidelity from the citizens, whose privileges he confirmed.

DETTINGEN, BATTLE AT. A village on the river Maine in Germany. This was the last battle in which our late august Monarch appeared; it was fought on the 15th day of June, 1743. The King arrived in his camp but four days before, and with him the Duke of Cumberland came to make his first campaign. Marechal Noailles, commander of the French army, by a particular operation, gained a superiority in the field, and over the allies, commanded by the Earl of Stair; he cut off their provisions by making himself master of the passes above and below their camp, and lined the windings of the Maine with cannon in such a manner, that when the King resolved to march to Hanau, where had arrived a reinforcement of 12,000 Hanoverians and Hessians, both with a view to effect the junction, and get provisions for his forces; who were now reduced to half allowance, he found himself exposed to the enemy's batteries a precipitate march was then all the resource he had, and on the 14th of June, in the middle of the night he ordered his army to decamp without beat of drum. The Marechal, who saw him in a dangerous road between a mountain and the Maine, both which he occupied, ordered thirty squadrons of the household dragoons and hussars to post themselves near Dettingen in a hollow way, where they would be unperceived by the enemy; the batteries on the river and summit were to flank the allies. M. de Valiere with a considerable corps followed their rear, and sent five brigades to take possession of Alchaffenburg where the King's head-quarters were.

Surrounded in this dangerous manner, the allies attempted to march, while the Marechal saw every step they took; but ordered his troops not to begin action till they had an undoubted advantage in the situation of the ground, which would be when the allies were in the hollow way, and near enough Dettingen for the thirty squadrons to surprize them. The King and Duke were in danger of being taken prisoners, and the whole army of being cut to pieces, not being able to retreat they were so cooped up. The Marechal's scheme was so extremely well laid that it must have succeeded, had not the lynxean eye of the Earl of Stair observed the impending blow: he ordered 15,000 of his troops with the artillery to move slowly behind him: this step, as it surprized M. de Valiere, disconcerted in part the Marechal's plan, who was heard to say, "I need not be surprized at this extraordinary prudence, for I know the Earl of Stair," whose acquaintance he was. But when the Allies were in the hollow way before Dettingen, the Duke de Gramont who commanded there, marched out of his ambuscade too soon, which they perceiving, brought him into the very snare intended for them. The 15,000 men whom the Earl of Stair had ordered to form his rear, now faced about, and attacked M. de Valiere in front; this corps were very severely handled by the infantry commanded by

the Duke of Cumberland, and the Generals Clayton and Somerfeldt; four times they were brought to the charge, and four times broke; their impetuosity seemed irresistible, but the superiority of numbers prevailed; most of them were either cut to pieces, or taken prisoners, a few indeed escaped, owing to the terrible fright of their horses. The Marquis de Puiseux, who once attempted to rally them, killed some with his own hand that would not fight any longer, but at last cried out, "Save himself who can." M. de Valiere, who made but a weak resistance, though he had a numerous artillery, mistook the amplitude of his ball, and was soon put in disorder, and obliged to retreat over the Maine, which the Marechal had crossed over at two bridges. The British troops bore the weight of the action, and had it not been for their courage and ardour, notwithstanding the mistake of Grammont, the battle might have been fatal to them. Still the Allies were galled in flank; and the French infantry, commanded by the Marechal in person, stood their ground, and kept up so good a fire, that the Blues, who had young horses, were put into disorder, and ran off. This struck a damp into many of the generals; but the Earl of Stair said, "There must be some mistake; I will bring back the Blues;" and galloping after, soon rallied them, and rode before them to the charge. The Hanoverians, by their artillery, had now silenced the batteries on the bank and mountain, and turned them upon the enemy's infantry, which, with cartridge shot, made lanes among them. The Duke of Aremberg, who commanded the Austrians, attacked with such bravery and resolution, that the Marechal was obliged to retreat, which he did in great confusion and precipitation. A few men might now have totally routed the scattered relics of a defeated army; the Earl of Stair proposed it, but he was over-ruled, and they were not permitted to go.

The King exposed himself to a heavy fire of cannon and musquetry; he rode between the first and second lines with his sword drawn, and encouraged the troops to fight for the honour of England. Among the other singularities of the day, should not be forgot, a Count of Boufflers, of the branch of Remiencourt, a child of only ten years and a half old, who had his leg shattered with a cannon-ball; he received the wound, saw his leg cut off, and died with equal undauntedness; so much youth, with so much courage, drew tears from all the spectators. The loss was nearly equal on both sides. The Allies, who computed their army at 45,000 men, lost about 3000: the French said they were only 40,000, but had a prodigious artillery, and very advantageously planted.

Among the killed of the Allies, were the Generals Clayton and Monroy: of the wounded, were the Duke of Cumberland, who exhibited uncommon proofs of courage, and was shot through the calf of the leg; the Duke of Aremberg, the Earl of Albemarle, and General Huke.

Among the killed of the enemy, were the Duke de Ronchouart, Marquisses Sabran and De Fleury, Counts D'Estade and De Rostaing: wounded, Dukes De Bouf-

flers and D'Ayen, Counts D'Eu, D'Harcourt, De Biron, and De la Motte-Houdancourt.

The consequence was nothing; a great deal of blood spilled without any advantage. The King gained great honour, which the English imperceptibly gave to their commanders at the bare name of victory. He was obliged to seek provisions at Hanau, leaving his dead for the vanquished to bury, and his sick and wounded on the field of battle.

From Hanau the Earl of Stair wrote the following letter to Marechal Noailles.

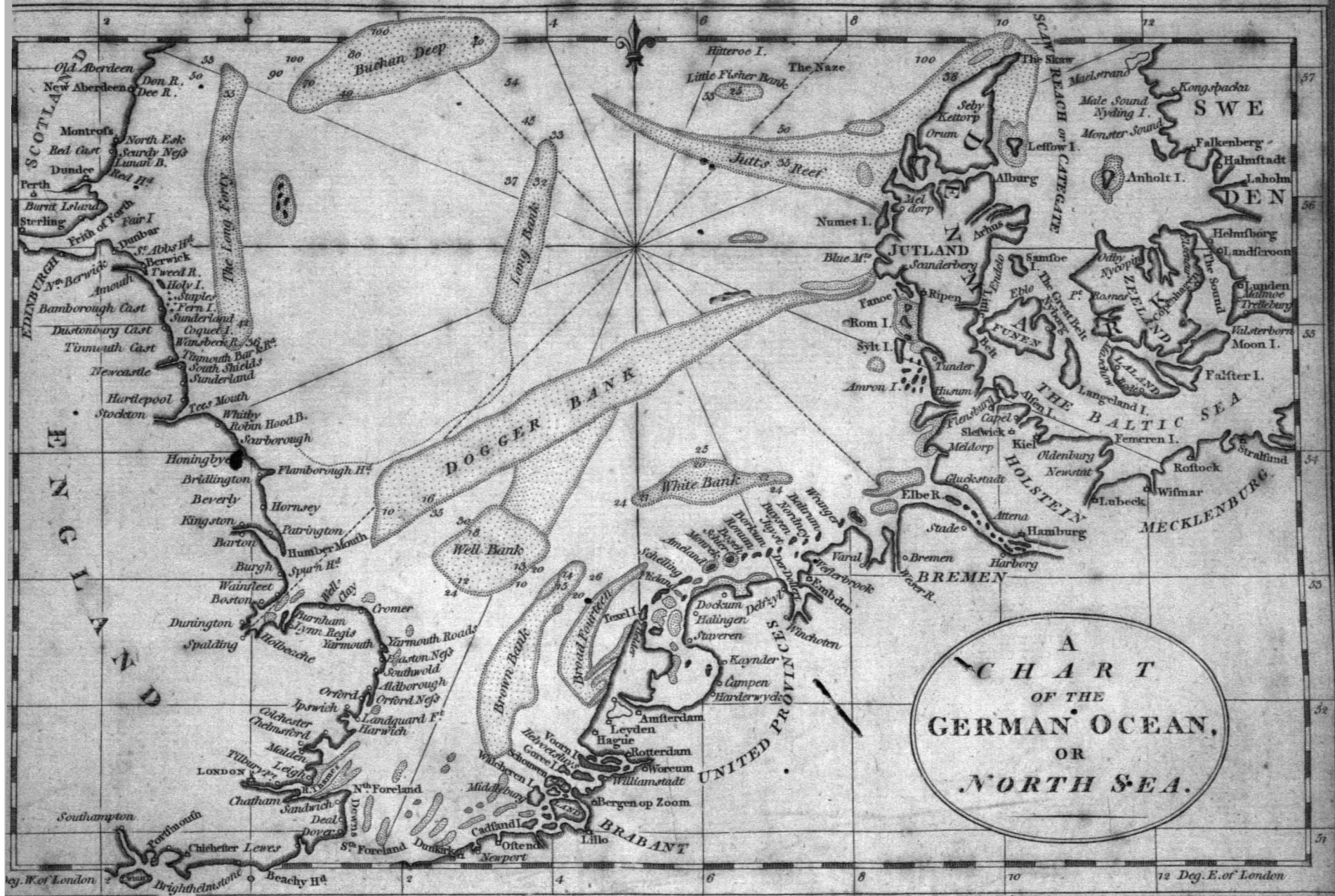
"I have sent back all the French prisoners that I had any knowledge of, and have given orders that those who are in the hands of the Hanoverians shall be released. Give me leave to return you my thanks for your generous behaviour, which is entirely agreeable to the sentiments I have always professed to entertain for the Duke of Noailles. I am obliged to you, Sir, for the care you have so generously taken of our wounded: whom the French General had indeed treated with great care and tenderness. Such generosity softens the rigours of war, and does honour to humanity.

Voltaire says he saw my Lord Stair a few weeks after the action, and asked him what he thought of the affair at Dettingen; to which the Earl replied, "I think that you committed one mistake, and we two: yours was the passing the hollow way, and not having patience to wait; ours were, first exposing ourselves to destruction, and then not making a proper use of our victory."

The motive was, Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria, assumed the Imperial dignity, by the name of Charles VII. and was supported by Louis XV. King of France, against whom the King of England, as Elector of Hanover, now fought, espousing the interest of Maria Theresa, as Empress, successor and daughter of Charles VI. late Emperor. The Dutch, who had espoused this interest, were marching 14,000 men to join the Allies; but agreeable to their wonted custom, too late.

DIEPPE, BOMBARDED. A port town of France, situated on the English channel, thirty miles north from Rouen, opposite to the port of Rye in England. After the unsuccessful attempt which the English, under the conduct of Lieutenant-General Talmash, made upon Brest, Lord Berkley sailed with the fleet to the coast of England, and on the 15th day of June, 1694, arrived at St. Helen's. There he found the Queen's order to call a council of war, and consider how the troops and ships of war might be best employed. After several consultations, it was resolved to keep no more than four regiments on board, and to make some attempt on the coast of Normandy.

Advice of this being sent to court, and an answer returned on the 27th day of the same month, it was resolved at another council of war, to begin their operations on the French coast, by bombarding the town of Dieppe, and then proceed to do what prejudice they could in other places. In pursuance of this resolution, they came before that town, but were forced to sea by a storm,



A
CHART
OF THE
GERMAN OCEAN,
OR
NORTH SEA.

a storm, and afterwards anchored off Dungeness, whence they sailed on the 5th day of July, and on the 8th arrived once more in the road of Dieppe. The next day they intended to have bombarded the place, but were prevented by foul weather till the 12th, when they began to play upon the town at nine o'clock in the morning, and continued without ceasing till nine at night. About eleven they sent in one of their machines, with an intent to burn the pier, but several vessels full of stones having been sunk before it, that attempt was thereby rendered ineffectual: so that except astonishing the inhabitants by the noise of its explosion, it did little other mischief. Captain Dunbar, a Scottish gentleman, who commanded it, acquired immortal honour on this occasion; for the train not taking effect as was expected, he went on board again, and finding the fuze out, set fire to it a second time, for which he and those who went with him, were justly rewarded. The bombardment was afterwards continued till day-light, and the streets being narrow, the houses old, and for the most part built of timber, the town was set on fire at twenty places at once, so that the far greater part of it was consumed to ashes.

The French court did all they could to stifle the report of this, at least at Paris, but the place was too near for such artifices to take effect, so that by endeavouring to lessen, they really increased the people's apprehensions; and all the inhabitants of the sea coast would have abandoned their towns and villages, if forces had not been sent to restrain them.

After the peace of Ryswick, the city of Dieppe was rebuilt according to a plan drawn by an engineer called Ventubren.

DIESEN, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1639. It is situated in the Marche, near Landsberg, Germany, and was taken by the Swedes, during the war which was carried on between Queen Christina, against the Emperor and the Elector of Saxony.

DIEST, a small city of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands. On the 20th of March, 1793, Colonel Baron de Mylius who was detached from Kempen, with two battalions of the regiment of Wallis, had received orders to dislodge the enemy from this place, which he executed. At seven o'clock in the morning Colonel Mylius attacked this place, and was at first repulsed, but on the second attack he entered the town on both sides, took fifty prisoners, and seized one cannon, besides several carriages. He had fifty men killed or wounded.

DIGSBERG, FORTRESS OF, TAKEN IN 1633. It is situated in the Palatinate, and was taken by the Swedes and their Allies in their war against the Emperor.

DILSTON, BATTLE AT, IN 634. The Northumbrians being harassed by the Welch under Cadwallo, were attempted to be relieved by Oswald, brother of Anfrid, King of Bernicia, who raised an army for that purpose; and imploring Heaven for assistance, at De-nisburna, now Dilston, in Northumberland, on the south-side of the Tyne, attacked the ravagers, killed their leader, and totally defeated his troops: but his brother Anfrid was killed in the battle, in consequence

of which Oswald ascended the throne of Northumberland.

DINANT, a part of Liegeois in the Netherlands. In November 1789, they were suddenly attacked by a body of Austrians near this place, marching with cannon, &c. And after standing their ground some time, were at length obliged to retreat, with the loss of ten men killed and wounded, they saved their colours and money, but they lost some waggons and ammunition, which were taken from them by another body of Austrians, who attacked them in the rear.

DIRSCHAU, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1309. It is situated in Polish Prussia; and while Uladislus, King of Poland, was quelling some disturbances in Great Poland, the Knights of the Teutonic order, made an incursion into this province, and taking this city, they pillaged it, and then reduced it to ashes.

It was taken again in 1626, by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, on account of the King of Poland entering into an alliance with the Emperor, who was at war with the Swedes.

DOGGER BANK. On which an action was fought between the British and Dutch in 1781, is the largest sand in the North Seas. Its south-west extremity commences about eight leagues from Flamborough-head, and fourteen leagues from Scarborough. In shape it is not very unlike the butt end of a firelock. At its broadest or west end, on the English coast, it is about twelve leagues diameter, and grows gradually smaller in its course from south-west to north-east, (running quite across the North Sea) till it joins on the coast of Jutland, a small sand, called the Horn Reef, where it is not more than three miles broad. Its length is upwards of four degrees, or 240 English miles. In some places it lies in thirty fathom water, but towards its north-east extremity in about five or six only. For the particulars of this action see the following accounts as given by the commanders of both fleets.

Thursday, August 9, Eleven o'Clock, P. M.

Admiralty-Office, August 9, 1781.

Lieutenant Rivett, of his Majesty's cutter the Surprise, arrived here this afternoon, with a letter from Vice-Admiral Parker to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy:

Fortitude at Sea, August 6, 1781.

SIR,

Yesterday morning we fell in with the Dutch Squadron, with a large convoy, on the Dogger Bank. I was happy to find I had the wind of them, as the great number of their large frigates might otherwise have endangered my convoy. Having separated the men of war from the merchant ships, and made a signal to the last to keep their wind, I bore away with a general signal to chase. The enemy formed their line, consisting of eight two decked ships, on the starboard tack; our's, including the Dolphin, consisted of seven. Not a gun was fired on either side, until within the distance of half musket shot. The Fortitude being then abreast of the Dutch Admiral, the action began.

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and

and continued, with an unceasing fire, for three hours and forty minutes; by this time our ships were unmanageable. I made an effort to form the line, in order to renew the action, but found it impracticable. The Bienfaitant had lost her main top-mast, and the Buffalo her fore-yard; the rest of the ships were not less shattered in their masts, rigging, and sails: the enemy appeared to be in as bad a condition. Both squadrons lay to a considerable time near each other, when the Dutch, with their convoy, bore away for the Texel. We were not in a condition to follow them.

His Majesty's officers and men behaved with great bravery; nor did the enemy shew less gallantry. The Fortitude was extremely well seconded by Captain Macartney, in the Princess Amelia; but he was unfortunately killed early in the action. Lieutenant Hill has great merit, in so well supporting the conduct of his brave Captain.

As there was great probability of our coming to action again, Captain Macbride very readily obliged me by taking the command of that ship, and I have appointed Mr. Waghorne, my first lieutenant, to the command of the Artois. This gentleman, although much hurt in the action, refused to leave my side while it lasted. Captain Græme, of the Preston, has lost his arm.

Inclosed I transmit a return of the killed and wounded, and an account of the damages sustained by the ships.

The enemy's force was, I believe, much superior to what their Lordships apprehended. I flatter myself they will be satisfied that we have done all that was possible with our's.

I am, Sir,
your most obedient
and most humble servant,
H. PARKER.

P. S. The frigates this morning discovered one of the Dutch men of war sunk in twenty-two fathom water; her top-gallant-masts were above the surface, and her pendant still flying, which Captain Patton has struck, and brought to me on board. She proves to be the Hollande.

A return of the killed and wounded in the action of the 5th of August, 1781.

Ships Names,	Number of Men.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Fortitude,	20	67	87
Bienfaitant,	6	21	27
Berwick,	18	58	76
Princess Amelia,	19	56	75
Preston,	10	40	50
Buffalo,	20	64	84
Dolphin,	11	33	44
	104	339	443

OFFICERS.

Fortitude. — Lieutenants Waghorne, Harrington, Hinckley, the boatswain and pilot, wounded.
Bienfaitant. — Gunner wounded.

Berwick. — Lieutenants Skipsey and Maxwell, Captain Campbell and Lieutenant Stewart of marines, and six midshipmen, wounded; pilot and two midshipmen, killed.

Princess Amelia. — Captain Macartney and the gunner, killed; Lieutenants Hill, Smith, and Legget wounded.

Preston. — Captain Græme, and the third lieutenant, wounded.

Buffalo. — First lieutenant and boatswain wounded.

Dolphin. — Lieutenant Dalby killed; boatswain wounded.

The following is the Report sent by Admiral Zoutman to the Prince Stadtholder, relative to the Battle with the English Fleet, viz.

On Sunday the 5th of August, at day-break, between three and four in the morning, we perceived a number of strange vessels to the north-west of us, and prepared for action: the wind blew pretty fresh from the north-east, and our course was north-west. We made a signal for the line of battle at one cable's length, and advanced. The Ajax cutter, Captain Count Welderen, came to tell us that the fleet we saw was an English convoy which passed the Sound on the 26th, escorted by eleven English men of war, and four cutters, under a vice-admiral, and that they were bearing down upon us, leaving their convoy under the wind. I then made signal to tack, and advanced thus arranged in line of battle to the east-south-east, and caused the transports to go to the west. We then perceived that the eight English men of war which were advancing in a line, were of 60, 74, 90, and one of 40 guns. At eight o'clock the English Admiral and we turning together, the action began, and the fire was very brisk on all sides, and our whole line was engaged. It was composed of the Hereditary Prince, of 54 guns, Captain Braak; the Admiral-General, of 74 guns, Captain Kinsbergen; the Argo of 44 guns, Captain Starrengh; the Batavia of 54 guns, Captain Bontick; the Admiral de Ruyter, of 68 guns, Captain Zoutman, Rear-Admiral; the Admiral Piët Hein, of 54 guns, Captain Van Braam; and the Hollande, of 64 guns, Captain Dedel. I was very briskly attacked by two large ships. The battle lasted till eleven o'clock, and was very bloody. All our ships, and mine among the rest, were by that time very much crippled, inasmuch that they could not work. The English must have suffered equally, as they then thought proper to turn to windward to the east. At noon we hauled down the signal to engage, and bore to the west to repair our damages as well as possible, and we perceived that the English Admiral did the same to the north-west. Among their ships we perceived one three decker very much damaged, and her main top-mast gone.

At noon we found ourselves, as near as we could reckon, about 55 degrees, 56 minutes, north latitude, and

and consequently the point of Terneus in Norway, 30 miles to the north-north-east of us.

As all the men of war were then rendered defenceless, we made a signal for the merchantmen to fall off with the two frigates Mendenblich and Venus, and to put themselves, as circumstances might direct, out of the power of the enemy.

As soon as we were about, the Batavia, who had her mizen-yard broke, and had lost her mizen-top-mast, made signals that her captain was wounded, and the vessel so crippled that she would not answer the helm. I sent two frigates to assist her, and to take her in tow if necessary; but before they could get up to her, being quite ungovernable, the Batavia fell to windward, and came close up to us. Captain Kinsbergen sent a boat, with Captain Abrefon and Captain Stareng, to let us know they had been very much damaged. I told them, that as soon as we were ourselves a little in order, and it was possible to guide the ships, I would make the signal to re-enter. Captain Dedel made the signal of being much damaged; and Captain Van Braam that of being much embarrassed: and the Zephyr frigate coming to tell me Captain Van Braam had some shot between wind and water, I sent her directly to render all possible assistance to him and Captain Dedel.

Notwithstanding this, Captain Dedel fired guns of distress, and directed his course to the south, towards the coast of Holland. I then sent Captain Van Wonsel to Captain Dedel, to assist him, to stay with him, and to endeavour to reach a port. Between four and five I made the signal to fail, upon which all the ships near us, after repeating the signal to Captain Kinsbergen, retired as well as they could, with what sails were left them fit for use. I came near to Captain Braak, who told me he had several shot between wind and water, and had made a great deal of water, but that it diminished considerably by pumping. In the evening we saw all the ships sailing with us.

The Admiral de Ruyter had many killed and wounded, and is, as well as all the other ships, much damaged in the hull, masts, and rigging; but I hope that it will please God that we shall regain some port of the Republic.

I send this by Captain Count Welderen, who will be able to give a more ample account to your Serene Highness.

I recommend myself to your Serene Highness's protection, and am, &c.

(Signed)

J. A. ZOUTMAN.

On board the Admiral de Ruyter, in the North Sea, the 7th of August, 1781, Kykduin South, a quarter east, eighteen miles from us.

The following is an accurate list of the killed and wounded, on board of our fleet, &c.

The Hereditary Prince, Captain Braak, of 74 guns, 8 killed, 30 wounded; the Admiral General, Captain Kinsbergen, of 74 guns, 8 killed, 40 wounded; the Argo, Captain Stareng, of 44 guns, 44 killed,

75 wounded; the Batavia, Captain Bentick, of 54 guns, 18 killed, 40 wounded; the Admiral de Ruyter, Rear-Admiral Zoutman, of 68 guns, 45 killed, 87 wounded; the Admiral Piët Hein, Captain Van Braam, of 54 guns, 10 killed, 58 wounded; the Hollande, Captain Dedel, of 68 guns, 25 killed, 45 wounded; the Dolphin frigate, Captain Mulder, of 24 guns, 3 killed, 15 wounded; the Bellona, Captain Decker, of 36 guns, 1 killed, 4 wounded: on board the other frigates none were either killed or wounded: in all 142 killed, and 403 wounded. Among the latter is Captain Bentick, who lost one arm, and had his shoulder broke; his life is despaired of.

DOL, a part of Upper Brittany, in France. In November 1793, a smart engagement took place at this town between the Royalists and Regicides, in which the latter were totally defeated with the loss of 3000 men and all their cannon. Dol being an open town, the Royalists evacuated it the next day, after having pulled down the tree of liberty planted there.

The action in which the Royalists were victorious, lasted two days, and was very severely fought. The evacuation of Dol, almost immediately after its being taken, was in consequence of intelligence being received that the Republicans were in motion to the southward with a view to place their enemy between two armies.

DOLCE, ON THE ADIGE, BATTLE NEAR, IN 1796. On the 2d of June, 1796, the French appeared in formidable force in the environs of Dolce, above Chinfa. From this latter place to Dolce, the Austrians had constructed open batteries to defend the passages of the Adige. In spite of the batteries, the enemy, confident of success, threw a bridge over the river.

General Melas, in order to augment the security of the enemy, fired only a few shot, which did no mischief. The French became more confident, and advanced to the bridge, crying Vive la Republique. But when about 8000 had arrived on this side the bridge, the scene suddenly changed. A masked battery was opened, and the bridge was destroyed in an instant. Several pontoons were entirely broken. Soon after the destruction of the bridge a most terrible cannonade was commenced on the 8000: whole ranks fell, and in less than a quarter of an hour the greater part dropped on the field of battle. During this carnage, the remainder of Bonaparte's army in despair could convey no assistance, as the bridge was destroyed.

At the first appearance of the French, General Melas had withdrawn the troops that occupied the passage of the Chinfa, because they must have been surrounded if the French had been successful near Dolce; but so soon as the 8000 men who had passed the Adige had been defeated, this General sent several thousand men to reoccupy the post, with a considerable train of artillery. This manœuvre assured the success of the 2d of June; for the French having been informed by spies, that the Austrians had abandoned the Chinfa, proceeded with the utmost speed to the Chinfa, and began throwing a bridge of boats over the Adige.

But

But they were again received by a fire of heavy artillery and musquetry, and after having several times attempted to pass the river, were obliged to retire.

DOMINICA. An island situated between the Islands of Martinico and Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, and was taken by the French in 1778.

The 5th of September the Marquis de Bouillé, Governor of Martinico, formed the project of seizing this island. To effect which, he embarked the 6th with 1800 men, composed of the regiment of Auxerrois, and 200 grenadiers; 200 chasseurs drawn from the regiment of Viennois, and the colonial regiment of Martinico; the company of cadets of St. Pierre, and 200 sibilustiers and free Mulattoes. These troops were embarked on board eighteen ships, privateers, &c. escorted by the Tourterelle frigate, commanded by the Chevalier de Laurence: the Diligente frigate, by the Vicomte de Chilleau; the Amphitrite, by the Sieur Jassaud; and the Etourdie Corvette, by the Marquis de Montbas.

The Marquis de Bouillé proposed to begin the attack at break of day, to elude the fires from Fort Cachacrou, situated on an advanced point at the south extremity of the island; from the principal fort of the city of Rousseau, which was furnished with twenty-two pieces of cannon, and from the different batteries on the coast, where he proposed to make a descent; but all these forts uniting in forming a defence too considerable to hope that the fire from the frigates could silence them, it was resolved to make two principal attacks with all the troops, between the city of Rousseau and Cachacrou; a false one was to be made by the sibilustiers to the north of the city; and the farther to insure success, the Sieur Fontineau, captain of a corsair, was ordered to land fifty sibilustiers, with some cannoners behind Fort Cachacrou, the garrison of which was weak, in order to take it by surprise. The Diligente frigate was to cover this attack, and was to sail with the corsair an hour before the fleet, in order to take the fort in the night. The order for debarkation was as follows:

The Viscount de Damas, colonel of the regiment of Auxerrois, was to land with the Chasseurs, and immediately dispatch a detachment of thirty men to seize the battery of Loubiere, situated to the north of the place of debarkation, which commanding the plain, might be able greatly to annoy the troops and transport ships. The Marquis de Chilleau, Colonel Commandant of the regiment of Viennois, with his grenadiers, accompanied by the Marquis de Bouillé, had orders to land after the chasseurs, who were to be followed by the Marquis de Auxerrois.

Such were the dispositions of the Marquis de Bouillé, and the 6th of September, at seven in the evening, this small fleet set sail for Dominica. The Diligente and the Amphitrite composed the advance guard, and were followed by some corsairs, on board of one of which was Count Tilley, charged with the false attack, having with him the 200 sibilustiers. The Tourterelle, on board of which was the General, who commanded the main body, which was composed of the ships having on board the Viscount de Damas, with 200 chasseurs and

the free Mulattoes; these were followed by the regiment of Auxerrois on board other vessels, covered by the l'Etourdie Corvette, which composed the rear-guard.

The fleet was retarded by contrary winds, and did not arrive in sight of Dominica till the 7th, at break of day, but made good their landing by eight in the morning.

The attack against fort Cachacrou was immediately begun; the Sieur Fontineau being first landed, with 60 sibilustiers or cannoners, covered by the Diligente frigate: the fort was soon seized, and part of the garrison killed; the rest were made prisoners of war. The Viscount de Chilleau, who commanded the Diligente, took or drove on shore seven English ships, most of which were privateers.

The Viscount de Damas landed with his chasseurs, and as soon as he set foot on shore, with some companies of the regiment which had followed him, the grenadiers not having yet landed, he detached the Sieur de la Chaize, second captain of the Auxerrois chasseurs, with a body of thirty of them, who made the greatest haste to the battery of Loubiere, which together with the fort at Rousseau, kept up a continual fire against the frigates and transports, and which commanded also the pass to Loubiere. The Sieur de la Chaize, with his followers, threw themselves into the embrasures, the only way by which the fort was accessible; and notwithstanding the fire of the artillery, seized the fort without the loss of a man.

At the same time the Viscount de Damas, who was to seize the heights which commanded the city and fort of Rousseau, marched with the greatest expedition, and had no sooner seized them, than the Marquis de Bouillé, with the Marquis de Chilleau and his grenadiers, were arrived at the suburbs of the city, within 300 paces of the fort; whilst the rest of the troops, composed of the chasseurs and grenadiers, seized the other heights. The fire from the fort continued very strong for some time, notwithstanding the fire from the Tourterelle; but the French General making dispositions for an assault with his grenadiers, who were furnished with ladders, &c. the English, struck with the boldness of the attack, and the rapidity with which the troops had marched, hung out a white flag, and demanded to capitulate.

The capitulation was signed at five in the evening; at six the English troops, which consisted of 300, comprising the militia, laid down their arms, and the French troops entered the fort, where they found 22 pieces of cannon, of 36 and 24 pounds ball, and a mine charged.

Governor Stuart, Commander in Chief at Dominica, at the same time capitulated for all the forts, batteries, and fortresses on the island. They found in the three forts of Cachacrou, Rousseau, or Young, Major Bruce's, as well as in the other batteries, 164 pieces of cannon, two of which were brass, 24 mortars of the same metal, and a considerable quantity of ammunition and gunpowder.

The officers and soldiers of the regular troops were made prisoners of war, and the militia were set at liberty on laying down their arms.

The inhabitants obtained the conservation of their laws

laws and customs till a peace took place; and received the best treatment possible on the part of the soldiers: there was no disorder, nor any pillage suffered; and the General, to shew the troops how much he was satisfied with their conduct, gave a half Portuguese piece to each soldier and flibustier.

The Marquis de Chilleau was appointed Governor of the island; the Baron de Fagan, second in command; the Sieur de Beaupuy, King's Lieutenant of the city and fort of Rousseau; and the Sieur Barthel, Major; and a garrison was left on the island.

The success of these operations was attributed to the just dispositions of the General, and the courage of the officers both by sea and land. All the troops shewed the greatest proofs of bravery, as well as the Mulattoes and free Negroes. The proximity of an English squadron under the command of Admiral Barrington, at Barbadoes, must have put a stop to the enterprize, if it had not been contrived with the greatest wisdom, and executed with the greatest celerity. For the account how the English became possessed of this island, see the article ROUSSEAU.

Extract of a Letter from Dominica, dated June 29, 1796.

On the 5th instant, about 200 Brigands landed at the north end of the island, out of some small vessels from Marigalante, and on the 6th our militia and some regular troops marched to attack them; but as the roads in this island are very bad, it was the third day before our people could come up with them, during which time they had taken a strong post on the top of a ridge, and began to entrench themselves; this occasioned a delay of three or four days to get a field-piece round by sea to dislodge them. On the 12th instant, however, they were attacked, a great number killed, and the rest dispersed in the woods.

At this time, another party from Point-a-Petre, in Grand-Terre, consisting of 300 men, mostly whites, landed at a bay about twenty miles from their friends. Our little army, consisting of about 200 regulars, and 300 militia (having left 100 men to guard our encampment ground) marched to attack this second division of the Brigands, and to prevent a junction with the first. After skirmishing for some few days, our Commander succeeded in surrounding them, and on the 19th, when ready to attack them on all sides, they surrendered themselves prisoners of war, with the sole privilege of preserving the baggage and property.

On the 20th, the first division that had landed, after several fruitless attempts to join their friends, surrendered on the same terms. Some had fled into the woods, and at least fifty or sixty of them had fallen in battle, so that there were only 410, or thereabouts, embarked on board the ships of war, and sent to Fort Royal two days ago. We had only six or seven men killed, and twelve wounded, all of whom are likely to do well. Such a defeat, with such a small loss on our side, is unparalleled in history. They have made several attempts to land more men since, but have been driven off by armed vessels fitted out from this port; but they will succeed at last, for their only virtue (if it can be termed

such on this occasion) is perseverance, and our navy is quite indifferent about us, and, in reality, have been of little or no service to us.

At this time a whole parish of Frenchmen, viz. about 160 men, most of whom had estates, or property of some sort, revolted, and went into the woods, with seventy stand of arms, and plenty of ammunition, to join the Brigands in a body, but they lost the way; and when the news reached them that their friends had surrendered prisoners of war, they fortified themselves on a hill, and sent to the Governor to demand a general pardon, which message was answered by 300 of our militia well armed. They began to surrender themselves as soon as the troops appeared, and yesterday all had surrendered at discretion, except twenty-five of the ring-leaders, who unfortunately made their escape in the night in a large boat, called here a Pettiauger. They are, no doubt, gone to Point-a-Petre to demand succours from the cruel monster Victor Hugues, the chief of these islands, who is a declared Robespierrian; and we are not without our fears of being overpowered by numbers, and worn out by repeated attacks upon us in different quarters.

Very fortunately for us our slaves detest the Brigands, and none have joined them. Nay, the negroes of the revolted Frenchmen would not join their masters. Our free people of colour have also shewn great zeal for the service against them. God grant this may always be the case. I am in a body of troops, and our corps consisted of forty gentlemen and as many of our trusty negroes armed. We have been upon guard at the different avenues into the town, in order to allow the chief of our militia to march against our terrible enemies.

We have but few regulars here; and it seems troops cannot be spared from Martinico to assist us: but our militia is above praise. Perhaps no troops whatever are better disciplined: they may, however, be worn out by hard and constant duty; and therefore I hope our Commander in Chief will, now that St. Lucia is evacuated, send us part of that garrison to help us out. I have not slept at my own house these three weeks, nor had my clothes off all that time; and God knows how long this hard duty will continue. I cannot quit the country till our fate is decided some way or other. If we fall into the hands of these devils, we can expect no mercy; and we are, therefore, determined not to capitulate, for no faith can be placed in such a set of monsters.

See WEST-INDIES, GUADALOUPE, &c.

DOMINGO. See SAN DOMINGO.

DONAWERT, BATTLE NEAR. A city of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria; situated on the Danube, forty miles east-south-east from Ulm. The Duke of Marlborough when he entered Germany in 1704, having full power to pursue what measures he thought proper, hastened to the assistance of the Emperor Leopold, whom Louis XIV. and Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria, had combined to dethrone. The scheme was on the point of being effected. A train of successes had laid open the road to Vienna, and it was even debated in the Emperor's council whether he should leave his capital; when the Duke of Marlborough, who proved the most fatal man to the grandeur of France that had appeared for

for many ages, happily relieved him, by his rapid march to Donawert, where he arrived on the 1st of July, 1704.

Marechal de Villeroi who attempted to follow the Duke, when he began his march, and harass his rear, quickly lost sight of him, and did not learn where he was till he heard of this action. Marechal de Tallard, with 30,000 men, marched another way to oppose him, but unable to retard his progress, and being ignorant of his design, proceeded to join the Elector near Augsburg. During this march, or grand military manoeuvre, his Grace had the eyes of all Europe fixed upon him; a blow was meditating all knew, but none knew where.

Near Heilbron he was visited by Prince Eugene, which was the first time these two heroic princes met. Posterity, as well as the present age, will, without doubt, be curious to know what passed at the first interview of these twin-constellations in glory, the two greatest generals of their age, equal in their merit and fame, as well for their courage and conduct in military exploits, as their prudence in council; their dexterity and address in the management of affairs; and their politeness, temper, and affability: so much of which as is come to our knowledge we shall faithfully relate.

After dinner, which was as magnificent as the circumstances of time and place could admit of, the remaining part of the day was spent in consultations on the present posture of affairs, which lasted several hours together; and the mutual satisfaction and opinion they at that time received, at, and of each other's prudence and capacity must have been very great; since the reciprocal esteem they before had, grew from thenceforward into so strict a friendship and confidence, as very much contributed to the glorious successes which attended the arms of the allies during the whole war. The result of their consultations then was, that the two armies should join, and that the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Louis of Baden should command each day alternately, and that Prince Eugene should head a separate army on the Rhine.

Thus the Duke, to his own and his country's honour, obtained a post which equalled him to the first general in Christendom, viz. to command alternately with Prince Louis, and afterwards with Prince Eugene, and that in the heart of Germany, where always, till then, the forces of the empire had the precedence.

The next day his Highness marched with the Duke to Great Heppach, where his Grace having ordered his army to be drawn up in battalia before the Prince, his Highness expressed his surprise to find them in so excellent a condition, after so long and speedy a march; upon which occasion he is reported to have said: "My Lord, I never saw better horses, better cloaths, finer belts, and accoutrements; yet all these may be had for money, but there is a spirit in the looks of your men, which I never yet saw in any in my life." His Grace, who could not but be extremely pleased with the compliment, was not, however, behind hand with his Highness in politeness, but is said to have answered: "Sir, if it be as you say, that spirit is inspired in them by your presence."

The 12th of June, advice was brought from the army

commanded by Prince Louis of Baden, that three regiments of horse marched from thence the 8th to the lines of Stolhoffen, and that the 10th they were followed by 9000 men of the Prussian forces, in order to oppose the French on that side. The 13th, in the morning, the Duke was informed by Count Wratislaw, that Prince Louis of Baden was coming post to meet his Grace; upon which the Duke sent Colonel Cadogan with a compliment to his Highness, whom he found at Esslingen, with Prince Lobkowitz, his nephew, and conducted them to Great Heppach.

Among other expressions of civility which passed between Prince Louis and the Duke of Marlborough, his Highness said: "That his Grace was come to save the empire, and give him an opportunity to vindicate his honour, which he was sensible was in some manner at the last stake, in the opinion of some people." To which his Grace is said to have replied: "That he came to learn from him to do the empire service, for they must want judgment who did not know, that the Prince of Baden had not only, when his health would permit him, preserved the empire, but extended its conquests, as well as secured his own." Mutual compliments being over, a conference was held between the generals, wherein it was resolved that the auxiliary troops in the neighbourhood should join the army on the Danube for some days, and that Prince Louis and the Duke of Marlborough should have each his day of command alternately, as long as they continued together, while Prince Eugene should repair towards Philippsburg, to defend the passage on the Rhine, the lines of Stolhoffen, the country of Wurtemberg, or act otherwise according to the motions of the French.

The next morning early, the horse marched from Great Heppach; while his Grace staid there to entertain Prince Louis and Prince Eugene at dinner; after which the former returned to his army on the Danube, and Prince Eugene went post for Philippsburg, to command the army on the Rhine. In the evening the Duke joined the troops under his command in the camp, at Eberspach, where the Prince of Hesse, with Monsieur Bulau, and Baron Hompesch attended to give his Grace an account that the troops were all in the neighbourhood, ready to march to their appointed rendezvous. The 16th, the Duke marched with the horse from Eberspach to Grosz Seinsfen; the other auxiliary troops marching at the same time in two bodies, under the command of the Prince of Hesse and Monsieur Bulau, and encamped at some distance from the Duke, but were disposed in such a manner, that the whole might be able to join Prince Louis in one day's march, as soon as he should make a motion with his army towards his Grace.

The same day the Duke had advice from Ulm, that the Elector of Bavaria marched the 15th with a considerable detachment; and a deserter who came in the 18th, reported that some regiments of his forces were daily passing the Danube. This was confirmed by the Grand Marshal to the Duke of Wurtemberg received from Ulm, that the rest of the Elector's army had passed the Danube, and that he had put his heavy baggage into that city. The 20th the Duke of Marlbo-

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rough had an account from the Rhine, that six days before, the Marechals de Villeroi and Tallard had a conference at Landau, but had not undertaken any thing as yet; and that the 20th of June, Prince Eugene was joined by the Prussian troops, which made up his army on the Rhine near 30,000 men. The 21st of June, the Duke of Marlborough decamped with the horse from Grofz Seiffen, and in his march was joined by the auxiliary troops of Lunenburg, Hanover, and Hesse.

The Elector of Bavaria judging rightly from the Duke's march, that he intended to attack Donawert, sent a considerable detachment of his best troops to reinforce Count d'Arco, who was posted at Schellenberg, a rising ground near that place, on the north side, where he had already cast up great intrenchments, and employed some thousands of pioneers for several days to perfect those works which cover Donawert, on that point between the rivers Brentz and Danube; but notwithstanding that great advantage, the Duke of Marlborough resolved to drive the enemy from that important post. Accordingly the necessary orders being given to the army, his Grace advanced the 2d of July at three in the morning, with a detachment of 6000 foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General Goor, and thirty squadrons of English and Dutch cavalry, besides three battalions of Imperial grenadiers; the rest of the army under Prince Louis following with all possible diligence; but the way being very bad and long, the detachment led by his Grace could not come to the river Werntz (or Wernitz) which runs by Donawert, till about noon, and it was three o'clock before the bridges were finished, so that they could get over with their artillery.

The Duke having passed the same at the head of the cavalry about five o'clock, rode up as near to the intrenchments as was necessary, and having reviewed them, made the necessary dispositions for the attack. In the mean time, the English and Dutch artillery began to thunder against the enemy, who answered it briskly from their batteries for about half an hour, and made it appear by their dispositions that the action would be very hot.

These preparations being over, the English and Dutch foot, supported by the horse and dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant-General Goor and Brigadier Ferguson, began the attack with unparalleled valour and intrepidity before the Imperialists came up, and met with such a vigorous defence, that having the greatest part of the enemy's forces to deal with, they were repulsed; but after an engagement of near an hour and a half, the Imperialists being by that time come up, the Imperial cavalry broke into the intrenchments, and the English and Dutch breaking in at the same time, the Confederates made a terrible slaughter of the enemy, pursuing them to the very Danube, where a great part of them followed the example of Count d'Arco, and other general officers, who saved themselves by swimming over that river. They took sixteen pieces of the enemy's cannon, with all their ammunition, tents, and baggage, and thirteen colours, besides Count d'Arco's plate, with a considerable quantity of rich booty, which was distributed among the victorious soldiers.

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All the Confederate troops that engaged behaved themselves with a great deal of bravery and resolution, and the horse and dragoons shared the glory of the day with the infantry; but the first attack begun with a battalion of the English foot guards, and the regiments Orkney and Ingoldby, who suffered more than any others. It is to be recorded to the immortal glory of the Lord Mordaunt, only son to the Earl of Peterborough, that of a detachment of fifty grenadiers of English guards, which he led on to the attack, he escaped unhurt, with only ten of his men. The forces of the enemy consisted of two battalions of the Elector's life-guards, one of grenadiers, thirteen other Bavarian battalions, five French, four regiments of cuirassiers of 800 men each, and three squadrons of dragoons, making in all about 18,000 (some accounts make them 32,000) men, all choice troops commanded by Count d'Arco, Field-Marshal of the Elector of Bavaria's forces, Lieutenant-General Lutzeburg, and Count Massey, generals of battalia, besides two French Lieutenant-Generals. The Duke of Marlborough gained great honour in this action, giving his orders with the greatest presence of mind imaginable, and exposing his person to the utmost danger. Nor was Prince Louis of Baden wanting in performing the part of a brave and great general. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, prisoners, and desertion, was computed at 5000 (some accounts say 6000) men; nor was that of the Confederates much less, which, however, was abundantly made up by the gaining so complete a victory, as gave them a free entrance into the Duke of Bavaria's country, and forced that Elector to retire under the cannon of Augsburg. Prince of Baden, General Thungen, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg, the Prince of Saxony, Count Horn, Lieutenant-General, the Major-Generals Wood and Palland, and Brigadier Bedmar were all slightly wounded; Lieutenant-General Goor, the Prince of Homburg, the Prince of Bevern, the Counts Van Erbach and Schulemburg, and Major-General Bienheim were killed, and Count Stinium died not many days after of his wounds.

The next day the Bavarian garrison quitted Donawert upon the approach of the Confederates, and broke down the bridges; but had not time to destroy the ammunition and provisions as they had intended.

The elector of Bavaria no sooner heard of the defeat of his troops, than he repassed the Danube with the utmost precipitation, and marched towards the Lech.

The neglect of the officer who commanded in Donawert, made this conquest the more easy; for he might have put the three battalions which were in that place, in the covered way that joined the left of that intrenchment; and as the Allies made their first attack on that side, he might have galled them terribly from that post. French writers lay a great stress upon this neglect as the occasion of their misfortune; and Count d'Arco, the Bavarian General, in his letter to the Elector, attributes it solely thereto.

During the whole time of the action, the Confederates stood to their arms, in readiness either to assist the assailants if occasion required, or to oppose the Bava-

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rian army if they attempted any thing against the camp in the mean time; and the whole army, excepting those troops that had been employed in the attack, rested on their arms all night.

Donawert was taken by the French, Aug. 13, 1796, and by the Austrians in September following.

DOUAY, SIEGE OF. A large and well fortified city of French Flanders, with a fort on the river Scarpe, about twenty miles south from Lille. The French became masters of this place in the year 1667, and continued so till 1710, when it was taken by the allies, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough. The garrison consisted of almost 8000 men commanded by the Marquis of Albergotti. Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough set out from the Hague on the fifteenth of March, 1710, for Tournay, in order to assemble the forces which were then quartered on the Maese, in Flanders and Brabant. On the twentieth of April they suddenly advanced to Pont and Vendin, in order to attack the lines upon which the French had been at work all the winter, hoping by these to cover Douay, and other frontier towns, which were threatened by the Confederates. The troops left for the defence of these lines retired without opposition. The Allies having laid bridges over the Scarpe, the Duke of Marlborough with his division passed that river, and encamped at Vitry. Prince Eugene remained on the other side. Thus they invested Douay, the enemy retiring towards Cambray. Marechal Villars still commanded in the French army, which was extremely numerous and well appointed, considering the distress of that kingdom. Indeed the number was augmented by this distress, for many thousands saved themselves from dying of hunger, by carrying arms in the service.

On the fifth day of May, the trenches were opened against Douay, at two attacks on the north side of the Scarpe, between the gates of Ocre and Esquerchien, the rest of the place being covered by inundations. Four battalions and 3000 workmen were commanded for each attack, and the work was begun in such good order, and carried on with so good success, that the men were covered before they were perceived from the town, which was about three o'clock in the morning, and all the fire then made had no other effect than wounding a serjeant and two private men. The day before, the rector of the English college of Douay having obtained leave of the Duke of Marlborough to retire to Lille during the siege, was conducted thither, with his students, to the number of sixty.

The French having sent a party of 100 horse from Bethune, to get intelligence of the army of the Allies, one of their parties which patrolled in the plains of Lens, met them, and having at the first discharge killed fifteen of them, the rest were taken prisoners, with eight officers, among whom were two captains.

The siege was carried on by the ordinary methods till the seventh of May, when, about ten at night, the besieged to the number of 1000 foot, mostly grenadiers, and 250 dragoons, made a vigorous sally, under the command of the Duke of Mortemar, a brigadier, against the left attack, commanded by the Prince of Nassau, put the workmen at first into great disorder, and level-

led some places of the parallel. Colonel Sutton's regiment, which was the first that supported the workmen, suffered very much (according to French accounts was quite cut to pieces); but Major-General Mackartney, with the other regiments in the trenches, coming up to their relief, the enemy were repulsed with considerable loss, and pursued to the counterscarp. The action was very hot, inasmuch that the Allies had above 300 men either killed or wounded (French accounts say above 400 killed); and among the latter Lieutenant-Colonel Gledhill of Sutton's regiment, who being taken prisoner and carried into the town, was very civilly used by the Governor. The loss of the enemy was however far greater. The damage made in the parallel was repaired the same night.

The 8th, at break of day, a small battery of eight pieces of cannon and four mortars, being ready at Prince Anhalt's attack, began to play with great fury against a little black sconce in the morais, on the south of the town, and soon dismantled it, which proved a good piece of service; for before, the enemy had from hence very much flanked the right of the approaches on that side. The same night the besieged made a small sally on that side, but were repulsed with loss. The large train of artillery for the use of the siege, came the 9th to the camp. The same day several hundred waggons, belonging to the army, were sent to Tournay, to bring ammunition from thence. The 11th, a battery was completed at each attack for twenty-four pieces of cannon and eight mortars.

The approaches were carried on with such great application and success, that on the 12th the besiegers advanced to the first ditch, which the enemy had made since the taking of Tournay.

All this while the enemy's troops began to assemble in different bodies near Bethune, Bapaume, Arras, Cambray, Landrecy, and behind the river Somme; and the Marechal de Villars, whom the French court had appointed to command their forces in the Netherlands, and who received at Paris the news of the trenches being opened before Douay, being arrived at Peronne, on the 14th of May, a report was spread that he designed to pass the Scheldt between Bouchain and Denain, in order to advance towards the Confederates by the plain of Ostrevant, between the Scheldt and the Lower Scarpe. Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough went hereupon, the 15th in the morning, to view the post of Arleux, as also to survey the ground between that place and the lower Scarpe, and give directions for the making a field of battle on the plain towards Valenciennes, in case the enemy should attempt to succour Douay on that side.

The 14th, about six in the morning, the batteries of the besieged on both attacks being completed, and mounted with eighty-eight pieces of cannon, and thirty-two mortars and howitzers, they began to play with great fury on the out-works of the Allies but chiefly on the Prince of Anhalt's side, the ground on the other side being so boggy, that they could not carry on the siege in that place with so much regularity and vigour.

On the 17th of May, in the morning, the besieged in Douay made another sally, with nine companies of grenadiers,

nadiers, towards the left of the left attack; but Colonel Preston who commanded there, gave them so warm a reception, that upon the first firing of his men, the enemy retired in great confusion, and left above 100 men prisoners.

The 19th, upon advice that the French forces were in motion, Count de Feltz, General of the Imperial horse, and Lieutenant-General Cadogan, were detached with 400 horse towards Arras, as well to view the post and ground about that place, as to get intelligence of the enemy; and being returned on the 20th, reported that they had seen about twenty French squadrons drawn out under the cannon of Arras, and were informed, that all the infantry in that place marched that morning towards Doullens, in their rout to Peronne. The 21st, at night, the besieged made another sally on the left, wherein several men were killed on both sides.

The 22d, at night, the besiegers on Prince Anhalt's side, attacked and took a little horn-work, in the front of their approaches, with little loss.

Notwithstanding their disappointment, the enemy made a fourth attempt on the trenches, the 23d at night; but the besiegers, who had notice of it, having killed about twenty of their men upon the first discharge, the rest retired with precipitation.

The same day M. de Villars advanced with a large body of horse, towards the front of the Confederate army, to take a view of it; but the piquet being ordered out, they retired at their approach.

Three days after, the Earl of Stair was invested by the Duke of Marlborough with the most noble order of the Thistle, by virtue of a special commission from her Britanic Majesty to his Grace for that purpose.

The Marechal de Villars had set out the 19th of May from Peronne, accompanied by the Pretender, and the Duke de Bourbon; he arrived the same day at Cambray, where having met the Marechals de Berwick, Beson, and Monteliquieu, and the Bavarian Marechal, Count d'Arco, they held a grand council of war, in which it was resolved to assemble the French army immediately, in order to attempt the relief of Douay. Accordingly the Marechal de Villars sent expresses to the reinforcements, which were commanded to join him from the Upper Rhine, to march with the utmost diligence; and having drawn all his troops together, passed the Scheldt the 22d, and encamped with his right near Bouchain, and his left at Ribecourt. According to the Marquis de Quincy's account, the French army then consisted of 153 battalions, and 262 squadrons, of which he gives the order of battle.

Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough having got intelligence of this motion of the enemy's, found it necessary to make a new disposition of their forces, except thirty battalions which they left at the siege, and twelve squadrons at Pont à Rache. Accordingly on the 24th, all the cavalry of the Duke's army marched over the Scarpe, and took their former camp near Goulessin, (or Goulexin), and the next day the infantry moved the same way, encamped with the right over against the Vitry, and the left near Arleux. Prince Eugene made a motion with his army at the same time, and placed his right at Isle les Esquerchies. In this situation they could repair immediately to either of the fields of bat-

tle already marked out; and roads were made for the armies to march in four columns, either way, according to the next motions the enemy might make; and as the Scarpe separated the two armies, bridges, at proper distances, were laid over that river in several places for the more easy communication of the troops.

This disposition being made, a council of war was held, in which it was concluded, that in case of a battle, Prince Eugene should command the right, consisting of Imperial troops, the Duke of Marlborough the left, with English, and Count Tilly the centre, with the troops in the pay of Holland.

That morning, likewise, by break of day, the besiegers stormed and took the grand counterescarp, on the Prince of Anhalt's side, and began their bridges over the ditch, to the main breach of the wall of the town; and at night the besieged again made a sally, but were repulsed with loss.

The same day likewise, upon advice that the enemy were in motion, the whole army was ordered to be in readiness to march. The 26th, upon intelligence that the enemy extended their line near to Arras, their left wing being within a league of that place, and their right at Oisy, the Confederate generals justly concluded that they found it impracticable to attack them on the side of Arleux, and that therefore, their design was to march into the plain of Lens, and try what they could do on that side. The 28th, the French marched accordingly to Blangis, Arras, and Mount St. Eloy. Prince Eugene hereupon extended the right of his army to Henin Lietaud; and the Duke of Marlborough repassed the Scarpe with the right wing of his army, encamping very near the left of the Prince of Savoy, and taking his quarters at Esquerchies. This motion brought the two armies very near the strong camp, marked out from Vitry to Montigny, beyond Henin Lietaud, having the village of Bois Bernard in front, and that of Beaumont in the rear; and for the greater security of it several redoubts were erected, and cannon drawn from the lines of circumvallation to be placed on the batteries.

The French army passed the Scarpe the 28th and 29th, over eight bridges, between Althies and the Abby d'Avedes, and encamped with the right at Roquelin court, near Arras, and their left at St. Eloy, having hills before them. As soon as they had passed the Scarpe, the Marechal de Villars caused powder and ball to be distributed to his troops, with bread for four days. Upon this the Dutch infantry, which had been left between Vitry and Arleux, on the other side of the Scarpe, under the command of Count Tilly, was ordered on the 30th in the morning, to join the Duke of Marlborough's army, which by this time was reinforced by the Prussians, Palatines, and Hessians, and several detachments that were recalled. Upon intelligence that the Marechal de Villars, who had positive orders from the court to fight, having harangued the several brigades of his army, and represented to his men, that things were now come to such a pass, that they must either vanquish or die; and that for their greater encouragement, he ordered the chaplains of his army to give a general absolution to the troops: upon these advices, the Allies had great reason to believe they

should be attacked; and the expectation of a sudden engagement greatly increased, when that morning, about eight o'clock, the French army decamped from Roquelinourt and St. Eloy, marching in twelve columns, in order of battle, between Fiesne and Lens, and one of their columns advanced to Betricourt, with all their generals, to view the situation of the Allies. The Marechals de Villars and de Montesquieu were in the centre of the French army, the Marechal de Berwick in the right, and the Marechal d'Arco in the left; and in this manner they incamped, with their right to Tanpoux, and their left to Noyelles, almost within cannon-shot of the Confederate intrenchments.

The Confederate generals repaired upon their approach to their respective posts, and all necessary dispositions were made to receive the enemy. The cannon were placed on the avenues leading to their camp; and the Prince of Nassau, with twenty battalions from the siege, and eleven others from the intrenchments between Derchy and Fieren, joined the grand army; but Marechal de Villars did not think his superiority of above 10,000 men in number, sufficient to balance the advantage of ground on the side of the Confederates. He therefore, after having continued for some time at Betricourt, within musquet shot of the confederate camp, marched back, and joined the centre of his army between Lens and Fiesne, his right extending, as we have said above, towards Tanpoux, and his left towards Noyelles, not half a league from the Confederates. He made a motion soon after towards his left, and encamped between Noyelles and Lens, and the heights of St. Laurens. Here he held a council of war with the rest of the generals, in which it was found not adviseable to attack the Allies, whereupon their army marched, the 4th of June, towards Arras, where they had left their baggage, and encamped again at the distance of about a league from the Confederate army. The Marechal de Villars expected the Allies would have detached some troops out of their intrenchments to fall upon his rear, and had taken measures accordingly; but as their only view now was the taking of Douay, they had no thought of employing their army otherwise than on the defensive.

From all these motions, the Confederate generals judged that M. de Villars had no other design but to keep them in continual alarm, and thereby to retard the siege; they therefore thought fit to send back the troops which they had drawn from the siege; and those under General Fagel returned into the lines on the other side of the Scarpe. To prevent, however, any surprise from the enemy, orders were given to join the several redoubts, made before the front of the camp, by an intrenchment from Montigny, at the extremity of the right of Prince Eugene's army, to Vitry on the Scarpe. Count Vehlen, General of the Palatines, was sent, on the other hand, with a detachment of eight battalions, and ten squadrons, to secure the post of Pont à Vendin, to hinder the enemy from sending any parties into the Chatellenie of Lisle.

The communication with that city and Tournay being thus secured, the siege of Douay, which by all these motions had been retarded, was carried on with all

possible application and vigour, notwithstanding all the obstacles the Allies met with in their approaches, both from the difficulties of the ground, and the resolute defence of the garrison. On the 29th of May, the besieged made another sally on the right attack, and penetrated into the trenches; but after a bloody conflict they were repulsed with the loss of about 100 men, and twenty-five officers. They sent to desire a cessation of arms for burying their dead; but upon a suspicion that their chief design was to make use of that interval to perfect some works, their demand was denied. The 30th, a party of the garrison of fort Scarpe made a sally, and advanced towards Pont à Rache, with a design to intercept the bread waggons of the Allies; but Colonel Caldwell, who commanded there, with 300 dragoons, vigorously repulsed them, though in the pursuit he had the misfortune to be wounded in one of his arms. On the last day of May, the garrison of the town made another vigorous sally, burnt the villages of Derchy, Sains, Nazieres, Fieren, and Pont à Rache, and having taken part of the equipage of General Fagel, which he had left at Derchy, returned into the town with it, and a great number of cattle.

The besieged continued to defend their outworks with the utmost obstinacy, making frequent sallies, and springing a great number of mines; notwithstanding all which, on the 5th of June, the Confederates made two lodgements on the glacis of the counterscarp at the right attack, as also lodgements on the right, and on the left of the left attack of the counterscarp of the ravelin, and fired with great fury from the batteries of cannon and mortars, to drive the enemy from their traverses. The 10th, in the morning, the Allies fired five pieces of cannon into the covered way, and continued the saps, which went on but slowly, by reason of the very great fire the enemy continually made. Nevertheless, in the night between the 14th and 15th, the besiegers perfected a lodgement on the covered way at the right attack, and repaired the damages their works had received at the left by the prodigious number of bombs which were thrown into them. The 16th, at four in the morning, the besiegers began to fire from a battery of seven pieces of cannon against the ravelins, and made a line of communication on the left attack. The same night they likewise sprung two mines at the right attack with so much success, that the enemy abandoned all their places of arms, and the besiegers made good their lodgements at both attacks.

The 17th, they stormed and took, with very little loss, a high ravelin which had very much obstructed their proceedings for the main breach. Thus done, they brought several pieces of cannon upon their batteries, and fired with so good effect, that the breaches in the ravelins were judged wide enough for a storm.

The Duke of Marlborough suspecting that the French would attempt to seize the post of Bioche on the Scarpe, about half a league from Vitry, went thither in person, the 2d of June, with Count Tilly, and reinforced the troops posted there with eighty men. He at the same time gave positive orders to the commanding officer to defend himself to the last extremity, and assured him that he would be supported in time: notwithstanding

withstanding which, whether out of cowardice or treachery, the very same night, about nine, he surrendered upon the approach of the enemy; and two captains, two lieutenants, and two ensigns, with 150 men, were taken prisoners. However, the French foreseeing that they should not be able to maintain that post, quitted it the next morning early, after having done some damage to the sluice, which the Allies upon taking possession of it again, soon repaired.

The same morning the generals of the French army came, with about 200 officers, to view the inundation of the Allies on the other side of the Scarpe, between that river and Bouchain; and the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel happening to be there, the Marechal de Villars sent to know whether he would give him leave to salute him. The Prince having given his consent, advanced with some officers to meet the Marechal, and told him he was very glad of the opportunity of being acquainted with him. They exchanged several compliments, and Monsieur de Villars presented to his Highness the Marshals De Berwick, D'Arco, and De Montesquieu, the Duke of Bourbon, and the Pretender. At presenting the latter, he said to the Prince, "This is the Chevalier de St. George;" adding with a smile, "You know, Sir, well enough, who he is." Monsieur de Villars observing that six squadrons were drawn up pretty near, asked his Highness why those horse were there, and being answered that it was out of respect and civility to him, he replied that he was very well acquainted with those troops, and their gallantry. He invited his Highness to come to his camp, and honour him with his company at dinner, adding, that he would command his army to their arms, and entertain him with a fight of it; but the Prince answered, he could not accept of his compliment at present, but that it might happen on another opportunity, concluding, "That it only depended on the King of France shortly to procure the same." They thereupon parted with mutual civilities, the Prince returning to his post, and the French to their camp.

The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene were by this time, indeed, pretty secure that the French would not venture to attack them in their advantageous post; but they had reason to believe that they intended to continue in their camp between Montauban and Noyelles sous Lens, if it were but to keep the Confederates in constant alarm; especially as they had cast up intrenchments to cover their left. However, having suffered very much there for want of water, they made a motion, on the 4th of June, about a league backwards, encamping with their right at Pampoux, and their left at Mount Vimin, where they consumed all the forage in the neighbourhood of Arras.

The garrison of Douay continuing to defend their outworks with all possible obstinacy, Prince Eugene, not to be an idle spectator of the siege, formed the project of surprising Ypres. He considered that the enemy when they assembled their army, had strengthened it by troops taken from their frontier towns, and that thereby having left very small garrisons in those

places, the design might be very feasible. A detachment was sent from the army for that purpose, under pretence of reinforcing the posts of Warneton and Commines, and strengthening the garrisons of Lille and Menin; and the troops appointed to put the project in execution marched from those places the ninth of June at night. About two in the morning, the advanced party, which was to have secured the gate, had it opened to them as was concerted; but they found the enemy within so ready to receive them, that they thought it best to retire, and the whole detachment returned to their former posts. The 12th, the Duke of Marlborough reviewed the British horse and dragoons, which appeared complete, and in excellent good condition.

By the 16th of June the Confederate troops before Douay had lodged on the covered way, as both attacks had obliged the enemy to quit all their places of arms, and made the necessary dispositions for storming the ravelin; upon which the besieged made several signals of distress. The Marechal de Villars having intelligence thereof, again gave out that he was resolved to attack the Confederates, in order to relieve Douay; and to give this pretence the better shew, repassed the Scarpe, near Arras, on the 17th, and returned to the camp he was in the 28th of May, with his left towards Arras, and his right to Oisy, near Arleux. This report appeared very improbable, not only because the Marechal de Berwick had suddenly left the army to repair to Dauphiny, but also because the Marechal de Villars had detached several battalions to reinforce the garrisons of those places which would be most exposed to the attempts of the Confederates after the reduction of Douay. However, the Duke of Marlborough, according to his accustomed vigilance to be ready in all events, caused his horse to decamp the same evening; and having passed the Scarpe at Vitry, took possession of the camp they had been in before between Vitry and Arleux; they were followed the next morning by the infantry, but Prince Eugene remained on the other side of the Scarpe to guard the intrenchments, in readiness nevertheless to join the Duke upon the first motion of the enemy.

All things being in readiness the 19th to storm the two ravelins at the left attack, the troops commanded for that service performed it with a great deal of bravery, but met with so vigorous a resistance, that a great many were killed on both sides. At last the besiegers took post on the ravelin of earth above the breach on the rampart; but at the other ravelin, which was of stone work, they could not lodge themselves farther than the top of the breach, and the sappers found it very difficult to work there, by reason of several wool-packs that were burning, being set on fire by the springing of six mines, viz. three small ones, two large ones, and one at the ravelin on the right, by which many of the Confederates were blown up.

The 22d at night, a detachment of the besiegers, supported by another of the grand army, opened the trenches before fort Scarpe. The same evening the besieged sprung two mines at the stone ravelin on the left,

left, which proved of advantage to the besiegers, because it gave them an opportunity to make a good lodgement there, which they perfected the next night.

The besiegers continued enlarging their lodgements, carrying on the saps, and laying bridges till the 24th of June, about three o'clock in the morning, when all the dispositions for attacking the two ravelins at the right attack being made the night before, the Prince of Anhalt caused the same to be stormed. This attack proved less bloody and more successful than the former; for, after a small resistance, the Allies lodged themselves on those ravelins, and in the night began to fill up the capital ditch, and to make galleries over it.

Things being thus brought to the last extremity, on the 25th of June, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the garrison of Douay beat a parley, offering to capitulate for the town only, without including fort Scarpe; but this being refused, they sent hostages to both attacks, viz. M. de Vallory, Major-General, with a colonel, and a lieutenant-colonel to the Prince of Anhalt, who sent into the town Major-General du Troufel, Colonel Bevere, and Lieutenant-Colonel Morewitz. They sent at the same time to the Prince of Nassau, at the other attack, the Sieur Brandelet, Major-General, a colonel, and a lieutenant-colonel; and his Highness sent into the town Major-General Wassenaer, a colonel, and a lieutenant-colonel of the troops that were in the trenches. The French hostages were conducted to the quarters of the Duke of Marlborough, where they were again told, that no capitulation would be granted to the town without including fort Scarpe; whereupon they wrote to M. Albergotti, and in the mean time orders were given to the troops in the trenches to hold themselves in readiness to renew the hostilities upon the first order: but the 26th in the morning, M. Albergotti signified that he was willing to surrender that fort at the same time with the town, but that the same not being attacked, he pretended to remove all the provisions and ammunition that were in it. This pretension occasioned a conference in the quarters of Prince Eugene of Savoy, and at last the capitulation for the town and fort Scarpe were agreed upon the same day, and signed the next morning by the Princes of Savoy and Marlborough, and the field deputies of the States, on one part, and M. Albergotti, on the other.

The garrison was reduced to 4527 men, and the Allies lost at least 8000 men.

The Allies kept possession of this place till the year 1712, when the Duke of Marlborough being withdrawn from the service, the French retook it.

DOVER, TAKEN IN 1066. After the battle of Hastings, this was the first place attempted by William, Duke of Normandy, who marched directly to it. It was naturally very strong, and had been rendered still more so by a great number of English officers and soldiers that fled there after the battle; notwithstanding which the Conqueror attacked it, knowing its importance, and the inhabitants in their consternation surrendered it, when the works round the town were

made more capable of resisting any attempts. In 1067 the Earl of Boulogne made an attempt to surprise this castle, when the garrison sallied out, drove most of his men down precipices, and obliged him to retire with precipitation. During the reign of Edward I. it was surprised and burnt by the French, under the command of Matthew Montmerenci and John de Harcourt; and the forces of Louis of France besieged it in vain (owing to the valour of Hubert de Burgh) during the time he was supported in England by the dissatisfied barons to wrest the crown from King John.

DOVER, ENGAGEMENT OFF, IN 1652. The Dutch taking umbrage at the Navigation Act passed by Oliver Cromwell, as it prohibited all goods being brought to England but such as should be the growth and manufacture of that country to which the ships belonged; and as Holland produces very little, it was evident the Protector meant to check their career of engrossing the greatest part of the commerce of Europe, as well as to punish them for their assistance to the House of Stuart. Therefore they were the more inclinable to try their fortune by a war, to see if they could obtain by arms what they had little hopes of doing by treaty. They could not, however, with any degree of plausibility proceed to hostilities upon this account, therefore they chose rather to begin by refusing to strike the flag, imagining thereby it would appear more plausible to resist a tyranny (as they called it), and which other nations were equally concerned to oppose. While the States were amusing parliament with a treaty, they sent Admiral Tromp to sea with forty-two sail of the line. This Admiral falling in with Admiral Blake off Dover on the 29th of May, with twenty-six sail of the line, refused to strike his flag, and on receiving a shot from that officer, returned a broadside, and hoisted a signal for a general engagement, which lasted from four in the afternoon till night, when they separated after much blood being shed on both sides. The Dutch thus disengaged, fled to their own coasts, with the loss of two ships, one taken and the other sunk. The greatest damage sustained by the English was in Blake's own ship, the *James* of eighty guns, having lost her mainmast and several men, and was very much shattered in her hull; which was owing to his singling himself from the rest of the fleet (as soon as he saw it was Tromp's intent to fight) in order to treat with that Admiral about the point of honour, and to prevent a national quarrel, by which means he had to contend with several ships for some time alone.

DOWNS, ENGAGEMENT NEAR, IN 1652. The Dutch having suffered very great losses this year, to prevent the like in future, they sent Tromp with seventy sail of the line to convoy a fleet of 300 sail as far as the Lizard. It being as late in the year as November, Blake, who was stationed in the Downs, had dispersed his fleet except forty sail, to convoy the trade from different places, which Tromp being informed of as he passed by with the convoy, resolved to attack him, and accordingly made sail with his whole fleet towards the Downs. Blake seeing the Dutch Admiral's intentions, called

called a council of war, wherein it was resolved to give battle, notwithstanding the superiority of the enemy. On the 29th of November about noon, seven of the van of Blake's fleet began the conflict with nine Dutch ships, which drew on a general engagement about three o'clock, and which lasted with great fury on both sides till dark. Blake in the *Triumph*, with his seconds the *Victory* and *Vanguard*, were long engaged with a great number of the enemy, and were near being destroyed by such a superiority. But being relieved, the fight continued as furious as at first, and as doubtful as if the fleets had been equal for some time. Numbers at length prevailing, they took the *Garland* and *Bonaventure*, and sunk three others.

Akfon and Battin, the captains of the two ships that were taken, had formed the design of boarding and taking *Van Tromp*. The former part of their project they performed with great intrepidity, but success did not attend them in the latter. They found him well seconded by Admiral Evertzen and others, that after having killed his secretary and purser by his side, and made great havock among his men, they found themselves not powerful enough to complete their design, and having lost the greatest part of their men, the former was taken by *Tromp*, and the latter by Evertzen.

Blake seeing the danger of the *Garland* and *Bonaventure*, attempted to relieve them; but being attacked and boarded by several of the enemy's largest ships, found work enough to defend himself. However, having beat off those that boarded him several times, he found means to join his fleet, and seeing no prospect of advantage in renewing the fight, and thinking he had saved the nation's honour by maintaining such an unequal combat, retired to the river.

The Dutch purchased this victory at a dear rate, one of their flag ships being blown up, and the other two greatly damaged, besides the loss of a vast number of men; however, *Van Tromp* was so elated with his victory as to place a broom at his main top-gallant-mast head, as a signal to sweep the Channel of the English ships: but his triumph was not of a long duration, for in his return to Holland Blake defeated him in the Channel. See DUNGENESS, DOGGER BANK, &c.

DRACKENBURG, CITY OF, TAKEN IN 1644. It is situated in Silesia, and the Swedes having made themselves masters of it in their incursion into this province, it was retaken by the Imperialists in the course of this year.

DRESDEN, TAKEN POSSESSION OF IN 1756. The capital of Saxony, situated on the river Elbe. Whilst the courts of Vienna and Berlin were publishing remonstrances against one another, the Baron Gemmingen, minister at the diet of Ratisbon, from his Britannic Majesty as Elector of Hanover, communicated to the other ministers residing there a very spirited declaration in justification of his Majesty's conduct. And as the King of Prussia could not, by his minister at Vienna, obtain from that court any explicit and positive assurance of their having no design to attack him, he resolved to be early in providing against the worst. For this purpose M. Malzhan, his minister at Dresden,

demanded on the 28th ult. a free passage for his armies through the Saxon dominions, promising at the same time that they should observe a most exact discipline. This his Polish Majesty, Elector of Saxony, seemed willing to grant, provided that his Prussian Majesty should previously give notice, at what time, through what places, and in what numbers, his troops were to pass, that he might appoint commissaries, and give the necessary orders for conducting the said troops in their route. But as this would have required negotiations which the King of Prussia seemed not to be fond of, his troops had entered Saxony even before he made the requisition; for a body of 15,000 of them, under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, arrived at and took possession of Leipzig on the 20th at ten o'clock in the morning; and his Majesty himself at the head of another numerous body, arrived a few days after; having first published a manifesto for justifying his conduct.

The same day the first body of troops entered Leipzig, a declaration was published by their General, notifying, that as it was his Prussian Majesty's intention to consider and defend the subjects of that electorate as if they were his own, he had given the most precise orders to cause his troops to observe the most exact discipline. "But," says the General, "as on the other hand it is necessary, in order to preserve this good order, that the King's forces be provided by the country with forage, bread, butcher's meat, beer, and roots; proper measures must be taken for the regular delivery thereof. We, therefore, by these presents, require and enjoin all persons throughout this electorate, who are charged with the care of the police, to attend at Leipzig on the 30th of August at furthest, to consider of, and settle the said delivery with the commissioners appointed by his Majesty. And in case any of the forementioned persons shall neglect to obey this order, they must blame themselves if they be compelled by military execution, to furnish the quota of subsistence at which they are taxed. As to the rest, we assure all persons in general, and each in particular, of his Majesty's royal protection. Given at Leipzig this 29th day of August, 1756."

And notice having been given the same evening to the deputies of the corporation of merchants, that they were to pay all taxes and customs only to the order of his Prussian Majesty, the deputies waited on Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick next morning at eleven o'clock, who received them very politely, repeated to them, that from that day all contributions were to be paid to the King of Prussia, and not to his Polish Majesty; and assured them, that they might depend on his friendship, protection, and care, to maintain good order. The same day that Prince took possession of the custom house and excise office, and ordered the magazines of corn and meal to be opened for the use of his troops.

The King of Poland had probably notice, or a suspicion, of what his Prussian Majesty intended; for he had just before ordered all the troops of his electorate to leave their quarters, and to assemble in a strong camp marked out for them between Pirna and Konigsstein,

stein, where they intrenched themselves, as if they intended to defend their camp, for which the King of Poland himself, with his two sons, Prince Xaverius and Prince Charles, set out on the 3d instant; but the rest of the royal family remained at Dresden, where they were most politely treated by the King of Prussia, who arrived with his army on the 8th, and took possession of that capital.

Upon his Prussian Majesty's arrival at Dresden, he was waited on by the Lord Stormont, our minister at that court, and by Count Salmour, the Saxon minister, whom he received very graciously, and after hearing what they had to propose, he told them, "That it gave him great pleasure to find the King of Poland's sentiments conformable to his declarations; that the neutrality he was desirous to observe, was precisely what he required; but that, in order to render this neutrality more certain and invariable, it was proper that his Polish Majesty should separate his army, by ordering the troops he had assembled at Pirna to return to their former quarters; which step would carry with it a conviction of an absolute neutrality, which could admit of no equivocation; and that from thence forward, he would cheerfully manifest his sincere disposition to give his Polish Majesty real marks of his friendship, and concert with him those measures which the circumstances of times would render necessary."

DRESDEN, ITS SUBURBS BURNED. Towards the close of the year 1758, the King of Prussia being obliged to leave Saxony, to seek his enemy in another quarter, Marechal Daun very opportunely entered that electorate, and threatened to besiege the capital. The Governor, Count Schmettau, was no sooner informed of the Austrian General's resolution, than he began to provide for a vigorous defence. Notwithstanding he had a garrison of 12,000 men, he found the place untenable against any desperate efforts of the enemy; he saw from the weakness of the suburbs, it would prove impossible for him to prevent the enemy from taking possession of them by a coup de main; and if they succeeded in this attempt, the great height of the houses, being six or seven stories, and entirely commanding the ramparts, would render the reduction of the body of the place equally easy and certain. These considerations determined him to set the suburbs on fire. On the 9th day of November, Marechal Daun approached Dresden, and his light troops made an attack upon the suburbs, but they were repulsed. It is well known that the suburbs of Dresden were equal to the finest towns in Europe, and greatly superior to that which lay within the walls. Here the most wealthy part of the inhabitants resided, and here were carried on those several curious manufactures for which Dresden is so famous. Count Daun foresaw this consequence of his attempt. He endeavoured to intimidate the Governor from this measure, to which he knew the cruel reason of war would naturally lead him, by threatening to make him personally answerable for the steps he should take: but Count Schmettau answered with the firmness that became a man of honour and a soldier, that he would answer whatever he should do, and would not only burn the suburbs, in case Mare-

chal Daun advanced, but would likewise defend the city itself street by street, and at last even the castle, which was the royal residence, if he should be driven to it. When the magistrates were apprized of this resolution, they fell at the feet of Count Schmettau, and implored him to change his mind, and to have mercy on that devoted part of their city. The part of the royal family, who remained in Dresden, joined their supplications to those of the magistrates; they prayed him to spare that last refuge of distressed royalty, and to allow at least a secure residence to those who had been deprived of every thing else. All entreaties were vain: Schmettau continued firm in his resolution. He told them that their safety depended on themselves, and on Marechal Daun; that if he made no attempts, the suburbs should be still secure; but that if he took any further steps, the necessity of his master's service, and his own honour, would compel him to act very disagreeable to the lenity of his disposition. The magistrates retired in despair. Combustibles were laid in all the houses.

At three o'clock next morning, the signal for firing the suburbs was given, and in a moment, a place so lately the seat of ease and luxury, flourishing in traffic, in pleasures, and ingenious arts, was all in flames. A calamity so dreadful needs no high colouring. However, as little mischief attended such a combustion, as the nature of the thing could admit. Very few lost their lives; but many their whole substance. When this was done, the Prussian troops abandoned the flaming suburbs, and retired in good order into the city.

Marechal Daun saw this fire, which, whilst it laid waste the capital of his ally, made it more difficult for him to force it, and he sent in some empty threats to the Governor. But the Saxon minister at Ratibon, made grievous complaints to the diet, of what he represented as the most unparalleled act of wanton and unprovoked cruelty, that had ever been committed. The emissaries of the court of Vienna spread the same complaints; and they made no scruple to invent, and to alter facts in such a manner, as to move the greatest pity towards the sufferers, and the greatest indignation against the King of Prussia. All these, however, were in a short time abundantly confuted, by the authentic certificates of the magistrates of Dresden, and of those officers of the court, who were perfectly acquainted with the transaction. By these certificates it appeared, that only 250 houses were consumed. Though this was a terrible calamity, it was nothing to the accounts given in the gazettes of the Austrian faction. By these certificates it appeared also, that the people were not surprised, but had sufficient notice of the Governor's intentions, to enable them to provide for their safety. In a word, all the charges of cruelty against the Prussian Commander and soldiery, were fully overthrown.

This fire made a coup de main impracticable; regular operations demanded time, and the King of Prussia was now in full march towards Saxony. Marechal Daun therefore retired from before the place on the 17th. The King, after crossing Lusatia, passing the Elbe, and joining his troops under Count Dohna and General

General Wedel, arrived triumphantly at Dresden on the 20th. The armies of Marechal Daun and the Empire, gave way towards Bohemia, into which kingdom they soon after finally retreated.

The Governor of Dresden's Memorial concerning the destroying of the Suburbs of that City.

Marechal Daun having taken advantage of the King's absence, who was gone to fight the Russians, to fall upon Saxony with all his forces, in the month of July last, the army of the Empire having entered it on another side by Peterstal, Count Schmettau, Governor of Dresden, thought that place in such imminent danger, that he found himself indispensably obliged to take every possible measure to guard against a surprise, and to hinder the Austrians from carrying the place by a coup de main. An enterprize of this nature would have been the more easy, as most of the houses of the suburbs, from the gate of Pirna to that of Willdruff, absolutely command the body of the town, both by their prodigious height, being six or seven stories high, and by their proximity to the rampart. From this consideration, Count Schmettau caused it to be declared to the court by M. de Bose, chief cup-bearer, that as soon as the enemy should make a shew of attacking Dresden, he would find himself under the disagreeable necessity of burning the suburbs; and that for that end, he had just put combustible matters in the highest houses, and those next to the rampart, that his orders for that purpose might be speedily executed, whenever the reasons of war obliged him to issue them in his own defence. The same declaration was made to the magistrates, the Governor having sent for the Burgo-master to come to him. The court and the city earnestly implored, that this misfortune might be averted from the inhabitants; but the Governor insisted that it would be indispensably necessary to come to that extremity, if the enemy themselves would pay no respect to the royal residence; and caused every thing to be got ready for the execution of his threats.

Meanwhile the city, as well as the states of Saxony, who were then assembled at Dresden, sent a deputation to M. de Borcke, the King's minister, to intreat him to intercede with the Governor in their behalf. M. de Borcke, after conferring with the Count Schmettau, answered them, that it depended on the court and city themselves, to prevent the attacking Dresden; but that if the Austrians should attack it, it would be impossible to spare the suburbs, the houses of which commanded the rampart, the Governor having express orders to defend himself till the last extremity. The minister, at the same time, pointed out to them the imminent danger to which the city and the castle, and even the royal family would be exposed, if he should be forced to come to that extremity, as the fire of the suburbs could not fail, without a miracle, to reach the town, and make terrible havoc. He at the same time conjured the deputies of the states, to use their utmost endeavours to divert the storm, and not to consider the Governor's declaration as a vain threat, for he could assure them upon his honour, that upon the firing of the first cannon against the town, they would see the suburbs on fire.

Marechal Daun happily changed his resolution upon the King's approach, who was returning victorious from Zorndoff; and the Governor of Dresden, yielding to the entreaties of the inhabitants, ordered the combustible matters with which he had filled the houses, to be removed. But Marechal Daun returning a second time into Saxony, appeared again, namely, on the 6th of November, within sight of Dresden, with a formidable army. This army having made a motion on the 7th, and taken a camp on this side of Lockewitz, the Governor, who could no longer doubt that his views were against the capital, caused the combustible matters to be quickly replaced in the houses of the suburbs which surround the town ditch, and command the rampart. The court was immediately informed of it by M. de Bose, the chief cup-bearer, whom Count Schmettau charged again to represent to his court, that if the enemy's army should approach the suburbs, he would that instant set fire to them. It was answered, that as the court, its hands being tied, was obliged to acquiesce in all, and wait the last extremities, the Governor was free to do whatever he thought he could answer.

The same day, November the 8th, at noon, the enemy's advanced troops attacked the hussars and independent battalions, which were posted at Streissen and Gruen-Wiese. This skirmish continued till the night came on, and made the Governor judge that it might have bad consequences, as the enemy might easily repulse those advanced posts, and enter pell-mell with them into the suburbs. He therefore detached, next day (the 9th) in the morning, Colonel Itzenblitz with 700 men, and some pieces of cannon, and posted them himself in the redoubts that surrounded the suburbs, that in case of need, they might support the hussars and the independent battalions. About noon he sent for the magistrates of the town, put them in mind of what he had said to them in the month of July last, and told them, that the enemy having evidently a real design against Dresden, he gave them notice for the last time, that on the first appearance of an Austrian in the suburbs, they would be set on fire. The magistrates answered by only shrugging their shoulders, and deploring the misfortunes of their fellow citizens. The Governor told them, that they had nothing to do but to apply to the court, who alone could avert the calamity.

About noon the Austrian van-guard attacked the advanced posts, repelled the hussars, whose number was too small to make resistance, and even forced them, as well as Monjon's independent battalion, to quit the great garden, and gain the suburbs. The enemy immediately attacked the small redoubts where 700 men of the garrison had been posted, forced three of them, and penetrated to Zinzendorf house, and even made such progress, that an Austrian soldier was killed on the draw-bridge of Pirna-gate; and some cannon were obliged to be fired on Zinzendorf house to drive out the Austrians. During this attack, the enemy's cannon played into the town, and several six-pounders fell in the arsenal, in the prince's hotel, and in the houses of Loos, Mniseck, and Counsellor Fritsch. One ball even fell before the house of Marechal Count Rutowsky.

Notwithstanding this declared attack against the town and the suburbs, no house was yet on fire; a plain proof that there was little inclination to proceed to that extremity. The cannon of the rampart forced the enemy to retire, and before night, even all the redoubts of which they had got possession were retaken.

Meanwhile the army of General Itzenblitz marched through the town, passed the Elbe, and encamped under the cannon of the new town; and General Meyer was ordered to defend the suburbs with his independent battalions, and four others, and to set fire to them after giving notice to the inhabitants. One of this General's officers told the Governor about midnight, that he heard men at work, and that the enemy seemed to be erecting batteries and planting cannon; accordingly, all who were sent out beyond the barriers to reconnoitre had a very smart fire to sustain. These preparations, added to the preceding affair, giving room to think, that at day-break, the enemy would make a vigorous attack, and make themselves masters of the suburbs, into which the cannon of the town could not dispute their entrance, by reason of the height of the houses; the Governor had no other measures to take but those which the interest of his master, the reasons of war, and his own honour, dictated. The signal was given by General Meyer, and immediately, at three in the morning of the 10th, the greatest part of the suburb of Pirna, the houses adjoining the ditch, and two in the suburb of Wildruff, were in flames. The six battalions, with the 700 men, entered the town by the three gates, which were immediately barricaded; and after six in the morning, there was not a Prussian in the suburbs, as the inhabitants of the town can testify. The story of the frequent fallies of the Prussians, to light up what was not yet consumed, is void of all foundation. It is likewise absolutely false, that the inhabitants had not timely notice given them. As to the red-hot bullets fired upon the inhabitants, the lighted waggon, the children thrown into the fire, these are so many horrible lies, which will fall upon themselves, when the certificates of the court and magistrates, and the judges of the suburbs are seen. The order given to the burghers to remain quiet in their houses, was intimated only to the magistrates of the city in the month of July, and not to those of the suburbs, and there was nothing in this but what is usual. What hath been said to the contrary, is, in short, so false, that the court of Dresden was pleased to thank the Governor for the good order he caused to be observed during those troubles, as appears by the letter of De Bose, the chief cup-bearer.

It only remains that we should say something of the message that passed between Marechal Daun and Count Schmettau, by the intervention of Colonel Savoisky. After the first compliments, M. de Savoisky told the Governor, that Marechal Daun was extremely surprised at the burning of the suburbs: that he (Savoisky) was desired to inquire, whether it was by order that this was done in a royal residence, which was a thing unheard of among Christians; and that he hoped the city of Dresden would not be treated in the same man-

ner. The Marechal then made his compliment to the court; and added, that the Governor should be responsible in his person for what had been done, or for what might be done, against the royal residence.

The Colonel received for answer, in presence of Lieutenant-General Itzenblitz, that the Governor had the honour to be known to the Marechal; that he had orders to defend the town to the last man: that his Excellency was too well acquainted with war, to be ignorant that the destruction of the suburbs, which the Marechal had attacked, was according to rule: that as to what concerned the town, it depended upon his Excellency, since if he attacked it, the Governor would defend himself from house to house, and from street to street; and that the whole infantry of the army were ready to defend the city.

On the 11th, the Governor having learnt from several burghers of the suburbs, who, at their own request, had been brought into the town with their effects by water, that the enemy had thrown into the flames, or massacred without pity, some defenceless people belonging to the Prussian army, who had remained behind, particularly a surgeon; at noon Captain Collas was sent with a trumpet to the Marechal, with orders to tell him, that his Excellency's well-known character did not permit it to be believed that such cruelties were committed by his order, and therefore to demand to whom they were to be ascribed: that as to the destruction of the suburbs, Colonel Savoisky had already carried an answer on that head to the Marechal; but that this opportunity was taken to declare to his Excellency, if he desired to save the rest of the suburbs, he must hinder his troops from appearing in them: that no body had the preservation of the town and suburbs more at heart than the Governor, as far as was consistent with his duty and his honour; that the houses would not have been set on fire, had not the troops of his army forced their way into the suburbs, and even fired several cannon into the town (which Marechal Daun pretended not to know, saying, that it had been done without his orders); and that the combustible matters were ready to consume what was left of the suburbs, in case his troops should again enter it. The court took advantage of this message, to ask a passport from Marechal Daun, for bringing some sheep and firewood into the town.

His Excellency answered to these three heads, that he had no irregular troops with him, and that he had forbid any person of his army to approach the suburbs; that he did not apprehend any excesses had been committed; but in case there had, he desired to know the number of the persons massacred; that he was the more astonished at those complaints, as he never suffered such disorders; that he abhorred them, and that perhaps the burghers had no foundation for what they had said. As to the suburbs, Marechal Daun answered that he would not suffer rules to be prescribed to him; that it depended upon him to send troops into the suburbs as he should judge proper, and the Governor might do as he pleased; but that he hoped that in the mean

mean while no more families would be made wretched; and that he had forbid his troops, on severe penalties, to enter the suburbs to pillage. As to the demand made by the court, he answered, that he would particularly attend to it; and assured them of his profound respect.

On the 12th, his Excellency sent an officer with a permit to deliver the sheep and fire-wood for the court, which were to be brought into the town by Prussians, and Captain Collas was sent to regulate this affair. The Captain, in passing through the suburbs, shewed the lieutenant, sent by Marechal Daun, the marauders of his troops, both foot and hussars, who exceeded 200; and the officer promised to make a report of it to the Marechal. The rest of the time, to the 26th, that the enemy's army retired, passed in amazing tranquillity.

Dresden,
December 1758,

C. Count de SCHMETTAU.

DRESDEN TAKEN, 1759. The Imperial army, on the 27th of July, appeared before this town again, and summoning General Schmettau to surrender, received for answer, that he would hold it out to the last extremity: for which purpose he left the new town, and retired to the old. Upon this, the Prince of Deux Ponts gave orders for a general attack; but before the batteries began to fire, Schmettau desired to capitulate, and the city was surrendered on the 4th of August, on honourable terms.

DRESDEN, SIEGE OF IN 1760. The King of Prussia being determined on the siege of Dresden, sent General Ziethen with a strong detachment on the 10th of July, to Marsdorff, near Riechenberg, and marched himself with the rest of the army to Wiefig. Whereupon the Austrian General, Lacy, who was encamped at Weisse-Hirsch, quitted that post, crossed the Elbe on the stone bridge of Dresden, and encamped on the plain between Pirna and that town. The army of the Empire, under the Duke of Deux Ponts, was encamped advantageously upon the heights behind Plouen.

On the 12th, the Prussians marched in two columns, and took possession of the strong camp at Riechenberg, where General Ziethen, joined by General Hulsén, with his corps from Miesén, appeared in the afternoon on the opposite side of the river. A bridge of boats was thrown over the Elbe at Kaditz; and the Prince of Holstein and General Bulow, were left with a strong detachment to keep possession of the post of Weisse-Hirsch.

The army marched on the 13th to Kaditz, and his Majesty crossed the river, and ordered the army to follow as expeditiously as possible; and that day the head quarters were fixed at Grumau, behind the great garden, from whence the Austrian pandours were dislodged; and the army encamped in two lines, one towards Pirna, and the other towards Dresden. His Majesty sent a summons by one of his aid-de-camps to the town to surrender, which was refused by the Governor, General Macguire. A battery was therefore raised that night, which began to play the morning of the 14th, as did also another raised by the Prince of

Holstein, who remained on the right side of the Elbe, in order to attack the town on that side. The firing from those batteries continued for a few days. The suburbs of the town towards the Pirna gate, were attacked and carried by a free battalion and the chassés à pié. A sortie made from the town, against a detachment at Weisse-Hirsch, was repulsed; and a bridge was thrown over the Elbe, to secure the communication with the Prince of Holstein. The same day a sortie was attempted from the Pirna gate, which likewise miscarried; and the heavy artillery being then arrived from Torgau, it was expected they would soon begin to batter in breach.

The army of the empire and the Austrians, under General Lacy, who had quitted their respective encampments on his Prussian Majesty's approach to Dresden, were encamped together on the 14th, near Gross-Seydlitz, in an advantageous position.

The batteries being completed, began to play upon the town the 18th, and as they were very near the works, and even upon the edge of the ditch, some of the bombs set fire to the houses near the ramparts, which it was difficult to prevent; though the King had expressly ordered, that the artillery should not act against the town, but against the ramparts only. The fire, however, would not have become general, if the engineers had not perceived that there were four pieces of cannon on the steeple of the *De la Croix*, which fired on their batteries; to silence which, they were obliged to throw some bombs, which set fire to the steeple, the fall whereof communicated the flames to the neighbouring houses, and a violent wind arising spread the fire so far, that a considerable part of the city was consumed. The castle, however, the arsenal, the church of the Roman Catholics, and the greatest part of the town, were preserved.

On the 19th, the day on which the fire began in the town, Marechal Daun appeared again with his army, which he had strengthened with great detachments, drawn from the corps under Laudohn and Beck. He encamped between the villages Schoenfeld and Weisig, at a league's distance from Dresden. As, after the return of the grand army of the Austrians, the Prince of Holstein, who occupied the posts of Nauendorff and Weisse-Hirsch, with a detached corps, in order to block up the town on the other side of the river, would have been surrounded by the superior numbers of the enemy, the King ordered him to pass the Elbe. Marechal Daun having by this means a free communication with Dresden, and being come with his army to encamp at the place called the Granges, and having also caused two bridges of boats to be built over the Elbe, consequently there being no further hopes of succeeding in the siege, the King resolved on the 21st to raise it.

In the night between the 21st and 22d, Marechal Daun threw sixteen battalions into the town, which, at three o'clock in the morning, made a general sally on the besiegers, being desirous of getting possession of their cannon; but in this they failed. At first, indeed, they carried off some piquets, but were soon repulsed with the loss of 1000 men. The King encamp-