



11.450) T H E 61370
UNIVERSAL TRAVELLER:

OR, A

COMPLETE DESCRIPTION

Of the several Foreign

NATIONS of the WORLD.

S H E W I N G,

I. The SITUATION, BOUNDARIES,
and FACE of the respective COUN-
TRIES.

II. The Number of PROVINCES and
CHIEF TOWNS in each.

III. The GENIUS, TEMPER and
HABITS of the several PEOPLE.

IV. Their RELIGION, GOVERN-
MENT, and FORCES by Sea and
Land.

V. Their TRAFICK, Produce of the
SOIL, ANIMALS, and MINERALS.

VI. An Abstract of the HISTORY of
each NATION.

Brought down to the present TIME.

Illustrated with a great Variety of MAPS and CUTS.

By Mr. SALMON.

VOL. II.

L O N D O N :

Printed for RICHARD BALDWIN, at the *Rose* in *Pater-Noster-Row*.
M.DCC.LV.

61P

THE

CONTENTS

OF

VOLUME II.

11070

NETHERLANDS Described.

CHAP. I. <i>Of the Name, Situation, and Division of the Netherlands</i>	Page 3
Chap. II. <i>Of the Seven United Provinces, the Face of the Country, Lakes, Bays, Rivers, Canals and Harbours; and more especially of the Zuider Sea, and the frequent Inundations</i>	4
Chap. III. <i>Of the Air, Seasons, Diseases, and short Lives of the Hollanders</i>	6
Chap. IV. <i>Of the Chief Towns in the Seven United Provinces</i>	8
Chap. V. <i>Of the Persons, Habits, and Genius of the Dutch; of their Diet, Divisions, Roads, Carriages, and Way of Travelling</i>	19
Chap. VI. <i>Of the Soil, Produce, Animals, Manufactures, Traffick, and Fisheries of the United Provinces</i>	25
Chap. VII. <i>Of the Government of the United Provinces</i>	28
Chap. VIII. <i>An Abstract of the History of the Netherlands</i>	33

-Austrian NETHERLANDS.

Chap. I. <i>Of the Provinces, Chief Towns, Situation, Face of the Country, Air, Rivers, Canals, and Forests</i>	24
---	----

I T A L Y.

Chap. I. <i>Of the Situation, Name, Mountains, Seas, Lakes, and Rivers</i>	86
Chap. II. <i>Of the Several Kingdoms and States, Subdivisions, and Chief Towns in Italy</i>	87
Chap. III. <i>Treats of the Persons, Habits, and Genius of the Italians; the Air, Soil, Produce, Manufactures and Traffick</i>	91
Chap. IV. <i>Treats of the Constitutions of the several Kingdoms and States, and their Forces by Sea and Land</i>	91
Chap. V. <i>Contains an Abstract of the Antient and Modern History of Italy</i>	92

SWITZERLAND.

Chap. I. <i>Of the Situation of the Country, their Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Seasons, and Produce</i>	137
Chap. II. <i>Treats more particularly of the State of the several Cantons</i>	135
Chap. III. <i>Contains an Abstract of the History</i>	138
Vol. II.	Chap.

a

(A421)

The CONTENTS.

Chap. IV. <i>Of the Government of the Switzers</i>	Page 142
Chap. V. <i>Of the Subjects of the Switzers</i>	146
Chap. VI. <i>Of the Allies of the Switzers</i>	147
Chap. VII. <i>Of their Manufactures and Traffick</i>	152
Chap. VIII. <i>Of their Revenues and Forces</i>	155
Chap. IX. <i>Of their Religion</i>	157

F R A N C E.

Chap. I. <i>Of the Situation, Provinces, and Chief Towns</i>	159
Chap. II. <i>Of their Mountains, Rivers, and Port Towns</i>	162
Chap. III. <i>Of the Prerogatives of the Crown, their Nobility, Knights, &c.</i>	163
Chap. IV. <i>Of their Parliaments and Civil Government</i>	166
Chap. V. <i>Of their Finances, or Publick Revenues</i>	167
Chap. VI. <i>Of their Forces by Sea and Land</i>	169
Chap. VII. <i>Contains an Abstract of the History of France</i>	171
Chap. VIII. <i>Of the Present State of Religion in France</i>	232

S P A I N.

Chap. I. <i>Of the Name, Situation, Provinces and Chief Towns</i>	235
Chap. II. <i>Of their Rivers, Bays, Capes, Mountains, Air, Soil, Produce and Animals</i>	237
Chap. III. <i>Of their Persons, Habits, Genius, Virtues and Vices, Food, and Way of Life, and Diversions</i>	239
Chap. IV. <i>Of the Civil Government and Prerogatives of the Crown</i>	245
Chap. V. <i>Contains a more particular Description of their principal Towns, Palaces and Publick Buildings</i>	249
Chap. VI. <i>Contains an Abstract of the Spanish History</i>	259

P O R T U G A L.

Chap. I. <i>Of the Situation, Mountains, Seas, Rivers, and Grand Divisions, Provinces, Chief Towns, and Islands</i>	299
Chap. II. <i>Of the Persons, Habits, and Genius of the Portuguese</i>	307
Chap. III. <i>An Abstract of the History of Portugal</i>	310
Chap. IV. <i>Of the Constitution of the Government, the Laws, Revenues, and Forces</i>	316
Chap. V. <i>Of the Religion of Portugal, and the Court of Inquisition</i>	318

A F R I C A.

The Introduction	326
------------------	-----

M O R O C C O.

Chap. I. <i>Of the Situation, Rivers, Mountains, and Provinces</i>	338
Chap. II. <i>Of the Chief Towns</i>	339
Chap. III. <i>Of their Persons, Habits, Buildings, Food, and Furniture</i>	343
Chap. IV. <i>Of their Civil and Military Government, Forces, Traffick, and Coins</i>	347
Chap. V. <i>Of their Religion</i>	350
Madeira Islands	351
Billedulgerid, Zaara, and the Canary Islands	352
Negroland	356

G U I N E A.

Chap. I. <i>Of the Situation, Subdivisions, Rivers, and Chief Towns</i>	362
Chap. II. <i>Air, Seasons, and Face of the Country</i>	363
	Chap.

The CONTENTS.

Chap. III. <i>Persons, Habits, and Genius</i>	Page 364
Chap. IV. <i>Of their Animals</i>	365
Chap. V. <i>Of the Produce of the Soil and Minerals</i>	367
Chap. VI. <i>Of their Traffick and Manufactures</i>	368
Chap. VII. <i>Of their Government</i>	373
Chap. VIII. <i>Of their Forces, Wars, Arms, &c.</i>	375
Chap. IX. <i>Of their Religion</i>	376
Chap. X. <i>Of their Food</i>	380
Chap. XI. <i>Of the Diseases in Guinea</i>	381
Chap. XII. <i>Of their Marriages</i>	382
Chap. XIII. <i>Of their Funerals</i>	384
Chap. XIV. <i>Of their Language</i>	ibid.
Chap. XV. <i>Of their Musick</i>	385
Chap. XVI. <i>Of the private Trade to Guinea</i>	386
Chap. XVII. <i>Of the Revolution at Whidah, on the Slave Coast, Anno 1726</i>	394
Chap. XVIII. <i>Of the European Settlements, now in Possession of the French, on the West Coast of Africa between the River Sengal and the Island of Argum</i>	400
Congo	ibid.
Loango	401

C A F F R A R I A.

Chap. I. <i>The Situation, Boundaries, Face of the Country, Mountains, Rivers, Bays, Capes, Air and Seasons, Soil, Produce and Animals</i>	404
Chap. II. <i>Of the Persons and Habits of the Hottentots</i>	406
Chap. III. <i>Of their Food and Liquors</i>	408
Chap. IV. <i>Of their Towns, or rather Camps</i>	409
Zanguebar	427
<i>Islands on the South-West of Africa</i>	428
<i>Of the Islands South-East of Africa</i>	432
<i>Forest and Fruit Trees, and other Plants, Vegetables, and Animals of Africa between the Tropicks, further described</i>	435

A B Y S S I N I A.

Chap. I. <i>Of the Situation, Mountains, Rivers, Air, Soil, Produce, and Animals</i>	438
Chap. II. <i>Of their Persons, Habits, Genius, Manufactures, Traffick, Food, and Way of Travelling</i>	439
Chap. III. <i>Of their Provinces and Chief Towns, Government and Revenues</i>	440
Chap. IV. <i>Of their Religion</i>	442
Chap. V. <i>Of their Marriages and Funerals</i>	445
Nubia	ibid.
Anian	446

E G Y P T.

Chap. I. <i>Of the Name, Situation, Antient Division, and some of the most celebrated Cities</i>	446
Chap. II. <i>Of the Pharos, Alexandrian Library, Obelisks, Pyramids, Labyrinth, Lake of Moeris, and the River Nile</i>	449
Chap. III. <i>Of the Antient Egyptian Government and Laws</i>	456
Chap. IV. <i>Of the Religion of the Antient Egyptians, and their various Deities</i>	459
Chap. V. <i>Of the Funerals of the Antient Egyptians</i>	462
Chap. VI. <i>Of their Military Men, Husbandmen, Artificers, Arts and Sciences</i>	463
Chap. VII. <i>Of their Soil and Produce</i>	466
Chap. VIII. <i>Of the Revolutions of Egypt</i>	467
	Chap.

The C O N T E N T S.

Chap. IX. <i>Of the Animals of Egypt</i>	Page 470
Chap. X. <i>Of the Diseases and Inconveniences of Egypt</i>	472
Chap. XI. <i>Of their Diversions, Fortune Tellers, and Gypsies</i>	473
Chap. XII. <i>Dr. Shaw's Observations on the Relations of the several Travellers that have visited Egypt, or endeavoured to give the Antient and Present State of that Kingdom</i>	475
Barbary	482

A M E R I C A:

The Introduction	516
Mexico	534
Florida	571
Terra Firma	571
Peru	595
Chili	627
Patagonia, <i>comprehending the Terra Magellanica and Terra del Fogo</i>	636
La Plata, or Paragua	641
Spanish American Islands	646
Amazonia	651
Brazil	658
British America	669
Virginia	670
New England	683
Nova Scotia, or Acadie	706
New Britain, Terra Laborador or Elkimaux, and British Canada, <i>comprehending Hudson's Bay</i>	712
New York, the Two Jerseys, and the Country inhabited by the Five Nations or Iroquois <i>their Allies</i>	723
Maryland	728
Pennsylvania	732
Carolina and Georgia	737
Jamaica,	743
Barbadoes	750
St. Lucia	751
Bahama or Lucayan Islands	755
Newfoundland	757
French America	758
Dutch America	761
Danish Island	ibid.
<i>Of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Reptiles, &c. found in Asia, Africa, and America</i>	762--772
The Conclusion	773

... 683

T H E

T H E
UNIVERSAL TRAVELLER:

O R, A .

COMPLEAT DESCRIPTION

Of the several

NATIONS of the WORLD.

NETHERLANDS

D E S C R I B E D.

CHAP. I.

Of the Name, Situation, and Division of the Netherlands.

Netherlands.
Name.

Situation.

THE NETHERLANDS, or *Low Countries*, were so denominated from their low Situation at the Mouths of several great Rivers, viz. the *Rhine*, the *Maese*, the *Scheld*, &c. lying between 2 and 7 Degrees of East Longitude, and 49 and 54 Degrees of North Latitude; bounded by the *German Sea* on the North, by the *German Empire* on the East, by the Territories of *France* on the South, and by another Part of *France*, and the *English Seas* on the West; being about 300 Miles in Length, and 200 in Breadth. They were antiently Part of *Gallia Belgica*, and afterwards constituted Part of the Circle of *Burgundy*; they consist at present of seventeen Provinces. The seven Northern Provinces revolting from the *Spaniards*, and entering into a Treaty of Union for their mutual Defence, Anno 1579, at *Utrecht*, obtained the Name of *The United Provinces*; the greatest Part of the other ten being subject to the House of *Austria*, are called the *Austrian Netherlands*.

CHAP. II.

Of the Situation of the Seven United Provinces, the Face of the Country, Lakes, Bays, Rivers, Canals and Harbours; and more especially of the Zuider Sea, and the frequent Inundations.

Seven United Provinces.

Situation.

THE UNITED NETHERLANDS are situate between 3 and 7 Degrees of East Longitude, and between 51 and 54 Degrees of North Latitude; bounded by the German or British Seas on the West and North, by Westphalia on the East, and by the Austrian Netherlands on the South; containing the following Seven Provinces (usually called Holland from the chief of them) 1. Holland Proper. 2. Zeland. 3. Friesland. 4. Groningen. 5. Overijssel. 6. Gelderland; and, 7. Utrecht.

Face of the Country.

THIS Country is a perfect Level, not a Hill in it, but abounds in Bogs and Morasses; and the Zuider Sea, a large shallow Bay, divides it almost in two Parts, and the Dollart Bay divides Groningen from East Friesland; there are several Lakes in Holland and West Friesland, of which Harlem-meer is the chief: One Half of the Country may be called a Lake in the Winter, as it lies under Water, though in the Summer Season it affords rich Pastures.

Rivers.

THE principal Rivers are, 1. The Rhine, which, on its Entrance into this Country, divides into three Branches, denominated the Waal, the Lech, and the Iffel; the Waal and the Lech run West, and having united their Waters with the Maese, fall into the German or British Seas; the Iffel running North falls into the Zuider Sea. 2. The Scheld, entering this Country below Antwerp, divides into two Branches, one running North, called the Osterscheld, and the other due West, called the Westerscheld, both of them falling into the British or German Sea: The old Channel of the Rhine run formerly in a direct Line by Utrecht and Leyden into the German Sea; but the Mouth of it being choaked up by

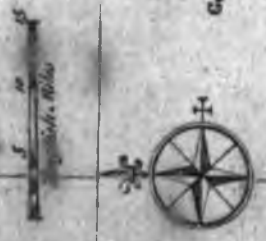
the Sands, which the Westerly Winds drove into the Mouth of it, the Rhine divided into the three Channels above-mentioned. 3. The River Vecht runs from East to West, through the Province of Overijssel, and falls into the Zuider Sea. 4. The River Ems rises in the Province of Utrecht, and running North by Amersfort, discharges itself also into the Zuider Sea. 5. The River Hunze rises in the Province of Overijssel, and running North, falls into a Bay of the Sea between Friesland and Groningen.

It is conjectured, that the United Provinces have great Part of them been gained out of the Sea, by casting up Banks and draining them. Others are of Opinion, that there has been a great deal of them lost by Inundations of the Sea and tempestuous Seasons, and both of them may be in the Right; for their Seas and Rivers appear to be in many Places above the Land at High-Water, and are only kept out by prodigious Banks of Earth, called Dykes Dykes.

in Holland; and there have been Inundations even in the Memory of Man, that have laid great Tracts of Land under Water. The Tops of Steeples, and other high Buildings, where Towns and Villages formerly stood, have been seen near the Coast at Low-Water. The Zuider Sea, as Sir William Temple conjectures, never having been mentioned by any Roman Writer, makes it reasonable to believe, that it was formed by some great Inundation breaking in between the Texel, and other Islands which lie near together in a Line, and look like the shattered Remains of a continued Coast; and this is rendered the more probable, he further observes, from the Shallowness of that Sea, and Flatness

of

A NEW & EXACT MAP
 of the PROVINCES of
 HOLLAND, FRIEZLAND, GELDERLAND,
 and
 the DUTCH FLANDERS
 and
 DUTCH BEARANT &c.
 Exhibiting
 a View of the parts late Invaded
 by the French, &c. the then
 Seat of the War,
 taken from the best & most
 regulated by the Hon. Mr. Kitchin
 By Tho. Kitchin Geographer.



Netherlands. of the Sands upon the whole Extent of it. Other Changes, he supposes, have happened in the Face of these Countries since the Time of the *Romans*, by the Sands which have gathered at the Mouths of their three great Rivers, viz. the *Rhine*, the *Maese*, and the *Scheld*; for the antient *Rhine* divided itself into two Branches, where the Fort of *Skenk* or *Skenkinfconce* now stands, whereof one preserved the Name of the *Rhine*, and running by *Leyden*, discharged itself into the Ocean at *Catwick*, where may still be seen, at Low Water, the Ruins of an antient *Roman* Castle, which commanded the Mouth of that River; but this Branch is now choaked up, a great Canal, where the River once ran, only preserving the Name of the *Old Rhine* at present. The *Maese* seems to have kept its antient Course, which running by *Dort* and *Rotterdam*, discharges itself into the Ocean near the *Briel*, as it did antiently, with a mighty Torrent of Water; but the Sands thrown up for three or four Leagues upon this Coast, make the Harbour too dangerous to be entered without a Pilot; and my Author thinks it probable, that these Sands, obstructing the Course of that River, have sometimes occasioned or encreased those Inundations, by which so many Islands have been formed in this Part of the Country. The *Scheld*, the same Writer thinks, formerly fell into the Sea near *Walcheren* in *Zeland*; which was an Island in the Mouth of that River, till the Waters of the *Maese* and *Scheld* were united together by some Inundations of the Sea, by which the whole Country was laid under Water, and formed that inland Sea, which washes the Coast of *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Flanders* and *Brabant*, and serves for a Passage between them. It is observed also, that the Sea, for some Leagues from *Zeland*, lies upon such Banks of Sand as are found at the Mouth of the *Maese*, but divided by deeper Channels.

Zuider Sea.

THE *Zuider Sea* is enclosed almost on every Side, having the Islands of *Schelling*, *Ameland*, &c. on the North, the Provinces of *Friesland* and *Gelderland* on the East, *Utrecht* and Part of *Holland* on the South, with another Part of *Holland*, and the

Islands of the *Texel* and *Vlie* upon the West, being about seventy Miles in Length, and half as much in Breadth, exceeding shallow and full of Sands, as has been intimated already, so that the Entrance of it at the *Texel*, and the Passage over it, according to a late Writer, is more dangerous than a Voyage to *Spain*, and such is the Violence and Rage of the Sea, when the Wind blows a Storm at North-West, if it happens to be a Spring-Tide, that their strongest Dykes sometimes give Way, and threaten the Destruction of all the Maritime Provinces; for the Land lies so exceeding low and flat, that the Flood often appears above it; and were it not for the Islands of *Vlie*, the *Texel* and *Schelling*, and some Sand Hills which break the Force of the Sea, Inundations would be much more frequent than they are. Their Dykes, to keep out the Sea, are generally seventeen Ells thick at Bottom, and seven Ells high, made as strong to the Landwards as Wood and Stone can make them, and towards the Water they cover them with Mats, Rushes and Sea-weed, and sometimes with Sail-Cloth; but the raging Waves often force their Way thro' all. In the Year 1530, the Sea broke in and overflowed great Part of *Zeland*, and in 1568, it rose to that Height, that it covered some of the Islands of *Zeland*, drowned best Part of the Coast of *Holland*, and almost all *Friesland*, swallowing up seventy-two Villages, and destroying 20,000 People in *Friesland* only; but many People, however, were saved by getting up Trees, the Tops of Houses, or rising Grounds, who were afterwards brought off in Boats. Another Inundation happened in 1655, and a much greater in 1665, when the Sea broke in with such Violence between the *Texel* and *Helder*, that it carried away Part of the Village of *Haydunem*, laid all the Country under Water between *Wiring* and *Zyp*, broke the Dyke of *Horn* in Pieces at two Places, and came up to the Gates of *Medenblick*, drowning many Villages, and turning a large Tract of Land into a continued Sea, whereby Numbers of People and Cattle were destroyed. The Dyke of *Mayden-*

Netherlands. *burgh* was also broken down, and all the Country round *Naerden*, *Myden* and *Wesop*, as far as *Loren* in *Goyland*, and *Balecorn* in the Province of *Utrecht*, were laid under Water; the Gates and Fortifications of *Naerden* were ruined; and that strong Rampart of Stone, called the *Asses Back*, driven away in a Moment, and a Hole left where it stood, thirty-six Feet deep. In *Amsterdam* the *Newen Dyke*, with the Street upon it, and the adjoining Market-Place was overflowed. The Dyke betwixt *Amsterdam* and *Haerlem* broke in the Middle thirty or forty Rods, so that there was thirty-three Feet of Water in those Parts, and a great Part of *Waterland* was entirely swallowed up. Other Inundations happened in the Years 1682, and 1717, which, 'tis said, did as much Mischief as those mentioned already. The Banks of their Rivers are also broken down, sometimes, by Shoals of Ice and Land Floods, as it happened in 1638, when the Isle Dyke near *Utrecht* giving Way, most Part of *Holland* was laid under Water, but the Dyke was speedily repaired, and the Country drained by their Wind-Mills, of which they have great Numbers, on purpose for carrying off the Winter's Rains and melted Snow, which in the Spring overflows the Country, and makes it appear like the Sea, the Towns and Villages built upon the rising Grounds look like so many Islands: And indeed,

after the greatest Inundations from the Sea, Netherlands. when Part of the Coast seems to be irrecoverably lost, they will, by their Mills, throw out the Water and repair the Dykes, and in a few Months the Country recovers much the same Face as it had before.

NOTWITHSTANDING this Country is Harbours. so famous for its Trade and Multitude of Shipping, there is scarce a good Harbour upon the Coast; the best are *Flushing*, *Helvoetsluys* and *Rotterdam*. As for *Amsterdam*, which has, in a manner, engrossed the Trade of the World, there cannot be a more incommodious Haven, being seated in so shallow a Water that ordinary Ships cannot come near it unless at High-Water, nor Vessels of Burthen without unloading.

THE whole Country is cut through with Canals, which lead to every Town and Village, and even to every Farm-House almost; and we see such an infinite Number of Sails, says my Author, steering every Way through the Land, that one would be tempted to think there were as many People living upon the Water as on Shore, which he observes is a great Advantage to their Trade, and not to be imitated by any other Country, where there is not the same Level and Softness of Earth, which makes the Cutting of Canals so easy as to be attempted by almost every private Man.

CHAP. III.

Of the Air, Seasons, Diseases, and short Lives of the Hollanders.

Air.

THE Air of this Country, according to Sir *William Temple*, would be all Fog and Mist, if it was not purified by the Sharpness of their Frosts, which never fail to visit them with every East Wind, for about four Months in the Year, and are much severer than with us, though there be scarce any Difference in the Latitude, because this Wind comes to them over a long Tract of frozen Continent, but is moistened by the Vapours, or softened by the Warmth of the Sea's Motion before it reaches us: This, says the same Writer, is the greatest Disadvantage to Trade, occasioned by their Situation, though it be extremely necessary for their Health; for their Harbours are frequently shut up two or three Months together in Winter

Netherlands. Winter by the Ice, when ours are open, especially those in the *Zuider Sea*. The Spring is much shorter and less agreeable in the *United Provinces* than in *England*; the Winter colder, and some Part of the Summer much hotter; nor is it uncommon for the Violence of the one to give Way to that of the other, without any intermediate temperate Season. The Moistness of the Air, the same ingenious Writer is of Opinion, was originally the Occasion of that great Neatness observed in their Houses, and the Cleanness of their Streets; for without this, their Country would scarce be habitable; the Air would corrupt upon every hot Season, and expose the Natives to infectious Distempers, which they seldom escape three Summers together as it is, especially at *Leyden*, where the Waters stagnate more than in any other Part of the Country; and this is supposed to be the Reason why *Leyden* is one of the cleanest Towns in *Holland*. This Moisture of the Air also causes Metals to rust, and Wood to mould sooner than in other Places, which occasions their perpetual rubbing and scouring; and this is the Reason of that Brightness and Cleanness which seems affected in their Houses. *De Wit* their Countryman observes, that the Winters in *Holland* are sharp and long, and consequently that they have more Occasion for Light, Firing, Cloathing, and Food, than in warmer Countries; that their Cattle are forced to be housed and fed with dry Meat great Part of the Winter, when in other Countries, in the same Latitude, they remain all Winter in the Field. The Seasons also are so short, that they must be punctually observed, if they expect their arable Land should yield them any Profit: And the Neighbourhood of the Sea does not only occasion unwholesome Weather in Spring and Autumn, but the cold Winds blast most part of the Fruit; and in Autumn, great Part of their unripe Fruit is blown down by furious Storms of Wind.

Diseases.

THE Diseases of the Country are chiefly the Gout and the Scurvy; but in hot and dry Summers, they are visited with Malignant Fevers, especially at *Amsterdam*

and *Leyden*. These Distempers lie most *Netherlands* in the Head, and frequently occasion sudden Death. If the Patient recovers, he continues a great while in a languishing Condition. The Plague is seldom known here, or, at least, all Talk of it is suppressed, and no Distinction made as with us, what Distemper every one dies of. Nor do they take much Care of their Sick, which my Author ascribes, either to their firm Belief in Predestination, or to their preferring Trade and Business even to Life itself. Foreigners, it is observed, are frequently subject to the Spleen in this Country, which the Natives seldom are, being too busy a People, it is supposed, to be affected by this Distemper; this seeming to be the Disease of the Idle, or of those who think themselves ill entertained, who are never out of Humour, or discontented, but they attribute it to a formal Disease: Whereas such dull Fits frequently happen, from the Changes of the Wind or Weather, which affect the finer Spirits of the Brain, before they grow sensible in other Parts, and are apt to alter the Shapes and Colours of whatever is represented to us by our Imaginations while we are so affected. Yet this Effect is not so strong, but Business or Intention of Thought, will either resist or divert it, in the Opinion of my Author, who observes further, that this is a Disease too refined for this heavy People, who are well when they are not ill, and pleased when they are not troubled; content, because they think little of it, and seek their Happiness in the common Satisfactions and Conveniencies of Life, or the Increase of Riches; not amusing themselves with more speculative Entertainments, or Refinements of Pleasure. But to return: Long Life is a Blessing *Short lived.* seldom known in this Country; both Men and Women begin to decay very early, especially at *Amsterdam*; and Sir *William Temple* seems to remark it, as an uncommon Thing, that he had seen at the *Hague* (the best Air in *Holland*) two Men above seventy; which may possibly proceed from their Diet and Want of Exercise, as well as from the Badness of the Air; for dried and salted Flesh and Fish are their usual

Netherlands. usual Food, and Brandy and Geneva very commonly drank. They scarce know what rural Sports mean; neither do they ride on Horseback, or walk from one Town to another about their Business, but are drawn along by a Horse in a covered Boat, upon a smooth Canal, scarce sensible of any Motion, which, too, I take to be the Occasion that they are generally corpulent and full of gross Humours. Netherlands.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Seven United Provinces, and their chief Towns.

HOLLAND, if we regard its Manufactures, Domestick or Foreign Traffick, Numbers of People, Wealth, Forces, or Influence, may be esteemed equal to the other six; and as the Province of *Holland* governs, or, at least, influences the rest; so *Amsterdam* in a Manner, gives Law to the Province of *Holland*. The *German Sea* bounds this Province on the West and North; the *Zuider Sea* divides it from the Provinces of *Friesland* and *Gelderland* on the East, and the Provinces of *Zeland* and *Brabant* form the Southerly Boundary.

Amsterdam
City.

AMSTER, or *Amsteldam*, the Capital of *Holland*, and the Metropolis of all the Seven Provinces, so named from the River *Amstel*, on which it stands, lies in the Form of a Crescent, washed by an Arm of the Sea, called the *Wye*, into which the *Amstel* discharges its Water on the North, and is situate in 4 Degrees odd Minutes East Longitude, and 52 Degrees odd Minutes North Latitude, about 200 Miles East, or rather North-East of *London*. As the Ground on which it is built, was formerly a Bog, the Foundation is laid upon several thousand Piles of vast Timbers driven down with infinite Labour and a prodigious Expence. A strong Wall with Bastions and Out-Works defend it on the Land-Side, and the *Wye* secures it towards the Sea. Their principal Streets are wide, having Canals planted with Trees running through them; but the rest are too narrow: They are so careful of the Pavement, that all Goods and Merchandize are drawn upon Sledges, and no other Wheel-Carriages suffered but Gentlemens

Coaches, who pay a Tax for the Privilege of being drawn through the Streets in them. The hired Coaches are set on Sledges, and drawn by one Horse. The Harbour is spacious, containing some Thousands of Ships and Vessels, especially in the Spring, when 1500 or 1600 Ships set sail for the *Baltick*, besides those bound to other Ports; and yet the Entrance into this Harbour is the most difficult of any in *Europe*: And, indeed, the whole *Zuider Sea*, through which Ships must pass in going in or out, is so shallow, that none but their own flat-bottomed Vessels can sail upon it. It is impossible for an Enemy to follow them, if once they get within the *Texel*, a Strait made by an Island of that Name and the Main Land of *North-Holland*.

THERE are various Accounts of the Dimensions of this City, and the Number of People who inhabit it; but those who make it one Third as large as *London*, and the Inhabitants between 300,000 and 400,000, seem to come nearest the Truth: But as it is in *London*, so at *Amsterdam*; there are many more in this City, during the Winter than in the Summer-Time, when so many thousand Ships are sailed to the *Baltick* and other Seas, and so many employed in the Herring, Whale, and Cod-Fisheries. The private Houses are well built of Brick, but few of them so beautiful as those in *London*: Their benching in according to the Height of the Stories, is a Disadvantage to them; but this is done, I presume, to lessen their Weight, as they are founded on a Morass. Their Churches are handsome Buildings, but not compa-

Netherlands. comparable to those in *Roman-Catholick* Countries; neither are they built in the same Form with Isles, Chancels, and Steeples, or situate East and West as with us, but in such Situations and Forms, as the Architects approve, except some old ones which were formerly built by the Papists.

As *Calvinism* or the Presbyterian, is the established Religion here; the *Dutch* have eleven of these Churches here: The *English* have one, the *Germans* two, and the *French* two: The *Roman-Catholicks* have about thirty Places, where they perform Divine Service, some of them Chapels, and the rest Apartments in private Houses; the *Lutherans*, Anabaptists, and *Jews* also have their Meeting-Houses; and indeed, all Sects are tolerated: But no Churches, Chapels, or Oratories, are allowed Bells, except those of the *Calvinists*; and they sometimes cause the *Roman-Catholick* Chapels to be shut up, which are opened again, probably, on the advancing a Sum of Money; for they seldom remain long shut up.

THE chief Buildings in *Amsterdam* next to their Churches, are the Stadthouse, the Exchange, the *India* House, and their great Bridge.

THE Exchange is 250 Feet long, and 140 broad; a grand Building, but not equal to that of *London*, either in its Architecture or Ornaments. It is supported by forty-six Pillars, near one of which, the Merchants of the several Nations, who resort to it, take up their Stands, and may constantly be found in Change Time.

THE Stadthouse is still a more magnificent Building; being 282 Feet long, 232 Feet broad, and 116 Feet in Height; and over the Middle of it a lofty Cupola. It is said to have cost building 3,000,000 of Guilders, or 300,000 *l.* Sterling: But what chiefly occasioned this great Expence, was the driving down 13,000 large Piles, or rather Trees into the Bog, to lay the Foundation on. In this Building are held their Courts of Justice; and here are the Apartments of most of their Officers and Ministers of State: But after all, those that have viewed the Structure, do not admire it for its Elegance or Symmetry: The Architects

Netherlands. considered its Strength and Usefulness much more than the Beauty of it; for here the vast Treasure of the State is lodged in the Bank, supposed to be the richest in the World, and is guarded every Night by a Body of the Burghers, or substantial Citizens, whom they chuse to intrust with the Care of it, rather than a Party of mercenary Soldiers.

SOME have computed this Treasure to amount to 300 Tons of Gold, or 32,000,000 Sterling.

THIS Bank differs from that of *London*, in that it pays no Interest, and receives only the best and purest Metals, whether Gold or Silver; and what is properly denominated Bank-Money, bears a Premium of four or five *per Cent.* more than current Money; and they make Payments by transferring the Books of the Bank from the Credit of one to the Credit of another; which Transfers are made by the personal Appearance of the Transferrer, or by his Power of Attorney. No Coin or Specie whatever, when once delivered into the Bank, is paid out again, unless in Case of a Deposit, where the identical Gold or Silver is reclaimed by him, who delivered it in; and for that Purpose, he has a Permit, renewable every six Months; but there are no such Thing as Bank Notes given: Nor does the Bank pay any Interest, though it receives Interest for the Sums lent to the *East* and *West-India* Companies; these Companies trading, in some Measure, for Account of the State. The Bank also lends Money on all Kinds of Merchandize at a low Interest.

THE large Sums lent to the *Dutch* Government, are entirely independent of the Bank; the Revenues of the respective Provinces being engaged or mortgaged as a Security for the Repayment of such Sums, for which the Provinces give Bond; and these Debts have been formed into a Stock, which bears a reasonable Interest, and was at first above *Par*; but that Stock having been taxed, or rather the Interest reduced, and not always punctually paid, the Principal is fallen under *Par*. But the Debts and Revenues of this State will be enlarged upon under another Head.

Netherlands.

THE *East-India* House is another magnificent Structure divided into a great Number of Apartments and Warchouses, where the fine Spices lie in vast Heaps, and almost stifle People that visit these Storehouses with their Sweets.

THEIR *East-India* Company seems to be an independent State; or, rather, the *United Provinces* are, in a Manner, dependent on this Company: Their greatest Men are Members of it; and as the City of *Amsterdam* is said to influence the Province of *Holland*; so this Company influences the Government of *Amsterdam*. They raise Money, Sea and Land-Forces, and send out Governors vested with all the Honours and Prerogatives of Sovereign Princes, who are, in Reality, as they stile themselves, *Lords of the Eastern Ocean*, and of all the Maritime Countries bordering upon it.

THE Admiralty and Arsenal, or Magazine of Arms, Warlike and Naval Stores, are justly admired. The Bridge over the *Amstel* is another Curiosity: It is 660 Feet long, and seventy broad; and from it there is an admirable Prospect. This is esteemed one of the pleasanter Walks about the City; and there is very little Pleasure, Travellers observe, to be found in it for any People, but Men of Business, who continue heaping up Wealth to the End of their Lives, without any other View than to have it said they died immensely rich. And what would render the Town very disagreeable to any but these Muck-Worms, is the Stench of their Canals and Fish, at some Seasons of the Year.

THE People of *Amsterdam* are so wise as to take the Defence of their City upon themselves, and not trust so vast a Treasure to the Mercy of mercenary Soldiers, who have no Interest in the Preservation of it, but might enrich themselves by the Plunder of their Masters.

Haerlem.

THE City of *Haerlem* is situate about ten Miles West of *Amsterdam*, and four East of the Sea, surrounded only by a slight Wall, and has a Communication with *Amsterdam* by a Canal, on both Sides of which we see Herds of Cattle feeding in the Meadows. The principal Building

Netherlands.

is the great Church, formerly a Cathedral, the largest and most elegant Church in *Holland*: Here are considerable Manufactures of Silk and Velvet; but what they are most remarkable for, is their Manufacture of Linen, called *Holland*, or rather for their bleaching and whitening of it, a great Part of this Linen being wove in *Germany*. *Laurence Coster*, to whom the *Dutch* ascribe the Invention of Printing, was an Inhabitant of this City, in 1440: But the City of *Mentz* in *Germany* disputes this Honour with them.

LEYDEN, the *Lugdunum Batavo*-Leyden. *rum* of the Antients, is situate eighteen Miles South of *Amsterdam*, and four Miles East of the Sea, and has also a Communication with that City by a navigable Canal. It is esteemed one of the neatest and pleasanter Towns in *Holland*, but one of the most unhealthful, occasioned by the stagnant Waters and Marshes in the Neighbourhood. This Town is much better fortified than that of *Haerlem*; but what renders it most secure, is the Opportunity of overflowing the Country when they are hard pressed by an Enemy. The Canals of this City are so numerous, that there are no less than thirty Islands formed by them; and over the Canals are laid ninety-five Bridges. Here also is the most considerable University in the *United Provinces*, founded by the States, in 1575. The Schools are in a large Building, three Stories high, in the uppermost of which were *Elzvir's* Printing Rooms; but here are only two Colleges or Apartments for the Students, and these wear no distinguishing Habits; most of them board themselves in any Part of the Town. Some of our People go over thither to study Physick; but those designed for the Church seldom visit *Leyden*, where they are all Presbyterians. There are no Preferments for any other Sect, neither will *Dutch* Degrees qualify a Man for Preferment either in Divinity, Law, or Physick, in *England*. It is computed that there are sometimes near 2000 Students here, including Foreigners. The Rector of the University is elected annually out of three presented to the States. There are twelve Professors,

Netherlands. Professors, viz. three in each Faculty; but they never wear Gowns, except when they read Lectures. The Rector, with the four Burgomasters, and some of the Aldermen, determine all Controversies between the Students and others. Their Anatomy Theatre is held to exceed any Thing of the Kind. There are fine Gardens about this City, and their Fruits, Flowers and Garden-Stuff much admired; but Land is excessive dear; an Acre of Garden-Ground has been sold for 300*l.* Sterling, an Acre of Arable Land for 200*l.* and an Acre of Meadow for 140*l.* Near *Leyden*, on the Bank of the Canal, stands the House of that celebrated Physician *Boerhaave*, still inhabited by one of the same Name, and of the same Profession.

Hague.

THE *Hague* is situate about three Leagues South-West of *Leyden*, and two Miles from the Sea-Shore, called a Village sometimes, because it has no Walls; but from its Dimensions, the grand Buildings, and the fine Walks that adorn it, may be deemed equal, if not superior, to any of their Cities, especially as it is governed by its own Magistrates as Corporate Towns are, and enjoys the like Privileges as other Cities do, except that of sending a Representative to the Assembly of the States. But here the States-General, as well as the States of the Province of *Holland* assemble; and here the Princes of *Orange* their Stadtholders resided, and all Foreign Ministers and other Persons of Distinction; and here, consequently, we meet with more polite People, than in any Town in *Holland*. It is so different from other Towns, that a Stranger who resides here, can scarce believe himself in *Holland*. There are but two Churches in it, one of which, called the New Church, is of a circular Form without Pillars; for the *Dutch*, as has been observed, do not confine themselves to any particular form in the Temples they build, as most other Nations do.

THERE is a fine shady Walk between the *Hague*, and the Village of *Scheveling*, which lies on the Sea-Shore, two Miles from the *Hague*; once a great Town, but beat down by the Waves of a tempestuous Sea continually beating on it. Here King *Charles II.*

embarked for *England*, at his Restoration, Netherlands. in the Year 1660.

HOUNSLAERDYKE, a Palace of the late King *William's*, stands about ten Miles South-West of the *Hague*, much admired for its fine Gardens, Statues and Furniture; some of which, it is said, were the Spoils of some *British* Palaces, removed there after the Revolution. Within two Miles of the *Hague* is situate another Palace of the Princes of *Orange*, in the Village of *Ryswick*, where the Peace was negotiated, in the Year 1697, between *Great-Britain* and her Allies, and *France*. The Village of *Loisdun*, six Miles from the *Hague*, is said to be the Place where *Margaret* Countess of *Henneberg*, Daughter of *Florence* Count of *Holland* and *Zeland*, was delivered of 365 Children at a Birth, if we can credit the Inscription remaining on a Wall of the Church, where it is pretended they were christened.

DELFT, the *Latin Delphi*, is pleasantly situated in the Meadows, six Miles South-East of the *Hague*, being about two Miles in Circumference, Canals planted with Trees running through the Streets. There are but two Churches in the Place, in one of which is the Tomb of *William I.* Prince of *Orange*, with his Statue in Marble upon it, and another of Brass near it, with this Motto, *Te Vindictuta Libertas*. He was shot in this City by *Balthazar Gerrard*, a zealous Popish Bigot, as he sat at Supper. There is the Figure of a Dog at the Feet of the Statue, that, according to Tradition, died of Grief, for the Loss of his Master. This Town is remarkable for the fine Earthen Ware that is made here, but otherwise has no great Trade. It had the Misfortune to be almost destroyed by the blowing up of a Magazine of Powder, in the Year 1654, but was soon after rebuilt to Advantage.

ROTTERDAM the second City of *Rotterdam*. *Holland*, if we regard its Wealth or Traffick, is situated on the North Side of the River *Maese*, upwards of thirty Miles South of *Amsterdam*, and a much more commodious Harbour than that of *Amsterdam*, Ships of Burthen coming up to the Merchants Doors, and the Harbour open usually in Winter, when others are frozen

Netherlands. frozen up, for which Reason the *English* resort chiefly to this Port, and a great many *British* Families are settled here; it is a large, well built, populous City, and has four Churches, besides those of Foreigners. There is one *English* Church where Divine Service is performed, according to the Rites of the Church of *England*; and there is another Church, in which the *Scots* Presbyterians assemble. The chief publick Buildings, besides the Churches, are the Stadthouse, the Exchange, the Admiralty-Office, and the *East-India* House; for the Burghers of this City have a great Share in the *East-India* Trade: The Town is pleasantly situated, and from the Top of the great Church may be seen the Cities of *Delft*, *Dort*, *Leyden* and the *Hague*, and a Multitude of other Towns and Villages; we are no sooner out of one Town than another appears in View; we way pass through five or six Cities in an Afternoon: No Country in the known World is more populous than this Part of *Holland*.

Dort. THE City of *Dort* is situate on the River *Merue*, forty Miles South of *Amsterdam*. This City, with the Territory in which it stands, as formed into an Island by a Tempest, which happened in the Year 1421, which demolished the Banks of the *Maese* and *Merue*, and laid a great Tract of Land under Water, between *Dort* and *Brabant*, in which fourscore Villages, and upwards of 20,000 People were destroyed. As *Dort* is situated between the Rivers *Maese* and *Merue*, and the Lake of *Biesbos*, and the Country about it may be laid under Water, it is almost impossible for an Enemy to approach it: The Streets are wide, the Houses well built, and contain great Numbers of Inhabitants. The *British* Merchants have two Churches here, and it is their chief Mart for Cloth. In this City was held that famous Synod, called the Synod of *Dort*, in the Year 1619, where the *Calvinists* condemned the *Arminians*, and established the Presbyterian Sect, who have had the sole Power in the Government of the *United Provinces* ever since. All other Denominations of Christians are excluded from the Magistracy.

GERTRUDENBURG, is situate *Netherlands.* within the Territory of *Dort*, twelve Miles *Gertrudenburg.* South-East of that City; here a Treaty of Peace was negotiated, in the Year 1709, between the Allies and *Lewis XIV.* where the *French* granted every thing we could reasonably ask; but our Affairs being entrusted with the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, the Terms were refused.

GOUDE, or *Tergow*, the sixth City *Goude.* in Dignity of those that constitute the States of *Holland*, is a strong Town, situate twelve Miles North-East of *Rotterdam*, at the Confluence of the Rivers *Gow* and *Iffel*.

NAERDEN is situate in a Morass, *Naerden.* near the South End of the *Zuider Sea*, twelve Miles East of *Amsterdam*, one of the strongest Towns in *Holland*.

WILLIAMSTAT, built by *Wil-Williamstat* liam I. Prince of *Orange*, is situate on the *Roo Vaert*, a Water which divides the Island of *Voorn* from the Continent; here the *English* usually embark and disembark their Troops. During the Wars in *Flanders*, 5000 *English* Horse were landed here, in the Reign of King *William*, at once, to reinforce or recruit the *English* Army in *Flanders*, with whom the Writer of these Sheets sailed thither, in the Year 1696. This Town is subject to the Prince of *Orange*.

ALL the abovesaid Towns are situate in that Part of the Province of *Holland*, called *South Holland*; and there are some others situate in the Islands of *South Holland*.

THE Islands of *South Holland* are, *Islands of South Holland.*
1. *Voorn*. 2. *Iselmond*. 3. *Goree*; and, *land.*
4. *Overflackee*; the chief Town whereof *Towns.* is *Briel*, situate on the North-West Coast *Briel*, of the Island of *Voorn*, and has the Advantage of a pretty good Harbour; it is a strong Town, and was ceded to Queen *Elizabeth* by the *Dutch*, as a Security for the Repayment of the Money she lent them, to defend themselves against the *Spanish* Tyranny.

HELVOETSLUYS is a Port Town *Helvoetsluys.* situate on the same Island, about five Miles South of the *Briel*, one of the best Harbours in *Holland*; a First-Rate Man of War may lie close to the Keys in the Middle

Netherlands. Middle of the Town; and this is therefore the usual Station for their biggest Ships; the *English* Packet carries the Mail thither, and brings another from thence every Week at least.

SOMERSDYKE is the chief Town, situate on the Island of *Overflackee*.

ISLEMOND is the chief Town of the Island of that Name, and stands almost opposite to *Rotterdam*. The chief Towns in *North Holland* are, 1. *Sardam* or *Samerdam*, situate on that Arm of the Sea called the *Wye*, about seven Miles North-West of *Amsterdam*; on the opposite Shore is the greatest Magazine of Timber and Naval Stores in *Europe*. Here are a great many Hundred Saw-Mills perpetually employed in sawing Plank and Timber for Shipping, of which they have so vast a Stock ready prepared, that they can put a Ship together every Day in the Year; and therefore, if their Navy was as much reduced as some suggest, they might however encrease it in a very short Time, especially as it is acknowledged their large Ships, such as first and second Rates, are still preserved in good Condition; and as for the rest, they never want a sufficient Number of their trading Vessels, which might easily be converted into stout Men of War; and they have always Sailors ready to man them. No Nation has more of these at Home, or employed in Fisheries near their own Country, than the *Dutch*. We must not estimate the Strength of a Navy by the Number of Ships in Commission, but by the Number of Sailors any Nation employs; for Ships may be built or purchased in a very short Time by almost any Nation, the Difficulty is to man them, which none can do sooner than the *Dutch*, even at this Instant; 'tis true, they always pretend Poverty and Inability to furnish the Quotas of Ships and Troops they have agreed to find, tho' it is evident they are the richest Nation in the World, having such inexhaustible Sources of Wealth, as no other People are possessed of, particularly, the Monopoly of fine Spices, and the Herring and Whale Fisheries, in which they have no Rivals; but of this more at large in the Chapter

VOL. II. N° LIX.

Netherlands. of their Revenues and Forces. I proceed now to enumerate the rest of the Towns in *North-Holland*.

2. *HOORN*, a Sea-Port, pleasantly situated on the *Zuider Sea*, twenty Miles North of *Amsterdam*.

3. *ENCHUYSEN*, situate on the same Sea, ten Miles North-East of *Hoorn*.

4. *MEDEMBLICH*, situate on the *Zuider Sea*, ten Miles North of *Hoorn*; here are the strongest Dykes or Banks to defend the Country against the Fury of the Waves, which beat violently on these Shores, when the Wind blows from the North; the Pasture Grounds in this Part of the Country are exceeding rich.

5. *ALCMAER* is situate about eighteen Miles North of *Haerlem*, and is one of the best built Towns of *North Holland*, and surrounded by Gardens and Groves, and rich Pasture Grounds, producing great Quantities of Butter and Cheese.

6. *EDAM* is a Port Town on the *Zuider Sea*, ten Miles South of *Hoorn*, most considerable for its Yards where Ships are built.

7. *PURMER* is a little fortified Town, five Miles West of *Edam*, the Country about this Town and *Edam* was formerly a Lake, and being drained, now makes rich Pasture, as is the Case of several other Parts of *North Holland*.

THE Islands of *North Holland*, which lie as a Barrier before it, to break the Waves of the raging Sea, are, 1. The *Texel*. 2. *Vlie* Island. 3. *Schelling*. 4. *Wieringen*.

THE *Texel* is a fruitful Island, a little to the Northward of the Continent, about six Miles long, and five broad. The Strait between the Island and the Continent is the principal Passage from the Ocean to the *Zuider Sea*, through which most Ships sail which are bound to *Amsterdam*; there is a Harbour in the *Texel*, and another in the *Vlie*, and when the homeward-bound Vessels can reach either of these Ports, they ride secure from Enemies as well as Storms.

THE second of the Seven United Provinces is that of *Zeland*, which consists

D

altogether

Netherlands altogether of Islands, and lies South of Holland; these are eight in Number, viz. 1. *Walcheren*. 2. *South Beveland*. 3. *North Beveland*. 4. *Wolferdyke*. 5. *Schowen*. 6. *Duveland*. 7. *Tolen*; and, 8. *Oresand*.

Walcheren Island.

Middleburg City.

WALCHEREN, the chief of these Islands, lies at the Mouth of the *Scheld*, being about nine Miles long and eight broad; the chief Town of the Island and of the whole Province is *Middleburg*, situate in 3 Degrees odd Minutes East Longitude, and 51 Degrees odd Minutes North Latitude, fifty Miles South-West of *Rotterdam*, and thirty North-East of *Bruges*; a large, rich and populous City, and has a Communication with the Sea by a deep Canal, through which Merchant Ships are brought into the Middle of the Town; it contains twenty Churches, of which that called the new Church, of an octogonal Form, is admired for its Beauty, and their Stadthouse is said to be a magnificent Structure. The Town is surrounded by a Wall and Bastions, a Moat and other modern Fortifications.

Ramekins.

RAMEKINS, or *Zouburg*, situate three Miles South-East of *Middleburg*, was a Port Town of some Consequence, and ceded to *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*, as one of the cautionary Towns given by the *Dutch*, for Security of the Money she advanced them for their Defence against the *Spaniards*, but is now a poor Village.

Flushing.

FLUSHING, or *Vlissingen*, is a Port Town, five Miles South of *Middleburg*, and the Harbour well defended by Forts and Batteries. This is another of the cautionary Towns ceded to Queen *Elizabeth*.

Ter Vere.

TER VERE also is a fortified Town and Harbour, three Miles North of *Middleburg*, of which, and *Flushing*, the Princes of *Orange* are Sovereigns, and have so great an Influence, that they can appoint what Deputy they please to represent the Province of *Zeland* in the Assembly of the States-General; for which Reason the last Prince of *Orange* was not suffered to take Possession of his Inheritance in these Islands for many Years.

ARMUYDEN is a Port Town situate two Miles East of *Middleburg*, but the Harbour is now choaked up, and of little Use.

Netherlands.

Armuyden.

SOUTH BEVELAND, the largest of the Islands of *Zeland*, is about fifteen Miles long and seven broad, and was much larger, 'till Part of it was carried away by an Inundation in the Year 1532. *Ter Goes*, situate on the North Part of the Island is the only considerable Town in it, lying about twelve Miles East of *Middleburg*, and fifteen Miles West of *Bergen-op-Zoom*; besides which, there are several Gentlemen's Seats, and about thirty Villages on the Island.

South Beveland Island.

NORTH BEVELAND is situate a little to the Northward of *South Beveland*, and is at present five Miles long, and two broad, and was much larger, 'till Part of it was swallowed up by the Sea.

WOLFERDYKE is still a smaller Island, lying between *North* and *South Beveland*, and Part of it having been carried away by an Inundation, has at present only two or three Villages upon it.

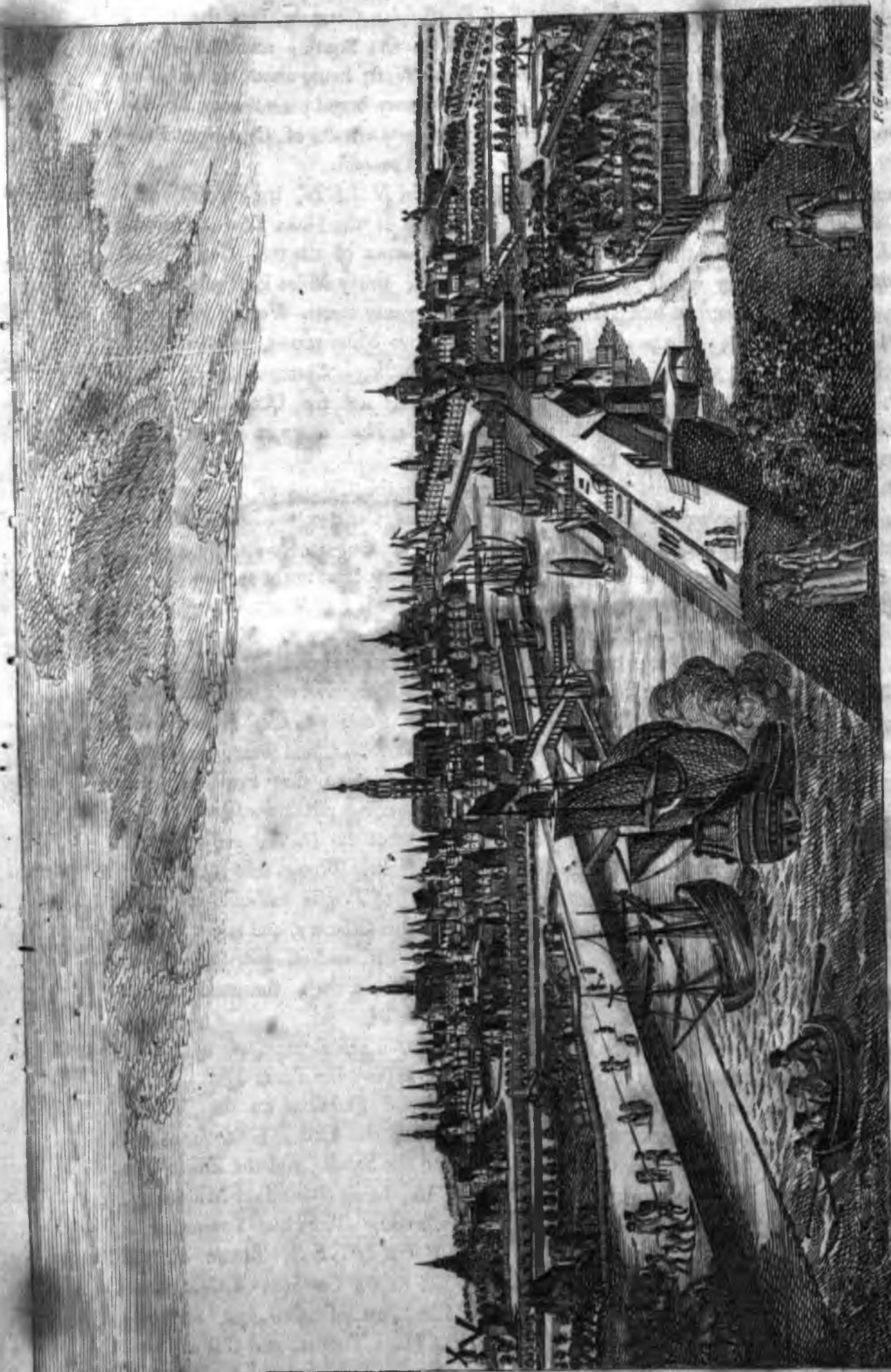
SCHOWEN Island lies North of the *Bevelands*, being about fifteen Miles long, and six broad, and has suffered much by Inundations; the chief Town whereof is *Zuricksee*, situate on the Channel, which divides *Schowen* from *Beveland*. 2. *Brewerhaven* is situate five Miles North of *Zuricksee*. 3. *Bommenee*, two Miles East of *Brewerhaven*, strongly fortified.

DUVELLAND Island lies East of *Schowen*, from which it is divided by a very narrow Channel; there are several Villages upon it, but not one considerable Town.

TOLEN Island lies East of the Province of *Brabant*, and separated from it by a narrow Strait; the Island is about six Miles long and five broad; the chief Town *Tolen*, strongly fortified, lying about five Miles North-West of *Bergen-op-Zoom*.

FRIESLAND is the third of the United Provinces, and has the Ocean on the North, the Province of *Groningen* on the East, *Overyssel* on the South, and the *Zuider*

Friesland Province.



MIDDLEBURGH.

Netherlands. *Zuider Sea*, which divides it from *Holland*, on the West; and it is conjectured that it was once contiguous to *North Holland*, and divided from it by an Inundation which formed the *Zuider Sea*. This Province is about forty Miles long, and twenty-five broad, and subdivided into the Territories of *Ossergo*, *Westergo*, and *Sevenwolden*; the first situate on the North-East of the Province; the second on the West Side, and the third on the South-East.

Lewarden,
Chief Town.

LEWARDEN is the chief Town of *Ossergo*, and of the whole Province; being situate in 5 Degrees odd Minutes East Longitude, and 53 Degrees odd Minutes North Latitude, about seventy Miles North-West of *Amsterdam*. This City is admired for its elegant Buildings, spacious Streets, fine Bridges, and the Gardens which surround it. It was the Residence of the last Prince of *Orange* before he was elected hereditary Stadtholder of all the *United Provinces*.

Franker City.

FRANKER is a small City, situate eight Miles East of *Lewarden*, and four Miles East of the *Zuider Sea*; in which is a University founded by the States, in 1585, and endowed with Part of the Abbey Lands, which were sequestered a little before that Time.

Harlingen.

HARLINGEN is situate on the Coast of the *Zuider Sea*, a little West of *Franker*: It is strongly situated and well fortified, and the Avenues to it may be laid under Water on the Approach of an Enemy.

Doccum.

DOCCUM is a fortified Town, situate ten Miles North-East of *Lewarden*, in a fruitful Country, taken Notice of for a Bridge so lofty, that Vessels may pass under it with their Sails standing.

STAVEREN, situate on the South-West Point of *Friesland*, on the Coast of the *Zuider Sea*: It was one of the Hans Towns, and antiently the Capital City of the Kings of the *Frisons*: But the Harbour is now choaked up, and its Trade removed to other Ports.

THERE are several Islands North of this Province, and subject to it, which have only some few Villages upon them.

GRONINGEN Province has the *Netherlands.* Ocean on the North; the River *Ems* and *Groningen* the *Dollart-Bay*, which separates it from Province. *East-Friesland* in *Germany*, on the East; *Overysfel* on the South; and *West-Friesland* on the West, being about thirty Miles long and twenty broad; and may be divided into the Districts of *Groningen Proper* and the *Omlands*.

GRONINGEN, the chief Town, *Groningen* formerly one of the Hans Towns, stands City. at the Confluence of the two Rivers, *Aba* and *Hunefus*, thirty Miles East of *Lewarden*, and twenty South-West of *Embsden*: It is about two Miles round, and well fortified, and having a Communication with the River *Ems* and the Ocean, by navigable Canals, has a great Trade with *Germany*.

DAM is the Capital of the *Omlands*, *Dam City.* situate on the Canal called *Damster Diep*, three Miles West of the River *Ems*, a large well-built Town, but without Walls.

WINSCHOLEN is a Fortress near the *Dollart-Bay*, situate in a Morass, which commands a Pass out of *East-Friesland* into the *United Provinces*. The *Dutch* have several other Forts on this Frontier towards *East-Friesland*, and were, till lately, esteemed Masters of that Province, the Inhabitants having put themselves under the Protection of the *Dutch*, and admitted a Garrison of their Troops into their City: But the King of *Prussia* has obliged them to abandon this Country, and taken Possession of it himself, and obliged them to remove their Guardship, stationed at the Mouth of the Harbour.

OVERYSSEL received its Name *Overysfel* from lying beyond the River *Yssel*. It has Province. *Groningen* and *Friesland* on the North; *Westphalia* on the East; *Gelderland* and *Zutphen* on the South; and the *Zuider Sea* on the West; being about sixty Miles long, and forty broad. The chief Towns are,

1. *DEVENTER*, situate on the *Deventer.* River *Yssel*, on the Confines of *Gelderland*, thirty Miles East of *Amersfort*, formerly one of the Hans Towns, and still a Town of good Trade, and inhabited by People of Distinction.

2. *ZWOLL*

Netherlands. 2. **ZWOLL**, situate twenty Miles North of *Deventer*, a fortified Town, the Ramparts planted with Trees, and the Buildings elegant. Netherlands.

HARDEWICK is situate on the Coast of the *Zuider Sea*, in which is a University erected in 1648. Hardewick. University.

Campon. 3. **CAMPEN**, situate on the River *Iffel*, neat the *Zuider Sea*, twelve Miles West of *Zwoll*, a handsome well built City, and had formerly a great Trade before the Mouth of the *Iffel* was blocked up. Nimeguen City.

Coverden. 4. **COVERDEN**, situate on the Confines of *Germany*, thirty Miles East of *Zwoll*, strongly fortified, being a Frontier Town, and stands in an impassable Morass. The Castle was antiently esteemed a Place of great Strength; and from it is a fine View of the adjacent Country. This City was taken by the *French* in 1672, but they quitted it again in 1674: And here a Treaty was concluded between the Allies and *France*, Anno 1679, called, *The Peace of Nimeguen*.

Gelderland Province. **GELDERLAND**, comprehending *Dutch Gelderland* and *Prussian Gelderland*, is bounded by *Overijssel* and the *Zuider Sea* on the North; by *Munster* in *Germany* on the East; by *Brabant* on the South; and by the *Zuider Sea*, and the Provinces of *Holland* and *Utrecht* on the West. Skenkenfcaus

Dutch Gelderland. **DUTCH Gelderland** is subdivided into three Districts, viz, 1. The *Veluwe*. 2. The *Betew* (the antient *Batavia*;) and, 3. The County of *Zutphen*. where the *Rhine* divides into two Branches, called the *Waal* and *Lech*, and commands both Rivers.

Veluwe. **THE Veluwe** is the North-West Division lying between the *Zuider Sea*, the Rivers *Lech* and *Iffel*; the chief Towns *Arnhem*, *Wageningen*, *Hattem*, *Harderwick*, and *Elberg*. Bommel.

Batavia. **THE Betew** is almost encompassed by the Rivers *Rhine*, *Lech*, *Maese*, and *Meruwe*. The chief Towns whereof are, *Nimeguen*, *Tiel*, *Skenkenfcaus*, *Bommel*, *Burel*, and *Culemborg*. formed by the *Maese* and *Waal*, called the *Bommel-Waart*, twenty-five Miles West of *Nimeguen*; and on the same Island stands the Castle of *Lovissein*, and the Forts of *St. Andrew* and *Vookn*, or *Nassau*, which command the Rivers *Waal* and *Maese*. These are the principal Towns in the *Betew* or *Batavia*, which extends from *Skenkenfcaus* in the East, to *Worcom* in *Holland* on the West; but the antient *Batavia*, extended as far *Leyden* Westward.

Zutphen. **THE County of Zutphen** is bounded by *Overijssel* on the North; by the *Veluwe* on the West; by *Munster* on the East; and by the Dutchy of *Clef*, or *Cleve*, on the South. The chief Towns whereof are *Zutphen*, *Doeshurg*, *Groll*, and *Brevoort*. • **ZUTPHEN**, or *Southfen*, Capital of the Territory of that Name, is situate on the River *Iffel*, fifteen Miles North-East of *Arnhem*, a good Town, inhabited by substantial People; near it, the celebrated *Sir Philip Sidney* was killed in the Wars between the *Spaniards* and the *Dutch*. Zutphen City.

Arnhem City. **ARNHEIM** is pleasantly situate on the River *Lech*, ten Miles North of *Nimeguen*, on good firm Ground, and in a healthful Air, which occasions it to be inhabited by People of Distinction. The Princes of *Orange* have a Palace at *Dieren*, ten Miles North-East of this City; and twenty Miles North of *Arnhem*, in the Middle of the *Veluwe*, is the Palace of *Doeshurg*, stands on the *Iffel*, eight Miles South of *Zutphen*, naturally strong, having the River on one Side, and a Morass on the other; but was taken by the *French* as well as *Zutphen*, Anno 1672, and restored in 1674. Doeshurg.

Dieren Palace. **GROLL** is situate 26 Miles East of *Doeshurg*, and commands an important Pass between the *Netherlands* and *Germany*; this was taken also by the Bishop of *Munster*, Loo Palace. **LOO**, where the late King *William* frequently resided in the Hunting Season. It

Netherlands. *Munster*, an Ally of *France*, in 1672, the Possession of the *Dutch*, and confirm- Netherlands.
but restored, with the rest of the *Dutch* ed to them by the Peace of *Rastat*, 1714.

Towns taken by the *French* two Years after. *STEVENSWAERT* is a Fortrefs, *Stevenswaert*.

Prussian Gel- *PRUSSIAN* (formerly *Spanish*) *Gel-* situate on the *Maese*, eight Miles South of
derland. *derland* is separated from the *Dutch Gel-* *Ruremond*; this also is in the Possession
derland by the Territories of *Cleve*; being of the *Dutch*, and confirmed to them
bounded by them on the North; by the upon the Peace of *Utrecht*. These Towns
Electorate of *Cologne* on the East; by the upon the *Maese* were recovered from the
Dutchy of *Juliers* on the South; and by *French* by the Allies, commanded by the
the Bishoprick of *Liege* on the West; be- Duke of *Marlborough*, in the first Year of
ing about thirty Miles long, and twenty Queen *Anne's* War, which commenced,
broad. By the Treaty of *Rastat*, in the Year in the Year 1702.

1714, his Imperial Majesty ceded to the *WATCHTENDONK* is a strong *Watchten-*
King of *Prussia* all that Part of the Fortrefs situate five Miles South of *Gelder,* donk.

Upper Gelderland he was then possessed confirmed also to the King of *Prussia* by
of, viz. the City of *Gelder* and Bailiwick the Treaty of *Rastat*, in 1714.

thereof, with its Dependencies, to be en- *UTRECHT* Province has the *Zuider* *Utrecht Pro-*
joyed in the same Manner the late King of *Sea* on the North; *Dutch Gelderland* on vince...

Spain possessed them. the East; the River *Waal* on the South;
His Imperial Majesty, at the same and the Province of *Holland* on the West;
Time, ceded to the States-General the being about thirty Miles long, and twenty-
Town of *Venlo* and Fort of *Stevenswaert*, five broad; the chief Town *Utrecht*, for-
with their Dependencies, with the *Ammanie* merly *Antonina*, situate on the Channel
of *Montfort*, provided that the Subjects of the Old *Rhine*, twenty-five Miles South-
both should enjoy their ancient Rights, East of *Amsterdam*, a large populous Ci-
and there should be no Alteration attempt- ty, pleasantly situated in a healthful Air,
ed in Religion, and that the Offices of and well built; being the Residence of a
the Magistracy should be given only to great many Gentlemen and substantial Peo-
Roman-Catholicks: That the Duties of ple. Over the two principal Canals, which
Import and Export levied on the River run the whole Length of the City, are
Maese, should not be increased or abated laid thirty-five Bridges: Several spacious
but by common Consent: That his Im- Streets meet in the Market-Place in the
perial Majesty should receive those paid at Center of the Town; and without the
Ruremond, and *Navaigne*, and the States Gates are several beautiful Walks of Trees.
those paid at *Venlo*. It is not a Town of any great Strength;

Gelder City. *GELDER*, the Capital of the *Prussian* the *French* King took it in 1672, and kept
Gelderland, is a strong little Town situate in his Court here upwards of a Year. From
the Middle of a Morass, twenty-five Miles the Church of *St. Martin*, the Tower
South-East of *Nimeguen*. whereof is ascended by 460 Steps, there
is a fine View of the adjacent Country,

Ruremond. *RUREMOND*, or *Roermond*, is a and no less than fifty walled Towns. The
large populous Town, well built and for- University was founded here by the States,
tified, fifteen Miles South of *Venlo*. This in the Year 1636; to which our Dissen-
City, with the rest of the *Spanish Gelder-* ters and Republicans sometimes resort for
land, was seized by *Lewis XIV.* for his Education. Here the Peace was con-
Grandson the Duke of *Anjou*, on the cluded between the Allies and *France*,
Death of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, in in 1713, usually called The TREATY
1700, but recovered by the Allies in OF *UTRECHT*.

Venlo. *VENLO* is situate on the River *Maese*, 2. *AMERSFORT*, on the Ri-
about twelve Miles South of *Gelder*, in ver *Ems*, fifteen Miles North-East, of *U-*
Corn and good Pasture, the Natives ap- trecht, situate in a Country abounding in
plying

Netherlands. plying themselves chiefly to Husbandry.

It is a well built populous City, about three Miles in Circumference; and about four Miles to the Northward of it is the Palace of *Suesdyke*, a Hunting-Seat of the late King *William's*, standing in the Middle of a Forest, that abounds in Game.

3. *WYCK de Duesterde*, called by the Romans, *Durostadium Batavorum*, situate at the Confluence of the *Lech*, and the Middle Cannel of the *Rhine*, twenty Miles South of *Amersfort*.

4. *MONTFORT*, a little elegant Town, Capital of a small Territory, situate eight Miles West of *Utrecht*.

THE Houses in the *United Provinces* are generally well built of Brick; but, I think, are not equal to those of the trading Towns in *England*; neither are the Houses of their Ministers and great Men, comparable to those of our Nobility and Gentry: But those *Dutch* Towns that have Canals running through the Streets, the Banks whereof are planted with Trees, are exceeding pleasant, in Summer especially, as they are kept very neat and clean; the Pavement being so sloped, that every Shower washes away the little Dirt they have into the Canal: And as all Goods are drawn upon Sledges, or carried by Water, the Pavement is seldom broken as in our Streets. From their neat Streets, if we proceed to their Houses, the white *Dutch* Tiles with which their lower Rooms are lined, and their Kitchen Furniture of Copper, Pewter and Iron are kept so exceeding bright, that it gives us a very high opinion of their Cleanliness. We are also furnished with the best and finest Linen, both for our Beds and Tables, and seldom fail of a soft Down-Bed: Pictures adorn the Sides of their Rooms, and Flowers their Yards and Gardens. No People are more curious in Flowers, or set a greater Price upon them than the *Dutch*; but we seldom see a chearful Fire in cold Weather, as we do in *England*. They heat their Rooms with Stoves, a Kind of Ovens, under or on the Sides of their Rooms, which give an equal Heat all over it: Their Mechanicks will work in them in their Shirts in the coldest Season: The

Women have little Stoves, or Pans of Netherlands.

lighted Turf, which they put into a little square Box, and place under their Feet. These are carried after people of Substance upon Visits, and even to Church, by their Servants, where they have not the Convenience of the other Sort of Stoves, and it is no uncommon Thing for a *Dutchman* to take one of these little Stoves from under a Girl's Feet, and blow the Coals for her, and sometimes light his Pipe with the Coals.

It is a little inconvenient for Travellers, who are obliged to lie at Inns upon the Road, that a Man can seldom have a Room to himself: There are a great many little Cabbins round the Lodgings, where different Companies lie promiscuously, and disturb one another all Night long. At least this happened to be my Fortune sometimes, when I travelled thro' *Holland*; particularly once, when four of us had taken up a Room and locked the Door, the People of the House came thundering at the Door, requiring us to open it, and admit another Company, or they would break it open; and we were obliged to let them in; and the next Morning, when we came to pay for our Beds, they obliged us to pay for four Beds, instead of two that we lay upon; and the Reason they gave for it, was, that we had taken a Blanket or two off the other Beds, to keep us warm, it being a very cold Night: And there is no Redress for such Impositions. If they demand three Times as much for the Reckoning as they ought, there is no Redress to be had; they will have you before a Magistrate, some Brother Publican, who will not fail to confirm the Demand, and perhaps make you pay for the Trouble you have given your Landlord. Sir *Roger L'Estrange*, who was not so well acquainted with the *Dutch* Customs as he ought to have been, having taken up a Room in an Inn, locked the Door, and went quietly to Bed; and refusing to admit another Company, the Door was broke open upon him, which provoked the Knight to draw his Sword; but the *Dutchmen* soon knocked him down, and dragged him by the Heels about

Netherlands. about the Street, till they had almost murdered him. These Instances may serve us as a Specimen of the Entertainment a Traveller must expect to meet with in *Holland*, if he does not submit to all the *Ex-tortions* these modest Gentlemen are disposed to practise. *Netherlands.*

CHAP. V.

Of the Persons, Habits, and Genius of the Dutch ; and of their Diet, Diversions, Roads, Carriages, and Way of Travelling.

Persons.

AS to the Persons of the *Dutch*, they are of a good Stature, and inclined to be corpulent, but have a wretched, heavy, awkward Mien : The Complexions of those that are not exposed to the Weather, are good, and their Features just ; their young Women exceeding beautiful, and make a good Appearance in a Coach, or a sitting Posture : But their Motion is so slow, that it is difficult to discern, whether they move at all, at a little Distance ; and before they see Twenty-five, they get a red-bloated Face, and have little amiable in them, which proceeds, probably, from their being too free with Drams. And a late Writer is of Opinion, that the Stoves which they place under their Petticoats in Winter, have an ill Effect upon their Health, and even hinders their breeding so long as other Women do.

Habits.

THE better Sort of People imitate the *French* Fashions pretty much in their Dress : But the true *Dutch*, both Men and Women, load themselves with Cloaths, Waistcoats upon Waistcoats, and Coats upon Coats : The Men wear Breeches upon Breeches, and Trowsers over them. Their Streets are so very clean, that the Women walk about in Slippers : Their Petticoats are so very short, that they discover half the Leg. As to the Men's Coats, they are as ill-shaped as their Bodies, usually without Plaits, and long Pockets, almost as high as their Arms ; and, like the *Spaniards*, under whose Government they long were, they never changed the Fashion of their Cloaths formerly ; and the wealthy Farmers continue their old Fashions to this

Day. The Women tie up their Hair in a Roll, and adorn it with two or three black Knots, and have very little other Covering for their Heads in the House, but have a Hood on when they go abroad. The Girls which ply at their Musick-Houses, which pretty much resemble the *London Bagnios*, are dressed in a Coat and Jacket, not unlike a Riding Habit, which suits but ill with a *Dutch* Shape.

SIR William Temple, who resided long Ambassador in *Holland*, speaking of the Genius and Temper of the *Dutch*, divides them into five Professions : 1. The Peasants and Farmers. 2. Sea-faring Men. 3. Merchants and Tradesmen. 4. Those that live upon their Estates, or the Interest of their Money ; and, 5. The Officers of the Army.

1. THE Peasants he observed, were an industrious People, but exceeding stupid, whom hasty Language had no Effect on, and might easily be managed by fair Words, yielding to plain Reason, if you gave them Time to understand it ; and those who lived at a Distance from Towns, appeared a plain, honest Set of People, well contented with what they possessed : That if you gave one of them a Shilling for what was usually sold for a Groat ; he would however return the Change, and perhaps ask, if the Man was not a Fool ? That they have no other Views than supplying themselves with what Nature requires, and making a small Addition to their Stock.

2. THAT their Sea-faring Men were a plain, but a much rougher People, surly and ill mannered, which is usually mistaken

Netherlands. taken for Pride; but supposed by our Author to proceed chiefly from their conversing with Winds and Waves, that are not to be wrought upon by Language. They seldom use more Words than are necessary about their Business; and as for their Valour, it is rather passive than active, not being a very enterprising People at present.

As to the trading People in great Towns, whether Merchants or Mechanicks, their Wits are something sharper than those of either of the former Classes, improved by their Conversation with Foreigners who resort thither; but even these are much better at Imitation than Invention; and indeed sometimes they exceed the Original by their unwearied Industry, and constant Application to the Business they undertake. They make use of all their Skill to take Advantage of the Folly and Ignorance of those they can deal with, and are great Extortioners where there is no Law to restrain them; but where they deal with Men of Skill, and apprehend themselves within the Reach of the Laws, there indeed they are the plainest and best Dealers in the World.

Education.

Those who live on their Patrimonial Estates in great Cities, resemble the Merchants and Tradesmen in the Modesty of their Dress and their parsimonious Way of Living; but there is a wide Difference in their Education and Manners: For after they come from School, they go to the Universities of *Leyden* or *Utrecht*, where they go through the common Studies of those Places, but apply themselves chiefly to the Civil Law, which is the Law of the Country, at least they are in a great Measure governed by it. When young Gentlemen have finished their Studies at Home, if their Relations are wealthy, they are sent abroad to *England* or *France*, not often to *Italy*, and less to *Spain* and the Northern Countries, the whole Design of their Education being fit to them for the Magistracy in their Towns and Provinces; and of these Men are the Civil Officers in the State generally composed, namely, of Men descended of Families, who

Netherlands. have constantly been in the Magistracy of their native Towns for many Generations, and not of mean or mechanick Tradesmen, as is sometimes suggested; though 'tis true there are sometimes Merchants and wholesale Tradesmen admitted into the Magistracy, and made Deputies of the States: And the Members of the States will sometimes employ their Money in carrying on a beneficial Trade, by Servants and Houses maintained for that Purpose; but the Generality of the States and Magistrates are of the other Kind, whose Estates consist in the Pensions of their Offices, the Rents of their Lands, the Interest of their Money, Stocks in the *East-India* Company, or in Shares upon the Adventures of great Merchants; and it is seldom that these Families, though they are continually in the Magistracy, get great Estates; the Salaries of their Offices being very mean, Interest but low, and the innumerable Taxes charged upon their Lands, making the nett Produce of them much lower, seldom exceeding the Profit of Two in the Hundred. They are contented with the Honour of being useful to the Publick, and in the Esteem of their Country; and with the Ease of their Fortunes, which they seldom fail of by their frugal Management, at first necessary, and since esteemed honourable among them. The Men of mighty Wealth are their Merchants and Tradesmen, who apply themselves wholly that Way, and are content with a small Share in the Government, provided they may have Security in what they possess; they know no Cares but those of their private Fortunes, and the Management of their Trades, and the rest of their Time is spent in their Recreations and Diversions. Yet these, when they have acquired great Estates, chuse to qualify their Sons for some Employments in the State, and marry their Daughters in the Families of the Ministers and great Officers, and thereby introduce their Posterity to a Share in the Government, and Honours of their Country, which consists not in Titles, but in publick Employments.

THEIR



Netherlands.

THEIR Gentry or Nobility are not numerous (in *Holland* especially) many of these Families having been extinguished in the Wars with *Spain*; those that remain are usually employed in the Military Service, and sometimes in civil Charges in their respective Provinces, and having lived much abroad, affect rather the Garb of the neighbouring Courts, than the popular Air of their own Country, and value themselves more upon their Nobility than Men do in other Countries, where it is more common; they look upon it dishonourable to marry beneath their Rank, and will scarce do it to make up a broken Fortune. They imitate the *French* in their Dress, their Mien, their Talk, their Diet, and their Gallantry or Debauchery, but mimic them very awkwardly. They are, however, an honest, good-humoured, Gentleman-like Sort of Men, and usually acquit themselves with Honour in the Service of their Country: The Officers of the Army follow the Fashions and Customs of their Gentry, as do many of their rich Merchants Sons; who, returning from their Travels, scarce ever apply themselves to the Service of their Country, but seem intent upon their Pleasure, and making a grand Appearance, in Imitation of what they have seen abroad; and sometimes, perhaps, they accept a Commission in the Army. But there are some Customs and Dispositions, my Author observes, which seem to run through every Class of Men, namely, a great Frugality and Order in their Expences; their Riches consisting in always having more than they spend, or rather, in every Man's spending less than he has coming in, be that what it will; it is a constant Maxim with them, not to let the Course of their Expences equal their Revenue; and if this ever happens, they think they have lived that Year to no Purpose, and their Reputation is in some Measure affected by it, as if they had been guilty of some Extravagance; which Frugality enables them to bear the excessive Taxes laid upon them, and makes the People less sensible of the Burthen, and from hence proceeds the Beauty and Strength of their Towns, and the Com-

Vol. II. N° 59.

modiousness of travelling in their Country Netherlands.

by Canals, Bridges, Causeways and pleasant Walks of Trees, and the noble Gratts or Canals, in or near all their Cities, and even the Beauty, Conveniency and Magnificence of their publick Works; to which every Man contributes as willingly, and takes as much Pleasure and Vanity in them, as People do in other Countries in building and planting on their private Estates. What they can spare from their domestick Expences, and the publick Payment, and the common Course of still encreasing their Stock, is laid out in the Fabrick, Ornament and Furniture of their Houses, rather than in keeping great Tables, fine Cloaths or Equipages, which end wholly in a Man's self, and the gratifying his personal Humour; whereas the other is for the Advantage of his Posterity, and contributes much to the Beauty and Honour of his Country. The Order of casting up their Expences is so just, that no one undertakes any Thing he is not prepared for, and Master of the Design before he begins; and it is very rare to hear of a publick or private Building, which was not finished in the Time it was intended; and so it is in their Canals, Causeways and Bridges, to which the Stadthouse at *Amsterdam* perhaps may be an Exception: But this seems to be designedly left to Time, without Limitation, either of that, or the Expence, that the Genius and Industry of their succeeding Magistrates might be employed in the Collection of all Things that might add to the Beauty or Magnificence of it; and perhaps, says my Author, upon a current Prediction, that the Trade of *Amsterdam* should begin to decline the same Year the Stadthouse should be finished, as it did at *Antwerp*.

THEIR Charity is rather national, and Poor. regulated by the Orders of the State, than moved by the common Objects of Compassion; which is seen in the admirable Provision that is made for all Kind of People that can want, and ought to be relieved by any Government; but among the many and various kinds of Hospitals we meet with in the *Low-Countries*, our Author admired none more than that at

F

Enchuyfen

Netherlands. *Enchuyfen* for aged Seamen, which is so contrived, he says, as if it was intended that those who had passed their Lives in the Hardships and Inconveniencies of the Sea, should find a Retreat, stored with all the Satisfaction and Conveniencies that Old Age was capable of enjoying.

Character.

Our Author is of Opinion, that all Appetites and Passions run lower and cooler here than in any other Country, Avarice excepted; Quarrels are very rare, Revenge seldom heard of, and Jealousy scarce ever known. Their Tempers are not airy enough for Joy, nor any unusual Strains of pleasant Humour, nor warm enough for Love. This is indeed sometimes talked of among young Fellows as a Thing they have heard of but never felt, and as a Discourse that rather becomes them than affects them. It is very rare for any of them to be really in Love, nor do the Women seem to care whether they are or no, which our Author accounts for in the following Manner; either, he says, the Men are such Lovers of Liberty as not to bear the Servitude of a Mistress, or the Dullness of the Air renders them less susceptible of more refined Passions, or they are diverted from it by the Attention every Man has to his proper Business; and the same Causes may have had the same Effects among the married Women, who have the whole Care and Management of their domestick Affairs, and live generally in good Fame; a certain Sort of Chastity being hereditary and habitual to them. The same Dullness of Air, this Gentleman thinks, may dispose them to that uncommon Assiduity and constant Application of their Minds, with that perpetual Study and Labour upon every Thing they undertake; one Man particularly he instances in, who employed four and twenty Years in making and perfecting a Globe, and another thirty about the inlaying of a Table. Nor is it to be conceived how much may have been contributed towards the great Things atchieved among them by this one Humour, of never giving over what they imagine may be brought to pass, nor leaving one Scent to follow another they meet with; the Fault of lighter

and more ingenious People. The same *Netherlands.* Quality of the Air may incline them, he thinks, to the Custom of Drinking, so much laid to their Charge, which probably may not only be necessary to their Health, as they generally believe it, but to the Vigour and Improvement of their Understanding in a thick foggy Air, and such a Coldness of Temper and Complexion; for though the Use and Excess of Drinking may destroy Men's Abilities, who live in better Climates, and are of warmer Constitutions, it may improve their Parts, who are of cold Complexions, and live in a dull Air, and perhaps be necessary to thaw and move the frozen or unactive Spirits of the Brain; yet in *Holland*, he observes, that few of their Magistrates or Ministers of State are given to this Vice; or if they drink much, it is only at Feasts and great Entertainments, and then rather to comply with the Company than out of Choice: And as for the Merchants and Tradesmen, with whom it is customary, they never do it in a Morning, or till they come from the Exchange, where the Business of the Day is commonly dispatched; they scarce think it lawful to drink before that Time, and will not so much as offer a Stranger Liquor at their Houses in a Morning, but excuse themselves on Account of the Time of Day. The Afternoon, or at least the Evening, they give up to whatever may divert them, which this Gentleman is of Opinion is no more than is necessary, where the former Part of the Day has been spent in Cares and Business.

SIR William seems to applaud the *Dutch* for having their Appetites and Passions at Command, seldom ruining themselves in a Love Fit, as young Fellows are apt to do in other Countries; but were the same Liberties allowed here as there are there by publick Authority, our People might be guilty of as few Extravagancies of that Kind as the *Dutch*.

Remarks on the Character Sir William gives the Dutch.

IN *Holland* they have Musick-Houses, licensed by Authority, for which a Tax is paid, and the Master of such a House may keep as many Wenches as he pleases. The Girls also pay a Tax to the Government

Netherlands.

ment on their being admitted into these Schools of *Venus*, to which People resort openly as we do to the Play-house, and when a sufficient Company is assembled, they sup together in a common Room, good Wine and Eatables being provided for them; and having eaten and drank plentifully, a Ball or an Entertainment of Musick and Dancing succeeds, from which any Couple are at Liberty to retire to a private Room, where having recreated themselves, they return to the Company; no more Notice being taken of it than if they had retired on some other Occasion, and the Entertainment concludes with Dancing or Dripping, as is most agreeable to the Company.

THERE are several Sorts of these merry Houses, some for the Gentry, and others for Seamen and other vulgar People; one assured me he saw a *Dutch* Seaman in one of these Musick Rooms lay down his Mistress before the Company, and having gratified his Passion went out of the Room without speaking a Word. The Government, 'tis said, tolerate these Places, to prevent greater Evils, as great Numbers of Sailors return to their Port Towns continually from distant Voyages, if they did not indulge them in these Liberties, they would probably make free with their Wives and Daughters. It may be very true, as Sir *William Temple* observes, that few of the *Dutch* know what honourable Love means, and are not very nice in the Choice of their Wives; one may serve as an Extinguisher as well as another. What they consider chiefly is, if the Woman is likely to assist them in their Business, and manage their Household Affairs to Advantage; for here the Wife generally keeps the Accounts and the Cash, and acts in the Quality of a Steward, or rather Director, and if the Fair the Lover courts proves unkind, he is so far from breaking his Heart, or hanging himself, that he resorts to a Musick House to quench his Flame, and thinks no more of her; but if she encourages his Addresses, and designs him for her Husband, it is no Disgrace here if she admits him to her Embraces before Marriage; it is

Netherlands.

usual for People of the best Quality to have great Bellies before they marry, and I have heard that a dozen such have been married in one Church the same Day.

SIR *William* proceeds to entertain us with an Account of the Authority their Wives usually exercise over their Husbands; they carry their Neatness to that Height, that they will not suffer the Husband to enter the best Rooms in his House, and are perpetually disturbing him with rubbing and scouring the Kitchen Furniture and other Utensils; which may be in some Degree necessary, as every Thing soon rusts or moulds, if it lie neglected never so little in this damp Air.

THE Diet of the *Dutch* Boors or Husbandmen, as has been intimated already, is but mean; Roots, Herbs, sour Milk and Pulse are a great Part of their Food. In Towns the People have something better Diet. About *November* every Year they purchase an Ox, or more, according to the Largeness of their Family, and salt up or smoke-dry it to eat with Bread and Butter and Sallet. On *Sunday* a Piece of Salt Meat is usually taken out of the Powdering-Tub, which comes every Day to Table, all the Week long, with some other little Dishes of Garden-Stuff, sour Milk, &c. which the Peasants feed on in the Country. Pickled Herrings, *Bologna* Sausages, and other Savory Dishes are much admired; when they have fresh Fish, they generally eat them with oiled Butter upon Choice, and I have heard some of our Countrymen say, when they have been used to this kind of Sauce a good while, they have really liked it better than well melted Butter. They have several other Ways of dressing their Fish, which a little Use may reconcile an *English* Palate to; but seldom use Anchovies, or any savoury Ingredients, though they admire salted Flesh so much. Their Butter and Cheese is extremely good, and the common People seldom take a Journey without a Butter-Box in their Pockets. This Box is made in the Shape of a Churn, and holds half a Pound, or a Quarter of a Pound; being shut down close with a Wooden Lid, the Butter never works out.

Food and Liquors.

Netherlands.

As they travel upon their Canals in drawn Boats, a Man with a Roll and his Butter-Box will make a very comfortable Meal; and so extravagantly fond of Butter are this People, that I have seen some of them take it up, and eat it by Handfuls, without Knife or Spoon: But the *Dutch* do not live now on that plain, simple Diet, they did formerly; they have introduced the Luxury of every neighbouring Nation: *English* and *French* Dishes may be had here, with as much Ease as with us: They engross our Oysters every Year at *Feverſham*, and carry them off in Fleets, scarce leaving the Natives of that Part of *Kent*, enough for their own Use. Puddings, which before King *William's* Reign they were Strangers to, they make as rich and as good as we do in *England*. And as for Drinking, they had always the Advantage of us; for they have not only very good Beer, but Wine and Brandy in great Plenty, almost as cheap as Beer. Their *Geneva* also is very good and cheap: I have seen an ordinary Fellow make a delicious Breakfast of half a Pint of Gin and a Roll.

Diversions.

THE Diversions of the *Hollanders* are Bowls, Billiards, Chess and Tennis, as with us; but they do not seem so much addicted to the Games of Chance unless that of *Verbeeven*, or *Trick-Track* reversed. Shooting Wild-Geese and Ducks in Winter, and Angling in Summer, make another Part of their Pastime. In the most rigorous Season of the Year, Sledges and Skates are a great Diversion: It is incredible how swift some of them move in their Skates, no Running-Horse can keep Pace with them; and the Women as well as Men use them to carry their Goods to Market, as well as for their Pleasure: The Sledge is drawn by a Horse, or pushed on by a Man in Skates. When the Snow is on the Ground, and the Streets frozen, young Gentlemen and Ladies appear abroad in the most magnificent Sledges. The Person drives his Horse himself, which is covered with a rich Skin, or Caparison, and a fine Tuft of Feathers; and the Gentleman or Lady wrapped up in Furs, or a fine *Indian* Quilt. The Sledges are of va-

Netherlands.

rious Shapes, finely painted, gilt and varnished, and the Horses Harness rich and glittering. Numbers of these being seen in the Streets together, especially at *Amsterdam*, make one of the most beautiful Shows we meet with in *Holland*.

BANDY is another Play much used when the Earth is covered with Ice and Snow, at which they are very dexterous: They seldom play for any Thing but Drink; and the Tavern where they spend their Winnings always concludes the Diversions of the Day. *Hans* never cares to go to Bed without his Dose.

IN Summer, we see Multitudes of People walking out of Town on the Banks of fine Canals, well planted with Trees, or by the Sea-Shore, or perhaps in the publick Gardens; but the End of every Walk is the Tavern, where they do not fail to meet with a thousand little Amusements and agreeable Entertainment, as cool Summer-Houses and Grottos, excellent Wines, and other Liquors, Fruits, Cakes, and relishing Meats: and here you may meet with Musick of all Kinds, Vocal and Instrumental. Nor are these Pleasures dear here; ordinary Workmen indulge themselves in this Manner; while in other Countries, it is observed, People of this Class sometimes want Bread to eat. Nor are there those Distinctions kept up between the wealthy Trader and the Mechanicks in *Holland*, and other Countries: They converse pretty much upon the Level; and it is not easy to know the Man from the Master, or the Maid from her Mistress; such Liberties do they allow their Servants, who may not be struck or corrected by them, but the Dispute must be left to the Magistrate, where any arises between Master and Servant, it not being fit, they say, that any one should be Judge in his own Case. They sometimes take a Boat and their whole Family with them; and go a considerable Distance from Home, to eat River-Fish at some Publick House, in the Country. And it must not be forgotten, that the Drinking of Tea has long been universal here among all Sorts of People, and esteemed none of the worst of their Entertainments.

THEIR

Netherlands.
Travelling.

THEIR usual Way of Travelling is in Trechschutes, or covered Boats, drawn by a Horse at the Rate of three Miles an Hour, for which the Fare does not amount to a Penny a Mile; and you have the Conveniency of carrying a Portmanteau, or Provisions; so that you need not be at any Manner of Expence at a Publick House by the Way: You are not in the least exposed to the Weather in these Vessels, and can scarce feel any Motion, so that a Man may read, or divert himself upon a Journey, as he sees fit: And there is scarce a Town but one may go to this Way every Day; and if it be a considerable Place, almost every Hour, at the ringing of a Bell: But they will not stay a Minute afterwards for a Passenger, though they see him coming. The greatest Inconvenience I found, was the getting out of one Boat into another, at every great Town, and paying a Tax at every Gate I passed thro' with my Portmanteau, which was wheeled along from one Boat to another, in a Machine pretty much like a Wheelbarrow. And as one often passes through many of these Towns in a Day, this must be allowed to be some Trouble and Expence; but, I think, the Conveniences of this Way of Travelling, outbalance the Inconveniencies. That of an open Waggon, instead of a Coach, when we travel by

Land, I must confess, is not so agreeable; and Skating, which the Country People are dextrous at, is not soon learnt by Foreigners.

As to the Inns and Publick Houses on the Road, I have already said, we are sure to meet with clean Linen, and soft Beds; but their Bedsteads, or rather Cabins in the Sides of the Wall, are placed so high, that a Man must infallibly lame himself if he happens to fall out of them; and we must be content to lie with half a dozen People or more in the same Room, and be disturbed all Night long, by one or other, if the Churl of a Landlord pleases to have it so.

THERE is no disputing with a *Dutch* Innkeeper, either about the Reckoning, or any other Particular; for he will enhance his Bill, if you find Fault with it, and procure a Magistrate to levy his Demands by Force, if they are not paid readily: I observed also, that a Man pays for his Passage always before he has well begun his Journey; for as soon as the Passengers are set down in the Boat, a Fellow comes round with a Hat and collects the Money; so that if any Accident should happen, that he cannot carry you to your Journey's End, yet still, he is sure of his Hire, and leaves you to procure another Convenience.

Netherlands.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Soil, Produce, Animals, Manufactures, Traffick, and Fisheries of the United Provinces.

Soil and Produce.

THE Soil of the *United Provinces* is either very good, or very bad. No Country in *Europe* has richer Pasture-Grounds; but then there is a great Deal of barren Sand, Bogs, and Marshes, which produce little. There is some good arable Land, where Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Peas, and Beans, thrive well, but not enough for the Subsistence of the Natives: And there are some Lands which bear good Flax: Of Fruit-Trees and Flowers they have great Variety; and Forest-Trees

planted along the Roads and Canals, and the Avenues to their Houses; but little or no Timber of any Value.

No People are more curious in Flowers: They will give such a Price for a fine Tulip-Root, as would tempt one to think they did not value Money, they part with it so easily for such Trifles; and that the *Dutch* could never be those covetous People Travellers represent them; for they seem to adore a fine Flower beyond their beloved Mammon.

Netherlands.

Firing.

THERE are no Minerals in this flat Country, their only Fossil almost is a bituminous Earth, out of which they dig Turf, or rather Peat; they have neither Coals or Wood for Firing, their Coals are imported from *England*, which the *Dutch* Smiths use in their Forges, and they import them upon easier Terms than the *London* Workmen can, the *London* Duties being much higher than those of *Newcastle*, or any Port in *England*, which is a great Discouragement to the Manufacturers of Hard-Ware in *London*; they cannot afford their Goods so cheap as the *Dutch*, their Fuel being so much dearer.

Neat Cattle
and Horses.

THE neat Cattle and Horses of the *Netherlands* are the largest in *Europe*; the Cows give incredible Quantities of Milk, and their Horses for the Coach or Army are hardly to be matched for their Bulk; but then in Speed or Activity, they are not equal to the *English* Horses. They have numerous Flocks of Sheep, but neither their Flesh or their Wool are equal to that of the *English* Sheep. They have the same domestick Animals we see here, and there are some wild ones we are Strangers' to, particularly Wolves and wild Hogs; Deer are scarce, they have but little Venison. Fresh-water Fish they have in great Abundance, the same that we have, and all Manner of Sea-Fish, except Oysters and Herrings, both which they take on the *British* Coast, on which I shall enlarge under the Head of their Fisheries; only observe here, that as the *Dutch* and *French* and other Nations make such vast Profits by the Fisheries on our Coast, we are infinitely to blame we do not demand a Tribute from them, in Proportion to the Fish they take, as was done so lately as the Reign of King *Charles I.* The immense Debt we lie under requires we should make the best of our Situation, and as the *French* and *Dutch* are so very free with the *British* Settlements abroad, it might be no difficult Matter to compel them to do Justice in our distant Plantations, by driving them from the Fisheries on the Coast of *Britain* and *Newfoundland*. Providence has been extremely indulgent to the Natives of *Britain*, in giving them

Fisheries.

such Advantages in their Situation, as no other Nation enjoys; and the Way to make ourselves respected abroad, is to let them see, that we know how to make ourselves Satisfaction for their Depredations.

Netherlands.

THE *French* 'tis evident, are endeavouring to make themselves Masters at Sea; the readiest Way to do it is to train up Seamen in our Herring Fishery; it is computed they had not less than 20,000 Men employed in it last Year, and should they embark a Land Army in these Fleets, and make a Descent on our Coasts, what Force have we that can resist them? Nothing but a well disciplined Militia in the Maritime Counties can prevent a Surprise, while they are suffered to ride so near our Coasts.

AMONG the Birds of Passage that visit the *Netherlands* are the Storks, which build and hatch their Young on their Chimneys in the Cities as well as Villages: Such a superstitious Veneration the *Dutch* appear to have for these Birds, that they will not suffer them to be killed on any Account. They fly away with their Brood (to *Africa*, as some conjecture) in the Beginning of *August* annually, and return again about the End of *February*. Quails also come over to *Holland* from *Africa* in the Summer, as they do to *England*, and return thither in Winter; they want no tame or wild Fowls that we have: Wild Ducks, wild Swans and Geese also are seen in great Numbers on the Coasts of the *Netherlands*.

As to the *Dutch* Manufacturers, they are the busiest People on the Face of the Earth, they will not suffer an idle Person among them; they set even the Lame and Blind to work, as well as old Men and Children, and find a proper Employment for every Species of Cripples; their Maxim is, that every Man may do something towards his own Support, and encreasing the Wealth of the State. They have Hospitals indeed, but they don't seem to think it is any Charity to keep People to do nothing. They observe, that Men are much better contented when they are employed, than when they are idle, and busy the Poor in mere Compassion to them. The Profession

Netherlands. Profession of the greatest Advantage to this, as it would be to every Maritime Country, is that of the Mariners, the Breeding up such Multitudes to the Sea Service, is one very important Reason for their encouraging the Fisheries. They furnish them with more Seamen, always at hand to man their Fleets, than any Branch of Foreign Traffick, perhaps more than all the rest put together; and these Fish are an inexhaustible Fund of Riches, with which they purchase the Merchandize of almost every other Country, while we are forced to purchase the same Merchandize with Treasure: The preparing Vessels, Nets, Boats and other Utensils for these Fisheries employs a Multitude of their Poor on Shore, which would otherwise be an Expence and Burthen to the Country.

Manufactures.

THE Ship and House Carpenters are another numerous Profession, they furnish us and many other Countries with Plank, though they have scarce any Timber of their own Growth. We can, and often do, buy our Plank ready sawed in *Holland* cheaper than we can import the Timber from the Countries where it grows, and saw it out at Home, which they can well afford to do by the numerous Saw-Mills they have erected, by the Help of which one Man will prepare as much Plank as forty can without these useful Machines; and as the *Dutch* can afford their Boards much cheaper than we can, every Nation will lay out their Money with them rather than with us, or any other Country that have not such Mills. At *Samerdam* or *Sardam*, near *Amsterdam*, there are always vast Magazines of Timber ready framed for building Ships and Houses, insomuch that some have computed they can put a Man of War together every Day in the Year. Gentlemen that have visited these Yards relate, that they have been amazed to see with what Expedition they build their Ships; but then their Models are not comparable to those of the *English*, either for strength, Beauty or Expedition, but are heavy, bulky, and ill-shaped like themselves: Indeed their Coasts, and the Entrance of their Harbours are so shallow,

Netherlands. that they are obliged to build flat-bottomed Vessels that draw but little Water, and what they want in Depth, they must make up in Breadth, which spoils the Beauty of the Vessel. But if we excel them in Ship-building, their Statuaries and Painters are equal, if not superior to ours; but neither their Locks, their Arms, or any of their Cutlery or Hard-Ware is comparable to what is made in the *British* Isles. The *Dutch* excel in Dyipg, Sugar-baking, Bleaching of Linen, and their Manufacture of Paper and Sail-Cloth, and the Linen, denominated *Holland*, exceeds any thing of the Kind; but this I am informed, is most of it made in *Germany*, and only bleached at *Haerlem* in *Holland*. They have also Manufactures of Silk, Velvet, Wool, and indeed every other Manufacture we are acquainted with.

IT is not so much the Produce as the Manufactures of a Country that enrich it, as is evident from *Holland*, which produces scarce any thing except Butter and Cheese; and yet the *Dutch* are, without doubt, the richest Merchants in the World. Before their Time the *Flemings*, the Inhabitants of the *Austrian*, and *French Netherlands*, grew immensely rich, by manufacturing the *British* Wool; by this they gained ten times the Profit of the Country that produced it.

THERE are five Things which contribute chiefly to the enriching a Country, 1. Good Staple Commodities, that is, such as are of the Growth of the Place, and wanted by Foreigners. 2. The importing of such Goods as may be manufactured, improved and exported again. 3. The laying up Magazines of the Produce of every Country, when they may be purchased cheap, and vending them to Foreigners, when they are dear. 4. The monopolizing the Product of any Country, and setting what Price their Merchants please upon such Importations; and, 5. By Fisheries. By the four last of which none have made so great Advantages as the *Dutch*.

THEY import 1000 Ship-Loads of Timber every Year from the *Baltick*, which, by the Advantage of their Saw-Mills, they cut out and prepare, at an easy Expence,

Netherlands. Expence, for building Ships and Houses, and sell to all their Neighbours ready framed. The *Dutch* also import many hundred Ship Loads of Corn, which they sell to such Nations as happen to have bad Crops, and often buy up *English* Grain, when it is cheap, and sell it to us again when it is dear; but they gain much more by the Monopoly of the fine Spices, and their Fisheries, than by all the rest. They invaded, massacred, and extirpated many Nations in the *East*, they ungratefully tortured and murdered the *English* Merchants, to possess themselves of the Spice Islands, though it was a very little before that the *English* had protected them from *Spanish* Tyranny, and assisted in erecting them into a Sovereign and independent State; they forcibly also broke into our Fisheries, and in a Manner monopolized the Herring and Whale Fisheries, which are such Funds of Wealth, as no other Nation, nor all the Nations of the World can equal them in, which, *Netherlands.* if we had retained in our own Possession, would have made us, in reality *Lords of the Ocean*, as the *Dutch* insolently stiled themselves, and given us the greatest Share in Foreign Traffick of any Nation in the World. The Fisheries contribute more to the Increase of Naval Power, and the Wealth of a Maritime Nation, than Mines of Silver, or the rich Produce of any Country whatever, especially where a Place is so well situated as the *British* Islands are, and we have Ministers above being Pensioners to any Foreign Power. It is not too late to exert ourselves yet in these important Pursuits, nor can we fail of Success, if our Leading-Men do not prefer the Interest of other Nations to that of their own Country; both our Sea and Land-men are as brave as ever, and only want skilful and disinterested Commanders to render their Expeditions prosperous.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Government of the United Provinces.

What Governments most eligible.

DE Wit endeavours to shew, that that is the best Government where the Well or Ill-being of the Governors necessarily depends on the Well or Ill-being of the Subjects, and not where the Well or Ill-being of the Subjects depends on the Virtues and Vices of the Governors; for all Sovereigns or Supreme Powers will, in the first Place, endeavour to advance their own Interests, or else abandoning themselves entirely to Ease and Pleasure, suffer their Government to fall into the Hands of Favourites and Courtiers, who finding themselves vested with Sovereign Power, do, for the most part, rule for the Benefit of themselves, and to the Prejudice not only of such voluptuous and indolent Princes, but also of their Subjects; and infers, that a Republican State is infinitely to be preferred to Monarchy, because the Governors of a Commonwealth, in promoting the Welfare of the Subject, promote their own Advantage, and while they study their particular Interests, must of Necessity advance the People's, especially in a Country which depends upon Trade and Manufactures, where the Governors reap a proportionable Advantage with the Subject; whereas a Monarch usually is solicitous to promote his own Grandeur or Pleasures, and finds it necessary frequently to oppress and impoverish his Subjects on a Prospect of false Glory, or some selfish Designs.

THE *United Provinces* are a Confederacy of many independent States; for not only every Province is Sovereign and independent of the States-General; but there are in each Province several Republicks independent of the Province, and of each other, and which are not bound by the Decrees or Acts of the States of the Province, until such Acts are ratified by each particular City or Republick, which sends Deputies or Representatives to the Provincial Assembly.

Constitution of the United Provinces.

Netherlands.

As the States-General can neither make War or Peace, enter into new Alliances, or raise Money without the Consent of every Province, so neither can the States Provincial determine these Things without the Consent of every City or Republick, which by the Constitution of the Province hath a Voice in the Assembly. In some Civil Cases, indeed, there lies an Appeal from the Courts of Justice in Cities to the Provincial Court of Justice; but in Criminal Matters there lies no Appeal. Nor can the States of the Province exercise any Jurisdiction, punish an Offender, pardon an Offence, or execute any general Law within any of the Cities or Republicks of the Province, but by the Courts and Officers of the Place where it is to be put in Execution.

States of Holland.

THE States of *Holland* are composed of the Deputies or Representatives of the Nobility, and of eighteen Cities or great Towns, making in all nineteen Voices, of which the Nobility or Gentry have only the first. The Cities which had Voices, were at first but six, viz. *Dort*, *Haerlem*, *Delft*, *Leyden*, *Amsterdam*, and *Tergow*; to which Prince *William* of *Nassau*, their first Stadtholder, added twelve more, namely, *Rotterdam*, *Gorcum*, *Scheidam*, *Sconboven*, *Briel*, *Alcmaer*, *Horn*, *Enchusen*, *Edam*, *Moninckdam*, *Medenblick*, and *Permeren*. This is observed to be by no Means equal, because the little Town of *Permeren* has an equal Voice in the Assembly of the States of *Holland*, with the potent and wealthy City of *Amsterdam*, which contributes as much to the publick Expences as all the rest of the Cities of the Province.

THE Nobility, who are not numerous in *Holland*, are represented in the States-Provincial, by eight or nine of their own Number; and when one of them dies, they elect another to succeed him; but these have altogether but one Voice equal to the smallest of the above-mentioned Towns. They are, however, very considerable in the Government, possessing many of the best Posts both Civil and Military, and having the Direction of all

VOL. II. N° 60.

Netherlands.

the Ecclesiastical Revenues which were confiscated by the State, upon the Alteration of Religion, for the Use of the Publick. As the Nobility vote first in these Assemblies, they influence, in a great Measure, the Cities which give their Voices afterwards. The Pensioner of *Holland*, who sits with them, delivers their Vote, and assists in all their Deliberations, previous to the General Assembly. He is always a Person of great Credit, and seldom removed, though by their Constitution he ought to continue in that Post but five Years. His Place is behind all the Deputies or Representatives, being in Reality, but the Servant of the Province, though he has frequently the good Fortune to lead, or at least to influence his Masters; for he proposes all Matters to be debated by the States, collects their Opinions, and digests their Resolutions, like the Speaker of an *English* House of Commons, and assumes a Power sometimes of delaying and postponing the most important Affairs; notwithstanding a Majority of the Assembly are for the Question, pretending it will be of ill Consequence to the Province, and he is always constituted one of their Deputies, or Representatives to the States-General.

THE Representatives of the Cities are elected out of the Magistracy and Senate of each Town, and their Number more or less according to the Pleasure of those they represent, though they have all but one Voice, and have a Salary from the Places which send them. One of the Burgo-Masters and the Pensioner are usually of the Number. The States of *Holland* generally assemble at the *Hague* four Times a Year, viz. in the Months of *February*, *June*, *September*, and *November*.

UPON extraordinary Occasions they are summoned by the Council of State of the Province, consisting of several Deputies or Representatives, viz. one from the Nobility, one from each of the chief Towns, and one from three of the smaller Towns; each of these choosing a Representative by Turns. This Council sits constantly at the *Hague*, and proposes to the States of the Province at their

H

Netherlands. their extraordinary Assemblies, the Matters proper for their Deliberation, and executes their Resolutions. One negative Voice in the Assembly of the States of the Province hinders their coming to a Resolution. When they are all agreed, they send some of their Number to the respective Towns they represent, to obtain their Consent; and if it be a Matter of any Intricacy, and may take up Time in debating in the several Cities, the States usually adjourn for such a Time, as they have Reason to think the Deputies will return. There is also a Chamber of Accounts which manages the Revenues of the Province, and hath the absolute Disposal of the Demefn Lands, or the Lands belonging to the States of the Province. The Revenue which these bring in is seldom applied to the Use of the Publick, but upon urgent Necessity; the States disposing of it to Magistrates, and Officers grown old in their Service, whose Prudence and Integrity they have long experienced; and by this Means these Gentlemen meet with a plentiful and honourable Retreat, after they have spent the best Part of their Lives in the Service of their Country.

THE Government of the Province of *Friesland* is very different from that of *Holland*, being composed of four Members, viz. the Quarter of *Ostergo*, the Quarter of *Westergo*, that of *Seven-Wolden*, and, lastly, that of the Towns of the Province. The Quarter of *Ostergo* consists of eleven Baillages; the Quarter of *Westergo* of nine; and the Quarter of *Seven-Wolden* of ten; each Baillage comprehending twelve or fifteen Villages or thereabouts; and the Towns of the Province which send Deputies are eleven in Number. These four Members elect their respective Representatives, viz. two out of every Baillage, and two out of every Town, which compose the Assembly of the States Provincial, who deliberate and conclude all Matters relating to the Government of the Province, without having Recourse to those who elected them, or requiring their Consent to any Affair, how important soever, nor receive any Instructions from

those who send them, as the States of *Netherlands.* *Holland* do; but seem to be vested with the like Powers as the Members or Representatives of the Commons are in *England*.

AND, whereas in *Holland* the Nobility and Cities chuse the Representatives, who compose the States; in *Friesland* every Bailly, or Greetman, summons all Persons who are possessed of a certain Parcel of Land, (who may be compared to our Freeholders) within his Baillage; and a Majority of these Men chuse the two Representatives, or Deputies of the Baillage, to be sent to the Assembly of the States of the Province. The Bailly also and his Assessors compose a Court of Justice for Civil Matters, from whence there lies an Appeal to the Court of Justice of the Province.

IN the Province of *Groningen* the Deputies or Representatives elected to serve in the Assembly of the States of the Province, are chosen as in *Friesland* by Freeholders, or Persons possessed of a certain Portion of Land: And in *Overijssel*, all the Nobility and Gentry who have Manors, or Signicorial Lands, are qualified to be Members of the States of that Province.

THE Constitution of the Government in the Provinces of *Guelderland*, *Zeland* and *Utrecht*, pretty much resembles that of *Holland*; the States of each Province being composed of the Deputies or Representatives of the Nobility and Cities: But there are some small Differences, as in *Guelderland*, where all the Nobility and Gentry, who are seized of such certain Lordships, have a Seat, and Vote in the Assembly of the States of the Province; and these compose one Half of the States, as the Representatives of the Towns do the other Half: And though some certain Persons of their Number are deputed to the States-General, yet any of the Nobility of *Guelderland*, have a Seat there, if they will attend at their own Charges.

THE Nobility of *Zeland* having been almost extinguished in the Wars with *Spain*, and the Prince of *Orange* being Proprietor of the Marquisates of *Flushing* and *Terveer*, this Prince alone represents that

Part

Netherlands. Part of the States of the Province, under the Title of, First, or Sole Noble of *Zeland*; and, By Virtue thereof, his Deputy has the first Place and Voice in the Assembly of the States of *Zeland*; and in their Council of State, and Chamber of Accounts, as Sovereign of *Flushing* and *Ter-veer*: He also constitutes the Magistrates, and consequently disposes of the Votes of those two Towns, as well as the Votes of the Nobility; and there are but six Towns which send Deputies to the Assembly of the Province of *Zeland*.

THE Council of State consists of Representatives of the several Provinces, whereof the Province of *Holland* sends three, the Provinces of *Guelderland*, *Zeland*, and *Utrecht*, two a-piece; and the Provinces of *Friesland*, *Groningen*, and *Overijssel*, each of them one; nor is it in the Power of any Province to send more or less to this Council, than the Numbers above expressed: So that the Council of State for the whole *United Provinces* always consists of twelve Members; nor do they vote here by Provinces, as in the Assembly of the States-General, but by personal Voices; and every Deputy presides by Turns; and in this Council, the Stadtholder or Governor of the *United Provinces*, when there is one, hath a Voice, and the casting Vote. The Treasurer General has a Seat here, and may give his Opinion, but has no Vote, though his Place be for Life, as is that of the Deputy, sent by the Nobility of *Holland*, and the Deputies of the Province of *Zeland*; the other Deputies are but for two, three, or four Years. This Council of State executes the Resolutions of the States-General, proposes the Number of Troops requisite for the ensuing Year, the Methods of raising them, and of levying Money for the Exigencies of the Government. They also superintend the Militia, Fortifications, and Contributions levied on the Enemy in Time of War, the Revenues and Government of the conquered Places acquired since the Union, which being conquered by the common Arms of the State, depend on the States-General, and not on any particular Province.

THE Council of State at the End of every Year present to the States-General a State of the Expences which they apprehend necessary for the ensuing Year, desiring them to demand of the States Provincial their respective Proportions, which are as follows, viz. in every 100*l.* Sterling, each Province raises the following Sums.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Guelderland</i>	7	00	00
<i>Holland</i>	42	00	00
<i>Zeland</i>	13	00	00
<i>Utrecht</i>	8	00	00
<i>Friesland</i>	17	00	00
<i>Overijssel</i>	5	00	00
<i>Groningen and the Omlands</i>	8	00	00
	100	00	00

AND this is but a Continuance of the Practice in the Time of their antient Sovereign: Indeed, when they were under the Dominion of their respective Counts or Dukes, this was only upon extraordinary Occasions: When they were subject to the Houses of *Burgundy*, and *Austria*, it became a Thing of Course and annual, as it is still in the *Spanish* Provinces.

EVERY Province raises such Sums, and by such Ways and Means as they think fit, and send their Quota or Share of the general Charge to the Receiver-General, converting the Remainder to the Use of their particular Province.

THE Chamber of Accounts takes off part of the Trouble from the Council of State; and their Business is to examine and state all Accounts of the several Receivers, to control and register the Orders of the Council of State, which disposes of the Revenue; and this Chamber is composed of two Deputies sent from each Province, who are changed every three Years.

THE next great Office is the Court of Admiralty, which after the States-General, by the Advice of the Council of State, have concluded on the Number and Force of the Fleet to be set out, have the absolute Disposal of all Marine Affairs, as well in the Choice and Equipment of the several

Netherlands. veral Ships, as in issuing the Money allotted for that Service.

Government
of Amsterdam
an Oligarchy.

IN *Amsterdam* the Sovereign Power is lodged in six and thirty Senators, who continue Members of this Assembly for Life; and when one or more of them dies, the remaining Senators elect others in their Room, the People having no Share in the Nomination or Choice; so that Sir *William Temple* observes, this is far from being a popular or democratical Form of Government, though it might be so esteemed 150 Years ago, when the Senators were chosen by a Majority of the Burghers, who were, about that Time, wheedled to transfer their Right of Election to the Senate; and their Example was followed by the rest of the Towns of the Province, who differ in little else, but the Number of the Senators.

THE Senate elects the Deputies to be sent to the States of *Holland*, and appoints the chief Magistrates of the City, namely, the Burgo-Masters and Eschevins, who are said to resemble the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of *London*. The Burgo-Masters are four in Number, of which three are chosen annually, one of them always remaining in Office, but the three last chosen are stiled the reigning Burgo-Masters for the Year, and preside by Turns after the first three Months; for so long after a new Election the Burgo-Master of the preceding Year presides, in which Time the new ones have an Opportunity of being instructed in the Forms and Duties of their Office. It is by a Majority of such Persons in the Senate as have been Burgo-Masters or Eschevins, that the new Burgo-Masters are chosen; and these represent the Government of the City upon all Occasions, and dispose of all inferior Offices that fall during their Administration: They issue all Money also out of the Treasury for the publick Service, and may properly be looked upon to have the executive Power (as the whole Senate have the legislative.) They have the Inspection also of all the publick Buildings and Fortifications about the City, and direct them to be repaired or improved, as they see Occasion. But though these Gentlemen

are vested with so great a Power, there is ^{Netherlands.} but little Profit attends it; only they stand ^{The Ministers} fair for more profitable Places, after they ^{have small} have executed these with Reputation; the Salary of a Burgo-Master not being above 500 Gilders, or fifty Pounds a Year, tho' there are Offices in their Gift worth 100 Pounds a Year; but then their Employments put them to no Manner of Expence in their Habits, Equipage, or Way of Living; being attended on all solemn Occasions by Officers who have a stated Salary on that Account; and whatever Entertainments are made for Foreign Princes or Ministers, are at the Expence of the Publick; and at other Times, they appear with the Garb and Modesty of a private Citizen. When the Burgo-Masters Office expires, and they have well discharged that great Employment, some of the most profitable Places in the City are of Course, conferred upon them; of which there are a great many, esteemed very profitable there, but inferior to those of the *British* Magistrates and Officers.

THE Eschevins or Aldermen, constitute a Court of Justice in every Town: There are nine in the City of *Amsterdam*; of whom seven are chosen annually, two of the preceding Year remaining in Office: A double Number of Candidates being nominated by the Senate, the Burgo-Masters have the Choice of those that shall serve: And they are sole Judges in all Criminal Cases, but in Civil, there lies an Appeal to the Court of Justice of the Province, if the Thing in Dispute be of a considerable Value. And they never pronounce Sentence of Death, without first communicating the Matter to the Burgo-Masters; but when they have complied with this Form, they proceed to give Judgment themselves, and are not obliged to be determined by the Burgo-Masters Opinion. The Officers subordinate to these supreme Magistrates, are, 1. The Treasurer, who receives, and issues all Money arising from the Revenues of the City. 2. The Scout, or Sheriff, who is Conservator of the Peace, apprehends Criminals, and sees the Sentences of the Courts of Justice put in Execution. 3. The Pensioner, who

Netherlands. who is a Person well versed in the Civil Law, and the Customs of the City, whom the Magistracy advise with in Cases of Intricacy, and rely upon to defend their Rights and Privileges in Disputes with other Cities and Powers. He delivers Messages also from the Burgomasters and Senate, and makes Speeches, and Replies, on all solemn Occasions, and is therefore said to resemble the Recorder of an *English* Corporation. *Netherlands.*

CHAP. VIII.

An Abstract of the History of the Netherlands.

Antient State. THE Countries which lie between the Rivers *Seyne* and *Rhine*, which were united to the *Roman Empire* by *Julius Cæsar*, were anciently denominated *Gallia Belgica*. On the Decline of that Empire, the *Franks* of *Germany* erected a Kingdom in *Gaul*, to which they gave the Name of *Frankenland* or *France*, of which these Provinces were esteemed a Part; but when *Germany* became separated from *France*, most of these Provinces fell to the Share of *Germany*. They had been so wasted and harrassed by the *Germans* and their Northern Allies in their Marches thro' them, that they were almost abandoned by the Natives, and for Want of Cultivation, were become either Forests or Bogs and Marshes. *Flanders*, under which Name were comprehended most of the Provinces which belonged to *Gaul*, was a Forest, and *Holland*, then called *Batavia*, was an Island made by the Branches of the *Rhine*, most of it a Bog or Morass, and deemed to belong to *Germany*. The *Franks* and Northern Nations divided these Countries into seventeen Provinces, over whom they placed as many Governors or Sovereigns with limited Powers, who transacted nothing of Consequence without the Consent of the States, consisting of the Nobility and Clergy. The Governors or Sovereigns of *Brabant*, *Limburgh*, *Luxemburgh* and *Guelderland* were stiled Dukes; those of *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zeland*, *Namur* and *Zutphen*, had the Titles of Counts or Earls; those of *Friesland*, *Mechlin*, *Utrecht*, *Overyssel* and *Groningen* had the Title of Barons; and *Antwerp* was stiled a Marquisate.

ALL these by Marriages, Conquest or Contracts were at length united in the House of *Burgundy*, about the Year 1430. *Charles*, Duke of *Burgundy*, stiled *The Warlike*, being killed in a Battle with the *Switzers*, the Princess *Mary*, his only Daughter and Heiress, married *Maximilian* of *Austria*, Son of the Emperor *Frederick*, whom he succeeded in the Empire, in 1482. The Archduke *Philip*, Son of the Emperor *Maximilian*, and *Mary* of *Burgundy*, married *Joanna*, the Daughter and Heiress of *Ferdinand* and *Isabella* King and Queen of *Spain*, who had Issue *Charles V.* (afterwards elected Emperor) and succeeding to the Kingdom of *Spain* in the Right of his Mother *Joanna*, in the Year 1516, became entitled thereby to the *Netherlands*, then under the Dominion of *Spain*, which were afterwards denominated the *Austrian Netherlands*, on their descending to *Charles*, the Heir of that House, who was elected Emperor of *Germany*, in the Year 1519. This Prince constituted these Provinces and the Territories of *Burgundy*, one of the Circles of the Empire, by the Name of the *Circle of Burgundy*; there being but nine Circles before that Time.

THE *Netherlands* enjoyed a flourishing Trade, and very extensive Privileges, until the Reign of *Charles the Warlike*, Duke of *Burgundy*; no Laws were made, or Taxes raised, but by the Consent of the States of the respective Provinces; no Foreigners were suffered to have any Post in the Administration, or any Foreign Forces introduced, till *Charles the Warlike*, being at War with *France*, invaded their Privileges

Netherlands leges in both these Instances, which occasioned some Discontent. The Emperor *Charles V.* quartered still greater Bodies of Troops upon them, consisting of *Spaniards*, *Italians* and *Germans*; but the Emperor being a Native of *Flanders*, a generous Prince, and constantly victorious, was so beloved by the People, that no Murmurs were heard in his Reign, either at the introducing Foreign Forces, or at the Taxes levied to maintain them; but resigning his Dominions to his Son *Philip II.* who chose to reside in *Spain*, and leave the Government of these Provinces to a Regent, garrisoning their strong Towns with *Spanish* and *Italian* Forces, he became dreaded by the *Netherlanders*, many of whom appeared ready to revolt, and among the rest the Prince of *Orange*, who was offended, 'tis said, that the King constituted his Sister, the Dutchess of *Parma*, Regent; for the Prince, 'tis pretended, had proposed the making the Dutchess of *Lorraine* Regent; and by marrying of her that he might have had the Direction of all Affairs in the *Netherlands*.

Other Malcontents.

Monks of fended.

Reformation.

Foreign Protestants.

1566.

Tumults.

Suppressed.

THE Counts *Egmont* and *Hoorn*, with many more of the Nobility, were disgusted also on seeing the *Spaniards* preferred to Places of the greatest Honour and Profit, and influencing all their Councils. The Monks were offended at the King's depriving the Abbeys of their Revenues to endow new erected Bishopricks; and the Change of Religion, which happened about this Time, and the violent Persecution of the Protestants by the Inquisition, contributed still more to encrease the Numbers of the Malcontents, and these were joined by the Protestants of *France*, *Germany* and *England*, who fled from the Rage of their bigotted Princes.

SEVERAL of the *Flemish* Nobility hereupon entered into an Association to suppress the Inquisition which the Court of *Spain* had erected in these Provinces: The Populace assembling at the same Time in a tumultuous Manner, plundered the Churches and broke down the Images they found there; but this Insurrection was soon suppressed, and the Prince of *Orange* was obliged to fly into *Germany*, and the

King sending the Duke *d'Alva* into the *Netherlands* with a Body of Veteran Troops, apprehended the Earls of *Egmont* and *Hoorn*, and caused them to be beheaded; declaring that all who had been concerned in the late Association and Insurrection were guilty of High-Treason.

THE Prince of *Orange*, in the mean Time raised an Army in *Germany*, and returned to the *Netherlands*, where he gave the Duke of *Alva* Battle, but was defeated. The Duke of *Alva* afterwards retook several Towns, which had declared for the Malcontents, particularly *Zutphen*, *Naerden* and *Haerlem*, treating the Citizens with great Barbarity. He boasted, that during his six Years Administration, he had caused 18,000 of the Natives to be executed by the Hangman, besides those that had perished by the Sword: But the Court of *Spain* finding the *Flemings* were the more enraged by these Cruelties, recalled the Duke of *Alva*. Still the War continued, and two of the Brothers of the Prince of *Orange* were killed in a Battle with the King's Troops; however, the Court thought fit to sign a Treaty of Pacification with the Malcontents, soon after which King *Philip* appointed his natural Brother, Don *John*, Governor of the *Netherlands*, of whose Designs the Prince of *Orange* being very jealous, retired with his Friends into *Holland* and *Zeland*.

ALEXANDER, Duke of *Parma*, being sent into the *Low-Countries* to assist Don *John*, who had revived the War again, notwithstanding the late Pacification, the Duke took *Louvain*, *Limburgh* and *Philipville*, and several other Places, whereby the Malcontents were reduced to great Distress, and would have put themselves under the Protection of the *French* King; but he refusing to be concerned with them, they offered to accept the Duke of *Alencon*, the *French* King's Brother, for their Sovereign, who took upon him the Command of the Forces of the Confederates.

DON *John* of *Austria* dying about this Time, King *Philip* appointed the Duke of *Parma* Governor of the *Netherlands*, who having retaken *Maestricht*, prevailed on

Netherlands.

Egmont beheaded.

Prince of *Orange* defeated.

D'Alva's Barbarity.

Don *John* Governor.

France offered the Dominion.

Alencon.

Duke of *Parma* Governor.

Netherlands. on the Provinces of *Artois, Hainault and Flanders* to submit to King *Philip* again; and the Prince of *Orange* finding it impracticable to unite all the Provinces in a Confederacy, on Account of their Differences in religious Matters, assembled the Leading-Men of the Provinces of *Holland, Zeland, Friesland, Guelderland and Utrecht*, and formed that Alliance and Confederacy, in the Year 1579, which from the City where it was made, obtained the Name of the *Union of Utrecht*; and these Provinces, with two more that joined them, *viz, Overysfel and Groningen*, were afterwards called *The United Provinces*.

Union of Utrecht, 1579.

Terms.

By the Terms of this Union, every Province was to remain an Independent State, but be united for their common Defence against every Power that should attack them, and renounce all Allegiance to his Catholick Majesty.

THE *Spaniards* in the mean Time recovered *Boisseduc, Breda, Valenciennes and Mechlin* from the Confederates.

Alencon arbitrary.

THE Duke of *Alencon* finding his Power very much restrained by the Confederates, introduced *French Forces* into several of their Towns, and attempted to render himself absolute; but not succeeding in this Project, he left the *Netherlands* and returned to *France*.

Prince of Orange shot, 1584.

Prince Maurice Stadtholder, 1584.

THE Duke of *Parma* soon after took *Dunkirk, Newport, Winoxberg, Menin, Alost* and the rest of the Towns in *Flanders* from the Confederates, and *Ypres* and *Bruges* submitted without making any Defence. The same Year, 1584, the Prince of *Orange* was assassinated in his Palace of *Delft*, by *Balthazar Gerard*, a zealous Papist, who gloried in the Action at his Execution. The Confederate States thereupon elected the Prince's younger Brother, Prince *Maurice*, their Stadtholder, who was then seventeen Years of Age, and constituted Count *Hohenloe* his Lieutenant.

IN such Distress were the Confederates at this Time, that they offered the *French King* the Sovereignty of the *United Provinces* again, but *France* could not assist them, being involved in a Civil War; then they implored the Protection of *Eli-*

zabeth Queen of England, in the most absolute Terms.

Netherlands. Apply to Queen Elizabeth.

THE Queen would not accept the Sovereignty of the *Netherlands*, but sent 6000 Foot and 1000 Horse to their Assistance, on their putting the Cities of *Briel, Flushing and Ramekins* into her Hands as Cautionary Towns, and agreeing that her General, and two other *English Officers*, should be admitted into the Assembly of the States, and that no Treaty should be entered into without her Approbation: That an equal Number of Men of War should be fitted out by each Nation, and be commanded by the *English Admiral*.

THE Queen published a Manifesto, on sending over the *English Forces*, shewing Queen's Manifesto.

that the *Netherlanders* were a free People, and had frequently entered into Alliances with *England*; that the *Spaniards* had subverted their Constitution, and exercised the most barbarous Cruelties upon them, and she looked upon the Inhabitants to be absolved from their Allegiance, in Cases of such general Injustice and Invasions of their Rights and Privileges: That she thought herself bound in Prudence to prevent the *Spaniards* making a Conquest of the *Netherlands*, who had already fomented a Rebellion against her in *Ireland*, and invaded that Kingdom with their Troops.

Sir *John Norris* commanded the first Norris General. Troops that were sent over, but the Earl of *Leicester* soon after procured that Com- Leicester General. mand. The *Dutch* treated him as their Deliverer, constituting him supreme Governor and Generalissimo of the *Netherlands*; but the General soon found that the Titles conferred on him were only Matter of Compliment, being continually opposed in all Matters of Moment, by a Deputation of the States; which when he resented, they complained to the Queen that he designed to render himself absolute, and usurp the Dominion of their Country.

THE Queen hereupon reprehended *Leicester* for assuming a Power she never intended him, and he finding he had no more than the Name of General, resigned his Command, and returned to *England*; whereupon Prince *Maurice* was declared Generalissimo,

Netherlands. Generalissimo, and the Queen continued to supply the States with Money and Forces to oppose the *Spaniards*; but insisted on being repaid all the Charges she should be at, before she resigned the Cautionary Towns.

Success of the States.

THE States hereupon carried on an offensive War, and made themselves Masters of *Breda*, *Zutphen*, *Hulst*, *Deventer*, and *Nimeguen*; and the Duke of *Parma* dying in 1592, they advanced their Conquests still further, taking *Coverden*, *Gertrudenburg*, and *Groningen*, which secured their Frontiers.

Spanish Invasion.

IN the mean Time, 1588, the *Spaniards* had fitted out their Armada for the Invasion of *England*, in opposing of which the *Dutch* were very serviceable.

Treaty, 1629.

THE *Dutch* afterwards attacked the *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Settlements in *Asia*, *Africa* and *America*, and took whole Fleets of their Galleons, whereby they became vastly rich and powerful at Sea. The *Spaniards* hereupon grew weary of the War, but could not induce the *Dutch* to enter into a Treaty with them, till they acknowledged their Independency; and when the Court of *Spain* sent their Plenipotentiaries to the *Hague*, the *Dutch* appeared very cool, and treated them with Arrogance, knowing, they could not reap greater Advantages by a Peace, than by the Prizes they took, and the Acquisitions they daily made in the *Indies*.

HOWEVER, their Statesmen beginning to apprehend that the *French* would make a Conquest of the *Spanish Netherlands*, if the War continued, and prove a more dangerous Enemy than *Spain*, and that Prince *Maurice* would probably assume the Dominion of *Holland*, if he remained at the Head of so great an Army, they concluded a Truce with the *Spaniards* for twelve Years, on Condition of being treated as Free States; and that each Party should remain in Possession of what they had taken in *Europe*, *Africa* and *India*.

Factions in Holland.

THE War was no sooner ended, but two Factions began to appear in *Holland*; the one Advocates of Monarchy, and the other as zealous of a Republican Form of Government. Religious Disputes also ran

high, which were begun by *James Arminius* and *Francis Gomar*, Professors of Divinity at *Leyden*, *Arminius* espousing the Doctrine of Free-Will, and *Gomar* that of Predestination.

Netherlands.

THE Magistrates and principal Citizens took the Part of *Arminius*, and the Clergy with the Common People and Soldiery, who were in the Interest of Prince *Maurice* adhered to *Gomar*. On the Death of *Arminius*, 1609, his Disciples drew up an Account of his Tenets, and presented it to the States-General, stiling themselves Remonstrants, which Name they went by afterwards, and their Opponents were stiled Contra-Remonstrants.

Remonstrants.

IN this Dispute, *James I.* King of *England* interposed, and took the Part of the Contra-Remonstrants, advising the States to suppress the Disciples of *Arminius*; and so enraged were the Parties against each other in *Holland*, that their Sermons consisted altogether of Invectives and opprobrious Language, calling their Opponents, Atheists, Hereticks, &c. and their People frequently went to Loggerheads, as they came from Church: Prince *Maurice* took the Part of the *Gomarists*, his Adversary *Barneveldt*, whom he charged with corresponding with *Spain*, being of the other Side.

King James interposes.

THERE seems to have been a very intimate Correspondence between the Court of *England* and *Holland* at this Time, when the *Dutch* sending an Embassy to King *James*, persuaded him to deliver up the Cautionary Towns for a very small Part of the Money that was due to *England* from the States. This Transaction rendered the *United Provinces* independent of *England*, and they made great Rejoicings for it; and a very little after, they fell upon the *English* Settlements in the Spice Islands, and drove us from that valuable Branch of Trade.

Cautionary Towns delivered up.

IN the mean Time, there happened frequent Skirmishes between the Factions in the *United Provinces*: But the Common People, and the Soldiers, commanded by Prince *Maurice*, taking the Part of the *Gomarists*, the *Arminians* were subdued, and the Heads of them made Prisoners, particularly *Barneveldt* and *Grotius*, the leading Men

Arminians subdued by Pr. Maurice.

Netherlands. Men in the Province of *Holland*; and this notwithstanding the States of that Province had taken them into their Protection.

THE States-General proceeded to call a general Synod to settle their religious Disputes, to which *James I.* King of *Great-Britain*, sent some Bishops, in the Year 1618. Here the *Arminian* Doctrines were condemned; some of the *Arminian* Preachers were imprisoned, and others banished.

Barnevelt and Grotius condemned.

THE Prince of *Orange* appointed certain Judges to try *Grotius*, *Barnevelt*, &c. who condemned *Barnevelt* to die, which was directly contrary to the Laws of their Union; the Province of *Holland* only having an Authority over its own Subjects.

GROTIUS with some others were condemned to perpetual Imprisonment; but *Grotius* made his Escape to *Paris*, where the *French* King allowed him a Pension of 1000 Crowns per Annum.

Dutch West India Company, 1621.

THE *Dutch* erected a *West-India* Company, in the Year 1621, which was projected by the deceased *Barnevelt*, as well as their *East-India* Company, by which the *Dutch* acquired great Riches; and the Company were enabled to divide Fifty per Cent. among the Adventurers.

They invade Brazil and Guinea.

THIS Company also possessed themselves of several Provinces in *Brazil*, of which Count *Maurice*, a Relation to the Prince of *Orange* was made Governor. They possessed themselves also of the Fort of *St. George Delmina*, and most of the *Portuguese* Settlements on the Coast of *Guinea*: But the *Portuguese* revolting from the *Spaniards* in 1640, a Truce was made between the *Portuguese* and the States; and it was agreed, that each Party should remain possessed of the Places they had taken in *Africa* and *America*: The *Dutch* breaking the Truce soon after by invading the *Portuguese* Settlements in the *East-Indies*, the War was renewed, and the *Dutch* driven entirely out of *Brazil*; which was far from being an Equivalent for the Spice Islands the *Dutch* had seized in the *East-Indies*, and the Settlements the *Dutch* had possessed themselves of on the Gold-Coast.

They reduce the Spice Islands, but are driven from Brazil.

MAURICE, Prince of *Orange*, dis-
VOL. II. N° LXI.

covering his Intentions of making him-
self Sovereign of the *United Provinces*, a Conspiracy was formed against him; but

Netherlands. A Conspiracy against the Pr. of Orange.

being discovered, the Conspirators were apprehended and executed, among whom were two of the Pensioner *Barnevelt's* Sons; and a fresh Persecution was hereupon raised against the *Arminians*, as the Authors of this Conspiracy: Whereupon *Grotius*, and several others, wrote in Defence of that Party, and shewed the Illegality of the Sentence against old *Barnevelt*; which Tracts were censured by the States, and a great Reward offered to any who would bring in the Head of *Grotius* alive or dead.

PRINCE *Maurice* dying, in the Year 1625, five of the seven Provinces chose his Brother *Frederick Henry* their Stadtholder; but the Provinces of *Friesland* and *Groningen* chose Count *Ernest Casimir* of *Nassau*, their Stadtholder.

Frederick Henry Stadtholder, 1625.

THE *Arminians*, who had long been oppressed and persecuted, seemed to be indulged under the Administration of *Frederick* Prince of *Orange*; but they were not suffered to hold any Places of Profit or Honour in the Government; and being invited to settle in *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Holstein*, where the People were of the same Persuasion, many of them removed into those Countries, and had large Tracts of Land assigned them, especially in *Holstein*.

Arminians invited into the North.

FREDERICK Prince of *Orange* was very successful in the War against the *Spaniards*, taking *Groll*, *Boisleduc*, *Venlo*, *Ruremond*, and *Maestricht*; and Count *Ernest Casimir*, Stadtholder of *Friesland*, being killed at the Siege of *Maestricht*, the States-General declared his Son Count *Henry Ernest* hereditary Stadtholder of *Friesland* and *Groningen*.

Towns taken by the Dutch.

IN the Year 1639, the States met with amazing Success in an Engagement with the *Spanish* Grand Fleet in the *Downs*, destroying near 100 Sail of their Men of War, which so broke the Naval Power of *Spain*, that it has never since made any Figure at Sea: *Van Tromp* was Admiral of the *Dutch* in this Engagement.

Spanish Fleet destroyed, 1639.

K

THE

Netherlands
Arras taken,
1640.

Pr. of Orange
marries the
Princess Mary.

Richieu dies.

Alliance with
France.

High and
Mighty.

William Pr.
of Orange,
1646.

Peace with
Spain, 1648.

Factions in
Holland.

Pr. of Orange
dies, 1650.

THE *French* and *Dutch* at the same Time carried on the War against the *Spanish Netherlands*; and in the Year 1640, the *French* took *Arras*, the Capital of *Artois*; and in the following Year, *William* the Son of *Frederick* Prince of *Orange*, married the Princess *Mary*, Daughter of *Charles I.* King of *England*.

IN the Year 1642, died Cardinal *Richieu*, who had long supported the *Dutch*, and assisted them in reducing the Power of the House of *Austria*; and Cardinal *Mazarine*, his Successor, thought fit to follow his Steps, and enter into a strict Alliance with the States, whom he complimented with the Name of *High and Mighty*, about this Time: And in the Year 1645, both the *French* and *Dutch* enlarged their Frontiers considerably in the *Netherlands*.

THE Prince of *Orange* dying in the Year 1646, was succeeded by his Son *William*, in the Stadtholdership of Six of the Provinces; and the *Dutch*, notwithstanding their Alliance with *France*, made a separate Peace with *Spain* at *Munster*, in 1648, whereby the *Dutch* were acknowledged Independent States, and confirmed in the Possession of all they had taken from the *Spaniards* in every Quarter of the World. The Navigation of the *Scheld* was surrendered to the *Dutch*, with the Power of levying what Duties they pleased on Ships entering the Mouth of that River, and Forts built at the Mouth of it, whereby *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, and other Towns in *Flanders*, were deprived of their Trade.

THE *United Provinces* being at Peace with all the World, passed an Act for disbanding Part of the Army, at which the Prince of *Orange* was highly offended, and assembled Part of his Forces with an Intent to surprize *Amsterdam*, that City having promoted the Reduction; but the Design taking Air, they laid the Country about it under Water, and defeated the Project; and the Prince died soon after, November 6, in the Year 1650, which the *Amsterdammers* esteemed a great Deliverance; and the Clergy in their Pulpits, called it a judgment on him.

A WEEK after the Death of *William II.* his Son *William III.* was born,

afterwards Stadtholder, and King of *England*. At the same Time, the Dykes of the *Yssel* broke down, and overflowed the *Betew*, and great Part of the Province of *Utrecht*; and the Sea breaking into *North Holland*, caused a terrible Inundation.

THE States-General, from this Time, resolved to have no Stadtholder, declaring against the Invasions of their Rights by the Princes of *Orange*, and resolved, that by their Constitution every Province had Sovereign Authority, and the States-General had no Power over any particular Province: Then they published a general Toleration of Religion, but admitted none to have any Office or Place under the Government but Presbyterians, and they removed such Officers as they apprehended well affected to the House of *Orange*.

AFTER the Murder of *Charles I.* his Son *Charles II.* and his Brother the Duke of *York*, were hospitably entertained by their Sister the Princess of *Orange*: But the States let them know, they expected they should remove out of their Territories, because it might create a Misunderstanding between the Parliament of *England* and their State; whereupon the King and his Brother left the *Netherlands*, and resided at *Paris*.

A LITTLE before this Time, *Doristlaus*, one of the Regicides, remaining at the *Hague* in the Quality of Envoy from the Parliament of *England*, was murdered by six Cavaliers as he sat at Supper, which gave the States great Uneasiness, apprehending that the Commonwealth of *England* would resent it; and this was one Reason of their pressing the Royal Exiles to remove.

THE *English* Commonwealth not long after proposed an offensive and defensive Alliance with the *Dutch* by their Ambassador *St. John*, which not being complied with, it was proposed to call the *Dutch* to an Account for their Encroachments on our Trade, and demand Satisfaction for the Damage the *English* had sustained in the *East-Indies*, *Russia*, *Greenland*, &c. which the *Dutch* refusing, a War commenced between the two Nations, 1652. The *Dutch* Admirals in this War were *Van Tromp*, *De Wit*, *De Ruyter*, and the two

Netherlands.
foundations in
Holland.

Stadholders
laid aside,
1651.

King Charles
sent out of
Holland.

Doristlaus
murdered.

St. John Am-
bassador.

Dutch War,
1652.

^{Netherlands.} two *Evertsons*; the *English* Admirals were *Monk*, *Dea* and *Blake*. There were no less than six Naval Engagements between the two Commonwealths, within the Compass of a Year, each Fleet consisting of 100 Men of War, and the *Dutch* sometimes had 150, and when they were soundly beaten, would return with a Fleet of equal Strength, within the Space of a Month. But suffering much in their Trade and Fisheries during the War, they were at length compelled to beg Peace. In this War *Van Tromp* was killed on the *Dutch* Side, and Admiral *Dean* on the Part of the *English*.

Peace with
England,
1654.

THE Peace was concluded in *April*, 1654, whereby the *Dutch* were obliged not to assist King *Charles*, to strike to the *English* Flag, to punish the Authors of the *Amboyne* Tragedy, and pay the *English* for the Damages they had sustained in their Trade for thirty Years past, and to promise that the Family of *Orange* should not be admitted to any Post in their Government, and that they should restore to the *English* their Share of the Spice Islands in the *East-Indies*.

De Wit's
Administra-
tion.

Cromwell's
Projects.

ABOUT this Time *John de Wit* and his Brother *Cornelius de Wit*, the one Pensionary of *Amsterdam*, and the other Bailiff of *Putten*, had the Direction of State Affairs, to whom *Cromwell* proposed a Union between the two Commonwealths, under one Form of Government, which was rejected; he also proposed a League offensive and defensive against the Pope and the *Roman-Catholicks*, which was not approved.

War with
Sweden.

THE War with *England* was no sooner ended, but they sent a Fleet to the Assistance of the *Danes*, who were engaged in a War with *Sweden*, and relieved *Copenhagen*, which was closely besieged by the *Swedes*.

Dunkirk
taken, 1658.

THE *French* and *English* took *Dunkirk* in the Year 1658, which was left in the Possession of the *English*, to the great Mortification of the *Dutch*.

Cromwell
dies.

CROMWELL dying on the 3d of *September*, 1658, the Form of Government in *England* was altered several Times, and the Nation in great Confusion the two following Years, until the People agreed

almost unanimously to restore King *Charles* ^{Netherlands.} in the Year 1660; and the King thereupon ^{K. Charles II.} coming to *Breda* the *Dutch* invited him to ^{in Holland,} the *Hague*, notwithstanding the Treaty they had concluded with *Cromwell* against his Majesty and the *Stuart* Family.

THEY made the King Presents also to the Value of 100,000 *l.* and congratulated him on his approaching Restoration, in which they were imitated by all the Foreign Ministers at the *Hague*.

HOWEVER, the *Dutch* continuing their Encroachments on the *English* Trade, and dispossessing them of some of their Settlements in *Guinea*, and refusing them any Share in the Spice Islands, as they had stipulated by their Treaty with *Cromwell*, and having attacked our Settlements also in the *West-Indies*, another War broke out ^{War with} between the two Nations, in the Year 1664, ^{England,} and the first Naval Engagement happened on the 3d of *June*, 1665, the Duke of *York*, assisted by the Admirals *Pen* and *Lawson* commanding the *English*, and Admiral *Opdam* the *Dutch*; eighteen *Dutch* Men of War were taken and fourteen sunk, and *Opdam* the *Dutch* Admiral blown up with the Ship he was in, and the *English* lost but one Ship in the Engagement.

IN the mean Time the Bishop of *Munster*, ^{War with} who was in Alliance with *England*, ^{Munster.} invaded the *Dutch* Territories, and took most of their Towns on the River *Yssel*; whereupon the *Dutch* called in the *French* ^{French and} to their Assistance, who obliged the Bi- ^{Danes join} shop of *Munster* to retire, and make a se- ^{the Dutch.} parate Peace with the *Dutch*: And now both the *French* and the *Danes* joined the *Dutch* Fleet, and became Principals in the War against the *English*: However, the *English* were successful in several other Engagements, and the *Dutch* were obliged to sue for Peace, which being brought almost to a Conclusion at *Breda*, the *English* neglected to fit out their grand Fleet in the Year 1667, of which the *Dutch* took the Advantage, sailed up the *Medway*, and ^{Dutch at} burnt and took three or four first and se- ^{Chatham,} cond Rate Men of War, and hearing the ^{1667.} Peace was concluded retired to their own ^{Peace of} Coasts. ^{Breda.}

THE

Netherlands.
Triple Alliance, 1668.

Prince of Orange excluded.

War with the Dutch by France and England, 1672.

Sea Fights between the English and Dutch, 1672.

THE *French* over-running great Part of the *Spanish Netherlands* about this Time, the *English*, *Dutch* and *Swedes* entered into a Treaty to stop their Progress, which was called *The Tripple Alliance*, each Power agreeing to furnish 15,000 Men for the Defence of the *Netherlands*, besides strong Squadrons of Ships. In the mean Time *De Wit*, who governed the Province of *Holland*, in a Manner, at this Time, caused an unalterable Edict, as he called it, to be passed, for the Support of Liberty, and Preservation of the Union and Tranquillity of the Province of *Holland*, which provided, that the Dignity of Stadtholder should cease, and never more be revived, which was sworn to by all People in any Office in the Government, and even by the Prince of *Orange* himself, but not without Compulsion, 'tis presumed, which the Court of *England* highly resented.

THE *Dutch* having broken several Articles of the Treaty of *Breda*, and continuing to disturb the *English* Trafick in the *East-Indies* and other Parts, and at the same Time insulting the *French* King; the two Monarchs of *England* and *France* determined to enter into a War with them, in the Year 1672. Their Territories were invaded by the joint Forces of *France*, *England* and *Munster*, and the States lost the three Provinces of *Utrecht*, *Guelderland* and *Overysse* in one Campaign, and they were beaten also in several Engagements at Sea by the United Forces of *England* and *France*; which so enraged the People of *Holland*, that they tore in Pieces the Pensioner *De Wit* and his Brother, and advanced the Prince of *Orange* to the Stadtholdership, and being reduced to the last Extremity, sent three Deputies to the Court of *England* to desire Peace; they were answered, that *England* never intended their Destruction, but to bring them to reasonable Terms. However, the War was still carried on by Sea and Land, and the following Summer three Battles were fought at Sea, wherein the *English* had the Advantage; but the *French* not doing their Duty, these Victories were not so compleat as they might have been.

IN the first of these Engagements the Earl of *Sandwich* was blown up in the *Royal James*, with 1000 Men, and in the last Admiral *Sprag* lost his Life. Admiral *Van Ghent* was killed on the *Dutch* Side, with several other Officers of Distinction.

THE States being supported by the Emperor and *Spain* in the Year 1673, and the *English* withdrawing their Troops from the *French*, *Louis* found himself obliged to abandon his Conquests in the *United Netherlands*, after he had extorted large Sums from the Towns which had submitted to him, and kept Possession of no considerable Place but *Maestricht*; and the States, on the Recovery of the Conquered Provinces, thought fit to confirm the Stadtholdership to the Prince of *Orange* and his Heirs Male.

A TREATY of Peace was concluded between *England* and *Holland* at the same Time, whereby the Right of the Flag was acknowledged by the *Dutch*, all Places were restored that were taken by either Party, and the States paid his *British* Majesty 800,000 *Patacoons*, being about 200,000 *l.* towards the Charges of the War.

STILL the War continued between the *Germans*, *Spaniards* and *Danes* on one Side, and *France* and *Sweden* on the other, and the *French* reduced the County of *Burgundy*, which the Allies marching to recover, occasioned the Battle of *Senef*, ten Miles East of *Mons*, where both Sides claimed the Victory, and great Numbers were killed, but neither Side had any Reason to sing *Te Deum*.

THE *French*, in the Progress of this War, took the Towns of *Huy*, *Liege*, *Dinant*, *Limburg*, *Conde*, *Bouchain*, *Valenciennes*, *Cambray*, *St. Omers*, *Ghent* and *Ypres*; but the Prince of *Orange* marrying the Princess *Mary*, eldest Daughter of the Duke of *York*, in the Year 1677, and persuading King *Charles* to join his Forces with the *Dutch*, to prevent the Progress of the *French* in the *Netherlands*, the Court of *France* submitted to enter upon a Treaty of Peace at *Nimeguen*, under the Mediation of the King of *Great-Britain*; but before

The French retire from the United Netherlands, 1673.

Prince of Orange hereditary Stadtholder.

Peace between England and the States.

Senef Battle.

Towns taken by the French in the Netherlands.

Prince of Orange marries the Princess Mary, 1677.

Netherlands. before the Peace was concluded, the Prince of Orange attacked the French at St. Dennis, near Mons, and obtained a signal Victory, but with great Slaughter on both Sides; and the same Evening an Express arrived in the Army, with the Articles of Peace, whereby the Spaniards relinquished their Interest in the Dutchy and County of Burgundy, and confirmed to the French the Towns of Valenciennes, Cambray, Bouchain, Conde, Aire, St. Oimers, Ypres, Warwick, Warneton, Poperingen, Bailleul, Cassel, Bavay, and Maubeuge, which were taken from the Spaniards in this War, **Philippsburg** was yielded to the Emperor, and **Lorrain** restored to that Duke: The rest of the Towns the French had taken in the Netherlands, were restored to the Spaniards, and **Maestricht** to the Dutch. This Peace was concluded at **Nimeguen**, in the Year 1678.

THE States sending Ambassadors to France after the Peace at Nimeguen, insisted they should be received with the same Honours as the Ambassadors of Crowned Heads, which the French Court at first refused, but consented at length to the Demand.

Encroachments of the French.

IN the mean Time, the French, under Pretence that the Spaniards had not adjusted the Limits between the French and Spanish Territories in Flanders fairly, threatened to renew the War on that Side; and on the Rhine, the French erected Courts of Re-union, by Virtue whereof they extended their Dominion over several Countries possessed by the Emperor and the German Princes, pretending they belonged to some Cities yielded to them by former Treaties, and proceeded to surprize, or rather purchase the City of **Strafsburg**, Capital of *Alsace*, in the Year 1681. They reduced almost all the Province of **Luxemburg** at the same Time, and blocked up the Capital City; whereupon the Dutch looking upon a Rupture with France as inevitable, entered into an Alliance with Sweden, and invited the Court of England to accede to it, which his British Majesty declined; but assured the State he would declare War against France, if the French possessed themselves of any considerable

An Alliance against France.

Place in the Netherlands; and the Emperor, Sweden, and several of the German Princes came into an Alliance for the Defence of the Frontiers of Germany and Flanders.

BUT while the Dutch were begging the Protection of England against France in Europe, they dispossessed the English of **Bantam** in the East-Indies, the best Settlement they had on that Side.

THE French continuing to encroach on the Spanish Frontier in Flanders, the Spaniards declared War against them, in the Year 1683, but lost **Courtray** and **Dixmude** the first Campaign, and **Luxemburg** the next; but the Dutch marching to the Assistance of the Spaniards, the French granted them a Truce for twenty Years. About the same Time the Duke of **Monmouth** and the Earl of **Argyle**, disgusted with the Court of England, were lifting Soldiers, and purchasing Arms in Holland, in order to invade England and Scotland, and join the Malcontents in both Kingdoms; of which King James, who was at this Time on the Throne, having Notice, required the States to deliver them up; which the Dutch refusing, the Earl of **Argyle** embarked for Scotland, May 2, 1685, and arrived in Scotland three Days after, and having raised 3. or 4000 Men, was surprized by the King's Troops, who dispersed the Rebels, and made **Argyle** Prisoner, who was beheaded at **Edinburgh**, June 30, being already outlawed for High-Treason.

THE Duke of **Monmouth** embarking in Holland the 19th of May, landed at **Lyme** in Dorsetshire on the 11th of June, and having raised a Body of 5 or 6000 Malcontents, was defeated by the King's Forces at **Sedgmore** near **Bridgwater**, July 6, 1685, and beheaded on the 15th of the same Month, having been attainted by Parliament.

THE English Envoy at the Hague presented several Memorials to the States-General about this Time, demanding the Restoration of **Bantam** and the Spice Islands in the East-Indies, but to no Purpose; he also demanded that Doctor **Burnet** and some others, charged with a Conspiracy against the Government, should be deli-

L

vered

Netherlands. vered up; but the Doctor being made use of by the *Dutch* to incite an Insurrection in *Great-Britain*, this was not complied with, nor that further Demand of the *Scots* Regiments in the *Dutch* Service: And on the Birth of the Pretender the *Dutch* began openly to make Preparations for a Descent on *Great-Britain*, though the Prince of *Orange* sent over a Minister to compliment his Father, King *James*, on that Event, and ordered him to be prayed for in his Chapel at the *Hague*, in the same Form he was in the Churches of *England*, though it was immediately reported, on the Publication of the Birth of the Pretender, that it was a Cheat put upon the Nation by the Jesuits, in order to exclude the Princess Royal, who was a Protestant, from the Throne; and this Suggestion was generally believed by the Common People, who dreaded the Return of Popery, and had a great deal of Reason to apprehend it, from the Steps the Court of *England* took after the Defeat of *Monmouth*; and the *Dutch* were strongly biased by their Interest to believe the Report. They saw that the Union between *France* and *England* could portend no Good to their State, and that the *English* would insist on the Restoration of their Settlements in the *East-Indies*, if the present King remained on the Throne; whereas, if they could give a King to *Great-Britain*, and, according to their own Expression, take us out of the Hands of *France*, they should hear no more of their Encroachments on the *British* Trade, they might rest assured, that when the Prince of *Orange* should be able to influence the *British* Councils, he would defend their Frontiers against *France*, and perhaps enlarge them: And there seemed to be no great Hazard in invading *England*, where People were generally disgusted with the Administration, and they had an Assurance that they should be joined by most of the Leading-Men in the Nation, and the Soldiery ready to desert; and they found *Germany*, and all the Powers in the North, and even the Pope himself, ready to support the Enterprize, under an Apprehension that *Great-Britain*

Scots Regiments, Pretender, 1688.

would unite her Forces with *France*, and *Netherlands.* endanger the Liberties of *Europe*.

• THE Prince of *Orange* therefore, with Prince of *Orange* his Expedition, 1688. the Concurrence of the States, ordered a Fleet of fifty Sail of Men of War, and 500 Transports to be prepared, on which 15,000 of their best Troops were to be embarked; and King *James* being assured by Mr. *Skelton*, his Envoy at the *Hague*, and by the *French* King, that this Armament was intended against *Great-Britain*, began to make some Preparations to oppose them, and the *French* King threatened the *Dutch* to invade their Country, if they proceeded in the Enterprize: He offered King *James* also 20,000 Men to oppose the Descent; but King *James* was advised to refuse the Offer, as it would confirm the *English* in the Opinion of his Design of altering the Constitution as well as Religion. In this Situation were the Affairs of *Europe*, when the Prince of *Orange* embarked his Forces, and landed Prince of *Orange* lands at *Torbay*, November 5, 1688. at *Torbay*, November 5, 1688. and the whole Nation being ready to receive him with open Arms, a Revolution was soon effected, without the least Bloodshed.

KING *William* being advanced to the Throne, an Act passed in the Parliament of *England* for the Payment of 600,000 *l.* to the States, for the Charges they had been at in this Expedition.

IN the Year 1690, a grand Confederacy Grand Alliance, 1690. was formed against *France*, the Parties to which were, the Emperor, and most of the German Princes, *England*, the States-General, *Spain*, *Sweden*, *Denmark* and Pope *Innocent* II. But notwithstanding this Grand Alliance, the *French* appear to have been Masters of the Field in the Beginning of the War in *Flanders*.

MONS was taken by them in the Mons taken 1691. Year 1691, *Namur* was taken by them in *Namur*, 1692. the Year 1692, and the *French* beat the united Fleets of *England* and *Holland* near *Beachyhead* in *Sussex* the preceding Year; but in 1692, the grand Fleet of *France*, La Hogue Battle. commanded by *Tourville*, was entirely defeated by Admiral *Ruffel*, on the Coast of *Normandy*, and upwards of twenty of their largest Men of War destroyed. The same

Netherlands. Same Year, 1692, King *William* attacked the *French* commanded by *Luxemburg* in a fortified Camp near *Steinkirk*, and was repulsed with great Slaughter.

Steinkirk Battle, 1692.

In the Campaign of 1693, the *French* took *Huy* in five Days; King *William* expecting this Siege would have lasted much longer, had detached the Duke of *Wirtemberg* with 25,000 Men to raise Contributions within the *French* Lines, which *Luxemburg* taking Advantage of, fell upon King *William's* Army at *Landen*, and gained a compleat Victory: And the same Campaign *Catinat* defeated the Confederate Army in

Landen Battle, 1693.

Marfiglia Battle.

Italy; and Duke *Schomberg*, who commanded the *English* Auxiliaries, was mortally wounded. The same Year the *English* were repulsed in an Attempt upon *Brest*.

Factions in Holland.

Namur retaken, 1695.

RELIGIOUS Disputes running high at this Time in *Holland*, the States were forced to interpose and silence them.

In the Year 1695, King *William* retaken *Namur*, and the *French* bombarded *Brussels*.

Ryswick Peace, 1697.

The Articles of Peace not agreeable to those of the Grand Alliance.

In the Year 1697, the *French* took the strong Fortrefs of *Aeth*, and the same Year the Peace of *Ryswick* was concluded; wherein it was agreed, that all the Towns taken by the *French* in *Spain* and the *Netherlands*, should be restored, and King *William* recognized King of *Great-Britain*.

THESE Articles of Peace fell very short of the Resolutions taken by the Parties to the Grand Alliance; for in that Instrument, the Confederates solemnly protested before God, that they would never consent to make Peace with *Lewis XIV.* until he had done Justice to the Pope in Relation to the Regalia, nominating to vacant Sees, &c. in *France*; nor until he had restored to all the Parties to that Alliance, whatever he had taken from them since the Peace of *Munster*; nor until he had restored to the Protestants of *France*, all their Possessions, Rights, and Liberties, with an entire Liberty of Conscience; nor until the Estates of the Kingdom of *France*, should be established in their antient Liberties, so that the Clergy, the Nobility and third Estate should enjoy their antient lawful Rights and Privileges; nor until their King should be obliged to

call together their said States, when they wanted supplies, without whose Concurrence the Crown should not raise Money on any Pretence whatsoever; nor until all the rest of his Subjects should be restored to their just Rights: But in this Peace, the Restoration of the antient Constitution in *France*, or the Toleration of the Protestants of that Kingdom in the Exercise of their Religion was not so much as mentioned. On the contrary, Popery was established in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, and the poor Protestants every where left to the Mercy of their Enemies.

CHARLES II. King of *Spain*, lying dangerously ill at this Time; and it being expected that the War would be revived at his Death, as he had no Issue by either of his Wives; King *William* and the States-General entered into a Treaty with *Lewis XIV.* for a Partition of the *Spanish* Monarchy after the Death of *Charles*, between the Dauphin of *France*, the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, and the Archduke *Charles*, Son of the Emperor *Leopold*, who were all descended from Female Branches of the Royal Family of *Spain*; which Treaty was signed the 19th of *August*, 1698, by the Ministers of *Great-Britain* and the States-General on the one Part, and the Ministers of *France* on the other, without the Privy either of the King of *Spain*, the Emperor, or the Elector of *Bavaria*.

By this Treaty, *Naples* and *Sicily*, and the *Spanish* Territories on the Coast of *Tuscany*, were allotted to the Dauphin; *Spain* and the *Indies*, to the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*; and the Duchy of *Milan*, to the Archduke *Charles*: But the *Bavarian* Prince dying in *February*, 1699, another Partition was made, whereby the Share of the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria* was allotted to the Archduke *Charles*, and the rest to the Dauphin.

THESE Treaties, however secretly negotiated, were very soon discovered to the Court of *Spain*; and King *Charles* was so highly provoked, that Foreign Princes should take upon them to divide and dispose of his Dominions without his Consent, that he made his Will, and gave them entire to the Duke of *Anjou*, second Son

Netherlands.

Treaty of Partition, 1698.

King Charles gives his Dominions to the Duke of Anjou.

^{Netherlands.} Son to the Dauphin. He had intended, it is said, some Years before, to have made the Archduke *Charles* his Heir, and had desired the Emperor to permit him to reside in *Spain*, with a Force sufficient to defend his Possession; which the Court of *Vienna* not thinking fit to consent to, he, from that Time, appeared inclined to make the Duke of *Anjou* his Successor; but however that might be, his Majesty dying on the first of *November*, N. S. in the Year 1700, in the 39th Year of his Age, and the 36th of his Reign, *Lewis XIV.* caused his Grandson, the Duke of *Anjou*, to be proclaimed King of *Spain* without regarding the Treaty of Partition he had concluded with the Maritime Powers, and took Possession of all the Territories subject to that Crown, for his Grandson the

The French King advances his Grandson to the Throne of Spain.

King William and the States acknowledge the Duke of Anjou's Right to the Crown of Spain.

Duke of *Anjou*; and both King *William* and the States-General acknowledged the Duke's Right to the Crown of *Spain*, and by their Letters congratulated him on his Accession; but the Emperor *Leopold* was not so complaisant, for he assembled an Army of 40,000 Men, commanded by Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and sent them over the *Alps*, to make good his Pretensions to the *Spanish* Territories in *Italy*; and by a Manifesto he published at the same Time, endeavoured to shew, that the Family of *Bourbon* were excluded from inheriting the Dominions of *Spain*, by the solemn Renunciations they had made, when the Princes of that House married the Infantas *Anne* and *Maria Theresa*, the first Daughter of *Philip III.* and the other of *Philip IV.* That if there was a Will in Favour of the Duke of *Anjou*, it was made when *Charles* was delirious; and if he was not, he had no Power to alter the Succession; that the Emperor was lineally descended from *Charles V.* and next in Blood to the Crown of *Spain*, after the Princesses who had renounced their Claim, and, therefore, had an unquestionable Right to the entire *Spanish* Monarchy.

To return to the *Italian War*; the Imperialists, commanded by Prince *Eugene*, having passed the *Alps*, made themselves Masters of the greatest Part of the Dutchy

of *Mantua*, and King *James II.* dying on the 6th of *September*, 1701, the French King proclaimed the Pretender, which brought the *English* and *Dutch* openly into the War, and a second Grand Alliance was entered into by almost the same Powers that were engaged in the first Alliance against *France*. The principal Articles whereof were, that they should endeavour to procure the Emperor Satisfaction for his Pretensions on *Spain*, particularly by reducing the *Spanish Netherlands*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*: That the *English* and *Dutch* should remain Sovereigns of all the Places they should acquire in *Spanish America*, and that none of the Parties should make Peace without the Consent of the other; which Treaty was signed on the 7th of *September*, 1701, the Day after King *James II.* died.

^{Netherlands.}

PRINCE *Eugene*, in the mean Time, found Means to enter the City of *Cremona* by an Aqueduct, and surprized Marshal *Villeroy*, the French General, in his Bed, and brought him off by the same Passage he entered; and had not the Detachment the Prince ordered to support him, missed their Way in a Fog, he had taken the Town; but was obliged to retreat by two *Irish* Battalions that were in the French Service in that City.

KING *William* died of a Consumption on the 8th of *March*, 1701-2; his Death was hastened by a Fall from his Horse, by which he broke his Collar-Bone on the 26th of *February* before. He was in the 58th Year of his Age, and the 14th of his Reign at his Death, and was succeeded by the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, youngest Daughter of King *James II.* who declared at her Accession, that she would support the Allies in the War against *France*, and immediately constituted the Earl of *Marlborough* her General. The Dutch also complimented him with the Command of their Troops; whereupon he assembled the united Armies in the *Netherlands*, and compelled the French to abandon the *Spanish Guelderland* the first Campaign, and took *Venloe* and *Ruremond* upon the *Maese*, with the City and Castles of

^{Marlborough General.}

^{Towns taken by him, 1702.}

Liege.

Netherlands. *Liege*. The Earl returning by Water from the Army to *Holland*, was made Prisoner by a *French* Party; but none of the Party

Marlborough taken Prisoner

knowing him, he produced a *French* Pass, and was suffered to proceed in his Voyage; and at his Return to *England*, was

Created Duke of Marlborough.

Landau taken.

Bavaria declares for France, 1703.

Towns taken.

Eckeren Battle.

King Charles conveyed to Portugal.

Duke of Savoy declares for the Allies.

Marlborough marches to the Danube, 1704.

Schellenburg Battle.

created Duke of *Marlborough*. The same Campaign the Imperialists took *Landau*: On the other Hand, the Duke of *Bavaria* declaring for *France* was joined by a Body of *French* Troops commanded by Marshal *Villars*, in the Year 1703, and took the City of *Ratisbon* where the Diet was assembled; he also made himself Master of *Augsburg*. In the mean Time the Duke of *Marlborough* took *Bon*, *Huy*, *Limburg*, and *Guelder*; and on the other Hand, the *French* took *Old Brisack* and *Landau*, and defeated the Prince of *Hesse*, as he was marching to the Relief of *Landau*, whereupon that strong Fortrefs surrendered to the *French*.

THERE happened a smart Action at *Eckeren* near *Antwerp*, in which General *Opdam* being separated from his Army, sent an Express to *Holland*, to acquaint the States his Forces were defeated; but *Slangenburg*, who commanded in *Opdam's* Absence, maintained his Ground until the *French* thought fit to retire to *Antwerp*.

The *Portuguese* declaring for the Allies, the Archduke *Charles* was proclaimed King of *Spain*, and convoyed to *Portugal* to make good his Title: The same Year the Duke of *Savoy* declaring for the Allies, the Duke of *Vendosme*, made 6000 of his Troops Prisoners. Count *Staremburg* thereupon joined the Duke of *Savoy* with 15000 Men: The Emperor being reduced to the utmost Distress by the *French* and *Bavarians* on one Side, and by the *Hungarian* Malecontents on the other, the Duke of *Marlborough* marched to his Relief about the Middle of *May*, and arriving on the Banks of the *Danube*, joined the Imperial Army commanded by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and attacked the *Bavarians* in their Entrenchments at *Schellenburg* near *Donawert*, on the 2d of *July*, and forced them, after a very long and sharp Engagement, wherein many Thousands were

killed on both Sides. The Allies then took Possession of *Donawert*, and the Duke of *Bavaria* retired to *Augsburg*, where an Accommodation was proposed to him by the Confederate Generals, and upon the Point of being agreed to, when Marshal *Tallard* sent him an Express, that he would join him with a great Body of *French* Forces in a few Days; whereupon the Duke broke off the Treaty abruptly, and the Duke of *Marlborough* sent a Detachment of several thousand Horse and Dragoons into his Country, which burnt and destroyed it to the Gates of *Munich*. The *French* and *Bavarians* uniting their Forces soon after, and Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* having joined the Duke of *Marlborough* with another Body of Troops, a Battle was fought on the 4th of *August* (*August* 15, N. S.) on the Plains of *Hochstet*, where the Confederates obtained a complete Victory, 20,000 of the Enemy being killed, 13,000 made Prisoners, among whom was Marshal *Tallard*, General of the *French*; *Landau* was taken, and the whole Electorate of *Bavaria* yielded up to the Imperialists; for which signal Services the Duke of *Marlborough* was made a Prince of the Empire, and the Principality of *Mindelheim* conferred upon him.

GIBRALTAR was taken by Sir *George Rook*, the *English* Admiral, the 21st of *July*, 1704; and on the 24th of *July*, he obtained a Victory over the *French* Fleet commanded by the Count *de Thoulouse*, near *Malaga*.

THE *Hungarian* Malecontents laid down their Arms about the same Time, and submitted their Cause to the Mediation of *England* and *Holland*.

IN the Year 1705, the Duke of *Marlborough* met with an Opportunity of attacking the *French* to great Advantage at *Nether Iske* in *Brabant*; but the *Dutch* held his Hands, and would not suffer him to engage.

THE Emperor *Leopold* died on the 7th of *May*, 1705, N. S. and was succeeded by *Joseph*, his eldest Son, having reigned 47 Years. His Heart was sent

M

to

Netherlands.

Hochstet Victory.

Gibraltar taken.

Hungarian Pacification.

The Dutch refuse to fight, 1705.

Leopold dies.

Netherlands. to *Loretto*, to be buried behind the high Altar there.

THE grand Fleet, commanded by Sir *Cloudsley Shovel*, convoyed King *Charles III.* with a Body of Land Forces, commanded by the Earl of *Peterborough*, from *Lisbon* to *Barcelona*, where the Troops being landed, they laid Siege to the Castle of *Montjoy*, where the Prince of *Hesse* was killed at the first Attack, but at the next the Earl of *Peterborough* made himself Master of it.

Barcelona taken.

Relieved by Philip.

Relieved by Lord Peterborough. 1706.

Philip flies to France.

1707.
Staremburg sent to Spain, 1708.
Sardinia reduced.

Oudenard Battle. Lisle taken. Tournay taken.

Malplaquet Victory.

Douay taken, 1710.

Saragossa Victory. King Charles at Madrid.

THE City of *Barcelona* surrendered, October 4, and most of the Towns in *Catalonia* and *Valencia* declared for King *Charles* soon after; but while the Earl of *Peterborough* was absent pursuing his good Fortune, *Philip*, with the united Forces of *France* and *Spain*, laid Siege to *Barcelona* by Sea and Land, King *Charles* being then in the Place; Sir *John Leak*, the English Admiral, and the Earl of *Peterborough* arriving in the Road of *Barcelona*, the 8th of May, the French and Spaniards raised the Siege precipitately on the 12th, leaving their Artillery, Ammunition, and wounded Men behind them, and King *Philip* fled into *France*; whereupon the Allies took Possession of *Madrid*; but no Reinforcements coming to their Assistance, and the French pouring great Bodies of Troops into *Spain*, the Allies were obliged to retire into *Valencia*, where, the following Year, 1707, they were defeated at *Almanza*. Count *Staremburg*, the German General, was sent from *Italy* to *Spain*, with a Body of Forces, in the Year 1708, when *Sardinia* and *Minorca* were reduced. In *Flanders* the French surprized *Ghent* and *Bruges*, in the Beginning of July, 1708, but were beaten at *Oudenard*. *Lisle* was taken, and they were obliged to abandon *Ghent* and *Bruges* again. In 1709, *Tournay* was taken by the Allies, and they gained the Victory of *Malplaquet*, after which *Mons* was taken by the Allies. In the Year 1710, the Allies took *Mortaign*, *Douay*, *Bethune*, *Aire* and *St. Venant* in the *Netherlands*. The same Year the Allies gained a Victory over King *Philip* at *Saragossa*, and King *Charles* marched to *Madrid*, but not being supported, was obliged to retire again, and the English

Troops under General *Stanhope*, were taken Prisoners at *Brihuega*, with their Generals, after which King *Philip* was defeated at *Villa Viciosa*; but the War in *Spain*, after this Time, was unfortunate to the Allies, who retained no more of that Kingdom than Part of *Catalonia*. In the Year 1711, Emperor *Joseph* died, 1711. Charles VI. succeeds. Peace of Utrecht and Rastat. King *Charles* was advanced to the Imperial Dignity, and soon after a Peace was concluded between the Allies and France at *Utrecht*, 1713, and a Peace between the French and Germans at the Castle of *Rastat*, near *Baden*, in the Year 1714.

THE Emperor erecting a Company at *Ostend* to trade to the *East-Indies*, the Dutch presented Memorials against it. A Treaty of Commerce, however, was signed between *Spain* and the Emperor, the 1st of May, 1725, whereby the *Ostend* Company were permitted to sell their *East-India* Merchandize in *Spain*, &c. to which Treaty other Powers were invited to accede.

By a Treaty made at *Seville* in the Year 1728, between *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, Britain agreed to assist the Spaniards with a Squadron of Men of War and Land Forces, in transporting 6000 Spaniards to *Italy*, to secure the eventual Succession of *Don Carlos* to the Dutchies of *Tuscany* and *Parma*, to both which the French and Dutch acceded.

THIS Article for introducing Spanish Forces into *Italy*, alarmed the Emperor, he protested against it, and sent great Bodies of his Troops into *Italy* to prevent the Execution of it, which occasioned the Expedition to be put off for a Year or two: But the British Fleet, commanded by Sir *Charles Wager*, joining that of *Spain*, in 1730, with Land Forces on board, convoyed 6000 of the Spanish Troops to *Leghorn*, and landed them there, compelling the Emperor, in a Manner, to submit to this Article, who foresaw that the introducing Spanish Forces into *Italy* would endanger the Loss of his Italian Dominions. Nor was the Emperor mistaken in his Conjectures; for the French and Spaniards, with the King of *Sardinia*, soon after entered into a Confederacy against the Emperor, on a Pretence that he had advanced

Netherlands. The English made Prisoners at Brihuega.

Emperor Joseph dies, 1711.

Charles VI. succeeds. Peace of Utrecht and Rastat.

Ostend Company opposed.

Treaty of Commerce, 1725.

Seville Treaty.

Emperor alarmed at it, 1729.

Spaniards convoyed to Leghorn.

Alliance of France and Spain against the Emperor 1733.

the

^{Netherlands.} the Elector of Saxony to the Throne of Poland, to the Prejudice of Stanislaus, the French King's Father-in-Law. The Duke of Orleans, during his Administration, having his Eye upon the Throne of France, had married the young King to the Infanta of Spain, who was scarce five Years of Age, that he might have the better Chance to succeed to that Crown. But the Duke of Orleans, was no sooner dead (1723) than the French Court agreed to send the Infanta back to Spain, and marry the King to a Lady that might soon furnish him with an Heir; and accordingly the King married the Princess *Lezénski*, the Daughter of King Stanislaus, in the Year 1725, whose Election having been opposed by the Emperor, and the Elector of Saxony chosen King of Poland by his Influence, the French and Spaniards invaded his Territories in Italy and Germany, and with their Ally, the King of Sardinia, reduced the *Milanese*. Another Army of the Allies passed the Rhine and took Fort *Kehl*, whereupon the Emperor applied to the English and Dutch to send their respective Quotas of Troops to his Assistance, which they had agreed to furnish him with, when they guarantied to him the Possession of his Hereditary Dominions: The Maritime Powers shewing no Inclination to assist him, his Ministers presented a Memorial on the Occasion, but to no Purpose. The English and Dutch could not be induced to take any Part in the War, and indeed the Dutch having consented to a Neutrality for the Netherlands, it would have been imprudent in the English to have entered into a War without them.

In the mean Time, the Spaniards and their Allies made an entire Conquest of the *Milanese*, and of *Naples* and *Sicily*: The French upon the Rhine took *Philipsburg*, and notwithstanding the Russians sent 30,000 Men to the Assistance of the Emperor, he thought fit to submit to such Terms as the French and Spaniards offered him, viz. That all the Places taken from the Empire on the Rhine should be restored him, with the *Milanese*, *Mantua* and *Parma*: That *Tuscany* should be ceded to the

Duke of Lorrain, after the Death of the reigning Duke, in Consideration of the Duke of Lorrain's ceding that Dutchy to France, and that Don Carlos should be acknowledged King of Naples and Sicily.

^{Netherlands.}
Don Carlos
King of the
two Sicilies.

CHARLES VI. Emperor of Germany, died October 28, 1740, N.S. when his eldest Daughter, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, Consort to the Duke of Lorrain and Tuscany, was proclaimed Queen of Hungary and Bobemia, Archduchess of Austria, &c. Whereupon the Duke of Bavaria, the Elector of Saxony, and other Competitors for the Austrian Dominions, entered into a War with the Archduchess, being supported by the French King, and the King of Prussia, the Success whereof has been already related in the History of Germany, to the Year 1744, at which Time Germany was the Scene of Action. I proceed now to treat of the War in Flanders, between the Archduchess, now the Empress-Queen, and her Allies, the King of Great-Britain and the Dutch, on one Side, and the French on the other.

DURING the War in Germany, neither Great-Britain or France had acted as Principals, but Britain as an Ally to the House of Austria, and France as an Ally to Bavaria; but soon after the Action between the Fleets before Toulon, in the Year 1744, (wherein Admiral *Leacock* was pleased to stand neuter) the Court of Versailles thought fit to declare War against Great-Britain, in which Declaration he charges the King of England, Elector of Hanover, with kindling the present War; that not satisfied with dissuading the Court of Vienna from a Reconciliation, he made it his Business to provoke France, by disturbing its Maritime Commerce, in Contempt of the Law of Nations, and the most solemn Treaties: That the Piracies of the English Men of War encreased, with Cruelty and Barbarity, and the Harbours of his Kingdom were no longer a Protection against their Insults: That they had been so audacious as to block up the Port of Toulon, stopping the Vessels, and seizing on their Merchandize; and that so many repeated

France declares War
against Great-
Britain,
March 15,
1744.

King of France marries the Infanta.

Marries the Daughter of Stanislaus.

King of Poland's Accession.

The French and Spaniards invade Milan and the Empire.

The Maritime Powers refuse to assist the Emperor.

Conquests of the Allies of Spain.

Peace between Spain and the Emperor.

Netherlands repeated Injuries and Outrages had at length tired out his Patience, and obliged him to declare War against the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*.

DONE at *Versailles*, March 15, 1744.

Signed,

L O U I S.

Great Britain
declares War
against France,
March 29,
1744.

THE King of *Great-Britain* answered this Declaration by a Manifesto, wherein he observes, That the Troubles which arose in *Germany*, on Account of the Succession of the late Emperor, *Charles VI.* were begun and continued by the Instigation and Support of the *French King*, with a View of extending his dangerous Influence, and destroying the Balance of Power in *Europe*; and that in direct Violation of the solemn Guaranty, he had entered into, in 1738, while his *British Majesty* had executed with Sincerity, from which he should never depart, all his Engagements for the Support of the Pragmatick Sanction, by opposing the wicked Attempts formed against the Queen of *Hungary*. He was not surprized his Conduct on this Occasion had drawn on him the Resentment of the *French King*, who had seen his ambitious Designs in Part frustrated, by the Assistance he had given his Allies: That the *French King*, far from observing an exact Neutrality, had assisted the Enemies of *Great-Britain*, by permitting his Subjects to fit out armed Vessels under *Spanish* Commissions, both in *Europe* and *America*, and in 1740, sent a strong Squadron to hinder the *English* prosecuting the just War they were engaged in against *Spain*, and the *French Admiral* had express Orders not only to commit Acts of Hostility there, but to concert Measures with the *Spaniards* to attack one of the *British Colonies*, though the *French Minister* at *London*, declared at the same Time, That the Most Christian King was far from having any Intention to break with the Court of *Great-Britain*; and yet, in the Year 1741, a *French Squadron* joined the *Spanish Fleet* in the *Mediterranean*, and protected them in the Sight of the *British Fleet*, which was preparing to attack them: That the repair-

ing the Works at *Dunkirk*, the receiving the Son of the Pretender, and sending a *French Squadron* into the Channel to support his Invasion of *Great-Britain*, would remain perpetual Monuments of the little Regard the Court of *France* had to their most solemn Engagements; and the Piracy, with which the *British Men of War* were charged, was as unjust as it was unbecoming.

Dated the 29th of March, 1744.

Signed,

G E O R G E REX.

NOTHING is more evident than that the Court of *France* never intended to assist the Pretender to ascend the Throne of *Great-Britain*, or they would have supported his Son more effectually, after he landed in *Scotland*; they feigned an Embarkation of their Troops at *Dunkirk* indeed, but it was only to prevent the *English Army* from being transported to *Flanders*, where the *French* had determined to carry on the War against the *Austrians* and *English*, in the Year 1744; they soon disembarked those Troops again, therefore, and dismissed the Transports they had provided, when that Stratagem had taken Effect.

THE *French King* determining to command his Army in Person the first Campaign, left *Versailles* the 3d of May, 1744, and arrived at *Lisle* on the 12th: Having divided his Army into two Bodies, he gave the Command of one of them to Marshal *Noailles*, and the other to Count *Saxe*, whom he had for that End created a Marshal of *France*; and on the 18th, O. S. Marshal *Noailles* invested the Town of *Menin*, while Marshal *Saxe* sent out several Detachments, and laid the *Austrian Netherlands* under Contribution to the very Walls of *Ghent*. In the mean Time, the Town of *Menin* surrendered after a Week's open Trenches, being allowed all the Honours of War. *Ypres* was next invested, and the Trenches opened before it, on the 15th of June, and on the 25th the Garrison capitulated, being allowed all the Honours of War. *Fort Knocque*, *Furnes*, and *Dixmude*, were soon after reduced, *Fort Knocque*, *Furnes* and *Dixmude* taken.

Netherlands. duced, there being as yet no Army assembled in *Flanders* by the Allies, sufficient to oppose the Progress of the *French*.

Prince Charles passes the Rhine, Part of the French Army detached thither to oppose him. ABOUT this Time, the *Dutch*, by Baron *Wafnaer*, proposed a Suspension of Arms, or rather, a Neutrality for the *Netherlands*; but the *French* King rejected the Proposal, and proceeded to the Reduction of other Places in *Flanders*, till Advice came, that Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* had passed the *Rhine* in *Germany*, and the *French* were obliged to make Detachments from their Army in *Flanders* to oppose him; and the King marched thither in Person, on *July* 19, leaving the Command of the rest of the Army in *Flanders* to Count *Saxe*, amounting to about 45,000 Men, the Army of the Allies being much superior, as the *French* relate; however, it does not appear, they entered upon any considerable Action in *Flanders* this Campaign.

King of Prussia reduces Bohemia. THE King arriving at *Metz* in *Lorraine* on the fourth of *August*, fell so dangerously ill, that his Life was despaired of, and the Queen and Dauphin resorted to *Mets* to attend him: He afterwards recovered, however, and the King of *Prussia* made such a Diversion by invading *Bohemia* again, and possessing himself of the Capital City of *Prague*, that Prince *Charles* found himself obliged to repass the *Rhine*; after which the *French* and *Bavarians* possessed themselves of *Bavaria*, took the strong City of *Friburg*, and reduced most of the *Austrian* Territories in the Circle of *Suabia*.

The Allies in Flanders inactive this Campaign IN the mean Time, notwithstanding the great Superiority of the Allies in *Flanders*, Marshal *Saxe* so artfully opposed their Designs, that they durst not undertake any Thing, except the raising some trifling Contributions on the Frontiers of *French Flanders*.

THE Elector of *Saxony* King of *Poland*, having entered into an Alliance with the Queen of *Hungary*, the latter End of the Year, and joined his Forces with those of her *Hungarian* Majesty, the King of *Prussia* thought fit to abandon *Bohemia* again, and retired into *Silesia*; and thus ended the Campaign of 1744.

VOL. II. N° 61.

Netherlands. ON the 8th of *January*, 1745, a Treaty was signed between the Queen of *Hungary*, *Great-Britain*, the Elector of *Saxony*, and the States-General, for their mutual Defence; and on the 20th of the same Month, died the Emperor, *Charles VII.* after which, the *French* Forces had no longer any Pretence to remain in *Germany* as Auxiliaries to the Emperor, and immediately evacuated several Places in *Austria*. But the *French* King determining to take the Field again in the Year 1745, caused the City of *Tournay* to be invested on the 25th of *April*, and the Trenches were opened in the Night between the 30th of *April* and the first of *May*.

THE Allies, sensible of what Importance the Preservation of this Town was, held a Council of War at *Brussels*, wherein it was resolved to march, and endeavour to raise the Siege; and thereupon the Duke of *Cumberland*, who had the Reputation of commanding the Allied Army this Campaign, assembled the Army, and began his March towards *Tournay*, and arrived within Sight of the *French* Army the Beginning of *May*. According to the Fontenoy Battle, French Account of it. *French* Account, their Army consisted of 100,000 Men, and the Allies of 60,000, and the *French* had fortified all the Avenues to their Camp, and planted Artillery at every Place where they could annoy the Allied Army in their March. The Duke, however, attacked them at the Village of *Fontenoy*; and though our great Guns, says the Writer of the *French* Account, were served as briskly as could well be imagined, yet nothing disordered the Allies, nothing could stop them; the Duke of *Cumberland* who commanded; behaved with all imaginable Bravery; his Horse was killed under him; but nothing daunted, he twice returned to the Charge with equal Intrepidity; but the *French* Cannon, at length compelling the Allies to retire, they covered themselves with a Wood; and in this Motion it was, that General *Campbell* had his Thigh shattered by a Cannon-Ball, by the Duke's Side.

HIS Highness afterwards charged the *French* with such Vigour that nothing could

Netherlands. could stand before him; Things became so desperate, that his Most Christian Majesty, by the Advice of his Generals, was about to quit the Field, and order a Retreat to be founded: How the French came to recover themselves and repulse the Allies at last, my French Author does not relate; but it is usually ascribed to the Cowardise or Treachery of the Dutch, who ran away before they were charged. It is agreed on all Hands, that the French were so dispirited, that they did not attempt to disturb the Allies in their Retreat, or take a single Standard or Pair of Colours from them. Netherlands.

The English Account of the Action between the Allied Army and that of France, near Tournay, the 11th of May, N. S. 1745. with the Names of the General and other Officers, and Number of private Men and Horses, that were killed and wounded.

Battle of Fontenoy, the English Account of it.

THE Enemy opened their Trenches before Tournay, the 30th of April, at Night, and as they employed a very great and unusual Number of Workmen, the Siege advanced so fast, that there was no Time to be lost, but whatever was to be done towards obliging the Enemy to raise it, was necessarily to be put in Execution immediately. The Generals of the Allied Army looked upon the raising this Siege as a Point of the highest Concern; and his Royal Highness, the Marshal Konigsegg, and the Prince of Waldeck, resolved therefore to attempt it, though the Enemy was advantageously posted, as well as superior in Number. With this View, the Army marched the 9th from Moulbay, and encamped that Evening with the Right at Bougnies, and the Left at Moubray, within little more than Musket Shot of the advanced Posts of the Enemy.

THE Generals went in the Evening to observe them, and could discern easily several of their Squadrons, which were separated from our Army by a Country divided by a little Rivulet on our Left, and by Underwood, Copses, and Hedges, which they had filled with their Pandours and Grassins, and supported them by several little Squadrons drawn up on the Plain, which rose by

an easy Ascent within a little Distance of their Camp, which was situated at the Top of that Rising, beginning at Antoin, leaving the Village of Fontenoy in their Front, and extending itself towards their Left, near a large Wood, which was beyond the Village of Vexon towards the Center of our Right. This Village was also possessed by the Enemy, and covered by small Squadrons placed at little Distances from each other. As we could not get into the Plain, which was between their Camp and the Defiles on our Side, without first driving them from all their little Posts; and as it was then late, it was resolved to put off this Attempt till next Morning. Accordingly, on the 10th six Battalions and twelve Squadrons with 500 Pioneers, six Pieces of Cannon, and two Haubitzers, were commanded from each Wing for this Service, which was performed with great Ease, the Enemy having been driven every where to the very Top of the Rising near their Camp, where they stood drawn up, as well to observe us, as to cover the Dispositions they were making behind that Line; his Royal Highness, the Marshal, and the Prince Waldeck went upon the Plain, and having examined the Ground, we returned in the Evening to our Camp, after we had seen the Enemy burn a little Village somewhat short of Fontenoy, which they had fortified. We left the Detachments at the Posts they had taken, and the Order was given for attacking the Enemy in the Morning.

HIS Royal Highness ordered that the Army should march at two in the Morning; and as he had been informed, that there was in the Front of the Village of Vexon near the Wood, a Fort mounted with Cannon, where 500 or 600 Men might be lodged; he ordered Brigadier Ingoldby, with four good Battalions, and three Six-pounders, to attack this Village Sword in Hand, whilst the Prince of Waldeck should attack the Village of Fontenoy, which he had undertaken to do. Lieutenant-General Campbell was ordered to cover the Infantry of the right Wing, which was commanded by Lieutenant-

Netherlands.

THE Baggage belonging to his Royal Highness received Orders, about Two, to take the Way to *Aeth*; it remained during the Action at his Head-Quarters at *Bruffoel*, and marched about Three. The Marshal *Konigseg* had been hurt by a Fall from his Horse, and was a good deal fatigued; so after the Army was out of the Defiles, he went to *Aeth*, where he arrived in the Evening; but his Royal Highness kept constantly with the Right of the Army, and did not reach *Aeth* till past Three in the Morning. The Infantry of the Right Wing behaved very well, and suffered terribly upon this Occasion. The *Hanover* Troops, as well Cavalry as Infantry, had their Share with us in the Danger, Fatigues, and Loss. It is impossible to regret sufficiently the great Number of Officers as well as private Men who are missing, most of them we know are dead. Lieutenant-General *Campbell* had his Leg shot off, and is since dead: Major-General *Ponsonby* was killed upon the Spot: Lord *Albemarle*, and Major-General *Howard*, and the Brigadiers *Churchill* and *Ingoldby* were wounded, General *Howard* in four Places: Prince *Waldeck* on the Left behaved with his usual Bravery: Brigadier *Salis* and Colonel *Boetslaer* are killed: The Behaviour of the Blue Guards is highly to be commended; the Lieutenant-Colonel was wounded, and the Major distinguished himself particularly upon this Occasion by his Conduct and Care. The first Battalion of Guards remained the whole Day without being once put into Confusion, though they lost many brave Officers as well as private Men: The Highlanders Regiment, the Regiment late *Handasyde's*, *Durour's*, and many others, also distinguished themselves: The Honour gained by the Infantry, is, in great Measure, owing to the Conduct and Bravery of Lieutenant-General *Ligonier*; Major-General *Zastrow*, and Lord *Albemarle*, did all that could be expected from brave and experienced Officers.

THERE are hardly any Prisoners but the Wounded, and they were left at the Duke's Quarters at *Bruffoel*, upon the Confidence of the Cartel, and the usual Beha-

viour upon such Occasions. We have not lost any Colours, Standards, or Kettle-Drums, but have taken one Standard; and the Cannon lost, was left behind for Want of Horses, the Contractors with the Artillery having ran off with them so early, that they reached *Brussels* that Day. The Army of the Allies was the next Day incamped in the Neighbourhood of *Aeth*.

Names of the General and other Officers, and Number of private Men, killed, wounded, and missing.

MAJOR-GENERAL *Ponsonby*, killed; Lieutenant-General *Campbell's* Leg shot off, and dead since; Lord *Albemarle* rode over and bruised; Major-General *Howard*, Brigadier-General *Churchill*, Brigadier-General *Ingoldby*, and Lord *Ancram*, and Lord *Cathcart*, Aids de Camp to his Royal Highness, wounded.

			Horses.
Total of the <i>British</i> Troops killed.	Infantry	3662	629
		Cavalry	340
		Artillery	39
			4041
Total of <i>Hanover</i> Troops killed.	Infantry	1432	475
		Cavalry	311
		Artillery	19
			1762
			5803
			1104

			Horses.
Total of the <i>Dutch</i> killed.	Cavalry	143	362
	Infantry	1401	
			1544

THE following List of the *French* General Officers, killed and wounded, in the Action of *Fontenoy*, was received from *Paris*.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS, Duke de *Gramont*, De *Brocard*, De *Bombelles* Chevalier *D'Apcher*; Major-Generals *Moncheune*, De *Cliffon*, De *Chevert*, *Saumery*; Brigadiers, Chevalier *Dillon*, De *Boneck*, De *Craon*, killed; and upwards of forty

Netherlands. Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals, and Colonels wounded.

THE Town of *Tournay* held out till the 23d of *May*, when the Garison capitulated, and were allowed all the Honours of War; but upon Condition that they should not serve against the King or his Allies for eighteen Months, nor enter into the Pay of any Foreign Power, or serve as Garison-Troops in any Places: The Castle of *Tournay* also surrendered on the 19th of *June*, upon much the same Terms as the City had done.

THE *French* Army remaining in the Neighbourhood of *Tournay* till the first of *July*, marched towards the City of *Ghent*, which Count *Lowendabl* surprized in the Night-Time with a Detachment of the *French* Army, by Way of Sealade, where he took 400 Prisoners; among whom were seventy *English* Officers, and made himself Master of the Equipages, Magazines, Train of Artillery, Ammunition, and Provisions, which the Allies had collected and laid up there as in a Place of Safety, and two Days after obliged the Garison of the Castle to surrender Prisoners of War. Another Detachment of the *French* Army marched to the City of *Bruges*, which opened her Gates to them without waiting to be attacked. *Oudenard* was next invested, and the Trenches being opened before that Place in the Night, between the 8th and 9th, the Garison surrendered on the 12th, and were made Prisoners of War.

Dendermond taken.

Ostend.

Newport.

Aeth taken.

Rebellion in Scotland.

DENDERMOND had surrendered the very Night the Trenches were opened, viz. between the 11th and 12th of *August*. *Ostend* surrendered the 26th of *August*, six Days after the Trenches were opened. *Newport* was invested the 30th of *August*, and surrendered the 5th of *September*, the Garison being made Prisoners of War. The Trenches being opened before *Aeth* the Second of *October* in the Night, the Garison surrendered on the 8th, and were allowed all the Honours of War: And now, the Pretender's eldest Son, usually stiled Prince *Edward*, being landed in *Scotland*, and having as-

VOL. II. N° LXII.

sembled some Thousands of his Friends *Netherlands.* there, the Duke of *Cumberland* was obliged to return to *England*, after he had distributed his Army into Winter-Quarters.

MARSHAL *Saxe* taking Advantage of the Duke's Absence, still remained at the Head of a powerful Army in *Flanders*, and to the Surprize of all Men, both Friends and Foes, invested *Brussels*, the Capital of *Brussels taken.* the *Austrian Netherlands*, on the 30th of *January*; and the Trenches being opened in the Night between the 7th and 8th of *February*, the Garison, consisting of 12,000 Men, capitulated on the 20th of the same Month, and agreed to remain Prisoners of War. Here were found all the Field-Artillery of the *Dutch*, a vast Number of Cannon and Mortars of all Sizes, four Months Provision for the whole Allied Army with a proportionable Quantity of Ammunition; and in this important Expedition, if we may believe the *French*, they did not lose 1000 Men. After the Conquest of this Metropolis, Count *Saxe* returned to *Paris*, where he received all the Honours the Court and People of *France*, could pay him for the numerous and important Services he had done that Nation, scarce ever equalled by any General in one Campaign.

THE *French* King arriving at *Brussels* 1746. in *April* the following Year, the Allies evacuated *Louvain* and *Mechlin*, or *Malines*, of which the *French* immediately took Possession. The Allies also abandoning the City of *Antwerp*, the *French* invested the Citadel on the 21st, and the Trenches being opened in the Night between the 25th and 26th, the Garison surrendered on the *Antwerp sur-* First of *May*, being allowed all the Honours rendered. of War. The King holding a Council of War afterwards at *Antwerp*, the Siege of *Mons* was next resolved on, before which Place the Trenches were opened, between the 24th and 25th of *June*; and on the *Mons taken.* 10th of *July* following, the Besieged beat a Parley, and the Garison, consisting of twelve Battalions, surrendered Prisoners of War.

THE Trenches being opened before *Charleroy taken.* *Charleroy* in the Night between the 28th

O

and

Netherlands. and 29th of *July*, the Garison surrendered
 Huy taken. Prisoners of War on the 2d of *August*,
 and on the 21st the *French* made them-
 selves Masters of *Huy*, and of the Maga-
 zines of the Allies which were laid up
 there: The *French* then proceeded to in-
 vest the strong City of *Namur*, before
 which Place the Trenches were opened in
 the Night, between the 12th and 13th of
 Namur taken. *September*, and on the 19th at Noon, the
 Governor hung out a white Flag, and had
 Time allowed him to retire into the Ca-
 stle, before which the Trenches being
 opened, between the 24th and 25th, the
 Garison surrendered on the 30th, consist-
 ing of thirteen Battalions and two Squa-
 drons, submitting to be made Prisoners of
 War.

AFTER the taking the Castle of *Na-*
mur, Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, who com-
 manded the Armies of the Allies in the
Netherlands, in order to stop the rapid
 Progress of the *French*, determined to give
 them Battle, and on the 11th of *October*,
 1746, engaged the Enemy, then com-
 manded by Marshal *Saxe*, near the Village
 of *Rocoux* in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, in
 which Battle, according to the *French* Ac-
 count, the Allies lost 12,000 Men, 3000
 more were made Prisoners, nine Pair of
 Colours and Standards, and sixty-four
 Pieces of Cannon were taken; and the
French, on their Part, had not more than
 1000 killed, and 2000 wounded, if we
 may credit their Relation of this Action.

The English Account of the Battle of Ro-
 coux, October 11, 1746.

Rocoux Bat-
 tle, 1746.

COUNT *Clermont* having joined the
 Grand Army under Marshal *Saxe*
 upon the 9th, the Enemy made a Motion
 upon the 10th, and passed the *Jaar* that
 Afternoon with their whole Force. This
 Motion having convinced us that their In-
 tention was to attack us, our heavy Bag-
 gage was that Night sent to *Maestricht*,
 Orders were given for the Foot to lie with
 their Accoutrements on, the Horse to be
 saddled, and the whole Army to be under
 Arms an Hour before Day. The Dispo-
 sitions were made at Prince *Charles's* Quar-

ters, for receiving the Enemy by the Prince
 and Marshal *Bathiani*, with great Skill
 and Judgment, and every Person being at
 his Post, early the next Morning, we per-
 ceived the Enemy in the Plain, marching
 towards us, their Foot being formed into
 three Columns, with a large Train of Ar-
 tillery at the Head of each Column.

OUR Right was extended upon a Plain
 half a Mile beyond *Grondza*, having the
 Villages of *Endist*, *Sling* and *Fexbe* in their
 Front, which they occupied with twelve
 Battalions; betwixt the last Village and
Liers was a Plain, and this was in Front
 of the *Hanoverian* Infantry. In Front of
 the *British* and *Hessian* Foot was the Vil-
 lage of *Liers*; in Front of the *Hanoverian*
 Cavalry was that of *Warem*, and betwixt
 the *Scotch* Greys and the Left of the *Dutch*
 Line was the Village of *Rocoux*. Major
 General *Zastrow*, with two *British*, four
Hanoverian, and two *Hessian* Battalions,
 having Brigadier *Doughlass* under him, was
 ordered to defend these three last Villages;
 Prince *Waldeck*, who was to have defend-
 ed that of *Rocoux*, having been obliged to
 post a great Detachment in the Suburbs of
Liege, upon Intelligence, that the *French*
 designed to take Post there that Night.
 The Prince of *Hesse*, and General *Howard*,
 with the Foot that remained, were to en-
 deavour to support these three Villages,
 and the Cavalry to fall upon any of the
French Horse that might attempt to pass
 between them, or as much as possible to
 protect our Flank to the *Dutch*.

THE Enemy, in three Columns, was
 by this Time advanced so near, that three
 Batteries, which we had erected, began to
 play upon them; they immediately at-
 tacked Prince *Waldeck's* Left with great
 Fury, but were repulsed several Times
 with extraordinary Bravery by that Prince
 and the Troops under him. The *Scotch*
 Brigade particularly behaved extreamly
 well: They were, however, overpowered
 by Numbers, and forced to give Way, af-
 ter a very gallant Defence. Our three Vil-
 lages were at the same Time attacked by
 fifty-five Battalions in Columns, by Bri-
 gades, and as soon as one Brigade was re-
 pulsed another came on; and our eight
 Battalions,

Netherlands.

Battalions, under Major-General *Zastrow*, after having done wonderful well, were at last obliged to abandon the Villages of *Warem* and *Rocoux*, the Major-General supporting himself still at *Liers*, with the Battalions under Prince *Frederick* and Major-General *Howard*. Sir *John Ligonier* rallied the Battalions, which had suffered so much, the *Hanoverian* Regiment of *Maidell*, and the *Hessian* Regiment of *Anspach*, having stood their Ground to the last, and refused Quarter, so that few of them escaped. The Battalions of *Boetslaer* and *Donop* suffered likewise extremely, notwithstanding which they rallied, and drove the Enemy, who were advancing into the Plain, back again to the Village. The Battalions of *Graham* and *Howard*, which were in *Rocoux*, also lost a great many Men, but to the last maintained a hollow Way, where they were posted by Sir *John Ligonier*, and were of great Use; Brigadier *Douglass*, who commanded them, having done every Thing that a good and gallant Officer could do. As soon as Prince *Waldeck*, whose Troops had begun to give Way, was informed that the Villages were lost, he retreated in good Order, and taking behind our Left, marched towards the *Meuse* by *St. Peter's-Berg*.

IN these Circumstances our Retreat was resolved, and executed in the following Manner.

THE three Battalions, which Sir *John Ligonier* had sent for in the Night from *Maestricht*, and who arrived with Brigadier-General *Houghton*, as the Action was beginning, were placed in a Right Angle, with the *Scotch* Greys, facing the Flank, which the *Dutch* had before, when this came even with the Prince of *Hesse*, he had Orders to join that. General *Somerfeldt* had formed another Flank a little farther to receive us, and the Prince and Marshal another, under Prince *Dourlach*, and when he came there, we found by the Prince and Marshal's Disposition, a Rear-Guard of twenty Squadrons, twelve Battalions and twelve Companies of Grenadiers, so that in spite of perhaps 100 Pieces of Cannon, and all the Musket-Shot they could bring to bear, the Retreat

Netherlands.

was made with great Regularity and Order; the Rear-Guard consisted of the Imperialists, the Marshal insisting upon it, as they had not suffered in the Action. We certainly quitted the Field with as little Disadvantage as could be in a Battle, if that may be called a Battle where two Thirds of our Army were not engaged, the Action being wholly upon the Left. The Enemy did not think fit to pursue us, but not being able, for Want of Wood, in this advanced Season, to stay on the other Side of the *Meuse*, we passed that River this Morning. The *French* cannot have lost less than 10,000 Men, and our Loss in the Gross is not more than 5000; the Cannonading was terrible on both Sides. Count *La Lippe*, and Lieutenant-General *Smiffart* were wounded; Major-General *Veldtman* and Lieutenant-Colonel *Montague* were killed; Major *Sowle* wounded and taken, Major *Kendal* lost his Leg, Sir *Harry Nisbet* was killed, and many others, who are not as yet known. *Anspach's* Regiment has six Captains killed, and *Maidell's* has not one Officer left. The Enemy had not less than 170 Battalions upon the Field of Battle, our Cavalry shewed the greatest Desire to fall upon that of the Enemy, but they kept themselves constantly under the Protection of their Foot and Cannon; and when the *French* Infantry came out upon the Plain, they galloped up with great Spirit to charge them, Lord *Rothes* being at the Head of the first Line, and Lord *Crawford* at the second of the *English*, and drove them back, Sword in Hand, into the Hedges, much faster than they came on. What contributed greatly to our ill Success in this Action was, that the People of *Liege* had, the Night before, introduced the *French* into the Town, and put them in Possession of it, just in Prince *Waldeck's* Back, whose Disposition was excellently made before that Accident, having a Flank upon the Left of eight Battalions, with a great Ravine, and very difficult Ground before them, and his Left Wing of Horse to support it. Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* and Marshal *Bathiani* gave their Orders in all Parts through the whole

Netherlands. whole Action with the greatest Judgment and Intrepidity.

Alliance be-
tween the
Queen of
Hungary and
the Duke of
Bavaria.

A Subsidy
granted him.
A Battle be-
tween the
Prussians and
Austrians.

Emperor
Francis elect-
ed, Septem-
ber 2, 1745.

Dresden ta-
ken by the
Prussians.

I PROCEED now to consider the most remarkable Events in *Germany*, as well as in the *Netherlands*, after the Death of the late Emperor *Charles VII.* Duke of *Bavaria*. The Queen of *Hungary*, it appears, had so much Address as to bring over the young Duke of *Bavaria* to her Interest, soon after the Death of the Emperor his Father, and concluded a defensive Alliance with him in *April*, 1745.

Soon after a Subsidy Treaty was concluded between the Maritime Powers and the Duke, whereby he agreed to furnish them with six Battalions, in Consideration of a Subsidy of 150,000 Crowns *per Annum*.

THE Imperial and *Saxon* Forces being joined, marched towards *Silesia*, in order to attack the King of *Prussia*, but were surprized by that Prince in the Passes of the Mountains between *Bohemia* and *Silesia*, on the 4th of *June*, N. S. and entirely defeated. In this Battle the *Prussians* took 5000 Prisoners, sixty-five Pieces of Cannon, seventy-eight Colours and Standards, and near 200 Officers. The King of *Prussia* afterwards proceeded to invade *Saxony*, and both his *Prussian* Majesty and the *French* King declared they would treat all the Electors of the Empire as Enemies that should give their Voices for electing *Francis Stephen*, Duke of *Lorrain*, Emperor of *Germany*. However, the Queen of *Hungary* having a Son born the 1st of *February*, 1745, they ventured to advance the Duke to the Imperial Throne on the 2d of *September*, 1745, and he made his publick Entry into *Frankfort* on the 14th of the same Month, and on the 23d was crowned; the Elector of *Brandenburgh* (King of *Prussia*) and the Elector *Palatine* only protesting against the Election. The King of *Prussia* having obtained two Victories afterwards, over the united Forces of *Austrians* and *Saxons*, took the Cities of *Dresden* and *Leipsick*; and indeed made an entire Conquest of the King of *Poland's* German Dominions in the Years 1746; his *Polish* Majesty retired to *Prague*, and both the Queen and the King of *Poland* found themselves under a Necessity

of submitting to such Terms as his *Prussian* Majesty was pleased to allow them, and by a Treaty concluded at *Dresden* it was agreed, that the Queen should confirm to his *Prussian* Majesty the Dutchy of *Silesia*; that the King of *Poland* should pay his *Prussian* Majesty 1,000,000 of Crowns, besides the Plunder and Contribution the *Prussians* had raised and possessed themselves of in *Saxony*, and the rest of the King of *Poland's* German Dominions: In Consideration whereof the King of *Prussia* agreed, that he himself and the Elector *Palatine* would acknowledge the Emperor's Title, being the only two Electors that had refused their Consent to his Election. During the late War the *Jews* adhering to the *Prussians*, the Queen of *Hungary* published an Edict for banishing all the *Jews* out of *Bohemia*, it being computed that there were at that Time no less than 48,000 *Jewish* Families in that Kingdom. After the Election of the Emperor and the Peace of *Dresden*, the Diet of the Empire, and most of the Circles declared for a Neutrality, and the *French* withdrew their Forces from the *Rhine*, which made them vastly superior to the Allies in the *Netherlands*, and obliged them to retire towards *Breda* in *Dutch Brabant*; and though they were afterwards reinforced by several Bodies of *Germans*, and by other Forces which came over from *England*, after the Suppression of the Rebellion there, and the Allied Army was then said to amount to 80,000 Men, they made no Attempt to relieve any of the Towns the *French* besieged in *Flanders* this Year, or entered upon any Action, by Way of Diversion, while the *French* were employed in those Sieges, until the Beginning of *October*, when it was thought fit to march towards the *French*, who then lay before *Namur*; but having been Witnesses to the taking of that Town, they retired into the Territories of *Liege*, whither being followed by the *French*, the Battle of *Rocoux* was fought on the 12th of *October*, N. S. in which the *French* had a considerable Advantage of the Allies by their numerous Artillery, as has been related already.

Netherlands.
Peace be-
tween *Prussia*
and *Austria*.

Jews banished
Bohemia.

War removed
to *Flanders*.

Battle of *Rocoux*.

Netherlands.
Dutch Flan-
ders subdued
by the French,
April 1747.

THE Court of *Versailles* being informed of the Intention of the States-General to elect a Stadtholder, redoubled its Efforts to act directly against *Holland*. The *French* Generals had Orders to make their Troops leave their Winter-Quarters, and to march them towards *Dutch Flanders*. In Consequence of these Orders M. *Saxe* had detached M. *de Contades* to commence the Operations by taking the Forts of the *Pearle* and of *Liefkenshoeck*, and to spare the Troops he had cantoned there. The General left *Brussels* the 20th of *April*, 1747, to go and visit the Cantonments, and see himself the Dispositions with which he had charged M. *de Contades*, who made himself Master of these two Posts the 24th and 25th of the same Month. M. *de Lowendabl* had been likewise detached at that Time to go to *Ecluse*, where this General was scarce arrived, when forcing the Redoubts, which defended the Avenues, he obliged the Place to capitulate, and two Days after reduced *Iffendrick*, from thence he marched to *Sas-de-Gand* (or *Sas-van-Ghent*,) which he attacked so briskly, that on the Night between the 30th of *April*, and the 1st of *May*, he made himself Master of it, after five Days Siege; while he was besieging *Philippine*, he received an Order to go to *Antwerp*, which seemed to be threatened by the Allies; upon this he left the Conduct of the Siege of that little Fortrefs to M. *de Montmarin*, who, after taking it, marched directly to *Hulst*, where he was joined by M. *de Contades*. The Allies employed all imaginable Means to prevent the Loss of *Hulst*, and with that View detached nine Battalions to defend the Post of *Sanderberg*, a Place of great Consequence, for the Security of *Hulst*. The Duke of *Cumberland* went thither himself on the 9th of *May*, but his Endeavours were fruitless, M. *Saxe*, who knew the Importance of this Post, repaired to the Camp which formed the Siege, to hasten the taking of it, which contributed towards that of *Axel*. The Garrisons of these different Places amounted to 5000 Men, who were made Prisoners of War, and conducted into *France*.

VOL. II. N° 62.

THE Rapidity of these Conquests not only astonished the Allies, but likewise disconcerted all their Projects; their Army made a Motion on the 1st of *May*, which seemed to threaten *Antwerp*: But M. *Saxe* sent M. *de Lowendabl* there, who having arrived on the 5th, caused the proper Repairs to be made, in order to put the Place in a Condition of Defence; he caused several Redoubts to be built before the *Glacis*, provided the Town with all Sorts of Ammunition, and sent out the Horses belonging to the Officers of the Garison, not excepting his own, which would have occasioned too great a Consumption.

THE King left *Versailles* the 29th of the same Month, and arrived at *Brussels* on the 31st. M. *Saxe* went to meet his Majesty about a League from *Brussels*, with M. *de Noailles*, who had come thither on the 12th. On the King's Arrival the whole Infantry quitted their Cantonments, and were posted in such a Manner, that they could join upon the first Order, and march wherever Necessity required. The Allies, on their Side, made several Motions by which the *French* regulated themselves; but although the Position of the Enemy made it very presumable that they thought no more of the Siege of *Antwerp*; yet M. *Saxe* thought proper to send back M. *de Lowendabl*, who had come to give the King an Account of his Operations in *Dutch Flanders*, and this General remained till the 26th, when he arrived at *Mechlin* with six Battalions and two Regiments of Dragoons, according to the Orders which he had received from M. *Saxe*, who was informed that the Allies intended to move their Camp. Prince *Soubise*, who was Camp Marshal for the Day, was appointed to command a general Forage on the 29th; this Forage as well as all the preceding ones, was performed very peaceably. Mean Time the Allies made a Motion on the 30th, which obliged the Marshal to make another on his Side. The King set out the same Day from *Tirlemont* to go to *St. Tron*; but being informed that the Artillery had not as yet passed the Bridge of the *Great Getbe*, he stopped

P

at

Netherlands.
Battle of Val
as related by
the French,
the 2d of
July, 1747.

at *Ootmael*, and the Troops which accompanied him, remained at *Bivouack*. During the Night, the House where the King was lodged, happening to take Fire, he mounted his Horse at Four in the Morning, and went to *Tongres*, where Marshal *Saxe* then was; as soon as his Majesty arrived there, he went to visit the Field of Battle, marked out by the Marshal, in order to fight the Enemy, whose right Wing extended to the Commandery, stretching along the Heights; and whose Left pointed towards *Maestricht*, possessing the Villages that lay before them; in these they were intrenched, and here they planted several Batteries of Cannon.

THE King having afterwards ascended the rising Ground of the Village of *Herdeeren*, examined the Disposition of his Army, which, ranged in two Lines of Infantry and Cavalry, had its Left fronting towards the Commandery, where was the Duke of *Cumberland's* Quarters. The Right extended itself beyond the Village of *Rymps* and the *White-House*, leaving the Village before it: Towards Seven in the Evening, the Enemy attempted to make themselves Masters of this Village, covered by two Brigades of Infantry; they cannonaded this Post near an Hour with thirty Pieces of Cannon, but without Success; all the Troops held themselves in Order of Battle the following Night; and his Majesty had but a very bad Lodging in a Farm-House.

ON the 2d of July, at Four in the Morning, the King, after hearing Mass, having returned to the Field of Battle, the Army put itself in Motion to go and attack the Allies; while Count *D'Estrees* marched by the Left Flank of the Enemy, Count *Clermont*, at the Head of the Corps under his Command, advanced to the Village of *Lafeldt* (*Val*) defended by the *English*, *Hanoverian* and *Hessian* Troops, and by some *Dutch* Regiments. Notwithstanding the terrible Fire which these Troops made, the several Columns of Count *Clermont's* Body advancing in good Order, began the Attack of the Village at Ten in the Morning, and after being twice

repulsed, drove the Enemy out of it. Immediately the Cavalry opened upon the two Sides of this Village, and charged that of the Allies, which though supported by their whole Infantry, was totally routed: While they fled towards *Maestricht*, they underwent a new Assault on the Part of Count *D'Estrees*. This General fell upon them with his Reserve, and made a great Number of Prisoners.

THE Left Wing of the Confederate Army being thus beaten, Marshal *Saxe*, who was every where, ordered the Troops to attack the Right, composed of the Queen of *Hungary's* Forces, which hitherto had no Share in the Action: But the Moment they saw the King's Army advancing in Front before them, they retired in Disorder without being able to join the rest of their Army under *Maestricht*: The King then ordered Count *Clermont*, *Tennere*, and the Marquis of *Gallerande*, to pursue them: His Majesty lay that Night between the 2d and 3d in the Commandery, where the Duke of *Cumberland* had his Head-Quarters the Day before. The Post of *Lafeldt* cost a great Deal of Blood: Never was any Thing seen more horrible: The Plains and Villages all round were covered with dead and wounded Men. The Loss of this Day, on one Side and the other, amounted to more than 20,000 Men killed, wounded, or taken Prisoners. The *French* took from the Allies twenty-nine Pieces of Cannon, several Colours and Standards, and two Kettle-Drums.

The English Account of the Action at the Village of Val, or Lafeldt, between the Left Wing of the Allied Army, and the French, the 2d of July, N. S. 1747.

THE 30th of June, the Army marched by the Left, in three Columns towards *Lonaken*, and encamped that Night between that Place and *Ghenck*; at the same Time the different Detachments of the Army under Count *Daun*, and the Prince of *Wolfenbuttle*, with the Corps of General *Bathiani*, passed *Bilsen*, and encamped at the Grand Commanderie;

Netherlands.

The English
Relation of
the Battle of
Val, July,
1747.

Netherlands. derie; the Corps of the Count de Clermont occupying the high Ground from *Tongres* to *Tongrebergb*, notwithstanding the Approach of our Army, made it evident that they designed to sustain that Corps with their whole Force, and if possible to gain the Camp of *Bilsen*.

THIS Position of the French Army made the intercepting the Corps of Clermont impracticable; it was resolved, therefore, by his Royal Highness the Duke, in Concert with Marshal *Batbiani* and Prince *Waldeck* (after having reconnoitred the Country towards the *Jaar* that Morning) to take Possession of the Camp of *Bilsen*, extending the Left to *Millen*; for that Purpose, the whole Army had Orders to march by Break of Day, the First of July, N. S. His Royal Highness and Prince *Waldeck* remained all that Night at the Commanderie; and the Marshal at *Bilsen*, in order to lose no Time the next Morning in making the necessary Dispositions for the Arrival of the Army. On the First of July, his Royal Highness was on Horseback by Break of Day, in order to reconnoitre towards the Enemy; but about Four o'Clock, we could perceive the Enemy's Cavalry in Motion in two Columns, stretching towards their Right, which we immediately concluded was with a Design to gain the Heights of *Millen* and *Herdeeren*; and if they found it possible, to fall on the Head of our Columns, which were then in March from their Camp inclining that Way. Before Six their Irregulars, who flanked the March of their Columns, were skirmishing with our advanced *Hussars* and *Lycanians*.

THE Instant that the Columns of the Enemy appeared, his Royal Highness sent Orders to Sir *John Ligonier*, to advance with the Left Wing of Cavalry, as fast as possible, and to the Foot to press their March: At the same Time he ordered the Prince of *Wolfembutte* to occupy the Villages of *Grote* and *Klein-Spaw*, with the Infantry of the Corps-de-Reserve, and to form his Cavalry on the Plain between these Villages, and the Grand Commanderie. These Precautions being taken for maintaining our Post at *Bilsen*, his Royal

Highness was desirous of forming our Cavalry Time enough on the Heights of *Herdeeren*, for the Reception of the Enemy; but before our Cavalry could arrive, the Enemy had already occupied those Heights, and presented three Lines of Cavalry on the Descent of the Hill with their Irregulars, both Horse and Foot, before them. This made it immediately necessary to alter the designed Position of the Left, since we were no longer Masters of those Heights; accordingly it was unanimously agreed to extend the Left to *Wirle*, the Right still occupying *Bilsen*, as in the former Position.

As soon as the Left Wing of Cavalry came up, it was formed in the Plain below *Herdeeren*, in order to check the Enemy's advancing, and give our Infantry Time to come, who were behind them. This Motion was executed with great Spirit by our Cavalry under Sir *John Ligonier*, who, on the Arrival of the Infantry, countermarched by his Left, on the Right Flank of the Infantry, through the Plain, in Order to take up his Ground in Order of Battle, near the Village of *Wirle*, covering the Flank of his March with eight Squadrons, who made always a Front to the Hill of *Herdeeren*. This whole Day was spent in forming the Army, and it was determined to receive the Enemy's Attack, if they thought fit to bring on a general Action, as by advancing they would, in some Degree, give up the Advantage of their Ground above us. In consequence of this Resolution, the Villages of the Grand Commanderie, and the two *Spawes* were filled with the Infantry of the Corps-de-Reserve, and a Part of Count *Daun's* Detachment, whilst the rest made a Flank towards *Bilsen*, where there was a strong Post with Cannon, in order to prevent the Enemy's coming round us. The Left Wing took Post in the Village of *Vlitingen* (where his Royal Highness posted the Brigade of *British* Foot-Guards) and the Hamlet of *Val*. The Lines of Infantry extended behind the Villages, having the Left Wing of Cavalry in a Line with the Infantry, and the Imperial Cavalry formed in two Lines before the *Klein-Spaw*, whilst we were employed

Netherlands.

employed in forming the Army, which was compleated between Four and Five in the Afternoon; the Enemy kept constantly skirmishing with the Irregulars, in the Plain, and advancing more Cavalry on the Side of the Hill of *Herdeeren*; this was done to mask the March of their Infantry, which kept moving on to our Left under Cover of the Hill on the other Side. The Corps of Irregulars, under the Command of General *Trips*, which had covered the March of the Enemy from *Lier*, was now joined and ordered to the Left, in order to cover that Flank, and watch the Motions of the Enemy that Way. The *Dutch* Cavalry was ordered to be formed in the Rear of the Left of their own Infantry, and the Right of the *Hessian*, as that was judged the weakest Part of the Line of Battle. This Evening we cannonaded the Enemy very smartly, from a Hill in the Front of the Village of *Val*, and some Shots were exchanged likewise on the Right; but it grew so late, that it was plain the Enemy did not mean to engage in a general Action at that Time. His Royal Highness the Duke, accompanied by the other Generals, after having rode several Times from Right to Left, and taken all the Measures that could be thought of for the Security of the Situation, ordered the Army to remain under Arms all Night. At Day-Break on the 2d, his Royal Highness, with the Marshal and Prince *Waldeck*, visited the Lines, and made some Alterations in the former Dispositions, by advancing the Front Line of the Left in a Line with the Village of *Val*, and bringing up the Second nearer to sustain it: The Village was occupied by the Regiments of late *Crawford's*, *Pulteney's*, *Dejean's*, and *Frudeman's* Regiment of *Hanoverians*, (with Artillery.) The Foot-Guards were likewise retired from the Village of *Vlitingen*, and made a Flank from the Right of the *Hessian* Grenadiers, towards the *Bavarians* of the Center, fronting the Village of *Vlitingen*, which we burnt in order to prevent the Enemy's making Use of it to annoy us. The Enemy, during the Night, had brought more Squadrons upon the Hill of *Her-*

Netherlands.

deeren, and we could perceive they had thrown up some Works upon the Brow of the Hill; but the greatest Part of their Infantry, which filed off towards our Left, kept marching on the Right Flank of their Cavalry. Several Batteries of the *English* Artillery were placed along our Front, in order to rake the Enemy, as they should come down the Hills. At Eight o'Clock we could not perceive that they made any Motion towards our Front, which made us suspect, that they were concealing the Motion of their Infantry, and amusing us with these Corps of Cavalry, in Hopes to cut us off from *Maastricht*, by pouring down a large Column of Infantry upon the Left; Orders were therefore given to the Irregulars to watch, with the utmost Attention, the Enemy's Motions towards the *Meuse*.

His Royal Highness, with the Generals, being returned to the Commanderie, in order to concert what Measures should be taken in Case the Enemy should not chuse to advance upon us; Sir *John Ligonier* sent Lieutenant-Colonel *Forbes* to acquaint the Duke, that by the Motions of the Enemy, they appeared to be forming to attack the Left Wing, and that he had ordered all to Arms. His Royal Highness immediately went thither, the Marshal and Prince *Waldeck* going at the same Time to prepare their respective Corps. No sooner were the Batteries of the Left Wing all fixed for the Reception of the Enemy, than their Infantry appeared coming down into the Plain through a Valley between the Hills, which leads from *Rempst*, formed in a vast Column of nine or ten Battalions in Front, and as many deep, of the best Corps, bearing directly at the Village of *Val*, in and about which, almost the Whole of the Action was, which lasted near five Hours. Our Batteries continued Firing the whole Time the Enemy was advancing, as well upon their Foot, as the Squadrons of Horse that supported the Right and Left Flanks of their Column. At Ten o'Clock the Cannonading of the Enemy's Side began against the Village, with the Field-Pieces that they brought with their Infantry;

Netherlands.

try, the second Shot of which killed his Royal Highness's *German Aid-de-Camp*, the Baron *Zigesaer*, which was immediately followed with the Attack of their first Brigades.

THESE were soon dispersed with prodigious Loss, as were the second, third and fourth Divisions. Overpowered by this constant Supply of fresh Troops, the Regiments in *Val* were obliged to give Way; but being sustained by the Regiments of *Wolfe*, *Charles Howard*, *Conway* and *Haus*, returned to the Charge, and recovered their Post. The Brigades of *Navarre*, *La Marque*, *Irish*, *Monaco*, *Royal*, *des Vaisseaux*, and several others were entirely ruined. The Enemy kept still pouring on fresh Lines of Foot, so that the Village was lost, and regained of both Sides several Times. The Battalions of the *British* and *Hanoverian* Infantry entered the Village four or five different Times each, though the *French* but once, as they could never be rallied, and were always supplied with fresh Brigades. The Instant that the Enemy made the first general Discharge of small Arms at the Village, his Royal Highness ordered one of his Aids-de-Camp to go immediately to Marshal *Batbiani*, to inform him that the Left was attacked, that the Enemy appeared determined to make his whole Effort upon *Val*, and therefore desired he would be attentive to support him speedily and effectually. The Marshal returned for answer, that he was doing his utmost for that Purpose, and he had ordered away directly from the Right the nine Battalions of the Left Wing, which had been detached with Count *Daun*, and the five that were with the Corps-de-Reserve, and would likewise support him as much farther as was possible. Besides this Infantry, Part of the Squadrons of Count *Daun's* Corps were ordered to join the Left: The Part of *Daun's* Detachment arrived Time enough to go into the Village, and do great Execution; but the five of the Corps-de-Reserve did not arrive till after, as they were posted further on the Right.

ABOUT Twelve o'Clock Affairs went on so well, that his Royal Highness ordered

VOL. II. N° 62.

Netherlands.

dered the whole Left Wing to advance upon the Enemy, whose Infantry gave Way so fast, that they were obliged to put Cavalry behind them, and on their Flanks, to drive them on with their Swords. The Center began likewise to advance under Prince *Waldeck* (who was at the Head of his Corps the whole Day) and his Royal Highness desired the Marshal to advance as much as his Ground would allow him, towards *Herdeeren*, and to annoy the Enemy's Flank, which he did, driving the Enemy out of the Village of *Elcht*, which was in the Front of the Hill of *Herdeeren*, where they had taken Post the Night before. The Right Wing could not, however, advance so fast as the Left, because, had they inclined towards the Front of the Village of *Vlitingen*, they would have exposed their Flank to that Corps, which the Enemy had on *Herdeeren*, which was very considerable, joined to a large Battery of eighteen Pounders; and it was necessary to be very attentive to *Bilsen*, lest the Enemy should come round our Right Flank; however, they kept moving on, and prevented the Enemy from detaching any more Troops from their Left to their Right. The Enemy began now to advance more Infantry of their Reserve from *Rempt*, all inclining to *Val*, and part of their Cavalry of the Right inclined to the Center, in order to keep up the Foot, when, by the Misconduct of some Squadrons in the Center, who perceived the Foot before them, pressed hard upon, and giving Way, instead of remedying which, by sustaining the Infantry before them, they went to the Right about, and overthrew the five Battalions of the Corps-de-Reserve, which were coming from the Right towards *Val*. His Royal Highness rode immediately to the Head of the Cavalry, and endeavoured, with the Assistance of the *Dutch* Major-General *Cannenberg* (who did all that Man could do) to rally them, but in vain; the Enemy's Squadrons had already entered with them, completed the Confusion there, and divided the Army. His Royal Highness with Difficulty rejoined the Left Wing, whose Right Flank, and the Right Flank of the Village they sustained, was

Q

now

^{Netherlands.} now exposed to two Fires. Though his Royal Highness had desired more Infantry from the Right Wing before this, and six more Battalions were in March to join him; yet this unexpected Break so disconcerted all Precautions that could be taken, that it was Time to think of making good the Retreat to *Maestricht*; however, the Cavalry of the Left, and some Squadrons of the Imperialists under the Command of Major-General *Bournonville* (who distinguished themselves extremely) which had begun to advance before, led on by Sir *John Ligonier*, were already advanced so far as to be on the Point of charging the *French* Cavalry, which they did with so much Success, that they overthrew all before them; but too eager in the Pursuit of the Enemy, received a sharp Fire from the Foot, which they had posted in a hollow Way, and some Hedges, to favour the Flight of their Horse, by which they suffered a good deal; they dispersed however that Foot, and some fresh Squadrons, which the Enemy sent down upon them, but it was all in vain, whilst the Army was cut in two: His Royal Highness therefore called them off, and sent Word to the Marshal, that he should retire towards *Maestricht*, and would move towards *West Weisel* and *Lonaken* to favour his Retreat. This done he retired, the Left Wing slowly and in good Order, bringing off all the heavy Field Artillery, though they were advanced before the Village of *Val*. The small Cannon that was lost, it was impossible to bring off, as many of them had the Wheels broke, and others were too far advanced at the Time we began to retire. The Enemy cannonaded us in the Retreat, but attempted nothing further, seeing the good Order we retired in, and knowing how greatly they had already suffered. The Left Wing got to *Maestricht* about Five o'Clock, and the *Dutch* and Right Wing by Seven; the Enemy seemed to have Mind to attack the Prince of *Wolfembutte*, who made the Rear Guard, but after exchanging some small Shot, found it too difficult, and retired. It is impossible to commend too much the Behaviour of the Generals, both of Horse and Foot. Sir *John Ligo-*

^{Netherlands.} nier, who charged at the Head of the *British* Dragoons, with that Skill and Spirit, that he has shewed upon many Occasions, and in which he was so well seconded, had the Misfortune to have his Horse killed in the second Charge of the Cavalry, and was made Prisoner; Major-General Count *de Yffenbourg*, who led the *Hessian* Cavalry was wounded and taken, and Major-General *Bland* wounded.

LORD *Albemarle* did all that could be expected from an Officer, as the Behaviour of the *British* Infantry sufficiently shews: The Behaviour of Major-General *Howard*, the Brigadiers *Price*, *Haughton* and *Mordaunt*, who were all in the Village with their Brigades, wants no Words to set it off. General *Sommerfeldt*, Lieutenant-General *Druckleben*, Major-General *Zastrow*, and the rest of the *Hanoverian* Officers, did Honour to their Corps; the Prince of *Hesse* rallied his Infantry several Times with the greatest Intrepidity and Coolness. It would be unjust to the rest, to say that any Corps of the King's Royal or Electoral Troops did better than the others, though some were put to a severer Trial; in short the Enemy must do us the Justice to own, that their Success was dearly bought: Our Loss of Killed and Wounded, and Missing, amounts to 4000 odd Hundreds, and that of the Enemy to not less than 10,000, amongst which are reckon'd four Lieutenant-Generals; we have taken above sixty Officers, and 700 Men; amongst the Officers are Brigadier *Marquis de Blondell*, and the fourth Brother of the Lord *Dillon*, who commanded the Regiment of that Name. We have taken from the Enemy five Standards and seven Pair of Colours; we have lost four of the former, and the *Hanoverians* one Pair of Colours.

On the 12th the whole *French* Army ^{Bergen-op-Zoom invested, July 12, 1747.} marched in two Columns, and came before *Bergen-op-Zoom*: They extended themselves from the *Escaut* as far as the Overflowings of the *Zoom*, turning their Backs on the Town: M. *de Lowendahl* employed the rest of that Day in securing his Camp, and in examining the Works with the adjacent Parts of the Place, of which they had

Netherlands had no exact Plan, since M. *De Cohorn* had new modelled the Fortifications. This Place lies so low, being as it were buried, that its Houses are almost level with the Ground, and it is absolutely inaccessible; but in the Part on this Side, betwixt the *Escout* and Overflowings of the *Zoom*, which is the strongest and best of all covered with Out-Works. Prince *Hildbourghausen* had just thrown himself into the Lines with 16,000 Men; these Lines communicated with the Town, and were protected by a Chain of Forts, surrounded with Water. The Place was abundantly provided with Victuals and Artillery, having lately received a Reinforcement of forty-eight Pieces of Cannon. It was not possible either to invest it, or to stop the Communication by Water; more than sixty Vessels lay there in Safety, and without the Reach of Cannon.

The French Account of the Storming of Bergen-op-Zoom.

Bergen-op-Zoom taken by Storm, Septemb 16.

ON the 16th of September, at Break of Day, the Signal was given; and at the second Volley, all the Troops destined for the Assault, advanced with as much Intrepidity as Order. Care had been taken during the Night to fill up the Cunette, and to clear the Foot of the Breaches, in order to facilitate the Operation. The Grenadiers who mounted first, broke through all which opposed them on the Top of the Breach, and being directly reinforced, went courageously on, forced the Entrenchments which the Besieged had made in the attacked Bastions, jumped nimbly over them, and made no Stop till they reached the Gorge of the Bastions. The Battalions who had followed close at their Heels, opened; and in a Moment the whole Rampart fronting the Attack was adorned with the Colours of the Conqueror.

MEAN Time the Grenadiers advanced into the Streets which lead to the great Square, where the Enemy had barricaded themselves to cover their Retreat; but they fell upon them with that Boldness which Victory inspires, and forced them

to seek their Safety in Flight towards their Lines. Some of them took Refuge in the Houses, from whence they kept a pretty brisk Fire upon the Assailants; but refusing to come out and surrender themselves, the Houses were committed to the Flames. In the same Breath they seized all the Posts in the Town, and Avenues in the Harbour, in order to stop up all Outlets. The victorious Soldier seeing himself now Master of a Place which had cost him so much Fatigue and Danger, gave himself wholly up to an unbounded Licence: Nor was it possible to save the Town from Pillage, though the commanding Officers, and all the rest, took the greatest Pains imaginable to prevent it.

COUNT *Rechteren* a Colonel in the Service of the States-General, who was posted with his Regiment of Grenadiers in the intrenched Camp, being in this Confusion not thought of, stood firm for more than an Hour; but seeing himself left destitute of Assistance, and surrounded on all Sides, he was forced to surrender at Discretion with his whole Regiment.

WHILE the French were busied in breaking open the Doors of the Houses and Cellars, plundering and drinking, the Besieged were running to their Lines in Disorder, where they caused such a Consternation, that all together made the best of their Way to *Steenberg*, leaving behind them in the Lines their Arms and Baggage. The Garison of *Fort-Rovers* took the same Route, after carrying off, in a Hurry, the Cannon which were mounted; and M. *Mallard*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Trenches before the Fort on that Day, was very much astonished, when a Deserter came and offered him the Keys.

M. *DE CUSTINE*, who was appointed by M. *De Lowendabl* with a Body of Troops to prevent the Forts of *Pinsen* and *Mormont* from sallying out during the Assault, took Advantage of this critical Moment to make himself Master of them, and obliged the Garisons to surrender at Discretion. An Example which was followed by the *Water-Fort*, situated at the Mouth of the Harbour.

Netherlands.

THE Operations of this Day were carried on according to the most exact Rules of War: The Troops surpassed themselves, and all the wise Dispositions of the General were executed without the least Confusion. They found in *Bergen-op-Zoom* 166 Brass Cannon, and seventy-two of Iron; those in Battery under Ground, and on the Keys of the Harbour included; a great many Mortar-Pieces of different Sizes, and large Quantities of Ammunition, without reckoning thirty-six Pieces of Cannon taken in *Fort-Rovers*, fourteen in that of *Pinfen*, and some others in *Mormont* and the Water-Forts.

SEVENTEEN Vessels in the Harbour loaded with Ammunition and Provisions of all Sorts, fell a Prey to the Conquerors: The Enemy's Loss on this memorable Day was computed at 2000 Men killed, about 1000 wounded, 1710 Prisoners exclusive of the Officers, of whom they reckoned 168 Prisoners of all Ranks. The *French* lost very few considering the Boldness and Danger of the Attempt, having only seven Officers killed, and thirty-seven wounded, 137 Soldiers killed, and 260 wounded.

M. LOWENDAHLL, in his Letter to M. Saxe, after the taking of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, says, "Had it been possible to foresee Events, M. De Cronstrom the Governor, the Prince of *Hesse-Philippstal*, and the Prince of *Anhalt*, would have fallen into our Hands, and been among the Number of our Prisoners; but with much ado, they saved their Persons, leaving every Thing else behind: Few Places in *Europe* were so formidable, and so well provided of every Thing as *Bergen-op-Zoom*: I would have preserved this wretched Town from Plunder, but it was not practicable: Three hundred Volunteers of your Army, who came without being sent for, gave so bad an Example, that there was no Possibility of hindering all the Equipages of the Generals and Officers, the Provisions, and what the Inhabitants had still left, from being entirely pillaged. This Plunder has prodigiously enriched the Army, and I

Netherlands.

hope it will render them as bold as it will humble and deject the Enemy.

"THE Military Chest and the Pay of the Regiments, which arrived some Days before, joined to the Plate and strong Boxes of the Generals, make a great Part of the Booty: I ordered out directly the *British (Irish)* Volunteers to follow the Enemy, and I flatter myself, by their Means, to learn the Situation of the Enemy. The Defeat of the Enemy encamped in the Lines was so compleat, that their whole Camp was pillaged without saving a single Tent: More than twenty Battalions, including the Garison and Lines, left their Arms in Bundles; the Officers, who are Prisoners, unanimously agree, that they lost more than 5000 Men during the Siege; and I compute their Loss very near the same, on the Day of the Assault, including the Prisoners."

M. DE LOWENDAHLL's Army decamped on the 25th of *September*, and marched to *Capelle*, where it remained till after the Reduction of *Lille*, *Frederick-Henry*, and *La Croix*, near the Mouth of the *Scheld*; and this concluded the Campaign of 1747.

THE States-General, about this Time, proposed to the Court of *France* to exchange or ransom the forty-six *Dutch* Regiments, which were detained Prisoners in *France*, according to the Cartel agreed on between the two Nations at *Frankfort*; but that Court did not think fit to comply with the Demand.

THE Surrender of the strong Fortress of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, before any Breach was made in the Walls, when there was a numerous Garison in the Place, and an Army of their Friends without, with whom it had a Communication, and might have been reinforced every Hour, is not so much a Mystery as it was at the Time it was taken. Cronstrom the Governor, it is evident, had Orders from his Masters, to suffer this Place to fall into the Hands of the *French*: For he sent two Regiments out of the Town the Evening before the Town was taken; and when the first Man crawled up the Walls, he did not meet with

one

Netherlands. one Man to oppose him; and the other eleven Grenadiers which followed, he pulled up after him by their laying hold of his Musket: It is pretended, indeed, that the *French* threw such continual Showers of Bombs, Grenades, &c. over the Walls, that they were under a Necessity of abandoning them: But if there was no Way for Soldiers to cover themselves under the Walls, from the Shot or Bombs of an Enemy, then must every Town surrender as soon as it is attacked. And we may rather wonder, the *French* did not scale the Walls before, than that it was so long before they ventured upon it. It is evident there were two Parties in *Holland* at this Time; that which *Cronstrom* was of, dreaded a Stadtholder more than they did the *French*; and, indeed, hoped by the Assistance of the *French*, to abolish that Office, having lost much of their Power and Influence by the Promotion of a Stadtholder, as will appear when the Advancement of the Prince of *Orange* to the Stadtholdership comes to be related. In the mean Time all Parties seemed disposed to enter upon a Treaty of Peace in the Winter, after the taking of *Bergen-op-Zoom*; and *Aix-la-Chapelle* was agreed to be the Place for opening the Conferences on that Subject, where the Plenipotentiaries of the several Powers began their Conferences the latter End of *March*.

THE *French* Army, however, commanded by Count *Saxe*, assembled the same Month, and after making several Feints, as if they intended to invest *Breda*, marched towards *Maastricht*, against which City the Trenches were opened on the 15th of *April* in the Night; and on the 4th of *May*, every Thing being prepared for a general Attack on the Covered Way, Count *Saxe* received a Letter from the Duke of *Cumberland*, informing him, that the Preliminaries of Peace were signed, and offering to deliver up the Town, on Condition the Garison should be allowed to march out with all the Honours of War; and thereupon a Cessation of Arms was agreed on, and the Governor of the Town, Baron *D'Aylva*, marched out with

VOL. II. N° 62.

Netherlands. his Garison, and the *French* took Possession of the Place. But as no Care had been taken of the *French* Deserters, no less than 300 of those poor Wretches were seized by the *French*; and as to those that had belonged to the *Walloon* Regiment, raised by the *French* in the *Austrian Netherlands*, every Man of them was hanged upon the Spot; the rest were only decimated.

A Summary of the Preliminaries signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, the 30th of April, 1748.

I. ALL the former Treaties shall be established as the Foundation of these Preliminaries, and shall be renewed, except in such Points as may have been altered by subsequent Treaties, or in which they shall be altered by any of these Articles.

II. ALL the Conquests that have been made from the Beginning of the present War, as well in *Europe* as in the *East* and *West-Indies*, shall be restored.

III. *DUNKIRK* shall remain fortified in the same Manner as at present on the Land-Side, but towards the Sea shall be reduced to the Condition stipulated by Treaties.

IV. THE Dutchies of *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Guastalla*, shall be left to the Royal Infant *Don Philip*, but the Reversion shall be reserved to the present Possessor, in Case either the King of the *Two Sicilies* shall succeed to the Crown of *Spain*, or the Infant *Don Philip* shall die without leaving Posterity.

V. THE Duke of *Modena* shall be re-established in all his Possessions, or, at least, shall receive a Satisfaction for whatever cannot be restored.

VI. THE Republick of *Genoa* shall be re-established in the Enjoyment of all that she possessed in 1740.

VII. THE King of *Sardinia* shall remain in Possession of all that he had before, and of all that he had acquired by Cession in 1743.

VIII. THE King of *Great-Britain* is comprised in these Articles, in Quality

R

of

Netherlands. of Elector of *Hanover*, and for his Electorate.

IX. THE King of *France* and the States-General will employ their good Offices to obtain from the King of *Spain*, Satisfaction for a Sum of Money which his *Britannick* Majesty, as Elector of *Hanover*, claims from his Catholick Majesty.

X. THE *Affiento* Treaty is confirmed, for the Number of Years, during which it has remained suspended.

XI. THE fifth Article of the Treaty of *London*, dated the 2d of *August*, 1718, relative to the Succession to the Throne of *Great-Britain*, is renewed in these Preliminaries, in the same Manner as if it were inserted Word for Word.

XII. THE Pretension of the Elector *Palatine*, for Satisfaction for Losses he has sustained, shall be referred to a general Congress.

XIII. THE King of *Great-Britain*, the King of *France*, and the States-General, shall employ their good Offices for discussing in the Congress, the Differences that have arisen on the Subject of the Great Mastership of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

XIV. THE Emperor shall be acknowledged in his Imperial Dignity, by all those Powers by whom no such Acknowledgment had been hitherto made.

XV. THE Disputes, with Regard to the Territories of *Hainault*, and the Abbey of *St. Hubert*, &c. shall be referred to a general Congress.

XVI. ALL Hostilities between the Powers at War shall cease at Land in the Space of six Weeks, to be reckoned from the Day of signing these Articles, and at Sea, in the Time mentioned in an Act, signed at *Paris*, the 19th of *August*.

XVII. THE Restitutions, of which Mention is made in the second Article, shall not take Place till such Time as the Parties interested shall have acceded to this Preliminary Convention.

XVIII. THE Cessions and specifick Restitutions beforementioned, as well as the Establishment for *Don Philip*, shall be all carried into Execution at the same Time.

Netherlands. XIX. ALL the Parties interested in the present Convention, shall renew the Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction, in its entire Extent, except only such Dominions as are already yielded, or are to be yielded, in Virtue of these Preliminaries.

XX. THE Dutchy of *Silesia* and the County of *Glatz*, shall be guarantied to the King of *Prussia* by all the contracting Parties.

XXI. ALL Things that have passed in the present War shall be buried in Oblivion, and every one shall be re-established in the full Possession of what he heretofore enjoyed.

XXII. ALL the Princes any Way interested in this Settlement, shall be invited to accede thereto as soon as possible.

XXIII. IN like Manner all the Princes interested in this Convention shall respectively guaranty the Execution thereof.

XXIV. THE Ratifications of these Preliminaries shall be exchanged within the Term of three Weeks from the Day of their being signed.

Done at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, April 30, 1748.

THIS Convention was signed by the Earl of *Sandwich*, the Count *De St. Severin d'Arragon*, the Count *De Bentinck*, the Baron *De Waffanar*, and *M. Hasselaer*.

THERE are some separate and particular Articles, the Discussion of which are referred to the general Treaty.

THE Suspension of Arms was soon after proclaimed in the *Netherlands*, and the Plenipotentiaries proceeded with so much Dispatch, that a Peace, stiled *The Definitive Treaty*, was signed on the 18th of *October*, 1748. The most interesting Articles whereof were these that follow.

III. THE Treaties of *Westphalia*, *Madrid*, *Nimeguen*, *Ryswick*, *Utrecht*, *Baden*, *Hague*, the Quadruple-Alliance, and the Treaty of *Vienna*, are all confirmed by the present Treaty.

IV. THE Prisoners made, and the Hostages given during the War, to be restored on all Sides without Ransom, and set at Liberty in one Month after the Exchange of the Ratifications, but shall be obliged to pay all Debts they have contracted; and

all

The Substance
of the Defini-
tive Treaty.

Netherlands. all the Men of War or Merchant-Ships which have been taken since the Time stipulated by the Cessation of Arms to be restored.

V. ALL the Conquests made during the War in all Parts of the World to be reciprocally restored.

VI. THE Restitutions and Cessions to be made in six Weeks after the Ratification; the Artillery found in the conquered Places to be restored in the same Condition they were in at the Time the Towns were taken, excepting, nevertheless, those at *Ménin, Aeth, Mons, Charleroy, and Oudenard.*

VII. THE Dutchies of *Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla*, to be ceded, with all their Rights and Dependencies, to the Infant *Don Philip* under an express Clause, that those States shall return to the present Possessor, in Case that Prince dies without Male-Issue, or he or any of his Descendants should mount the Throne of *Spain or the Two Sicilies.*

IX. THE King of *Great-Britain* shall send to *France* two Noblemen of the first Distinction, by Way of Hostages, who are to remain there till certain Advice is received of the Evacuation of *Cape-Breton*, and all the Places which may have been taken in the *East-Indies.*

XII. THE King of *Sardinia* to be maintained in the Possession of all his Estates, principally those ceded to him in 1743, excepting that Part of the *Plaisantine* he occupies, which he hath ceded to the Infant *Don Philip.*

XIII. THE Duke of *Modena* to be re-established in all his Estates, and Justice done him in Respect to the Allodial Effects, which he possessed in the Dutchy of *Guastalla.*

XIV. THE Republick of *Genoa* to be re-established in all the Possessions it enjoyed before the War. The Money they had in the Banks of *Vienna* and *Turin*, and which was confiscated, to be restored, and the Payment of the Interest to commence from the Day of the Exchange of the Ratifications.

XV. THINGS to remain in *Italy* on the same Footing they were before the

War, excepting the Cessions made to the *Netherlands.* King of *Sardinia*, and the Infant *Don Philip.*

XVI. THE *Affiento* Treaty is confirmed, and Permission granted to send to the *Spanish Indies* for four Years, a Ship extraordinary for the Non-Enjoyment of that Privilege during the War.

XVII. THE Fortifications of *Dunkirk* to remain as they now are on the Land Side, but ancient Treaties to be observed with Regard to the Port, and the Works on the Sea Side.

XVIII. THE Differences on the Subject of the Sums which the King of *Great-Britain*, as Elector of *Hanover*, declared to be due to him, to be amicably adjusted, and the Affair concerning the Abbey of *St. Hubert* to be regulated at the same Time.

XIX. THE Article of the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, which secures the Succession of the Crown of *Great-Britain* to the House of *Hanover*, is confirmed in all its Points.

XX. ALL the States which his *Britannick* Majesty possesses in *Germany* are guarantied by the contracting Powers.

XXI. THE said Powers guaranty likewise, in the most solemn Manner, the Pragmatic Sanction, that it may not be derogated by the present Treaty.

XXII. *SILEZIA* and the County of *Glatz*, were in in like Manner guarantied to his *Prussian* Majesty.

XXIII. AND the Execution of all the Articles of the present Treaty were in like Manner guarantied by the contracting Parties.

BESIDES the abovesaid Treaties, there A Treaty for sending back the Russian Auxiliaries. was another signed by the Plenipotentiaries, wherein it was agreed, that the *Russian* Troops taken into the Pay of the Maritime Powers, amounting to 35,000 Men, and then on their March towards the *Netherlands*, should not be suffered to advance further than *Bobemia*, where they were already arrived, but that they should be commanded to return to *Russia* again forthwith; which Orders were immediately complied with; and the *French* afterwards put such a Construction on the

Netherlands. Definitive Treaty as they saw fit. They went on with the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, and did not evacuate the strong Towns in *Flanders*, till several Months after the Time agreed on. The Allies were obliged to give Hostages for the Restoration of *Cape-Breton*; but no Security was required of the *French* for the Restoration of the Towns and Places in the *East-Indies* belonging to the *English East-India Company*, or for their evacuating *Nova-Scotia*; which was yielded to *Great-Britain* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*; and the *French* still remain possessed of three Fourths of *Nova-Scotia*, which if it had been entirely restored, *Great-Britain* would have been Masters of all the Fisheries on that Coast, as well as of the Fur-Trade of *North-America*, and have had a sufficient Barrier against the Encroachments of the *French* in *Canada*. Its fruitful Soil would have furnished the rest of our Colonies with Plenty of Provisions; and we could never have wanted Timber, Hemp, Pitch, Tar, and other Naval Stores of our own, which we at present send ready Money for to the *Baltick*: We might have them from *Nova-Scotia* in Return for *British* Manufactures, and thereby employ Multitudes of our Poor at Home. The *French* also proceeded to possess themselves of the *British American* Islands of *Tobago*, *St. Lucia*, and *St. Vincent*, &c.

BUT of these, indeed, there was no Mention made in any of the Treaties, any more than of our free Navigation in the *American Seas*; but our Ships still remain liable to be searched, and made Prize of on every frivolous Pretence, though this was the principal Reason of our entering into the late War: But if this Peace was the best that could be obtained in the Circumstances the Allies then were, there can be no Reason to censure it. The *French* had been all along successful in the late War. They had made themselves Masters of all the strong Towns in the *Austrian Netherlands*, of all *Dutch Flanders*, and Part of *Dutch Brabant*, and particularly of *Bergen-op-Zoom* and *Maastricht*, the strongest Fortresses of the *Dutch Bar-*

Netherlands. rier, and might, in another Campaign, have compelled the States to have withdrawn their Forces, and accepted of a Neutrality, which would have made them much more superior to the Armies of the rest of the Allies than they had ever hitherto been. It was the Opinion of many, at the Time the Treaties were negotiating at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, that the *French* never would, upon any Consideration whatever, have restored the strong Towns and Provinces they had made themselves Masters of in the *Netherlands*, and that if the Allies did make some shocking Concessions, the Restoration of the *Netherlands* was an ample Equivalent for those Concessions.

THE Circumstances of the *United Provinces* at the Time of the Treaty of *Aix*, seems to have been much the same as they were in the Year 1672, when the *French* possessed themselves of three of those Provinces, and *Lewis XIV.* kept his Court for a whole Year at *Utrecht*: Then the *Dutch*, though they had abolished the Office of Stadtholder, found themselves under a Necessity of restoring that Office, and of uniting their Forces under the Command of the celebrated Prince *William of Nassau* (afterwards *William III.* King of *England*) to oppose the *French*, who by his Interest in the Court of *England*, prevailed on the *English* to change Hands, and withdraw their Troops: And the *German* Princes seeing the *United Provinces* in such imminent Danger, assembled an Army, and compelled *Lewis XIV.* to abandon the Provinces he had conquered the Year following.

So here, the *Dutch* Forces being at the Time of the Treaty of *Aix* united under one Head, and consequently more formidable than they had hitherto been; and the *French* King sensible that if he proceeded further in his Invasion of the *United Provinces*, the *German* Princes would unite as one Man to prevent the Conquest of them, and that even the King of *Prussia*, who had hitherto acted as his Ally, would probably change Hands, and turn the Scale against him, if he continued the War; his Most Christian Majesty was induced to think

Netherlands think seriously of Peace, and offer to evacuate the *Netherlands* before he was compelled to it.

I MAKE no Manner of Doubt, that it was to the King of *Prussia's* Influence, that we owe the Restoration of the *Netherlands*. He would, indeed, have prevented the House of *Austria's* growing so great as to affect the Independency of the *German* Princes, and especially of his own Dominions; but he was too much a Politician, to suffer the *French* King to make the *German* Princes dependent on that Crown, as they would have been, if the *French* could have added the entire *Netherlands* to the Territories they already possessed.

IF it be demanded, how it came to pass that the *French* were able to reduce so many strong Towns in the Space of two or three Years, which might have held them in Play twenty Years, if they had been well defended? The Answer is obvious: Factions in *Holland* were the Occasion of their Loss. The Governors, Magistrates, and most substantial Inhabitants were much more concerned to prevent the introducing a Stadtholder at this Time, than in opposing the *French*; while the Body of the People thought no Means so likely to stop the Progress of the *French*, and to relieve them from the Oppressions and Tyranny of their present Rulers, as the Election of a Stadtholder: The Soldiery were generally in the same Interest, and supported by *British* Forces by Sea and Land. The chief Grievance the common People complained of in *Holland*, was the Invasion of their Liberties; for whereas, formerly, the Burghers, or Freemen, in every City, had their Share in the Choice of Officers and Magistrates, and in the lucrative Employments, the Senate of every City (and particularly that of *Amsterdam*, consisting of thirty-six Officers and Magistrates) had usurped Sovereign Power, laid heavy Taxes on the inferior People, while they themselves bore but a trifling Proportion of them, and disposed of all Offices and beneficial Employments among their Friends and Rela-

VOL. II. N° LXIII.

tions. It is no Wonder, therefore, that the *Grandees*, who had possessed themselves of Sovereign Power, and monopolized all the profitable Employments in the Government, should endeavour, by every Stratagem, to prevent the reviving the Office of Stadtholder, which would infallibly weaken their Authority and Influence: But finding the Populace too strong to be openly opposed, they seemed to concur with them, at length, in advancing the Prince of *Orange* to the Stadtholdership, and making that Office hereditary in his Family, hoping, no Doubt, to bring him over to their Interests, by an early Submission, if they could not hinder his Advancement; and this they in a little Time effected, and made Use of his Authority to suppress the Party which brought him in. The Prince seems to have been deceived by their Arts, and endeavoured to establish himself by compounding Matters with the Faction that opposed him, and discountenancing his best Friends: By which Means he lost the Esteem and Affections of both Parties.

THE States did not only by this Means lessen the Prince's Interest with the People, but at the same Time made their Court to *France*, by whose Assistance they hoped to recover their Authority again: And, in order to compel the People to desire a Peace, connived at, or rather encouraged the Governors of their Frontier Towns to deliver them up, after a faint Resistance, which they apprehended would incline the People to desire Peace; and then their Army would be disbanded, which must lessen the Interest of the Stadtholder, their Generalissimo, abridge his Power, and enable them to recover Part of their Authority, if it was not found practicable entirely to remove him. To this double Dealing of the *Dutch*, may be ascribed most of the ill Success the Allies met with, as well in the Loss of the Barrier-Towns, as in the Defeat of their Armies; the *Dutch* Forces behaving no better in the Field than in Garison.

THERE is this further Evidence, that the *Dutch* played Booty in the late War; that

Netherlands. that their Commanders were none of them punished for betraying their Towns to the *French*; not even *Cronstrom*, who suffered *Bergen-op-Zoom*, the strongest Fortrefs in the *Netherlands*, to be taken when there was not a single Breach made in the Walls; the Enemy climbed up them unmolested; no Opposition was made while they were getting into the Town, only two Regiments with their Officers, who were not in the Secret, made a brave Stand, after 10,000 of the *French* were in the Place, and were almost all cut in Pieces; *Cronstrom* himself, indeed, fled, though he might probably have staid in the Town without any Danger, after he had merited so much of the Enemy: But this would have made his Treachery more notorious.

AND here it may be proper to give some further Account of the Revival of the antient Form of Government in the *United Netherlands*, by the Election of the late Stadtholder, the Prince of *Orange*. He was, in the Year 1733, elected Stadtholder of the Province of *Guelderland*, under certain Limitations: And on the 2d of *May*, 1747, appointed in the Assembly of the States-General, Stadtholder, Captain-General, and Admiral in Chief of the *United Provinces*: And on the 4th, his Serene Highness was installed in the Dignity of Stadtholder. The Administration of the Government was now, as formerly, in a great Measure invested in the Prince of *Orange*, partly as Stadtholder, and partly as Captain General, and Admiral in Chief. The States had, indeed, the Power of making War, or concluding Peace, of entering into foreign Alliances, raising of Taxes, and coining of Money: But the Prince had the Disposal of all Military Commands, both by Land and Sea, and the Nomination of Chief Officers in their Towns: He represented the Supreme Civil Magistrate, in which Capacity he pardoned Offenders: In him resided the Dignity of the State: He had a Palace, a Court, his Guards, and all other Marks of external Grandeur incident to Princes: To him, foreign Ministers addressed themselves, as did every one who was inclined to serve his Country in the Fleet or Army: In the

Council of State he had a Seat, and a decisive Voice, but not in the Assembly of the States-General; tho' nothing could be transacted without his Knowledge, or against his Consent, as the Members were elected by Officers of his Nomination. It is very certain, that the Power of the Republick was never at a Stand, till the Office of Stadtholder was laid aside; and in the Opinion of the Judicious, the Commonwealth has been declining ever since. Of this the People were so sensible, that on the 21st of *November*, 1747, the Dignity of Stadtholder of the Province of *Holland* was made perpetual in the Prince of *Orange* and his Issue, whether Male or Female, which Example was followed by the rest of the Provinces: But it was provided that this Dignity should never be possessed by any King or Elector, nor by any Prince that did not profess the Protestant Religion, as by Law established in this Republick; and in Case the Stadtholdership should ever descend to a Prince or Princess under Age, they were to be educated within the Province of *Holland*; and this Settlement of the Succession on the Descendants of the Female Issue was not to take Place, unless the Female Heirs married with the Especial Consent and Approbation of the States. And it was likewise enacted by the States, that in Case the said Dignity should devolve on a Princess, she should enjoy it, with the Title of Governante, and have her Seat in the States, and in all the Colleges in the same Manner as the Stadtholders: And as she was to be invested with all the Authority annexed to the Dignity of Captain and Admiral-General, she was to appoint, in Time of War, an able Commander, of the Protestant Religion, but of no Royal, or Electoral Dignity, to command the Troops in her Stead, who was to take an Oath to follow and obey the Instructions that should be given him by the States. And as the Stadtholdership might devolve on a Minor, the Princess's Mother should, during his Minority, act as a Guardian, with the Title of Governante, and enjoy all the Privileges annexed to it, till the Minor was of Age; but if she die, or marry again, then the States were to supply that Guardianship,

Netherlands. ship, in the Manner they should think most advantageous. Besides these Honours, the States-General also presented his Serene Highness with a Diploma, constituting him Hereditary Stadtholder and Captain-General of *Dutch Brabant, Flanders*, and the upper Quarter of *Guelderland*, a Dignity never enjoyed by any of his Predecessors; and the *East-India* Company of the Chambers of *Amsterdam* and *Delft*, also appointed him Director and Governor-General of their Trade and Settlements in the *Indies*.

ON the 6th of *August*, 1748, the Prince, by Virtue of an Authority conferred on him by the Citizens of *Amsterdam*, deposed the four reigning Burgo-Masters, and appointed four more in their Stead: The next Day he dissolved the Town-Council, and appointed another, consisting of nineteen Members of the old Council, and seventeen new ones. The Magistrates of *Haerlem* resigned, and his Highness appointed a new Magistracy there; and he proceeded in like Manner to change the Magistrates in all the Towns of *Holland*.

THE Prince's Administration, however, appears to have been attended with a great Deal of Trouble and Vexation; for though the Magistrates had actually consented to the taking off some Taxes, and promised to do a great deal more, the People were so dissatisfied with their Conduct, that they opposed the Officers that came to levy the Taxes, and frequent Riots happened in many Towns on this Occasion, wherein several were killed; and the Prince sending Troops to suppress them, lost his Interest very much with the Party that had contributed most to his Advancement.

HIS Royal Highness died on *Friday*, the 11th of *October*, 1751, of a Quinsey, at his Palace, called *The House in the Wood*, in the 41st Year of his Age, being born the 21st of *August*, 1711. He was married on the 14th of *March*, 1733-4, to *Anne*, Princess Royal of *England*, and left Issue by that Princess, the Princess *Caroline*, born the 28th of *February*, 1742-3, and one Son, viz. Prince *William*, Count *de Euren*, born the 8th of *March*, 1747-8, who is the present Stadtholder. On the Day

Netherlands. the late Prince died, the States-General and the States of the Province of *Holland* sent a Deputation to condole the Princess Royal on this melancholy Occasion, and to administer to her Royal Highness the Oaths, as Governante and Guardian to the young Prince Stadtholder her Son. And from that Time, all Letters, Commissions, and Dispatches, which used to be signed by the late Stadtholder, were signed ANNE; and the Form of praying for the Government was ordered to be as follows, in the Provinces of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, viz. "For
" the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*,
" our rightful Sovereigns, for the States
" of the rest of the Provinces, their Friends,
" Neighbours, and Allies; as also for the
" Deputies at the Assembly of the States-
" General, and the Council of State; for
" his Highness, the Prince of *Orange* and
" *Nassau*, Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain,
" and Admiral-General, and for her Royal
" Highness, his Guardian or Governante,
" for the Members of all our Courts of
" Judicature, &c."

THE States of the Province of *Holland* came to a Resolution the Year following, to make a Reduction of their Forces: They also agreed, that the Prince of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle* should be Vice-Stadtholder, during the Minority of his Serene Highness, in Case her Royal Highness his Mother should happen to die before he arrived at full Age.

THE People remained no less dissatisfied with the Administration after the Death of the late Prince, than they were before: We find them engaged in perpetual Cabals and Conspiracies against the Magistrates appointed by the Court. There is a kind of Civil War still carried on between the two Parties: The Princess Governante hath a very difficult Game to play; the People are still oppressed by innumerable Taxes, of which the great Men refuse to bear their Proportion: It has been observed already, that the rich Merchants and Monied Men pay little towards the Support of the State: The Duties of Import and Export are exceeding low; and the Money they have in the Bank is not liable to be taxed: And unless these will con-

Netherlands.

contribute their Share towards the Expence of the State, the lower Class of People must remain burthened with Taxes; the Expences of the Government in Time of Peace, being greater in Proportion in *Holland*, than in most other Countries; for they are at an excessive Charge in keeping up their Dykes, and defending themselves against Inundations, as well as in repairing the Fortifications of their Frontier Towns, and maintaining numerous Garisons.

NOR can it be expected the People should ever meet with any Redress so long as the rich Men still continue in the Magistracy in most Cities, and exclude the Burghers from their Share in the Government, and all profitable Employments. It was attempted, indeed, to revive the ancient Form of Government on the Accession of the late Stadtholder, and some Removes were made; but Things seem to have fallen into the same Channel again: The Court find a thorough Reformation is impracticable; they displaced some of the Magistrates at *Utrecht* and other Towns lately, who had the Reputation of Patriots: But this gave such a general Disgust to the opposite Party, that many of the Inhabitants were preparing to remove to *England*. There is all the Reason in the World to believe, that these Divisions are encouraged and fomented by the *French*, that if ever a War should break out between them and the Allies again, they may have nothing to apprehend from the *Dutch*, or rather, they may be able to make such a Party amongst them, as to hope for their Assistance in Case of a Rupture.

THEIR Politicians, it is said, lament the present Situation of their Affairs: They have no other Alley, they observe, than *Great-Britain*, and that People are their Rivals in Trade: Their Neighbour of *Prussia*, who has always an Army of 100,000 Men on Foot, is perpetually reviving his Pretensions to some Part of their Territories, and has already compelled them to quit their Pretensions to *East-Friesland*: *France* has destroyed their Barrier, and laid their Country open to Incursions, by demolishing the Fortifications of *Mons*, and other Frontier Towns: And they are so deeply

Netherlands.

in Debt, that it would be impossible to raise Supplies for the Defence of their Country, if it should be invaded either by *France* or *Prussia*: At present, though it be a Time of Peace, they can think of no better Expedient to raise Money, than by Lotteries, the most destructive of all Schemes: They are alarmed also at the *English* endeavouring to regain the Herring-Fishery upon their own Coast, and at seeing the *French* and other Nations rivalling them in this Fishery, as well as in their Navigation and Commerce to the *Indies*, and other Parts of the World: They have, therefore, forbid their Seamen serving any other People in their Fisheries on Pain of Death, and prohibited the exporting Barrels, Hoops, Pipe-Staves, or Nets; and will not suffer any of their Mechanicks or Artificers to go abroad, lest they should instruct other People.

IT would, probably, have been for the Advantage of these Provinces, if instead of reviving the Stadtholdership, they had converted their distracted State into a limited Monarchy: There would not then have been those perpetual Factions; they would have been much more respected by their Neighbours, united under one Head, and the Revenues of their State vastly increased, if every Class of People was equally taxed: But, it is much more probable, that they will hazard the Ruin of their State, and lose the Whole, rather than contribute any considerable Part of their Wealth towards their Preservation.

THE Land-Forces of the *Dutch*, after the Peace of *Utrecht*, amounted to 40,000 Men, 25,000 whereof were in Garison in the Barrier Towns of the *Austrian Netherlands* towards *France*, which were no Expence to the States, as those Garisons were paid out of the Revenues of the Towns where they lay in Garison: The *Dutch* had engaged to defend these Places for the *Austrians* against *France*; but how wretchedly both the *Austrians* and their Allies were deceived in the *Dutch*, appears from the History of the late War. They surrendered more than thirty of the strongest Towns in *Europe*, in the Space of three Years, which could not have been

Netherlands.

been subdued in an Age, if they had made a tolerable Defence. Now their Barrier is lost, and they are every Day reducing the Number of their Troops, I presume their Forces are not near so numerous as formerly, tho' they cannot but observe themselves to be in as much Danger from *France* as ever. They still seem to leave the Defence of their Country to their Neighbours; and there is still a strong Faction amongst them, so little apprehensive of another *French* Invasion, that they seem inclined rather to live under the Influence of that Monarch, than be governed by a Stadtholder so nearly related to the Crown of *Great-Britain* as the Prince of *Orange* is: Their present standing Forces are many of them Foreigners, chiefly *Swiss* or *Scots*. It would be dangerous trusting too many of the Natives, while the Bulk of the People find themselves so loaded with Taxes, and excluded from their Share in the Government, and from all Posts of Honour, Power and Profit, in the Administration.

Navy.

As to their Navy, if they have not so many Ships in Commission, or fit for Service as formerly, they can soon encrease them, having always Timber ready framed, sufficient to make their Fleet equal to that of any Power in *Europe*; and they have always Seamen at Hand to man them, without which the encreasing the Number of Men of War in this or any other Nation is to very little Purpose. *Lewis XIV.* had more Men of War in his Reign, than either of the Maritime Powers, as they are called; but the Trade of his Country could not furnish him with Sailors to man them; and he found, he had only put himself to a needless Expence in multiplying Ships, since he could not find Hands to navigate them.

Religion.

THE numerous Sects which inhabit this Country, gave one Occasion to say, that if a Man had lost his Religion, he would not fail to find it here; but though they tolerate all Religions and Persuasions, they allow none but *Calvinists* or *Presbyterians* to have any Share in the Government. The *Lutherans* or *Arminians* long contended with the *Calvinists* for Sovereign

Power; and the chief People in the Magistracy were, for some Time, *Lutherans*; but the Bulk of the People being *Calvinists*, and countenanced, or rather protected by the Princes of *Orange* and the Soldiery, the *Calvinists* prevailed, and even banished great Numbers of the *Lutherans*. There are Abundance of *Jews* in *Holland*, who live in such Splendor, that they have denominated *Amsterdam*, *The New Jerusalem*: And the *Papists* are held to be more numerous than any Sect of Protestants. No Merchant, or monied Man of any Religion is excluded from residing in this Country, so as he does not disturb the Government.

Netherlands.

THE Coins of *Holland*, are first a Doit, Coins. three of which make one Stiver or Penny, which is something more than an *English* Penny; therefore twenty Stivers, or a Gilder, is equal to two Shillings *English*: Fifty Stivers make a Rix-Dollar; sixty-three Stivers make a Ducatoon: Fifteen Gilders or Florins, make a Gold Ducatoon; and five Florins five Stivers a Gold Ducat: The *French* Lewis-d'or goes for nine Gilders, and a *French* Crown for fifty Stivers. When Foreigners reckon by Livres, Florins, and Stivers, they divide by Ten, and this reduces the Sum to Pounds Sterling. The Coin called a Schilling, which goes for six Stivers, is base Metal, scarce a third Part of Six-pence in the real Value; and if you carry them into a neighbouring Province, you must lose something by them.

NOT only every Province coins their own Money; but there are several Cities that have Mints, and the Privilege of coining; but the States-General appoint Officers to inspect the Mints, and take Care that no counterfeit or base Money is coined.

THEIR Quintal, or Hundred Weight, Weights and Measures. is 111 Pounds *English*, which is 107 Pounds of *Antwerp*, 117 Pounds *Flemish*, and ninety-eight Pounds of *Paris*.

THEIR usual Measure is the Ell, 134 of which make 100 *English* Yards; a Last of Corn, which contains 103 Shepels, is ten Quarters *English*; 108 *Dutch* Shepels make eighty Bushels *English*.

Netherlands.
A Dutch Wed-
ding.

THE *Dutch* seem to look upon a Contract of Marriage made before Friends to amount to a Marriage in Law, and allow the Parties to consummate before they have been at Church: They look upon that Ceremony only as a *Publication* of the Contract. It is a common Thing to see several big-bellied Women come to Church

together with their several Husbands, to receive the Blessing of the Church on these Occasions; and the Children gotten before the Celebration are deemed legitimate: And the Ladies are not deemed less virtuous for this Commerce with their Husbands before the Marriage is solemnized in a Church.



Austrian NETHERLANDS:

Under the Name of *Austrian Netherlands*, I comprehend those under the Dominion of *France* and *Holland*.

CHAP. I.

Of the Provinces, Chief Towns, Situation, Face of the Country, Air, Rivers, Canals, and Forests.

Austrian Ne-
therlands.
Provinces.

THESE Provinces are ten in Number, viz. 1. *Brabant*. 2. *Antwerp*. 3. *Malines*, or *Mechlin*. 4. *Limburg*. 5. *Luxemburg*. 6. *Namur*. 7. *Hainalt*. 8. *Cambresis*. 9. *Artois*; and 10. *Flanders*.

Situation.

THEY are situate between 2 and 7 Degrees of East Longitude, and 49 and 51 Degrees of North Latitude; being 200 Miles long, and 120 broad; bounded by the *United Provinces* on the North; by *Germany* on the East; by *Lorraine*, *Champain*, and *Piccardy* on the South; and by another Part of *Piccardy* and the *English Channel* on the West.

Face of the
Country.

As to the Face of the Country, *Flanders* is a perfect Flat, not the least Hill in it. In the other Provinces there is a pretty Mixture of Hills and Valleys, Woods, Enclosures and Champain. The Forest of *Soignies* lies South of *Brussels*, and the Forest of *Ardenne*, further South, being the Remains of the great *Hircynian Forest*.

Air.

THE Air is much better than that of the *United Netherlands*, except the Sea-

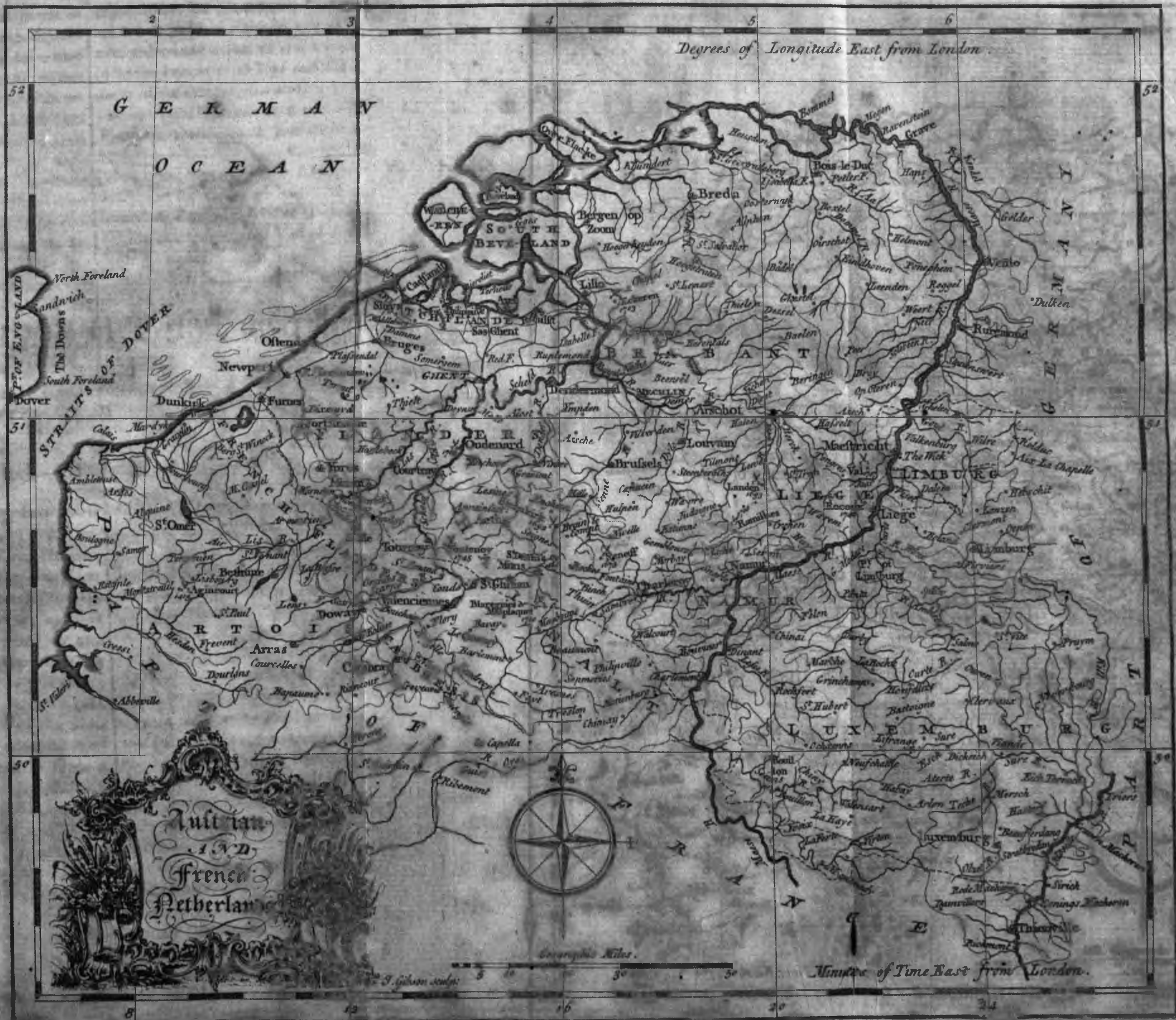
Coast of *Flanders* and *Brabant*, which are as unhealthful as *Holland*.

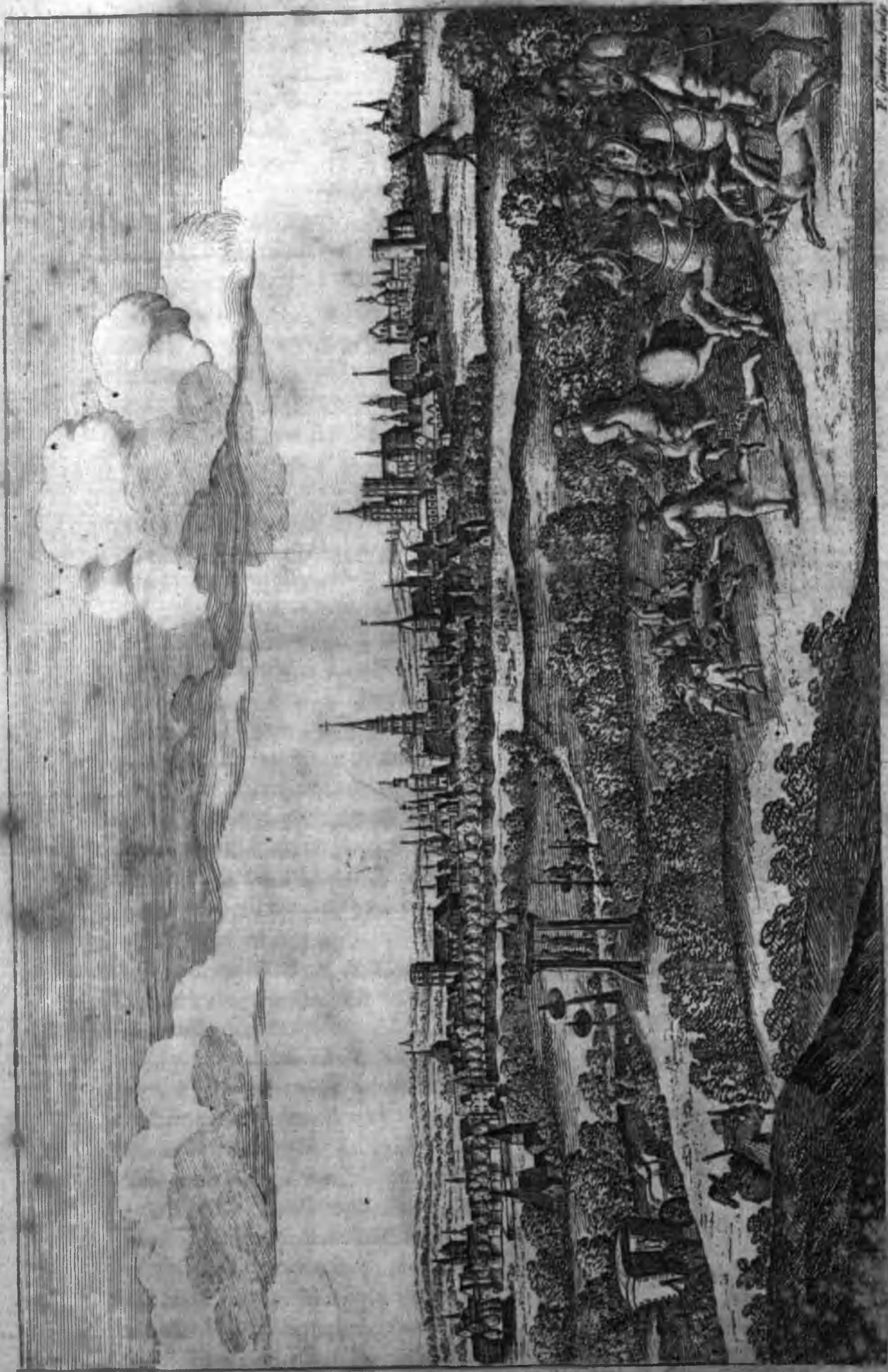
Austrian Ne-
therlands.

THE chief Rivers are, 1. The *Maese*, which rising in *Burgundy*, takes its Course to the Northward through *Lorraine* and *Champain* into the *Netherlands*, passing by *Verdun*, *Sedan*, and *Dinant*, and receiving the *Sambre* at *Namur*, runs North-East by *Liege*, *Maeßricht*, *Venlo*, and *Grave*, and having joined the *Waal*, runs West into the *British Sea*.

2. THE *Scheld*, which rises on the Confines of *Piccardy*, runs North-East by *Cambray*, *Valenciennes*, *Conde*, *Tournay*, and *Oudenard*, uniting its Waters with the *Lis* at *Ghent*, and then running through *Antwerp*, continues its Course North into the *United Provinces*: One Branch of it, called the *Oster-Scheld*, runs North, and the other called the *Western-Scheld*, runs almost due West into the Sea, opposite to *Great-Britain*. The other Rivers are, the *Demer*, *Dyle*, *Rupple*, *Nethe*, *Geet*, *Senne*, *Scarpe*, *Deule*, and *Dender*; besides which

are





F. Gordon del.

B R U S S E L S .

Plate 137. N^o 79. Vol. 2. Page 75.

Austrian Ne-
therlands.

are several noble Canals, particularly those of *Brussels*, *Ghent*, *Bruges*, *Ostend*, and *Dunkirk*.

THE chief Ports in *Flanders*, are, *Gravelin*, *Dunkirk*, *Newport*, *Ostend*, and *Sluys*; of which the best is *Ostend*: The rest will scarce admit of Ships of Burthen. *Antwerp* in *Brabant*, near the Mouth of the *Scheld*, is an excellent Harbour, but the *Dutch* have, in a Manner, cut off its Communication with the Sea by the Forts they have built at the Mouth of the *Scheld*. *Sluice* in *Dutch Flanders* also is a pretty good Port.

Brabant.

THE Dutchy of *Brabant*, in which I comprehend the Marquisate of *Antwerp*, and the Lordship of *Malines*, or *Mechlin*, lies South of the *United Provinces*, and contiguous to them.

BRABANT is divided into four Parts, viz. 1. The Quarter of *Louvain*. 2. That of *Antwerp*. 3. The Quarter of *Brussels*; and, 4. That of *Boisleduc*.

Louvain.

LOUVAIN City stands on the River *Dyle*, fifteen Miles North-East of *Brussels*, being about seven Miles in Circumference: It is not a Place of any Strength; whoever is Master of the Field may command this City. This Place was formerly very considerable for its Manufactures, it being computed, that there were no less than 4000 Master Weavers in it at once; and still they have a Trade in fine Linen, but not comparable to what it was. The University is now its only Glory; and this, it is said, resembles those of *England* more than any foreign University, and was founded about the Year 926, but first endowed by *John IV.* Duke of *Brabant*, with the Concurrence of Pope *Martin V.* Anno 1425. Though the Situation and Buildings of this University be much admired, as well as its noble Endowments, Mr. *Piers* assures us, it is inferior to *Oxford* in all these Respects. The Students in Divinity here constantly wear Gowns and Caps; but the rest only at publick Exercises. There are forty-three Colleges in this University, of which there are not more than four for the Education of Youth, where strict Discipline is observed.

THE rest of the Towns in this Quarter are, 2. *Tienen*, or *Tilmont*. 3. *St. Truen*, or *St. Tron*. 4. *Lewe*. 5. *Dieft*. 6. *Gembours*. 7. *Halen*. 8. *Sichen*. 9. *Ju-digne*. 10. *Hannue*. 11. *Landen*; and, 12. *Ramillies*.

Austrian Ne-
therlands.
Other Towns
in Brabant.

IN the Quarter of *Brussels*, the chief Towns are, 1. *Brussels*, the Capital of the *Austrian Netherlands*. 2. *Nivelle*. 3. *Senef*; and, 4. *Vilvorden*.

BRUSSELS stands on the Side of a *Brussels*. Hill on the little River *Senne*, in 50 Degrees odd Minutes North Latitude, twenty-five Miles South of *Antwerp*, and thirty South-East of *Ghent*, in a pleasant fruitful Country; being about six Miles in Circumference, and surrounded with a Wall and other Fortifications; but not capable of sustaining a long Siege, as appears by its surrendering to the Allies after the Battle of *Ramillies*, in the Year 1706, without making any Resistance: And, indeed, the Fortifications are so extensive, that it would require an Army to defend them.

THERE are Abundance of noble Abbeys and Monasteries in the Town: The Country about it is well planted with Fruit and Forest Trees, and watered with Fountains, Canals, and Rivulets. The River *Senne* runs through the City, and is united to the *Rupple*, which falls into the *Scheld* by a fine navigable Canal, near twenty Miles in Length, whereby this City hath a Communication with *Antwerp*, and other Cities.

2. *NIVELLE* stands near fifteen *Nivelle*. Miles South of *Brussels*, near the Head of the River *Senne*, one of the pleasantest Towns in the *Netherlands*, but has no other Fortifications than a single Wall. It is remarkable for a Nunnery of noble Ladies, who enjoy all Manner of innocent Freedoms, and are not confined to their Cloyster, as in other Places. Their Governess, called *Madam de Nivelle*, is chosen by themselves, with the Consent of the Sovereign and the Pope. This Town has large Privileges, and is considerable for the great Quantities of fine Linen made here, equal to that of *Cambray*.

3. *SENEF*,

Austrian Ne-
therlands.

Souf.

Vilvorden.

Antwerp.

3. *SENEF*, a Village five Miles to the Southward of *Nivelle*, memorable for a Battle fought near it, in the Year 1674, between the *French* and *Dutch*.

4. *VILVORDEN* is situate on the River *Senne*, between *Meeblin* and *Brussels*, two Leagues distant from each.

THE third Quarter of *Brabant* is that of *Antwerp*; the chief Towns whereof are, 1. *Antwerp*. 2. *Breda*. 3. *Lillo*. 4. *Lier*. 5. *Herentals*; and, 6. *Hoogstraten*.

ANTWERP is situate on the East Bank of the *Scheld*, in the Latitude of 51 Degrees, 16 Minutes, twenty-five Miles North of *Brussels*, and thirty West of *Louvain*. It is built in the Form of a Crescent, and lies in a low, fenny Ground; the *Scheld* being twenty Foot deep here, and the Tide rising twelve Foot more, Ships of Burthen may unload at the Keys; there are also eight Canals cut from the *Scheld* for the Convenience of carrying Vessels into the Town, some of which will contain 100 Sail, which made it one of the safest and most commodious Harbours in *Europe*, till the *Dutch* cut off their Communication with the Sea by their Forts, towards the Mouth of the *Scheld*, and diverted the Trade to their own Ports. This City is about seven Miles in Circumference, and surrounded with a beautiful Wall and Bastions faced with Stone: The Top of the Wall is not less than 100 Foot broad, and well planted with Trees. There are thirteen noble Gates, eight of which stand towards the Water, and have their several Keys near them, where Vessels are laden and unladen.

THE Citadel is a Pentagon of five Royal Bastions, and stands on the South-Side of the City on the Banks of the *Scheld*, commanding the City, the River, and the neighbouring Country: The Building whereof by *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, was the first Check to the Trade and Greatness of this Port. The Citadel is about a Mile in Compass, and there is a good Space of Ground between it and the City. Here are large Repositories for Ammunition and Provision, and Conveniencies for quartering above 3000 Soldiers. In the Middle of the Fort stood the Duke of *Alva's* Statue,

trampling upon the conquered States of the *Austrian Netherlands*. The Streets of *Antwerp* are broad and regular, and the Buildings magnificent; the whole so beautiful and uniform, that it is usually compared to *Florence*, which some modern Travellers say it excels.

THE Trade of the *English* was once so considerable here, that they had an Exchange to themselves. There is another common to all Nations, which was the Model of that at *London*; but hath the Advantage of being supported by forty-three Pillars of white Marble, and standing in the Center of four large Streets.

THE Trade of this City was at the Height, about the Year 1568, when it was supposed to contain 200,000 Inhabitants: But the *Dutch* forming their State soon after, and making themselves Masters of the Islands of *Zeland*, which lie at the Mouth of the *Scheld*, turned the Current of Trade to *Amsterdam*, and other Cities of *Holland*: Nor did the Oppressions of the King of *Spain*, and the Civil Wars they were involved in, contribute a little to the Removal of the Merchants from thence: To which we may add, *Queen Elizabeth's* being at War with *Spain*, and setting up the *Dutch* to oppose that Monarch; and consequently withdrawing her Subjects from *Antwerp*, who had the greatest Share in the Trade of that Place.

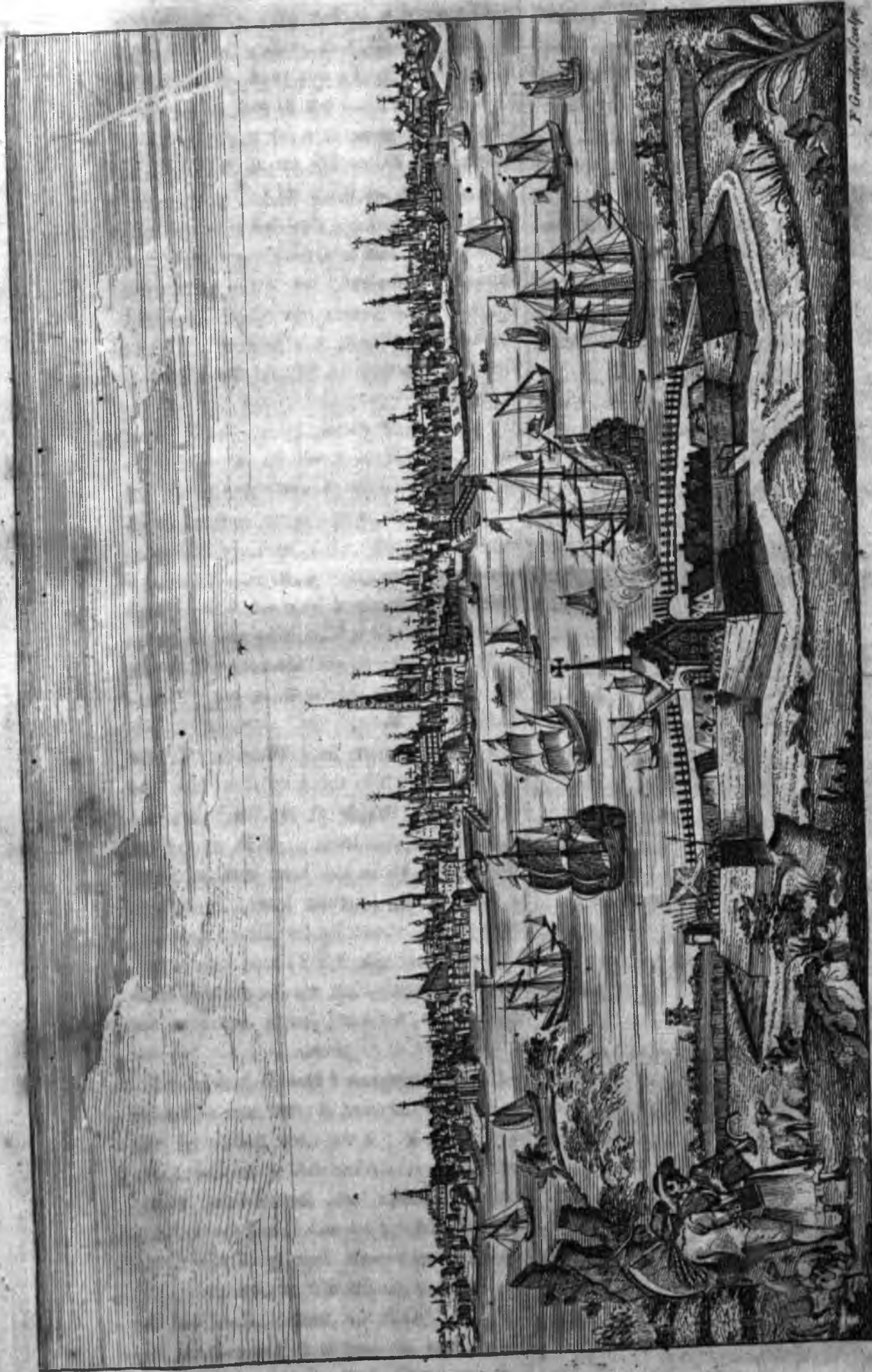
THE City of *Breda* lies in a flat Country, on the Banks of the River *Merk*, in the Latitude of 51 Degrees 40 Minutes, thirty Miles North-East of *Antwerp*, and as many to the Southward of *Rotterdam*, a large, populous, well-built City, regularly fortified after the modern Way, and one of the strongest Fortresses on the *Dutch* Frontiers, and hath usually a numerous Garison of the States Troops: It hath the Title of a Barony, which comprehends seventeen Villages, the Inheritance of the Princes of *Orange*. The *Dutch* have been Masters of it, ever since the Year 1637, when it was taken from the *Spaniards* by *Frederick Prince of Orange*.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM stands on an Eminence in the Middle of a Morass, half a League from the Eastern Branch of the

Austrian Ne-
therlands.

Breda.

Bergen-op-
Zoom.



J. G. de Groot

ANTWERP

Plate 100. N. 20. 187. 2. page 10

Austrian Ne-
therlands.

the *Scheld*, with which it hath a Commu-
nication by a navigable Canal. It is about
twenty Miles North of *Antwerp*, and as
many to the Westward of *Breda*: It stands
advantageously on the Confines of *Brabant*,
Flanders, *Holland*, and *Zeland*, and
is strong by Nature as well as Art, being
so secured by the Morasses about it, that
this, if any Place, may be looked upon
as impregnable, unless betrayed. It does
not only secure the Communication be-
tween *Holland* and *Zeland*, but opens the
Dutch a Way into *Austrian Brabant*, when-
ever they please; from whence they have
formerly made Excursions into the Heart
of the Country.

In the Quarter of *Bois-le-Duc*, the chief
Towns are, 1. *Bois-le-Duc*. 2. *Helmont*.
3. *Eindhoven*. 4. *Megen*. 5. *Ravenstein*.
6. *Grave*. 7. *Maastricht*; and 8: *Cre-
veœur*. 9. *Boxtel*.

Bois-le-Duc.

BOIS-LE-DUC, *Sylva Ducis*, called
by the *Dutch*, *Hertogenbosch*, and frequent-
ly the *Bosch*, which had its Name from
a neighbouring Wood, is situate on the
Banks of the *Domele*, which here receives
the *Aa* and *Diese*, and five Miles to the
Northward falls into the *Maese* at *Creve-
œur*. The Town stands on a rising
Ground, in the Middle of a large Marsh,
and for great Part of the Year, can only
be approached by Causeys, on which are
built Forts and Redoubts for its Defence.
The Town is about four or five Miles in
Circumference, and regularly fortified af-
ter the modern Way, which with the Ad-
vantage of its Situation, renders it one of
the strongest Towns upon the *Dutch* Fron-
tiers. It lies about twenty-five Miles to
the Eastward of *Breda*, and twenty West
of *Grave*. Several fine navigable Canals
run through the Town, over which lie
fifty Stone Bridges; and ten of the princi-
pal Streets center in a spacious Market-
Place, surrounded with good Buildings.

Maastricht.

MAESTRICHT stands on the West
Shore of the River *Maese*, having a Sub-
urb strongly fortified, called the *Wyck*,
on the East Side, and is about twelve Miles
to the Northward of *Liege*, and forty-five
East of *Louvain*. It takes its Name from

VOL. II. N° 63.

a Ferry, formerly over the *Maese* at this
Place, *Trecht* signifying a Boat in the
Dutch Language. Both Parts are now
united by a Bridge of nine Arches. The
Town is generally reckoned to be in the
Province of *Brabant*, but the *Wyck* in the
Diocese of *Liege*, whose Bishop hath the
Civil Government thereof, tho' the whole
is under the Dominion of the *Dutch*. The
Town is about four Miles in Circum-
ference, and strongly fortified after the mo-
dern Way; but it is not very populous,
there being several void Spaces within the
Walls: The Streets are large, the old
Buildings of Wood, and the new of Brick:
The Stadthouse is built after the Model of
Amsterdam.

Austrian Ne-
therlands.

THE little Province of *Mechlin* is about
ten Miles long, and five broad. The Ci-
ty of *Mechlin*, or *Malines*, stands on the
River *Dyle*, about twelve Miles from *Brus-
sels*, and as many from *Antwerp* and *Lou-
vain*: It is a large well-built City, the
Streets spacious and extremely neat, and
divided into several Islands by the Branches
of the *Dyle*, or artificial Canals, which run
through it, over which lie a great Num-
ber of Bridges.

THE Tanners and Weavers Trades
flourished much in this City formerly, and
are very considerable at present; they are
famous also for casting of Bells and great
Guns: But what has been most admired
of late Years, is their Lace, being the
finest that is made in the *Low Countries*:
And when the *English* Troops were quar-
tered here, their Beer was in great Esteem
amongst the Officers, being equal to the
best October in *England*.

IN this Province I shall include the lit-
tle Town of *Arfchot*, erected into a Dutchy
by *Charles V*. This City stands on the
River *Demer*, twelve Miles to the East-
ward of *Mechlin*, and hath a small Terri-
tory belonging to it, being the Inheri-
tance of the antient Family of the *Croys*,
who came originally out of *France*.

Arfchot.

FLANDERS hath *Zeland* on the
North, and *Brabant* and *Hainault* on the
East and South, being seventy Miles long,
and sixty broad.

U

DUTCH

Austrian Ne-
therlands.

DUTCH FLANDERS is the most Northerly Division, in which are the Towns of *Sluys*, *Ardenburg*, *Middleburg*, *Sas-van-Ghent*, *Hulst*, *Axel*, *Liefkins*, *Terneus*, *Philippin*, *Bieroliet*, *Isendick*, *Osburg*, and *Cadsandt*, Fort and Island.

Sluys.

SLUYS, one of the five Ports of *Flanders*, and the most commodious of them, is situate about ten Miles North-East of *Bruges*, which City can have no Communication with the Sea, by the Way of the *Scheld*, when the *Dutch*, who are in Possession of *Sluys*, are pleased to obstruct it (for which Reason a navigable Canal for Ships of Burthen hath been cut from *Bruges* to *Ostend* by the *Spaniards*, since the *Dutch* have been Masters of *Sluys*.) It is a Fortrefs of great Strength and Consequence, as it is situate over against the Island of *Cadsandt*, in Possession also of the *Dutch*.

Sas-Van-
Ghent.

SAS-VAN-GHENT, or the Port of *Ghent*, about twelve Miles to the Northward of that City, is a small but strong Fortrefs, situate in a Morass, by the Possession whereof the *Dutch* may cut off all Communication between *Ghent* and the Sea, whenever they think fit. They have been Masters of it ever since the Year 1644.

Cadsandt
Island.

CADSANDT Island is situate at the Mouth of the *Scheld*, over against the Island of *Walkeren*, about nine Miles in Length, and four in Breadth, on which is a Fort of the same Name; by which the *Dutch* secure their Communication between the Islands of *Zeland* and *Flanders*; and these are all the Places the *Dutch* are possessed of in *Flanders*.

THE chief Towns belonging to the *Austrian Flanders*, are, *Ghent*, the Capital of the whole Province, *Bruges*, *Damme*, *Ostend*, *Plassendal*, *Newport*, *Deynse*, *Dendermont*, *Rupelmond*, *Alost*, *Ninove*, *Oudenard*, *Harlebeck*, *Courtray*, *Menin*, *Comines*, *Warwick*, and *Warneton*, *Tournay*, *Ypres*, *Fort Knoque*, *Dixmuyde*, and *Furnes*.

Ghent.

G H E N T, Gaunt, or Gand, the Capital of *Flanders*, is situate on four navigable Rivers, viz. the *Scheld*, the *Lis*, the *Lieue*, and the *Mourwater*, thirty Miles North-West of *Brussels*, defended by a

Castle, and surrounded by a Wall, and other Fortifications, ten or twelve Miles in Circumference.

Austrian Ne-
therlands.

THE publick Buildings worth our Observation here, are the Stadthouse and the Cathedral, both handsome Structures; and I took particular Notice of an Image of white Marble in the latter, with one Head and three Faces, looking three different Ways, which stood at the East End of the Church; by which gross Figure they designed to represent the Trinity. There are besides this seven Parish Churches, and fifty-five Monasteries and Nunneries, among which there is one *English* Nunnery. In the largest Square of the Town is a Statue of *Charles V.* who was born in the Castle: And here also, the famous *John*, Duke of *Lancaster*, first saw the Light, from thence called *John of Gaunt*, Son of *Edward III.* King of *England*.

ON the Bridge called *Dogebrack*, are two brazen Statues representing a Son beheading his Father; for it is related, that both of them being condemned to die, a Pardon was offered to him that would be the other's Executioner; and the Father having prevailed on the Son to take the Office upon him, as he was ready to strike, the Blade of the Sword broke in his Hand, which being looked upon as miraculous, they were both pardoned. The Silk and Woollen Manufactures flourish in this Place, as well as the Linen; and they have a great Trade in Corn. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Mechlin*, and the Provincial Court is held here; from whence, however, there is an Appeal to that of *Mechlin*. The *French* possessed themselves of it, with the rest of the Towns in *Flanders* on the Death of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*; but it surrendered to the Allies, on the Defeat of the *French* at *Ramillies*, Anno 1706; and in the Year 1708, the *French* surprized the City again, and threw an Army into the Place to defend it. But the Confederates having taken the Castle of *Lisle*, invested *Ghent* in a very advanced Season near *Christmas*, and the Enemy were obliged to surrender it after a few Days open Trenches. The Winter was so severe at this Time, that the

Horses

Austrian Ne-
therlands.

Horses Hoofs froze to the Ground in the Night-Time; and had not the *French* been so complaisant as to quit the Place before Things were come to an Extremity, the Confederate Army must have suffered very much.

Bruges.

BRUGES is situate twenty-four *English* Miles to the North-West of *Ghent*, on the grand Canal, which runs between those two Cities, being about twelve Miles to the Eastward of *Ostend*, and ten South-West of *Sluys*, said to be so named from the great Number of Bridges over the Canals and Rivulets which run through the Town. The Place is about four or five Miles in Circumference, surrounded by a Wall and other Fortifications, but not able to sustain a regular Siege carried on by our modern Engineers. It is a populous City, well built, and hath a spacious Market-Place, in which six of the principal Streets center; there are in it seven Parish-Churches, besides the Cathedral, sixty Monasteries and Nunneries, among which one for *English* Nuns, and a College of Jesuits. It was erected into a Bishop's See by *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, about the Year 1559, and is subject to the Archbishop of *Mecblin*, or *Malines*. Before the Revolt of the *Seven Provinces*, or rather before *Antwerp* arrived to its Grandeur, it was the greatest Town of Trade in *Europe*: All Countries who had any Concern in Commerce having their Factors and Agents here, particularly the *English*, who made it their Staple for Wool: As it hath a Communication with the Sea by Means of the new Canal to *Ostend*, it is still a Place of good Trade: Their Manufactures are chiefly those of Woollen Cloth and Stuffs, Linen and Tapestry.

Damme.

DAMME a small but strong Fortrefs, belonging to the *Austrians*, four Miles to the Northward of *Bruges*, situate on the old Canal between *Bruges* and *Sluys*; four Miles to the Northward whereof lies *Fort St. Donat*, yielded to the *Dutch* to strengthen their Barrier.

Fort Donat.

Ostend.

OSTEND, the Capital of the Territory called *Vryland*, or *Freeland*, ten Miles to the Westward of *Bruges*, is situate on a Morass, almost surrounded by wide

Trenches, filled with the Sea-Water, having the best Harbour in *Flanders* next to that of *Sluys*: It is fortified after the modern Way, which, with its boggy Situation, renders it one of the strongest Towns in *Flanders*: The Place is not large, but the Houses are generally well-built, the Streets regular and well paved.

Austrian Ne-
therlands.

NEWPORT, another of the five *Newport* Ports of *Flanders*, lies near the Sea-Shore, eight Miles South-West of *Ostend*, and fifteen West of *Bruges*, at the Mouth of a small River, which renders it a secure Harbour for Vessels of small Burthen: The Town is fortified, but cannot be much commended for its Buildings or Trade.

DENDERMOND, situate at the *Dendermond* Confluence of the *Dender* and the *Scheld*, twelve Miles to the Eastward of *Ghent*; a strong Fortrefs, surrounded by Meadows, and is not to be approached but by Causeys, when the Citizens are pleased to lay the Country about them under Water.

OUDE NARD, or *Audenard*, situate on the *Scheld*, fourteen Miles South of *Ghent*, a large well-fortified Town, divided by the River into two Parts, and almost surrounded by Meadows, except that there is a Hill which commands it on the South-Side. The Buildings are good, and the Streets wide and handsome; and there are several fine Churches and Monasteries in the Place: It hath also a flourishing Trade in fine Linen and Tapestry; and is the Capital of a Chatellany, which contains thirty-three Villages. The *French* laid Siege to it, *Anno* 1708, which occasioned an obstinate Battle, wherein the Allies obtained a compleat Victory and saved the Place.

Courtray.

COURTRAY, situate on the River *Lys*, twenty-six Miles South-West of *Ghent*, and twelve Miles North-East of *Lisse*, strong by Art and Nature, and defended also by a good Citadel; it is a populous Place, and both the Woollen and Linen Manufactures flourish here.

TOURNAY, or *Dornick*, situate on the River *Scheld*, which runs through it, surrounded by pleasant fruitful Meadows, being thirty Miles South of *Ghent*, and as many North of *Cambray*, and twelve to the

Tournay.

Austrian Netherlands.

the Eastward of *Lisle*. It is a large, populous, well-built City, and a Place of good Trade; and having been for a considerable Time in the Hands of the *French* before the last War, its Fortifications were brought to as great Perfection as any in the *Low Countries*. But what added most to the Strength of the Place, as the Allies found by dear bought Experience, when they besieged it in the Year 1709, was the Mines, which blew up Hundreds, if not Thousands of the Besiegers at a Blast.

Ypres.

Y P R E S, or *Ipres*, situate in a flat Country on the River *Ippe*, about ten Miles to the Westward of *Menin*, and eighteen to the Northward of *Lisle*, a large Town regularly fortified, and by its Sluices can lay the neighbouring Country under Water; the Streets broad, and the Market-Place said to be the most spacious of any in *Flanders*, and surrounded with a Piazza, but the Houses are generally of Timber. *Ypres* is the Capital of a large, fruitful Chatellany, comprehending *Mount Cassel*, *Belle*, or *Bailleul*, and *Rosselair*, as also *Poperingen*, *Warneton*, *Commines*, and *Warwick*, and hath the Title of a Viscounty.

French-Flanders.

IN *French-Flanders*, the chief Towns are *Lisle*, *Dunkirk*, *Mardyke*, *Gravelin*, *Berg-St. Winock*, *Doway*, *Orchies*, *Armentiers*, *La Basse*, *L'Ecluse*, *St. Amand*, *Lanoy*, and *Bourbourg*.

L'Isle.

L'ISLE, or *Ryssel*, called *The Island* anciently, on Account of its being situated on a Morais, surrounded with Waters, (which are now drained off) stands on the River *Deule*, twenty-five Miles North of *Arras*, and twelve West of *Tournay*, a large, well-built, populous City, defended by a Citadel, and so strongly fortified, that it cost the Allies more Men to take it in the late War than any Town in *Flanders*, and was very near baffling their united Forces. It is the Capital of the *French-Flanders*, and from the Elegancy of its Buildings, and its flourishing Trade, usually stiled *Petit Paris*.

Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, situate on the Sea-Shore, at the Mouth of the River *Colme*, twenty Miles North-East of *Calais*, twenty-four South-West of *Ostend*, and fifty al-

most East of *Dover*. The Harbour and Fortifications of this Place had cost

Austrian Netherlands.

Lewis XIV. incredible Sums of Money, in which, however, he found his Account, for here he always kept his Piratical Squadrons, which brought him in Prizes from Time to Time, during the late long War, almost sufficient to maintain his Fleet; which occasioned the *English* and *Dutch* to insist on the raising the Fortifications at the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and both the Harbour and Walls of the City were entirely demolished. It is said to have taken its Name from the Sand-Hills on the Shore, by the *Flemings* called *Duynen* or *Downs*, on which a Church being erected, which was a Sea-Mark for Mariners, it obtained the Name of *Duynen Kirk*, or *Dunkirk*.

MARDYCK, a little Town upon the Coast, about a League West of *Dunkirk*, which the *French* were about to fortify on the Demolition of the Fortifications of that City; but upon the Representations and Menaces of the *English* Court the Design was laid aside, though the *French* had made a considerable Progress in the Work.

GRAVELIN, situate at the Mouth of the River *Aa*, ten Miles South-West of *Dunkirk*, a little fortified Town, and one of the five Ports of *Flanders*; but is not capable of receiving large Vessels.

WINOXBERG, or *Berg St. Winox*, which takes its Name from a Monastery erected on a Hill, to the Memory of *St. Winox*, an *Englishman*, stands about two Leagues to the Southward of *Dunkirk*, and is the Capital of a large fruitful Territory or Chatellany.

DOWAY, situate on the River *Scarpe*, twenty Miles South of *Lisle*, a large, populous Town, and strongly fortified. It cost the Allies 8000 Men at least, when they took it from the *French* in the Year 1710, and was retaken again by the Arms of the *French*, in the Year 1712. The principal Manufacture of this Place is Worsted-Camblots; and here is a considerable Seminary of *English Roman-Catholics*, founded by *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, about the Year 1569.

Austrian Ne-
therlands.

St. Amand.

Artois Pro-
vince.

Arras.

St. Omer.

St. AMAND, situate on the *Scarpe*, in a pleasant fruitful Country, ten Miles South-East of *Tournay*, remarkable for a noble Abbey, dedicated to *St. Amand*, the Abbot whereof is a temporal Prince.

THE Province of *Artois* lies between *Flanders* and *Piccardy*, being about sixty Miles long and twenty-five broad; and having been long subject to *France*, the Natives are not easily distinguished from the *French* in the other Provinces. It was confirmed to *France* by the *Pyrenean Treaty*, Anno 1659. The chief Towns are, *Arras*, *St. Omer*, *Air*, *Bethune*, *St. Venant*, *Bapaume*, *Hesden*, *Terrouen*, *Lens*, *Avesne le Compte*, *St. Paul*, and, *Mont St. Eloy*.

ARRAS, the Capital of the Province, antiently called *Atrebatum*, being the chief Town of the *Atrebates* in the Days of *Cæsar*, is situate on the River *Scarpe*, twenty-five Miles South-West of *Lille*, and twelve South-West of *Douay*; it is a large Place divided into two Parts, whereof one is called the City, and the other the Town, both surrounded with a Wall, and fortified after the modern Way. It is a Bishop's See, and the Cathedral a magnificent Structure, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*; the Diocesan being Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Cambray*. In a certain Chapel here, the Priests shew a Wax Taper, burning, which they pretend does not consume, and that it was sent them from Heaven: They have a Pot of Manna also, which they pretend came to them the same Way; and this is exposed in a dry Season, when Prayers are put up for Rain. The Town is generally well-built, the Streets broad, and the Market-Place spacious; and it is famous for the Tapestry Manufactures from thence frequently called *Arras*: It was taken by the *French* in the Year 1640, who have been Masters of it ever since.

St. OMER, situate on the River *Aa*, twenty Miles South of *Dunkirk*, and twenty South-East of *Calais*; which takes its Name from *St. Omer*, Bishop of *Terowen*, who founded a Monastery here, Anno 660. The reputed Sanctity of this Prelate occasioned a great Resort of People hither, and the building of a considerable Town here not many Years after. It was made

a Bishop's See, Anno 1579, whose Bishop is Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Cambray*.

This Place is famous for an *English* Seminary of *Jesuits*, whereof *Titus Oates* procured himself to be admitted a Member, in order to qualify himself to be an Evidence of the Popish Plot. The Town is rich, large, and populous, strong both by Art and Nature, and taken from the *Spaniards* by the *French* in the Year 1677, being confirmed to them by the Treaty of Peace at *Nimeguen*. What contributes much to the Trade of the Place, is a navigable Canal, cut from thence to *Gravelin*, by which it hath a Communication with the Sea.

AIRE, situate on the *Lys*, in a Morass, *Aire*, twenty-five Miles North-West of *Arras*, and as many South of *Dunkirk*, a little strong Town and Castle, of which the *French* took Possession in the Year 1676, and held it till the late War in the Year 1710, when it was taken from them by the Allies, but yielded to the *French* again by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, Anno 1712.

St. VENANT, another little Fortrefs, *St. Venant*, situate on the *Lys*, about five Miles to the Eastward of *Aire*, and besieged at the same Time, taken by the Allies a Month before it, but yielded also to the *French* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

BETHUNE, situate on the River *Bethune*, *Biette*, twelve Miles South-East of *Aire*, a strong Place taken by the Allies after a Siege of six Weeks, in the Year 1710, but yielded to the *French* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*; a pretty neat Town, and hath a flourishing Trade, but is most remarkable for the excellent Cheese made in the Neighbourhood.

St. PAUL, a little Town fifteen Miles West of *Arras*, the Capital of a County, not far from whence is the Village of *Agin-court*, famous for the Victory obtained near it by the *English* over the *French*, Anno 1415.

THE Province of *Cambray*, called the *Cambresis*, has the Province of *Hainault* on the North and East, and *Piccardy* on the South; being about twenty-five Miles long and ten broad. The chief Towns *Cambray*, *Chateau*, *Cambresis*, and *Crevecœur*.

Austrian Ne-
therlands.
Cambray
Town.

CAMBRAY is a large well-built City on the River *Scheld*, not far from its Source, almost surrounded by Gardens and fruitful Meadows, being twenty Miles South-East of *Arras*, and about as many South-West of *Valenciennes*. It is defended by two Citadels and regularly fortified, and as the neighbouring Country may be laid under Water, is esteemed one of the strongest Places in the *Low Countries*. The Town contains nine Parish Churches, three Abbies, and several other religious Houses and Hospitals. The principal Manufacture is that of fine Linen, from thence called *Cambrick*.

Hainaut Pro-
vince.

THE Province of *Hainaut*, so named from the River *Hain*, has *Flanders* and *Brabant* on the North and East, *France* on the South, and *Artois* on the West, being 55 Miles in Length, and forty in Breadth. The chief Towns in *Hainaut* are, 1. *Valenciennes*. 2. *Bouchain*. 3. *Conde*. 4. *Bavay*. 5. *Mauberge*. 6. *Le Quesnoy*. 7. *Avesnes*. 8. *Landrecy*. 9. *Philipville*. 10. *Marienburg*. 11. *Mons*. 12. *Aeth*. 13. *Brainle Compté*. 14. *St. Gilian*. 15. *Engbien*. 16. *Binche*. 17. *Halle*. 18. *Lefines*. 19. *Roches*. 20. *Soignes*; and, 21. *Beaumont*. The first ten of which are in Possession of the *French*, and the rest in the Hands of the *Austrians*.

Valenciennes.

VALENCIENNES, the Capital of the *French Hainaut*, situate on the *Scheld*, and the little River *Rouel*, which surround it, and pass through the principal Streets by several Channels. It is said to have derived its Name from the Emperor *Valentinian*, who built it, being pleased with the delightful Situation. It lies about twenty Miles North of *Cambray*, twenty South-West of *Mons*, and as many South-East of *Tournay*, and is a large well-built Town, strongly fortified, and defended by a Citadel; and as it stands in a flat Country, abounding with Rivulets, the Ground about it may be overflowed, and the Approaches rendered exceeding difficult in Case of a Siege. The Manufactures at present are those of Silk and Linen, and they had formerly a good Trade in Cloth and *French* Wines. The *French* took it in the Year 1677, and it was afterwards confirmed to them by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

BOUCHAIN, a little strong Town, ^{Austrian Ne-therlands.} on the River *Scheld*, ten Miles South-West of *Valenciennes*. ^{Bouchain.}

CONDE, also a little fortified Town, *Conde*. six Miles North-East of *Valenciennes*.

PHILIPVILLE, a fortified Town, *Philipville*. twenty Miles South-West of *Namur*.

QUESNOY, another little fortified ^{Quesnoy.} Town, eight Miles South-East of *Valenciennes*: All which are subject to *France*.

MONS City, situate on a Hill twenty-six Miles South-West of *Brussels*, is the ^{Austrian Hainaut.} *Mons*. Capital of the *Austrian Hainaut*, a very strong Place formerly, but the Works demolished by the Treaty of *Aix*, 1748. It is a Bishop's See, and here the States or Parliament of the Province assemble.

AETH is situate twelve Miles North- ^{Aeth.} West of *Mons*, a small Town, but well fortified.

ENGHIEN stands twelve Miles ^{Engbien.} North of *Mons*, and is situate in the most fruitful and pleasant Part of the Country.

THE Province of *Namur* has *Brabant* <sup>Namur Pro-
vince.</sup> on the North, and the Bishoprick of *Liege* and *Luxemburg* on the South; the chief Towns whereof are, 1. *Namur*. 2. *Bouvines*. 3. *Walcourt*. 4. *Charleroy*; and, 5. *Charlemont*.

THE City of *Namur* stands at the Confluence of the *Sambre* and the *Maese*, thirty Miles South-East of *Brussels*, defended by a Castle situate on a Rock, and esteemed one of the strongest Fortresses in the *Netherlands*. It is the See of a Bishop, Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Cambray*.

CHARLEROY stands on a Hill ^{Charleroy.} near the River *Sambre*, twenty Miles West of *Namur*, esteemed a very strong Fortrefs.

CHARLEMONT is situate on a ^{Charlemont.} Hill near the River *Maese*, twenty Miles South of *Namur*.

THE Province of *Luxemburg* has the <sup>Luxemburg
Dutchy.</sup> Dutchy of *Limburg* and *Liege* on the North, and the Dutchy of *Lorraine* on the South, being seventy Miles long and sixty broad: The North Division, which is much the largest, subject to *Austria*, and the South Division to *France*; the chief Towns whereof are, 1. *Luxemburg*. 2. *Tbionville*. 3. *Montmedy*. 4. *Damvillers*. 5. *Voix*. 6. *La*

Austrian Ne-
therlands.

6. *La Ferte*. 7. *Astenay*. 8. *Morville*.
9. *Rode Macheren*. 10. *Konings Macheren*.
11. *Sirick*. 12. *Mafieres*. 13. *Durby*.
14. *La Roche*. 15. *St. Vite*. 16. *Viande*.
17. *Eich Ternach*. 18. *Bastogne*. 19. *Neuf-
chattel*; and, 20. *Virton*.

Luxemburg
City.

LUXEMBURG, the Capital of the
Austrian Division of this Province, stands
on the River *Elfe*, or *Alsat*, 100 Miles
South-East of *Brussels*, situate on a Rock,
and strongly fortified, but not large; an-
ciently called *Luciburgum*, supposed to be
built in Honour of the Sun.

Thionville.

THIONVILLE, the Capital of
the *French Division* of this Province, is
situate fourteen Miles South of *Luxemburg*,
a well-built fortified Town.

Montmedy.

MONTMEDY, another fortified
Town subject to *France*, is situate on a
Hill near the River *Chier*, twenty-five Miles
South-West of *Luxemburg*.

Limburg
Dutchy.

THE Province of *Limburg* has the
Dutchy of *Juliers* on the North and East,
Luxemburg on the South, and the Bi-
shoprick of *Liege* on the West, being thirty
Miles long, and twenty-five broad: The chief
Towns, 1. *Limburg*. 2. *Dalem*. 3. *Bal-
dock*; and, 4. *Valkenburg*, or *Fauquemont*.

Limburg City.

LIMBURG stands upon a steep Rock
twenty Miles South-East of *Liege*, and
about twelve South-West of *Aix-la-Cha-
pelle*, a little fortified Town, but not ve-
ry strong.

Air.

THE Air of the *Austrian Netherlands*
is generally healthful, except near *Dun-
kirk*, *Bergen-op-Zoom*, and the Sea-Coasts.

Forests.

GREAT Part of them were antiently
Forests, of which there are still some Re-
mains (though far the greatest Part of
them are now converted into populous
Towns, Villages, and fruitful Fields of
arable Lands and Pasture.) The chief of
these Forests is that of *Ardenne*, in *Cesar's*
Time the largest of all *Gaul*; for begin-
ning near the *Rhine*, and extending itself
through the Middle of the Country of
Triers, it reached on one Side as far as the
Territories of the City of *Tournay*, and on
the other as far as *Rheims* in *Champaign*,
being 500 Miles in Length. The thickest
Part of it at present is between *Thionville*
on the East Borders of *Luxemburg*, and

the City of *Liege*, which is about thirty <sup>Austrian Ne-
therlands.</sup> Leagues; in which Limits also, there are
many Villages and plowed Fields, the prin-
cipal whereof is the Town of *St. Hubbart*,
situate in the Middle of it.

THE Forest of *Mormant* in *Hainalt*,
which begins near *Quefnoy*, and reaches
several Leagues towards *Vermand*, contain-
ing however some Towns and Villages.

THE Forest of *Faigne* being near *A-
vesnes* in *Hainalt*, and extending as far as
Meziers in *Champaign*, being about fix-
teen Leagues.

THE Forest of *Soigny*, adjoining al-
most to the City of *Brussels*, is above twen-
ty-one Miles in Compass, and contains
80,000 Acres.

MEERDALE near *Louvain*, *Za-
venterloo* between *Louvain*, *Brussels*, and
Vilvord, and *Grotenhout* near *Tournhout* in
Brabant.

MARLAIGNE, beginning near the
Castle of *Namur*, and extending along the
Banks of the *Maese*, reaches almost to
Philipville.

NIEPE, which begins on the Con-
fines of *Artois*, extends as far as the River
Lys, and is the principal Forest in *Flanders*.
There is also a Forest called *Nonna*, con-
tiguous to *Ypres*, which extends itself to
the Northwards. *Poodberg*, on the Con-
fines of *Flanders* and *Hainalt* between *Gra-
mont* and *Leffines*, a large Forest of a round
Form, which with *Niepe* and *Nonen*, were
formerly Part of the Forest of *Ardenne*.

LE Bois Guillaume, or *Williams Wood*
in *Artois* near *Renty*.

IN *Luxemburg* and *Namur*, and some Hills.
Parts of *Hainalt*, there are some Hills which
may deserve the Name of Mountains; and
Part of *Brabant* is hilly, but the rest of the
Country is upon a Flat.

THOUGH the Soil of *Brabant* be for the <sup>Soil and Pro-
duce.</sup> most Part good, that of *Flanders* is much
better; the richest Land in *Flanders* lies
between *Dunkirk* and *Bruges*, extending
about forty *English* Miles in Length, con-
sisting of rich Meadows and Fields, of as
good Wheat and Barley as are to be met
with in *Europe*: But between *Bruges* and
Ghent, which lie about twenty-four Miles
asunder, the Soil begins to alter for the
worse; and between *Ghent* and *Antwerp*
we

Austrian Ne-
therlands.

we find a gravelly or sandy Soil, resembling the most barren Part of *Surrey*, producing scarce any thing but Heath or Broom, if it remains uncultivated : Nor does the Soil much alter for the better till we come within two Miles of *Antwerp*, from which *Ghent* is five or six and twenty Miles distant. That Part of *Brabant*, which lies between *Antwerp* and *Holland*, is not less barren than that which lies between *Antwerp* and *Ghent* : But this Soil, which is so remarkably bad for Grain and Grass, happening to be the most proper for Flax, by the Industry of the Husbandman is become so far preferable to that called the richest, that one Acre of their Flax-Ground is now worth four of the other ; after the Flax is pulled, the same Ground produces a Crop of Turnips, and in *April* following, they sow the same Land with Oats, harrowing in Clover-Grass-Seed upon it with Bushes, which Grass appears after the Oats are mowed, and is good Pasture till *Christmas*. The Year following they have three Crops of Clover ; the first about the Beginning of *June*, the second at the End of the same Month, and the last before the End of *August*. Other Parts of their Heath-Grounds they plant with Hops, Fruit, and Forest-Trees, which they have found Means, even upon this barren Soil, to bring to great Perfection.

Trafick.

THE *English* formerly sent all their Wool to be manufactured in *Flanders* ; but their Princes being possessed with more Superstition than good Policy, drove many of their Mechanicks over to *England*, and taught us to manufacture our own Wool : Whereupon, the Soil of the *Low-Countries* being extremely proper for Flax, they sowed vast Quantities of it, and soon became as good Proficients in the Linen and Lace Manufactures as they had been in the Woollen ; and at this Day excel all the Nations in *Europe* in making fine Linen and Lace ; witness their Cambric and their *Brussels* and *Mechlin* Lace, of which *Britain* alone takes off prodigious Quantities, and makes most of her Returns in Treasure ; for except Tin and Lead, Sugar and Tobacco, there are very few Things produced either in *England* or our Planta-

tions, which they stand in need of from *Austrian Netherlands*. And the Balance is computed to be against us near half a Million *Sterling*.

THE *Austrian Netherlands* are subject to Government. the Empress-Queen, who assembles the States of every Province by her Viceroy, who is at present Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine*, the Emperor's Brother, when Money is found necessary for the Support of the Government, or when any Alteration in their Laws is thought proper to be made. The States consist of, 1. The Bishops, Abbots, and dignified Clergy. 2. The Nobility and Gentry : And, 3. Of the Deputies and Representatives of the chief Towns, who meet at *Brussels*, except those of *Luxemburg*, who assemble in the Capital of their own Province. Besides the Viceroy or Governor-General, there is a particular Governor in each Province subject to the Viceroy ; and Courts of Justice are held in every Province, from whence there lies an Appeal to the supreme Court at *Malines*. Their Judges usually are governed in their Determinations by the Civil and Canon Laws, and the particular Customs of each Province.

As *Flanders* lies between *France* and *Holland*, they speak both *French* and *Dutch*, and in their Manners and Customs pretty much resemble the People of the Country that lies nearest them. They are generally *Roman-Catholicks*, but far from being Bigots : The Inquisition does not reign here any more than in *France*. In *Dutch Flanders* and *Brabant* they are *Calvinists*, as they are in *Holland*.

THERE are two Archbishopricks in these Provinces, viz. *Cambray* and *Malines* ; and nine Bishopricks, viz. *Ghent*, *Bruges*, *Antwerp*, *Arras*, *Ypres*, *Tournay*, *St. Omers*, *Namur* and *Ruremond*.

THEIR Universities are at *Louvain*, *Dorway* and *St. Omers*.

THE Coins of *Germany* and *France* are current here.

As the History of the *Austrian Netherlands* is blended with that of the *United Netherlands*, I shall refer the Reader thither for it, and only add a Table of the Sieges in the late War, which was concluded by the Peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, Anno 1748.

A JOURNAL of the SIEGES during the last War in the Netherlands.

Towns besieged.	Days the Trenches were opened.	How many Days open Trenches.	Generals who commanded the Sieges.	Governors of the besieged Towns.	Capitulations.
<i>Menin</i>	Between the 28th and 29th of <i>May</i> , 1744	7	Marshal <i>Noailles</i>	M. <i>Echten van Ertre</i>	The Honours of War
<i>Ypres</i>	<i>June</i> 15	11	Marshal <i>Noailles</i>	Prince of <i>Hesse Philipsthal</i>	The Honours of War
Fort <i>Knoque</i>	Between the 28th and 29th of <i>June</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	The Duke of <i>Boufflers</i>	Count <i>Hampfch</i>	The Honours of War
<i>Furnes</i> .	Between the 7th and 8th of <i>July</i>	3	Prince of <i>Clermont</i>	M. <i>Schwartzemberg</i>	The Honours of War
<i>Tournay</i> Town The Citadel	Betw. <i>April</i> 30, <i>May</i> 1 Betw. <i>May</i> 31, <i>June</i> 1, 1715	22 19	Marshal <i>Saxe</i> Marshal <i>Saxe</i>	Baron <i>Dorth</i> Baron <i>Bruchel</i>	Retire to the Citadel. Suspended from serving to <i>January</i> 1, 1747.
<i>Oudenard</i>	Between the 28th and 29th of <i>July</i>	3	Count <i>Lowendahl</i>	M. <i>Mackno</i>	Prisoners of War.
<i>Dendermonde</i>	Between the 11th and 12th of <i>August</i>	1	Duke of <i>Harcourt</i>	Baron <i>Tunnerfield</i>	The same as <i>Tournay</i>
<i>Ostende</i>	Between the 13th and 14th of <i>August</i>	10	Count <i>Lowendahl</i>	Count <i>Chanclos</i>	The Honours of War
<i>Newport</i>	Between 31st of <i>August</i> and <i>September</i> 1	5	Count <i>Lowendahl</i>	M. <i>Gypzon</i>	The Honours of War
<i>Actb</i>	Between the 1st and 2d of <i>October</i>	7	Count <i>Gallerande</i>	Count <i>Wormbrand</i>	The Honours of War
<i>Brussels</i>	Between the 7th and 8th of <i>February</i> 1745-6	11	Marshal <i>Saxe</i>	Messrs. <i>Caunits</i> and <i>Vander Duyn</i>	Prisoners of War
<i>Antwerp</i>	Bet. the 25th and 26th of <i>May</i> , 1746	6	Prince <i>Clermont</i>	M. <i>Pisa</i>	The Honours of War
<i>Mons</i>	Between the 24th and 25th of <i>June</i>	16	Prince of <i>Conti</i>	Prince of <i>Philipsthal</i>	Prisoners of War
<i>St. Ghilian</i>	Between the 21st and 22d of <i>July</i>	4	The Marquis of <i>Parre</i>	M. <i>Despalar</i>	Prisoners of War
<i>Charleroy</i>	Between the 28th and 29th of <i>July</i>	5	The Prince of <i>Conti</i>	Messrs. <i>Beaufort</i> and <i>Halket</i>	Prisoners of War
<i>Namur</i> Town The Castle	Betw. <i>Sept.</i> 12 and 13 Betw. <i>Sept.</i> 24 and 35	7 6	Prince <i>Clermont</i> Prince <i>Clermont</i>	M. <i>Grommelin</i> M. <i>Crommelin</i>	Retire into the Castle Prisoners of War
<i>Sluice</i>	Bet. the 19th and 20th of <i>April</i> , 1747	3	Count <i>Lowendahl</i>	M. <i>Lambrecht</i>	Prisoners of War
<i>Sas Ghent</i>	Bet. the 26th and 27th of <i>April</i>	4	Count <i>Lowendahl</i>	M. <i>Van</i>	Prisoners of War
<i>Philipine</i>	Between the 2d and 3d of <i>May</i>	4	Count <i>Lowendahl</i>	M. <i>Braun</i>	Prisoners of War
<i>Hulst</i>	Between the 28th and 29th of <i>April</i>	13	Marquis <i>Contades</i>	M. <i>De la Roque</i>	Prisoners of War
<i>Axel</i>	Between the 16th and 17th of <i>May</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	Marquis <i>Contades</i>	M. <i>Soute</i>	Honours of War
<i>Bergen-op-Zoom</i>	Bet. the 14th and 15th <i>July</i> , 1747	64	Count <i>Lowendahl</i>	M. <i>Gronstrom</i>	Taken by Storm
<i>Lillo</i>	Between the 29th and 30th of <i>September</i>	13	Count <i>Lowendahl</i>	M. <i>Thierry</i>	Prisoners of War
<i>Maastricht</i>	Bet. the 15th and 16th of <i>April</i>	18	Marshal <i>Saxe</i>	Baron <i>Aylva</i>	The Honours of War

G H E N T, the Capital of *Flanders*, was surprised in the Night of the 11th of *July*, 1745, where the *English* Artillery, their Magazines, seventy Officers and their Equipages, besides Soldiers, were taken. *Bruges* opened her Gates, without waiting to be attacked; the next Day *Courtray*, *Deinse*, *Dixmude*, and many more fortified Towns, surrendered without making any Defence; and some of them before they were summoned.



ITALY.

CHAP. I.

Of the Situation, Name, Mountains, Seas, Lakes, and Rivers.

ITALY. *ITALY* is situate in the most desirable Climate, and was inhabited for many Generations, by a People no less celebrated for Arts than Arms: And though their insatiable Ambition can never be defended, they were so far from using the Nations they subdued with Rigour, that of Enemies they made them their Friends, conferring on them the Privileges of *Roman* Citizens. And though that Empire is long since demolished, yet the *Italians* still have the Address to influence the Affairs of most Countries; and as they were once Sovereigns of the best Part of the Eastern Continent, it is to them we owe the Discovery of the Western Continent, or New World. *Columbus*, *Americus Vesputius*, and the *Cabots*, were all Natives of *Italy*, and may properly be said to have given us a New World, with all the valuable Produce of it. The *Spaniards*, indeed, pretend, it was given only to them, according to the Inscription on the Tomb of *Columbus* at *Seville*; but most of the Nations of *Europe*, and particularly the Subjects of *Great-Britain*, partake largely of its Treasures.

Ancient Italy.
Limits.

THE Ancient *Italy* extended no further North, than to a Line drawn from the Mouth of the River *Arno*, in the *Tuscan Sea*, to the River *Rubicon* near *Rimini*, in the *Adriatick Sea*: All beyond that Line, was denominated *Gallia Cisalpina*, or *Cisalpine Gaul*, as far as the Mountains of the

Alps, and all beyond those Mountains went under the Name of *Transalpine Gaul*. **ITALY.**

THE Modern *Italy* is situate between 7 and 19 Degrees of Eastern Longitude, and between 38 and 47 Degrees of North Latitude, bounded by *Switzerland* and the *Alps*, which separate it from *Germany*, on the North, by the *Adriatick Sea*, or Gulph of *Venice* on the East, by the *Mediterranean* on the South, and by the same Sea, the River *Var*, and the *Alps*, on the West, resembling a Boot. It is about 600 Miles in Length from the North-West to the South-East, 400 Miles broad in the North, and little more than 100 Miles broad in the South, comprehending the following Territories subject to different Sovereigns.

1. *NAPLES*, subject to the King of the *Two Sicilies*. 2. The Pope's Territories, subject to his Holiness. 3. *Tuscany*, subject to the Grand Duke, the present Emperor. 4. The Republick of *Lucca*. 5. *Modena*, subject to its Duke. 6. *Parma*, subject to its Duke. 7. The *Venetian* Territories, subject to that Republick. 8. *Milan* and *Mantua*, subject to the House of *Austria*. 9. The State of *Genoa*, subject to that Republick; and, 10. *Savoy*, *Piedmont*, the *Montferrat*, and Part of the *Milanese*, subject to the King of *Sardinia*.

THE *Etolians*, a *Grecian* Nation, which lay almost opposite to the South of *Italy*, very probably communicated their Name



ITALY.	to <i>Italy</i> ; <i>Etolia</i> being sometimes written <i>Italia</i> , and the Transition very easy from the one to the other, in Sound at least: That the <i>Grecians</i> sent Colonies hither, is not to be disputed, as we find this Country antiently named <i>Magna Græcia</i> .	discharging itself into the <i>Adriatick</i> , by several Channels, and receiving in its Course the two <i>Dorias</i> , the <i>Stura</i> , <i>Sessia</i> , <i>Tessino</i> , <i>Olana</i> , <i>Adda</i> , <i>Oglio</i> , and <i>Mincio</i> , on the North Side, and the <i>Tanaro</i> , <i>Trebia</i> , <i>Taro</i> , <i>Secchia</i> and <i>Parma</i> on the South Side.	ITALY.
Mountains.	THE Mountains of this Country are, 1. The <i>Alps</i> , the highest in <i>Europe</i> , which divide it both from <i>Germany</i> and <i>France</i> . 2. The <i>Apennine</i> , which run the whole Length of it from the North-West to the South-East; and, 3. <i>Vesuvius</i> , a <i>Volcano</i> , six or seven Miles from the City of <i>Naples</i> .	THE <i>Var</i> divides <i>Italy</i> from <i>Provence</i> , and falls into the Sea near <i>Nice</i> . The <i>Adige</i> rises in <i>Tyrol</i> , runs South by <i>Trent</i> and, at <i>Verona</i> , bends to the East, discharging itself into the <i>Adriatick</i> , a little North of the <i>Po</i> . THE <i>Taghamenta</i> , <i>Piava</i> , and <i>Brenta</i> rise in the <i>Alps</i> , and run South-East thro' the Territories of <i>Venice</i> , falling also into the <i>Adriatick</i> .	
Seas.	THE Seas are the <i>Mediterranean</i> and the several Branches of it, which receive their Names from the several Coasts they visit, as the <i>Adriatick</i> , or Gulph of <i>Venice</i> , on the East; the <i>Neapolitan</i> and <i>Tuscan Sea</i> on the West, and the Sea of <i>Genoa</i> on the North-West.	THE <i>Arno</i> rises in the <i>Apennine</i> Mountains, and running West by <i>Florence</i> , through one of the finest Vales in <i>Italy</i> , discharges itself into the Sea of <i>Tuscany</i> , below <i>Pisa</i> . THE <i>Rubicon</i> rises in the <i>Apennine</i> , and taking its Course East, falls into the <i>Adriatick</i> near <i>Rimini</i> .	
Lakes.	THE principal Lakes are those of <i>Maggiore</i> , <i>Lugano</i> , <i>Como</i> , <i>Isop</i> , <i>Garda</i> in the North; <i>Perugia</i> , or <i>Trasimene</i> , <i>Bracciano</i> , <i>Terni</i> and <i>Celano</i> in the Middle of <i>Italy</i> .	THE <i>Tiber</i> rises in the <i>Apennine</i> , and runs to the South-West by <i>Rome</i> , and falls into the Sea at <i>Ostia</i> , about twelve Miles below <i>Rome</i> . THE <i>Volturno</i> rises in the <i>Apennine</i> , and runs West through <i>Naples</i> , falling into the Sea below <i>Capua</i> .	
Rivers.	THE chief Rivers are the <i>Po</i> , which rises in the <i>Alps</i> , and running North, passes by <i>Turin</i> and <i>Cbiyas</i> , then directs its Course to the East through <i>Piedmont</i> , <i>Montferrat</i> , the <i>Milanese</i> , and the Territories of <i>Venice</i> ,		

CHAP. II.

Of the several Kingdoms and States, Subdivisions, and chief Towns in Italy.

TERRITORIES.	SUBDIVISIONS.	CHIEF TOWNS.
SAVOY on the North-West, subject to the King of Sardinia	Savoy Proper Geneva County Chablais County Aouste County Taarantais County Maurienne Valley Fossigni	{ Chamberry E. Lon. 5. 45. N. Lat. 45. 50. Montmelian S. Annecy N. Tonon N. Aouste N. E. Mousters S. E. Maurienne S. Bonneville N.
PIEDMONT South-East of Savoy, subject to the King of Sardinia	Piedmont Proper Verceil Mafferan Ivrea Asti	{ Turin East Lon. 7. 16. N. Lat. 44. 50. Verceil N. E. Mafferan N. E. Ivrea or Jura N. Asti S. E.
		TERRITORIES.

ITALY.	TERRITORIES.	SUBDIVISIONS.	TOWNS.	ITALY.
	PIEDMONT, subject to the King of Sardinia	Susa Saluzzo Vaudois Vallies Nice or Niza. Tende Oneglia	Susa N. W. . Saluzzo S. Cluson S. W. Nice S. Tende S. in Genoa Oneglia S. in Genoa Mondovi S. E. Coni S. Pignerol S. W. Villa Franca S. in Genoa. Casal Alby S. W. Acqui S.	
	MONTFERRAT East of Piedmont, subject to the King of Sardinia		{ Milan, East Long. 9. 30. North Lat. 45. 25.	
	MILANESE has Switzerland on the North, and Genoa South, subject to the House of Austria	Milanese Proper Pavesan Novarese Comasco Lodoglio Cremonefe Tortonefe Alexandrin Laumellin	Pavia S. Novara W. Como N. Lodi S. E. Cremona S. E. Tortona S. W. Alexandria S. W. Laumello S. W.	
	GENOA Coast has the Montferrat, Milanese, and Parma on the North, subject to that Republick	Monaco Final	{ Genoa, East Lon. 9. 30. North Lat. 44. 30. Monaco S. W. subject to its Prince. Final S. W. St. Remo S. W. Ventimiglia S. W. Albenga S. W. Noli S. W. Savona S. W.	
	See Nice, Villa Franca, and Oneglia in Piedmont		{ Sarzano S. E. Borgetto S. E. Rapallo S. E. Lavegna S. E. Laspezia S. E. Mantua East Lon. 11. 15. North Lat. 45. 20. Guastalla S. Castiglione N. W. Luzara S.	
	MANTUA subject to the House of Austria, except Guastalla		{ Venice E. Lon. 13. North Latitude 45. 40.	
	VENICE has the Alps and Germany on the North and East, and Modena and the Pope's Territories South, subject to that Republick	Venice D. Paduan Veronefe Bresciano Bergamasco Cremasco Vicentino Rovigno Trivigiano Friuli Istria Dalmatia	Padua W. Verona W. Brescia W. Bergamo W. Crema S. W. Vicenza W. Rovigno S. W. Adria S. Treviso N. W. Belluno N. Aquileia N. E. Udina N. Cabo de Istria N. E. Zara Nona N. W. Spalatto S. E. Sebenico S. E.	
	Islands in the Gulph of Venice, Cherso, Ossero, Vegia, Arbe, Pago, Longa, Brazza, Lefina, Curzola, Cephalonia, Corfu, Zant, La Pragma, in and near the Gulph of Venice, subject to the Republick.			TERRITORIES.

ITALY.	TERRITORIES.	SUBDIVISIONS.	TOWNS.	ITALY.
	PARMA has the Milanese on the North, and Modena on the East.	Parmesan Placentia	{ Parma E. Lon. 11. N. Lat. 44, 45. Placentia N. W. Borgo St. Domino N. W. Fierenzuolo N. W.	
	MODENA has Mantua on the North, and the Pope's Territories East.	Modena Proper Mirandola Rhegio	{ Modena E. L. 11, 40. N. L. 44, 40. Mirandola N. Rhegio N. W. Carpi N. Borsello N. W.	
	LUCCA has Modena North and Tuscany South.		• Lucca E. L. 11, 20. N. Lat. 43, 45.	
	TUSCANY is almost surrounded by the Pope's Territories, and has the Sea on the West.	Florentine Sianese Pisan	{ Florence E. L. 12, 15. N. L. 43, 30. Sienna S. Pisa W. Leghorn S. W. Piombino S.	
		Maffacarara	Massa N. W. E. Lon. 11. N. L. 44.	
		Delpresidii	Orbitello S. E. L. 12. N. L. 42, 30.	
	POPE'S DOMINIONS have the Gulph of Venice on the East, Tuscany and the Mediterranean Sea South.	Campahia	{ Rome E. Lon. 13. N. Lat. 41, 45. Tivoli E. Frescati E. Ostia S. Albano S. Viterbo Civita Vecchia S. W. Bracciano S. Castro Orvito N. W. Aquapendente N. Spoleto Narni S. Foligno N. Terni S. Perugia N. Ancona Ascoli S. Fermo S. Loretto S. Urbino Pesaro N. E. St. Marino E. Lon. 13, 30. N. L. 44. Senigalia S. E. Ravenna Rimini S. E. Bologna Ferrara	
		St. Peter's Patrimony		
		Ombria or Spoletta		
		Ancona M.		
		Urbino		
		Romania		
		Bolognese Ferrarese		
	NAPLES, the most Southern Territory of Italy.	Lavoro	{ Naples East Lon. 15. North Lat. 41: Capua N. Gaeta N. Benevento N. Salerno S. Amalfi S. Cerenza S. E. Cosenza Rhegio S. St. Severino S. E. Aquila N. Chieti N. E. Manfredonia E.	
		Ult. Principat. Citr. Principat. Molise Bojano Basilicate Citra Calabria Ult. Calabria		
		Ult. Abruzzo Citr. Abruzzo Capitinat, olim Apulia		
		Z		
				TERRITORIES

ITALY.	TERRITORIES.	SUBDIVISIONS.	TOWNS.	ITALY.
	NAPLES.	Barri Otranto.	Barri S. E. Otranto S. E. Brindisi S. E. Tarento S. E.	

Italian Islands in the Mediterranean.

ISLANDS.	SUBDIVISIONS.	TOWNS.
SICILY.	Mazara	Palermo E. L. 13. N. L. 38, 30. Mazara S. Gergenti S. Marfalla S. W. Trapano S. W. Messina E. Catania E. Melazzo E. Nicosia S. E. Syracuse S. E. Noto S. E.
	Val Demona	
	Val de Noto	
SARDINIA.		Cagliari E. Lon. 9. N. Lat. 39. Oristagin N. W. Villa de Egliza W. Sassari N. W. Castelargone N. Bosa N. W. Algheri N. W.
CORSICA.		Bastia E. L. 9, 40. N. L. 42, 20. Corte S. W. Calvi S. W. Aleria S. Bonifacio S. Ajazza S. W.
LIPARI ISLANDS.	Lipari Stromboli Rotta Panaria Elicusa Hiera	
ISLANDS on the West Coast of Italy.	Capri Ischia Ponza Giglio Elba Pianosa Caprara Gorgona	