

AN  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
Earl of GALWAY'S  
CONDUCT  
IN  
*Spain and Portugal.*

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— *Careat Successibus opto,  
Quisquis, ab Eventu, Facta notanda putat.*  
Ovid. Epist. II.

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LAND OFFICE

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD

TO THE SAID COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE



IN WITNESS WHEREOF

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T H E  
I N T R O D U C T I O N .



*THE following Sheets are published with no other Design than to do Justice to a Nobleman, who having served both their Late and Present Majesties, and the Nation, in several eminent Stations, Civil and Military, with unblemish'd Honour, and Integrity: And with such Zeal, Publick Spirit, and Disinterestedness as are scarce to be parallel'd in the History of these latter Ages, has, lately, had the Misfortune to be occasionally involv'd in a Censure.*

*Tho' Reputation be the nearest and tenderest Concern of a Man of Honour, and such as is adequate to Life it self: Yet my Ld. Galway would have sat contented with the Consciousness of having, on all Occasions, perform'd his Duty; and with the honourable Terms in which he was spoken of, by the most illustrious and most considerable Persons of Both Parties, when his Name was mention'd; which amounts to little less*

## The Introduction.

*than a Publick Acknowledgment of his Services. He knows that such Solemn Compliments are generally owing to the Prevalence of a Party: And as his Lordship never embrac'd any other Interest than the QUEEN's, and of the Publick, He never coveted an Honour, for the Attain- ing of which, he should be oblig'd to force his Natural Inclination, which is to do Good to All, and Offend None. Besides, His Lordship has learn'd, both from his late ingenious Friend, Monsieur de St. Evre- mond, and his own Experience, That \**

\* St. Evre-  
mond, in a  
Letter to the  
Marchal de  
Grammont.

Those in whose Power it is to do all they please, are not so severe upon us, as other- wise they might, when they see us pa- tiently submit to their Decisions; that Opposition does but inflame their *Resent- ment*, without lessening their Power: But that upon a Change either of Interest, or Humour, a Man is extoll'd to the Skies for that very Thing, which had occa- sion'd his Disgrace. He therefore can hear himself censured without Reason; and after a slight Justification, because he would neither be altogether wanting to himself, nor incense the World by too full a Vin- dication of his Conduct, he patiently ex- pects that People will, at last, be undeceiv'd.

*These are my Lord Galway's modest Sentiments: But those who have almost an equal Concern in his Lordship's Reputation with himself, thought it their Duty to vin- dicate*

## The Introduction.

*dicare him, by Communicating to the Publick a faithful Abstract of the Memoirs of some Officers of Distinction, that have constantly attended his Lordship in Spain and Portugal: The rather, because, by the same Means, they will justify what those Noble Persons have said in his Behalf, who generously stood up in his Lordship's Defence.*

*A bare Narrative of my Lord Galway's Actions would have been sufficient to gain him the Esteem, Admiration, and Acknowledgment of all unprejudic'd and impartial Men: But the Author of the Account of the Earl of Peterborow's Conduct, &c. having, either out of his own Head, and to curry Favour, or by Direction, intermix'd the Original Papers he receiv'd from that Noble Peer, with Observations of his own, containing, besides Inconsistencies with himself, many unfair, ill-grounded, and injurious Reflections on the Earl of Galway: The Compilers of these Sheets were under an indispensable Necessity to confute him. This we found a very easy Task; those very Papers which Dr. Freind quotes, having furnish'd us with irrefragable Arguments for that Purpose; and having, as we hope, entirely defeated that Writer's Cavils, we think all material Objections, rais'd against my Ld. Galway, fully removed.*

*It has indeed, by some Persons, been suggested*

## The Introduction.

*suggested as a Fault in the Late Ministry, the committing the Command of the British Forces in Spain and Portugal, to an UNFORTUNATE FOREIGNER: Which Reflection is no less spiteful, than ungenerous.*

*As to my Lord Galway's being a Foreigner, it cannot be objected against him, but by such as are Strangers in their own Country, and unacquainted either with the British Hospitality, or with the receiv'd Maxim, that Wisdom and Valour are of all Nations. His Lordship was born in France, 'tis true; but of a Family with whom one of the most Illustrious of England, even that of the Russels, do not blush to own an Alliance. His Lordship's Father, the Marquis de Ruvigny, was no less distinguish'd by his Personal Merit; than by his Embassies to King Charles II. and by the high Character he bore at the Court of France, of Representative of all the Protestants of that Kingdom, in which he was succeeded by his Worthby Son, my Lord Galway; who, upon the Persecution, relinquish'd a very plentiful Estate to follow the Dictates of his Conscience. His Military and Political Abilities could not fail recommending him to the late King William (of ever glorious Memory) who employ'd him in several Capacities, & ever look'd upon him as one of his Best Servants, and Wisest Counsellors. So entire an*  
*Approbation*

## The Introduction.

*Approbation from that Great Prince, is a sufficient Panegyrick upon my Lord Galway : To which we may only add this Observation, that tho' he had very profitable Employments, he never took Care of his own Fortune, but bestow'd the best Part of his Incomes on Charitable Uses; insomuch that upon the Death of the late King, he had scarce provided for himself a Competency to live like a private Gentleman in the Country. I am confident to say, That a Person of such extraordinary Merit, will never be reflected on, for being a Foreigner, in any Civiliz'd Country.*

*As to my Lord Galway's being Unfortunate, it cannot be deny'd but he has been so, in several Instances. First, At the Siege of Badajox, he had the Misfortune not only to lose his Right-Arm, but to see that Enterprize miscarry thro' the Neglect of another. Secondly, He had the Misfortune to go to Madrid Forty Days before another General, who aspired to the Honour of Carrying thither King Charles; which rais'd no small Envy against him. And Thirdly, He had also the Misfortune to lose his Right-Eye at the Battle of Almanza; and to bear the Blame of that fatal Day, which was entirely owing to the ill Behaviour of the Portuguese Cavalry : But, in this last Misfortune, (as a noble Duke was lately pleas'd to observe) He had the*  
Happiness

## The Introduction.

Happiness, that he did nothing but with the unanimous Concurrence of all the other Generals. *Nor was my Lord Galway always equally unfortunate: For History will do him the Justice to acquaint Posterity, That the famous Victory of Aghrim, which decided the last Irish War in Favour of King William, was, next to the Divine Blessing, owing to his Lordship's Personal Bravery and Conduct: An Obligation that will ever be gratefully remembered by all such as are not ashamed of the Late Happy Revolution, which was not perfectly settled, till that Blow was given.*

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**T H E**



T H E

Earl of *Galway's*

CONDUCT

I N

*Spain and Portugal, &c.*

**T**HE frequent ill News which came from *Portugal* to *England*, gave no small Uneasiness to Her Majesty, and the Duke of *Schomberg*, who bore with great Impatience, that his Counsels were little, if at all regarded, having insinuated a Desire of being recall'd, the Court thought the Earl of *Galway* to be the fittest Person to supply his Place. His Lordship, who, after his Removal from all publick Employments, was retired to a small Countrey Seat at *Rookly* near *Winchester*, where he thought to have passed the Remainder of a Laborious Life between his Closet and his Garden, was fetch'd in one of the Queen's Coaches from his Retreat, to attend Her Majesty at *Windfor*; where he was no sooner arrived, than a Noble Person, then of High Trust with the Queen, and who had a great

B Esteem

A. C.

1704

*The Earl of Galway sent for to Windfor June 23. O: S:*

A. C.

1704.



Esteem and Friendship for the Earl, impart-  
 ed to him the Honour Her Majesty intended  
 him. The Earl express'd his deep Sense of  
 Her Majesty's Grace and Favour, but endea-  
 voured to excuse himself from accepting a  
 Command, which, he said, was already in  
 much better Hands; alledging withal, that  
 the Infirmities which are inseparable from  
 an advanced Age, especially in a Person who,  
 like himself, had spent so considerable a part  
 of his Life in warlike Toils, rendered him  
 unfit for an Employment that requires a  
 great deal of Action. The other Lord o-  
 ver-ruled all this, by telling the Earl; ' That  
 ' tho' her Majesty had no Cause to find Fault  
 ' with the Duke of *Schomberg's* Conduct,  
 ' yet by Reason of the Differences that had  
 ' arisen between him and the other Gene-  
 ' rals, it was to be presum'd his Removal  
 ' wou'd not be unacceptable to the King  
 ' of *Portugal*, whose Alliance was at this  
 ' Juncture to be tenderly regarded. That  
 ' as to the Infirmities of Body which the  
 ' Earl alledged, they could not be a sufficient  
 ' Excuse, since his Mind was still in its full  
 ' Vigour: and that his *Skill and Address* in  
 ' *reconciling jarring Humours*, and Interests,  
 ' would do the common Cause more Good  
 ' than the Activity of a brisker, if less tra-  
 ' dable General. When the Earl saw his  
 ' Excuse would not be accepted, he then  
 ' offered to serve under Duke *Schomberg*;  
 ' But this *modest Proposal* being also waved,  
 ' and Her Majesty laying Her positive Com-  
 ' mands upon him, he acquiesced, and was  
 ' thereupon appointed General and Com-  
 ' mander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in  
 ' *Portugal*. The Earl having represented to

Notwithstanding  
 his Excuses,  
 he is appointed  
 Commander of  
 the English  
 Forces in Por-  
 tugal, June 25.

the

the Council the Necessity of augmenting and recruiting Her Majesty's Forces, and of making some Additions to the Train of Artillery in that Kingdom, all his Demands were readily complied with, and thereupon Orders were given for a Reinforcement of 4000 Men to be sent into *Portugal*, both from *England* and *Ireland*; the *Dutch* having, at the same Time, agreed to send thither a proportionable Number of Forces. The Earl of *Galway* having taken Leave of Her Majesty, and embarked at *Portsmouth*, on Board the *Tartar* Man of War, with several Engineers, and Volunteers, in Eight Days arrived safely in the River of *Lisbon*, where the Duke of *Schomberg*, who about that Time came there also from *Estremos*, resigned to him the Command of the *English* Forces. This Change was not a little pleasing to the King of *Portugal*, who thereupon writ a Letter to Her Majesty of *Great Britain*; ' assuring her Majesty of his firm Resolution to observe the Treaty of Alliance, ' concluded with Her Majesty and Her Allies, ' whatever Vicissitudes might happen. When *Don Ludovico da Cunha*, Envoy extraordinary from the King of *Portugal* to the Queen, delivered this Letter, he at the same Time acquainted Her Majesty, that he had express Orders from his Master to give Her Majesty all possible Assurance, that his Master would with all Vigour pursue the Intentions of that Alliance, till the same were accomplished.

July 19,  
He embarks for  
*Lisbon*, and  
arrives there  
July 30.

The Earl of *Galway* having review'd the *Portuguese* and auxilliary Forces, found them in a sorry Condition: Notwithstanding which, he caused them to pass the little River *Coa*, and encamped near *Almeida*. On

He goes to the  
Army.

A. C. the 20th of September, the Kings of Spain and Portugal repair'd to the Army, with Design to invade *Castile*; but when they came to the River *Agueda*, which they intended to pass near *Ciudad-Rodrigo*, they found the opposite Bank so well guarded by the *Spaniards*, commanded by the Duke of *Berwick*, that 'twas thought fit not to hazard the Loss of their whole Army; and so retiring further into the Territories of *Portugal*, the Troops were sent into Winter-Quarters. On the other Hand, the *Spaniards* were so weakened by the Detachments sent under the Command of the Marquis *de Villadarias*, to endeavour the retaking of *Gibraltar*, that they were contented to defend their own Country, and had no Thoughts of invading *Portugal*, so that all things were quiet on those Frontiers all the remaining Part of the Year 1704.

October 9.  
N. 5.  
The Troops go  
into Winter-  
Quarters.

The King of *Portugal* and the foreign Ministers and Generals, having, about the End of *November*, received Letters from the Prince of *Hesse Darmstad* and Sir *John Leak*, which made them conclude, that *Gibraltar* could not hold out, unless Succours were speedily sent thither; a Council of War was held upon the Arrival of these Letters, wherein it was resolved, that the Preservation of *Gibraltar* being of the highest Importance, all possible Means were to be used, to oblige the Enemy to raise that Siege; and that in order thereunto, the Battalion of *English Guards*, lately arrived from *England*, the *English Regiment of Barrimore*, the *Dutch Battallion of Waes*, likewise newly arrived from *Holland*, and a *Portuguese Regiment from Algarva*, the best of that Country,

Country, should be immediately embarked for *Gibraltar*. This Resolution was chiefly owing to my Lord *Galway's* Perswasions, and by his Orders and Vigilance, Transport Ships were got ready with incredible Expedition. On the other Hand, his Lordship having Advice, that the Garrison wanted able Officers, several having been killed during the Siege, he sent Colonel *Lundy*, Lieutenant Colonel *Rientor*, and Lieutenant Colonel *Darcours*, to serve in that Siege, and acquaint the Prince of *Hesse* with the Succours designed for him. He also sent thither the best Gunners he had with him; so that he had no small Share in the Preservation of that important Conquest.

A. C.

1704.

*He sends Succours, able Officers, and Gunners to Gibraltar, which very much contributed to the Preservation of that Place.*

During the Winter, the Earl of *Galway* used all possible Diligence and Application to recruit the Army, remount the Horse, and put all the Forces in a better Condition: And at the same time, his Lordship represented to the Court of *Portugal*, that the vigorous Defence of *Gibraltar*, which obliged the *French* and *Spaniards* to draw most of their Forces that way, gave the *Portuguese* a fair Opportunity to undertake the Siege of *Badajoz*, with great Probability of Success: But all he was able to do, for that Season, was to persuade them to invade *Spain*, both upon the Frontiers of *Beira*, and those of *Alentejo*. Nor was this undertaken without Opposition from some great Men in *Portugal*, who insisted very much that the Confederate Army could not take the Field till they were join'd by the Recruits expected from *England*, especially seeing the Auxilliary Forces were so much weakn'd by the Detachments sent to *Gibraltar*: But the Earl of *Galway* over-ruled that Pre-

*His endeavours to persuade the Court of Portugal to besiege Badajoz ineffectual.*

*However he prevails with them to invade Spain.*

Pre-

A. C.

1705.

Pretence ; and by his indefatigable Care, the Preparations for an early Campaign received no considerable Delay from the King's Indisposition. Most of the Troops appointed to serve in the Army, being drawn together near *Estremos*, they began their March from thence the 24<sup>th</sup> of *April*, (N. S.) the *Conde das Galveas*, having the chief Command ; the *Conde de la Corsana*, the Earl of *Galway*, and *Baron Fagel*, commanding each his Week alternately ; the *Conde de Villaverde* being General of Horse ; and the Viscount of *Barbacena* General of the Artillery. The first Day the Army made but a small March of a League and a half, encamping on the River *Alcaravissa*, extended in one Line ; and the next (*April* the 25<sup>th</sup> N. S.) they advanc'd Two Leagues further to *Campo de Terra de Corvo*, where they were join'd by the Artillery from *Estremos*.

On *Sunday* the 26<sup>th</sup> of the same Month, the Army began to march at Five in the Morning, and encamped near *Villa de Arrenches*. This Week the Earl of *Galway* commanded as General, and the *Conde de Sant Joan* as Major-General. In this Camp the Army continued the 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup>, waiting to be join'd by a considerable Number of Horse, Foot, and some Artillery from *Elvas*, or from the Province of *Tras los Montes*, which last were led by the *Conde de Alvor*, Counsellor of State and War, and Governour of Arms in that Province. After this Junction, the Army being drawn out into Two Lines, was mustered, and found to consist of upwards of 24000 Men : and the Train of Artillery of 20 heavy Cannon, 24 Field-pieces, 7 great Mortars, and 80 small Mor-

Martars to throw Grenadoes. The 29<sup>th</sup>, the Army march'd a League and a half to *Codice-ria*, and the next Day advanc'd a League, and encamped in the Plain of *Mayorga*, in sight of *Albuquerque*. The first of *May*, they de-camp'd at 4 in the Morning, and marching a League and a half in Two Columns, with the Artillery and Baggage encamp-ed near the Town of *Vicente*, which, up-on the Account of its Submission the Day be-fore, the Conde de *S. Juan* endeavour'd to secure by a Guard, and took the best Care he could to prevent any Violence, but could not altogether hinder the Foreigners from committing some Disorders. The 2<sup>d</sup>, the Army march'd again in Two Columns, and having advanc'd Two Leagues, through a very fine Country, arrived at One in the Af-ternoon before *Valencia d' Alcantara*. Orders were immediately given for investing the Place: The Troops had their several Quar-ters assigned them, and the Conde de *S. Juan* was commanded to possess himself of an Eminence where the Enemy had a Guard; which he perform'd with the Loss of one Man kill'd and another wounded by the Ar-tillery of the Town, (the Enemy's Guard retiring without making any Resistance) and posted Two Companies of Foot in it. Sun-day the 3<sup>d</sup> of *May*, and the following Days, were spent in raising Batteries; during which time the Artillery of the Place killed and wounded some Officers and Soldiers. This Week Baron *Fagel* commanded as General, and Don *Joan Diego de Acalde* as Major-Ge-neral. The 6<sup>th</sup>, the Batteries began to play upon the Place, and did it with such Success, that in Two Days the Breach was wide e-nough

*Valencia d' Al-  
cantarab besieged.*

A. C.  
1705.

nough for an Assault, and the Governour still refusing to treat of a Capitulation, the Conde *das Galveas* resolv'd to storm the Place the next Day, Accordingly the 8<sup>th</sup> of *May*, between 8 and 9 in the Morning, the Breach was mounted with great Valour by Two *Tercias* of *Portuguese*, and Two Regiments of Foreigners, one *English*, the other *Dutch*. The first *Portuguese* Tercia was led on by Don *Francisco Naper de Lancastro*, who having mounted with great Courage to the Top of the Breach, was there killed. He was followed by the Conde *de Coculem*, who acquitted himself with like Bravery. The Tercia was followed by the *English* Regiment commanded by Colonel *Duncasson*, who received a mortal Wound; and the Rear was brought up by the *Dutch*, under the Command of the Count of *Noyelles*, Brigadier. The Conflict was obstinate for some time in the Breach, till the *Castillians*, unable any longer to sustain'd the Fury of the Confederates, retreated to the Castle, where they soon hung a White Flag, and the Governour offered to capitulate: But whilst those who were sent out, were proposing the Terms on which they would surrender, the Soldiers within mutinied and opened the Gates; whereupon the Confederates immediately enter'd, and made themselves Masters of the Place. The Garrison, which consisted of between 6 or 700 *Veteran* Foot, commanded by Don *Alonso Mariaga*, were made Prisoners of War.

And taken  
by Storm, May  
8. N. S.

The Town and Castle of *Valencia d' Alcantara* being thus taken Sword in Hand, the Army decamp'd from thence the 14<sup>th</sup> of *May*, (N. S.) leaving a sufficient Garrison for the Security of that Place. They encamp'd that

Even-



Evening at *S. Vincent*, and the 15<sup>th</sup> came before *Albuquerque*, but the March being very long, they could not invest it till the 16<sup>th</sup>. The Earl of *Galway*, and the rest of the Generals, with the Engineers, went to take a View of the Place, which is pretty large, and situated on the Declivity of a Hill, defended by an old Wall 9 Foot thick, with several Towers; and there is a Castle that stands on the Top of the Hill, upon a very steep Rock, and may contain 4 or 500 Men. The Generals having marked out the Place for the Batteries, and given the necessary Directions for the Attack, Two Regiments were commanded to possess the Suburbs, and Colonel *Charles*, who had the chief Direction of the Siege, led them to their respective Posts. The Enemy made a great Fire upon those Two *Portuguese* Regiments, which march'd with a great deal of Bravery, and had only 10 or 12 Men kill'd. The same Evening the Besiegers began to work on a Battery of 6 Pieces of Cannon, and on a Line of Communication; and the next Morning begun to batter the Wall, but with little Success, by reason of the Thickness and Solidity thereof. They raised that Day another Battery of four pieces of Cannon, being 24 Pounders, and Col. *Hennessy* undertook to fix the Miners on the Wall. The Earl of *Galway*, who commanded in chief this Week, ordered the *Portuguese* Miners to do the like on another Side. The 18<sup>th</sup> they made another Battery of four Pieces, to enlarge the Breach, the Enemy in the mean time making a great Fire from their Muskets; and from Three Pieces of Cannon which they had on the Castle. The 19<sup>th</sup> the Earl of

A. C.

1705.

Albuquerque  
besieged.

A. C.

1705.

*Galway* viewed the Approaches, and observing what slow Progress was made in the Breach, Captain *Masse*, an Engineer, lately arrived from *Gibraltar*, was ordered to take a narrow View of the same. Colonel *Bennet*, who was at his Mine, went along with him, and being got into a House within 10 Paces of the Breach, they observ'd that the Wall was very much damag'd, and that the Enemy were casting up an Intrenchment behind the Breach with Pallisadoes. The same Evening Captain *Masse* was ordered to post in the Night a Detachment of *Portuguese* to repulse the Besieged, in case they attempted to burn the Houses wherein the Miners were at Work. The 20th the Breach was so considerably enlarg'd, that about 11 of the Clock, the Enemy beat a Parley, and a Truce being agreed upon, they sent Two Officers to propose a Capitulation for the Town, the Garrison intending to retire into the Castle. The Earl of *Galway* rejected their Proposals with Scorn, and threaten'd to put all of them to the Sword, if they did not surrender both the Castle and the Town. Those Officers having reported that Answer to the Governour, the Besiegers were preparing to renew the Fire with greater Vigour than ever; but the Besieged sent another Message, and other Proposals, and at last the Capitulation was sign'd, containing in Substance; 1<sup>st</sup>, That the same Day they should deliver up one of the Gates of the Town, and another of the Castle. 2<sup>d</sup>, That they should march out the 22<sup>d</sup> at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, with all Marks of Honour, to be conducted to *Merida*. 3<sup>d</sup>, That the Burghers, and other Inhabitants, should be al-

lowed

*And taken  
upon Articles,  
May 22.*

ſhew'd 8 Days time to conſider, whether they would continue in the Place, or remove, which they ſhould have the Liberty to do, and that thoſe who would continue in the Town, ſhould freely enjoy their Eſtates and Privileges, provided they would take an Oath of Fidelity to King *Charles III.* The Admirante of *Caſtile* appear'd as their Interceſſor, and told them, that they ſhould find, by a favourable Experience, the Difference between a true *Spaniſh* Government and a *French* Tyranny. The Garriſon obtain'd a Piece of Cannon, which the Earl of *Galway* granted, (as was expreſly mentioned in the Articles) as a Mark of the Eſteem and Value he had for the *Spaniards*: A Piece of uncommon Dexterity to gain the Affections of that proud Nation. On the 22d of *May* (N. S.) the Garriſon of *Albuquerque*, to the Number of 800 Men, march'd out according to the Capitulation: Which the Earl of *Galway*, who commanded that Week, cau'd faithfully to be executed, with which the *Spaniſh* Governour was ſo well ſatiſfied, that he ſent his Compliments to his Lordſhip thereupon. The Confederates had indeed all imaginable Reaſon to uſe civilly a Governour, who had been himſelf ſo tractable as to ſurrender a Caſtle wherein he might have held out a great while; and the rather, becauſe when he ſurrendred, they had not 200 Cannon-Balls left, and muſt have been oblig'd to diſcontinue their firing till a new Supply was arriv'd from *Archie*. The 23d, a Trumpeter whom the Earl of *Galway* had ſent to the Enemy ſome Days before, return'd to the Camp, and brought the firſt Advice, that the Marſhal of *Theſſe*, with 6 Regiments of *French* Cavalry and 3

Dexterity of  
 the Earl of  
 Galway, to  
 gain the affec-  
 tions of the  
 Spaniards.

A. C.

1735.

of Spaniards, making in all about 400 Horse, with some Foot, and four small pieces of Cannon, was encamp'd at *Villa del Rey*, within Three Leagues of the Confederate Camp. The 24th, General *Fagel* took the Command in his Turn; and that Day a Party of the Enemy fell upon the Forragers, took 30 or 40 Mules, and some Servants. The same Day a Council of War was held, which lasted several Hours, without coming to any Resolution. The 25th, the Quarter-Masters General were sent to view the Country, and mark out a proper Place for encamping. The 26th, the Army march'd from *Albuquerque*, and encamped within Two short Leagues of *Nostra signora de Carlona*, having the River *Chevora* to the Right. The 27th, a Party of 50 Horse of the Enemy attack'd the Forragers on the Left, and took several Mules; but 39 Troopers of Major-General *Harvey's* Regiment pursued them, took a French Prisoner, and recover'd all the Mules. The 28th in the Morning, the firing of several Guns was heard on the Right, which was suppos'd to be from *Ognella*, a Place belonging to the Portuguese, within Two Leagues of the Confederate Army; and thereupon the Conde *das Calveas*, General of Arms of this Province, declar'd, that he expected a Convoy of 600 Waggons or Carts from *Campo Major*, and was afraid they were attack'd by the Enemy. The English and Dutch Generals were very much surpris'd at this Declaration, having had no manner of Notice of it before; and detach'd immediately 600 Horse to secure that Convoy, which, by a lucky Chance, was brought safe to the Camp. The same Day there was a long Council of War upon  
the

the Arrival of an Express from *Lisbon*, with Orders to the Generals to march into the Province of *Beira*, and join the Marquis *das Minas*. The Earl of *Galway* oppos'd it, and insisted that the Court must have been surprized, or else they would never have sent an Order, which, if obey'd, would ruin the Army by an unnecessary March of above 50 long Leagues in the hot Weather, and would leave all the Places in the *Alentejo* expos'd to the Enemy. His Reasons were so convincing, that the Conde *das Galveas*, and other *Portuguese* Generals, were of the same Opinion, and sent back the Express, with an Account of the Reasons which obliged them to continue in those Parts. The 29<sup>th</sup>, the Army came to *S. Salvador*, near *Ognella*, where they had plenty of Forrage. The 30<sup>th</sup>, General *Fagel* propos'd to march with 8000 Men in the Night, to endeavour to surprize the Enemy, but this was oppos'd, under Pretence that there was no certain Account of the Situation of their Camp. The 31<sup>st</sup>, the Conde *de la Corsana* took the Command according to his Turn, and all the Generals, with a Detachment of 400 Horse, advanc'd within a League of *Badajoz*; observ'd that Part of the Enemy were posted on the other Side of the *Guadiana*, and took also a View of their Camp on this Side: The 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>d</sup>, and 3<sup>d</sup> of *June*, several Councils of War were held about the Siege of *Badajoz*, for which the Earl of *Galway* renew'd his Instances, and was seconded by General *Fagel*, but it was carried in the Negative, upon several Reasons, and amongst others, 1<sup>st</sup>, Because the Enemy was superior in Cavalry, and might oppose the passing of the *Guadiana*, especially

A. C.

1705.

The Earl of Galway opposes a March which would have ruin'd the Army.

He makes fresh Instances for the Siege of Badajoz.

A. C.

1705.

ally since the Confederates wanted Pontons; and that it was not thought safe to divide the Army, and send part to pass that River on the Bridge of *Olivenza*. 2. Because the Confederate Army began to be very much fatigu'd in the hot Weather, which was already excessive. 3. Because the *Portuguese* Generals declared, that they wanted Cannon-Balls for that Expedition. And 4<sup>thly</sup>, Because the Garrison consisted, according to the Report of Deserters, of 9 Battallions and 14 Companies of Grenadiers. These Reasons seem'd very plausible; but as the Earl of *Galway* and General *Faget* continued their Instances, and propos'd several Expedients to remove these Difficulties, it was resolv'd to draw near *Badajoz*, and endeavour to fall on Mareschal *Thesse*, who was posted with 5000 Horse on this Side the River. The 4<sup>th</sup>, the Army marched accordingly, but the Enemy retir'd on the Approach of the Allies, yet, through an unexpected Confusion among the *Portuguese* Troops, it was not possible to fall on their Rear. The 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>, they continued in sight of the Enemy, and made some Preparations to pass the *Guadiana*, but could not get a sufficient Number of Boats; and being short in the other Necessaries for a Siege, it was resolv'd to give over that Enterprize, and to send the Troops into Quarters of Refreshment. The *Portuguese* were dispos'd into several Places in the *Alentejo*, the *Dutch* along the *Tage*, and the *English* along the *Guadiana*, viz. the Regiment of *Portmore* at *Serpa*; *Blood's* at *Moura*; General *Steward's* at *Beja*, and *Dun-casson's* at *Cuba*: And thus ended a Campaign, in which the Confederates did more than

The Confede-  
rate Forces go  
into Quarters  
of Refreshment.

than some People expected, tho' not so much as they promised themselves from the Weakness of the Enemy.

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It must not be forgot, that whilst the Confederate Army acted on this Side the *Gnadiana*, the Marquis *das Minas*, with a Body of *Portuguese*, attack'd the Town of *Salvaterra*, the Garrison whereof, to the Number of 363 Men, surrendred Prisoners at Discretion. After this Success, the Marquis *das Minas* advanc'd to *Sarca*, which being abandon'd by the *French* Garrison and Inhabitants, was plunder'd and burnt by the *Portuguese*: But the Progress of the latter was soon stopt by the *French* and *Spaniards* that march'd against them; whereupon the Marquis *das Minas* retired to *Penamajor*, from whence he writ to the Court of *Lisbon*, and obtained the forementioned Orders, for the Forces in *Alentejo* to march into the Province of *Beyra*, which were prudently waved upon the Reasons already alludg'd.

*Salvaterra taken by the Marquis das Minas.*

The Confederate Fleet, with some Land Forces, under the Command of the Earl of *Peterborow*, being on the 20th of *June*, N. S. arriv'd in the River of *Lisbon*, and the Confederate Generals being also, about that time, come to Court: The Earl of *Peterborow* and my Lord *Galway* had several Conferences together, about the intended Expedition of the first; upon whose pressing Instances, the Earl of *Galway* not only gave him Two Regiments of *English* Dragoons, (notwithstanding the great Opposition he met with from the *Portuguese*) but also issued out Orders for the Two *English* Battallions, that had been sent from *Portugal* to *Gibraltar*, and had obliged the Enemy to raise the Siege of

*The Earl of Peterborow arrives at Lisbon.*

*The Earl of Galway gives him Two Regiments of Dragoons.*

that

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that Place: So that my Lord *Galway* contributed not a little to the Glory which the Earl of *Peterborow* gained soon after by the taking of *Barcelona*, and the other Successes that attended that important Conquest. On the 23<sup>d</sup> of *July* King *Charles III.* who was weary of being in *Portugal*, went on board the *Ranelagh*, with the Earl of *Peterborow*, and on the 28<sup>th</sup> of that Month, the Confederate Fleet sailed from *Lisbon*.

Notwithstanding the indefatigable Care of the Earl of *Galway*, and the solemn Promises the *Portuguese* had made to King *Charles III.* to take the Field in the Month of *September*, in order to make a powerful Diversion in his Favour, they did not think fit to alter their slow Methods, but continued in their Quarters, tho' the *English* were assembled ever since the 6<sup>th</sup> of that Month, (N. S.) What could be the Reason of this strange Management of Affairs in *Portugal*, was as much inquir'd after at *Lisbon*, as it was wonder'd at in other Places; for no Body could fancy, that a Nation which naturally hates the *Spaniards*, and was in open War with them, would neglect an Opportunity to act against them, unless some secret Remora hinder'd the Execution of all their Projects. The Divisions among their Generals, their Unexperience in the Art of War, and the Difficulties of getting Provisions, Horses, and other Necessaries, could not be the true Reason of those Delays; and therefore the most penetrating thought they proceeded, both from the Influence of the *French* on some great Men, and the Intrigues of the Pope's *Nuncio*. The latter continuing to proceed against the

Delays in *Portugal*.

Je-



*Jesuits* of that Kingdom, contrary to the Intentions of the Court, who had taken them under their Protection. The Queen Dowager of *England*, to whom the King had committed the Care of the Government, resented so highly the insolent Behaviour of that Minister, that she would have commanded him to leave *Portugal*; hoping that his Absence would lessen the Interest of those who obstructed the vigorous Prosecution of the War. But the King being acquainted with the Queen's Design, thought fit to suspend that Order; whereupon Her Majesty resign'd the Regency of the Kingdom, which the King resumed, and appointed the Prince of *Brazil*, his eldest Son; with the Duke of *Cadaquel*, and four other Councillors of State, to have the Administration of the publick Affairs, during His Majesty's Indisposition.

*The Queen Dowager of England resigns the Regency.*

The *Portuguese* having spent much Time in Consultations, did on a sudden change their slow Measures, and at last closed with the Earl of *Galway's* Proposals, for the Siege of *Badajoz*. The Particulars of which Enterprize, are contained in the following Letter, dated from the Confederate Army before that Place, *October 11th, N. S.*

*The Portuguese resolve at last to besiege Badajoz.*

THE Siege of this Place was so little expected, that I do not question but you will be surprized to hear of it, after the former Accounts you had of the Disposition of Affairs in these Parts. All our Forces being drawn together in the Neighbourhood of *Elvas*, the Marquis *das Minas*, who commands in chief, held several Councils of War, to regulate the

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This Regulation was entirely owing to my Lord Galway's Address and wise Management.

Operations of the Campaign. There is no need, I suppose, to tell you, that the Generals were divided in their Opinions; for it can scarce happen otherwise. Some proposed to march directly to *Merida*, to destroy the Magazines the Enemy had in that Place; others to march into *Spain* another Way than by *Istramadura*; and others proposed the Siege of *Badajoz*; as the most reasonable and advantageous Enterprize. This last Sentiment prevailed, but the Resolution was kept so private, that no Body knew any Thing of it, till we came in Sight of this Place. The Generals being sensible that the Divisions that have hitherto happened about the Niceties of Command, have been a great Hindrance to the Execution of their Projects, resolved to prevent the like Inconveniencies for the future, and agreed on the enclosed Articles. But I must tell you before, that besides the Marquis *das Minas*, our Generalissimo, we have Three Camp Masters Generals, viz. the Earl of *Galway*, the Baron *Fagel*, and the *Conde de Corsana*, who command each in Turn for a Week, all the Forces under the Generalissimo.

This great Difficulty about Command being removed by the Prudence of my Lord *Galway*, all the Forces decamped and rendezvouzed on the River *Caya*, the 30th of *September*, and the 1st of this Month we continued our March directly towards *Badajoz*. The 2d we marched again, and passed the *Guadiana* without any Opposition, to our great Surprize; and this made us believe, that the *Mareschal de*  
*Thesse*

' *Theſſe* had been deceived by ſome Reports  
 ' that our Generals had induſtriouſly ſpread  
 ' abroad, of our marching for another Ex-  
 ' pedition. Some Detachments of their  
 ' Troops came pretty near to obſerve our  
 ' March, but retired full ſpeed, upon the  
 ' Approach of ſome Squadrons to fall upon  
 ' them. The 3<sup>d</sup>, we encamped before *Ba-*  
 ' *dajox*, and without any Loſs of Time,  
 ' diſpoſed every Thing for opening the  
 ' Trenches, which was done the 4<sup>th</sup>, be-  
 ' tween 4 and 5 in the Afternoon, near  
 ' the Gate of *Merida*, within 100 Paces of  
 ' the covered Way. This Service was per-  
 ' formed by the *Portugueſe*, aſſiſted by the  
 ' Engineers of the States General. The  
 ' Enemy made a great Fire upon them, but  
 ' yet they had in all but three Men killed,  
 ' and ſome few wounded. The 5<sup>th</sup>, the  
 ' *Portugueſe* in the Trenches were relieved  
 ' by the *Engliſh*, and the Works carried on  
 ' with a great deal of Vigour. The 6<sup>th</sup>,  
 ' Count *Dhona* with an *Engliſh* and 2 *Dutch*  
 ' Battallions, relieved the *Engliſh*, and the  
 ' ſame Evening our heavy Artillery, Mor-  
 ' tars and Ammunition, arrived in our  
 ' Camp, under a ſtrong Guard. The 7<sup>th</sup>,  
 ' the Generals thought fit to change the  
 ' Diſpoſition of the Army, and one half of  
 ' the Forces were ſent over the *Guadiana*, to  
 ' hinder the Enemy from throwing any Sue-  
 ' cours into the Place; and the neceſſary  
 ' Bridges, for the Communication of Quar-  
 ' ters, were made with all the deſir'd Speed.  
 ' The 8<sup>th</sup>, General *Fagel* arrived in the  
 ' Camp; and before I proceed any further,  
 ' I muſt tell you, that that General had long  
 ' ago deſired the States to give him Leave

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to go for *Holland*, and having receiv'd that Permission the 30th past, he took his Leave of the Generals, and set out the 2d Instant for *Lisbon*. He was arriv'd at *Montmore*, in his Way thither, when he received a Letter from the Secretary of State of the King of *Portugal*, whereby he signified, that it was His Majesty's Pleasure, that he should return to our Army, and the Letter was so obliging, and at the same time so very pressing, that he comply'd therewith. We carried on our Approaches the 9th and 10th with a great deal of Success, and work'd on the Batteries with so much Diligence, that last Night we began to throw Bombs into the Town, and this Morning fired from three Batteries of Cannon, whereby we hope to oblige the Garrison to capitulate in a few Days. I shall tell you nothing of the Strength of the Garrison, because we have no certain Account thereof, but how strong soever they be, our Engineers are of Opinion, that the Place cannot hold out above a Fortnight. The Mareschal de *Thiffé* is posted at *Talavera*, between *Badajoz* and *Merida*, within three Leagues of our Camp, where he is assembling all his Forces to relieve *Badajoz*; but if our Advices prove true, he has not above 8000 Men, Horse and Foot, and even not 7000, according to other Advices, so that he is not in a Condition to disturb us. The Generals have resolv'd in a Council of War, that if Monsieur de *Thiffé* makes any Motions this Way, the Army shall leave a small Body for the Security of the Trenches, and march to fight him, insomuch

that

that we do not question the taking of *Barradox*, and are in hopes besides, to beat the Enemy, if they give us an Opportunity to fall upon them.

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This Siege was carried on with so much Success, and all Measures seem'd so well concerted, that it was thought almost impossible the Enterprizé should miscarry, as it did by an unforeseen Accident. On the 11th of *October*, (N. S.) in the Afternoon, a Bomb of the Enemy falling upon one of the Batteries, blew up the Powder, and some of the Gunners, whereupon the rest ran away. The Earl of *Galway* and the Baron *Fagel* repaired thither immediately, and found the Platform spoiled, and some other Damage; and as they were upon the Battery, to encourage the Soldiers, and had both their Arms lifted up, so that they touched one another, a Cannon Ball from the Old Castle came between them, took off the Sleeve of Monsieur *Fagel*, and struck off the Right Hand of my Lord *Galway*, a little below the Elbow: Notwithstanding which, his Lordship continued near two Hours at the same Place, giving his Orders with wonderful Presence of Mind; himself alone in all the Army, being unconcerned at his Wound. His Lordship being at last oblig'd to be carried away, and have his Arm cut off, General *Fagel* took upon him the Command of the Army, under the Marquis *das Minas*, as Camp Master General, and the Batteries continued to fire with so much Success, that the Besiegers expected to storm the Place the 15th of *October* (N. S.) or the next Day at the farthest. But how the Place

The Earl of  
*Galway* has his  
right Hand  
shot off.

A. C. Place came to be relieved, may be seen in the following Letter, dated from the Camp before *Badajoz*, October 14<sup>th</sup>, N. S.

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Mareschal de  
Thesse relieves  
Badajoz.

THE Mareschal de *Thesse*, who was assembling his Forces at *Talavera*, within three Leagues of our Camp, was very well informed of the Condition of the Garrison, and therefore resolved to run the risk of losing his Army, or to relieve the Place: And that it may be the better understood how he did effect it this Day; it will be necessary to say something of the Situation of *Badajoz*, and of the Disposition of our Army. *Badajoz* lies on the left Side of the *Guadiana*, and on the other Side of that River, there is a Fort called *St. Christophers*, and some Hills, which are a Defence to that Place on that Side. There runs likewise a little River into the *Guadiana*, called the *Chevora*. Our Army being not numerous enough to invest *Badajoz*, was encamped before the Place, our Left close to the *Guadiana*; but such Dispositions were made, that upon any sudden Motion of the Enemy, we might pass that River. *Talavera* lies within three Leagues of this Camp, between *Badajoz* and *Merida*, likewise on the left Side of the *Guadiana*. The 13<sup>th</sup> before Break of Day, a French Dragoon came over to us, and reported, that the Enemy had decamped the Night before; but our Parties which were sent abroad to get Intelligence of their Motions reported, that that Advice was false. The Generals took however new Precautions, and the Conde de *St. Juan*, General of

of the Cavalry of *Tras los Montes*, sent out  
 divers Parties abroad, of such Troops as  
 knew the Country better, and from these  
 Precautions we expected, that the Enemy  
 should make no Motion without our Know-  
 ledge. In the Night, between the 13<sup>th</sup> and  
 14<sup>th</sup>, two other Dragoons came over to  
 our Left Wing, and Lieutenant General  
*Windham* sent the immediately to General  
*Fagel*. They reported, that the Army un-  
 der Mareschal *de Theffe* was in Motion, but  
 they could not tell whether they had pas-  
 sed the *Guadiana*, or were marching this  
 Side to surprize our Camp: Upon this  
 Uncertainty, and the Night being very  
 dark, the Army continued in the same  
 Place, but in a Readiness to receive the  
 Enemy. As soon as it began to be light,  
 General *Fagel* repair'd to the left Wing,  
 and in his Way was informed by a *Portu-  
 guese* Trooper, sent by the Conde *de Sr.  
 Juan*, that the Parties that were abroad, had  
 taken two *Spanish* Troopers, who reported,  
 that their Army had made no Motion; but  
 few Minutes after, another Trooper brought  
 Advice, that the Van Guard of the Ene-  
 my appeared on the other Side of the Ri-  
 ver. And indeed they marched with so  
 much Diligence, that they were soon  
 drawn in order of Battle, flanking our  
 left Wing. As we were ready to march,  
 we expected Orders to pass the River  
 to attack them, but General *Fagel* thought  
 it dangerous to venture to pass the same,  
 which we could not do, but in two Co-  
 lumns, against the Front of the Enemy,  
 whereby they would have had a great Ad-  
 vantage, and would not take it upon him-  
 self

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' self alone; and having called the Conde  
 ' *de St. Juan*, Lieutenant General *Windham*,  
 ' the Majors General *Harvey* and *Tennagel*,  
 ' Brigadier *Drybarn*, and the Baron *de*  
 ' *Winterfelt*, it was not thought advisable to  
 ' pass the River with the left Wing alone;  
 ' but with the whole Army; whereupon the  
 ' Army made a Motion, and the Marquis  
 ' *das Minas* with the Right Wing, and Ba-  
 ' ron *Fagel* with the Left, passed the *Guadiana*,  
 ' and the Infantry in the middle, over two  
 ' Bridges. This March was performed with  
 ' a great deal of Expedition, but the En-  
 ' my were as diligent to retire, and before  
 ' we could come up with them, they passed  
 ' the *Chevora* (over a Stone-Bridge which  
 ' might have been broken down, or secured)  
 ' drawing up their Army behind that Ri-  
 ' ver, and having *Badajoz* in their Rear.  
 ' General *Windham* with the Foreign Horse,  
 ' overtook some Squadrons of the Enemy,  
 ' and pushed them into the River, with  
 ' great Disorder and Loss on their Side.  
 ' The two Armies cannonaded each other a-  
 ' bout two Hours, and the Marquis *das*  
 ' *Minas*, seeing the Impossibility of attack-  
 ' ing the Enemy with success, and consider-  
 ' ing that the Baggage of the Army was  
 ' expos'd to the Enemy, it was thought fit  
 ' to return into our Camp: And thus we had  
 ' the Misfortune to see the Place reliev'd  
 ' by a much inferiour Number of Forces,  
 ' extremely fatigued by a long March, and  
 ' most of whom had their Arms and Am-  
 ' munition wet. The Night being very  
 ' dark and rainy, proved very favourable  
 ' to the *French*, who having passed the  
 ' *Guadiana* near *Talavera*, took a further  
 ' Pre-



' Precaution to conceal their March; for  
 ' they did not come the shortest Way, but  
 ' fetched a Compass on their Right, to a-  
 ' void, as 'tis thought, the meeting of our  
 ' Parties. Their Army consisted of 3000  
 ' Horse, and 5000 Foot; 1000 of whom,  
 ' most of them Granadeers, they threw in-  
 ' to the Place.

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*Badajox* being thus reliev'd, the Besiegers  
 withdrew their Artillery from the Batteries,  
 and the 17<sup>th</sup> of *October* (N. S.) decamp'd,  
 and pass'd a Brook call'd *Calomoo*. The  
*Marschal de Thesse* appeared upon some  
 rising Grounds with Part of his Army;  
 but the March of the Confederate Forces be-  
 ing covered by the *Marquis de Montandre*,  
 with 6 Battallions and 8 Squadrons, they  
 drew off in very good Order, without any  
 Loss, encamp'd the next Day at *Talena*;  
 pass'd the *Guadiana* the 19<sup>th</sup>, and brought  
 all their Artillery to *Elvas*: Where the  
 Army separated, and went into Winter  
 Quarters. Every Body did my Lord *Gal-*  
*way* the Justice to own, that had not his  
 Right Hand been shot off; or had the Dispo-  
 sitions his Lordship had made for straitning  
*Badajox*, been pursued, it would infallibly have  
 been taken; and consequently, that the Mis-  
 carriage of that Siege was wholly to be charg-  
 ed upon *Baron Fagel*; of which loud Mur-  
 murs that General being informed, he caus-  
 ed several Papers to be printed for his Justi-  
 fication. Notwithstanding which, it was  
 the current Opinion, that through his Neg-  
 lect, the Confederate Army was surprized;  
 and that having no certain Intelligence of  
 the Enemy's March, but when they were in  
 E Sight,

*The Siege of  
 Badajox rais'd.*

*Because the  
 Dispositions  
 made by the  
 Earl of Galway  
 were not pur-  
 sued.*

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*The Earl of Galway very ill after the Amputation of his Arm.*

Sight, it was then too late to hinder them from relieving *Badajoz*. The Earl of *Galway* having caused his shattered Arm to be cut off, a little below the Elbow, and finding himself very ill after the Operation; sent to desire a Pass from *Marschal Thesse*, to be carried to *Olivensa*, which Request the *French* General not only readily granted, but with a great deal of Generosity, sent him also his best Surgeons to look after his Wound. At the same Time the King of *Portugal* being informed of the Earl's Misfortune, was pleas'd to write to his Lordship the following Letter.

*My Lord Galway,*

*The King of Portugal's Letter to the Earl of Galway, a-b. at the Loss of his Arm.*

‘ The King, &c. The Marquis *das Minas* of our Council of State, and Governour of Arms of the Province where you are, giving Us an Account in his Letter of the 12th Instant, that as you were carrying on the Siege of *Badajoz*, with great Zeal for our Service, and the common Cause; it happen'd that you were wounded with a Cannon Ball of the Enemy's, which struck off your Right Hand: We think it fitting to let you know the great Concern we had upon the Notice of that Accident, as well by Reason of the particular Esteem we have for your Person, as the great Want there will be of you in the Army, during the Time of your Cure; assuring you, that We shall ever have your great Valour and Conduct in our Memory; and We order our Envoy at the Court of *London*, to represent to the Queen of *Great Britain*, our dear sister and Cousin, the great Satisfaction we have in  
‘ your

‘ your Person. Given at *Alcantara*, the 14th  
 ‘ of *October*, 1705.

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But the greatest Comfort his Lordship received, was the gracious Concern which his Royal Mistress, the Queen of *Great Britain*, was pleas'd to express for him, and her entire Satisfaction in his faithful Services; with both which she order'd his Lordship to be made acquainted, and sent him a Present towards his Cure, which prov'd the more difficult, by reason of his Lordship's advanc'd Age, and his being troubled with gouty Humours. Some time after the raising of the Siege of *Badajoz*, General *Fagel* took his Leave of the Court of *Portugal*, and embark'd on Board Rear Admiral *Vander Dussen* for *Holland*.

The Queen  
 very much concern'd at it.

The Declaration of the Inhabitants of *Catalonia* and *Valencia*, in Favour of King *Charles* the III. having given better Hopes of the House of *Austria*'s Interest, than were entertained before, it was resolv'd both in *England* and *Portugal*, to make the utmost Efforts not only to support the Provinces that had already declared themselves, but likewise to put the whole Kingdom of *Spain* into the Hands of its lawful Sovereign. On the other Hand, the *French* having succeeded in their Attempt of relieving *Badajoz*, march'd all the Troops of their own Nation, except two Regiments of Horse, from the Frontiers of *Portugal*, towards *Aragon* and *Catalonia*, and with the Reinforcements they received from *Italy* and *Germany*, were soon in a Condition, not only to check the Inclinations of the People, in favour of the *Austrian* Family, but also to stop the

The Earl of  
*Galway*'s Campaign in *Spain*.

A. C. Progress of the Confederate Forces, which  
 1705. till then met with little or no Opposition.  
 The Duke of Anjou, and Marechal de Theſſe  
 were to undertake the Siege of Barcelona.  
 The Conde de las Torres had a Body of Forces  
 in Valencia, to stop, at least to retard the Pro-  
 gress of the Earl of Peterborow, who, like a  
 Torrent, carried all before him; and the Duke  
 of Berwick was to command the Army, with  
 which the Enemy thought to baffle the Efforts  
 of the Portuguese, and their Allies. On the  
 other Hand, the Earl of Galway, and the En-  
 glish Ambassador in Portugal, rightly judg-  
 ing, by the Enemy's Preparations, that they  
 design'd to undertake the Siege of Barcelona,  
 both by Sea and Land, bent all their Thoughts

Whereupon the Earl of Galway makes the necessary Preparations for a powerful Diversion.  
 and Application to put all things in a Readiness, both to make a powerful Diversion on the Side of Portugal, and for the Fleet to be early in the Mediterranean. It can hardly be express'd with what Care and Diligence Sir John Leak, and Admiral Wassenaer, fitted out their respective Squadrons; and to do the Portuguese Justice, it must be owned, that they supplied them with their Stores, and assisted them as much as lay in their Power, being wonderfully spirited by the Declaration of the Catalans, and the Diversion they gave to the Enemy's Forces.

The Portuguese and Confederate Troops had but little Refreshment after the Siege of Badajox, being canton'd on the Frontiers from whence in the very Beginning of February 1706, they made several Excursions into the Enemy's Country, but it was impossible for them to take the Field in a form'd Body, till the Month of March. Several Schemes had been laid, which all tended to penetrate as deep

Several Schemes  
 propos'd to en-  
 ter Callis.

deep as possible into *Castile*, even as far as *Madrid*, thereby to divert the Enemy from pursuing their Designs against *Catalonia*, with so much Earnestness and Application as they seemed resolved to do, and oblige them to come back to defend the capital City of *Spain*. The first Project was to reduce *Badajoz*, which would deprive the Enemy of their principal Place of Arms, remove them a great way from the Frontiers of *Portugal*, and afford an easie Entrance into a most fruitful Country: But this Enterprize could not but be attended with great Difficulties; for the Place was well fortified, and provided with a Garrison of 13 Battallions, and it was no easie matter to streighten it so as to hinder its being relieved, nor were these Obstacles unforeseen the *Autumn* before; but then the Earl of *Galway's* principal aim in besieging of *Badajoz* was, either to force the Enemy to a decisive Action, if they attempted to relieve the Place, or at least to keep all their Forces in play on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, during King *Charles* and the Earl of *Peterborow's* Expedition in *Catalonia*. The Second Project was to begin the Campaign with the Siege of *Alcantara*, which indeed was not a very strong Place; but whose Approaches were extremely difficult. Nor did it open an Entrance into *Castile*, through a Country abounding with Corn, but then it was the shortest Cut to *Madrid*, and it was pretty easie to maintain that way, a Communication with *Portugal* for the Conveniency of the Convoys. Not to mention that it was one of the principal Passes over the *Tagus*. The 3<sup>d</sup> Scheme was, to reduce *Ciudad-Rodrigo*, which done, they might march through a very fine open

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Country, abounding with Corn and Cattle; and full of good Villages as far as the Pass of *Guadarama*, within Twelve Leagues of *Madrid*, but the Army had a long difficult way to march to *Ciudad-Rodrigo*, and no great Preparations had been made on that Side. The venturing to enter *Castile* without being Masters of one of these 3 Places would have exposed the Army to almost inevitable Ruin, for it had been easie for the Enemy to get behind the Allies, and cut off their Communication with *Portugal*, with 50 Squadrons and 25 Battallions of regular Troops

The *Portuguese* were inclined for the Siege of *Badaioz*, which is the most considerable Place on that Frontier, and keeps them most in awe. Their Magazines on that Side were well stored, and their Train of Artillery in good order, but the Earl of *Galway*, with the other foreign Generals and Ministers, represented in a lively manner to the Court, that abundance of Men, and much Time would be lost, before that Place could be reduced; which was the thing the Enemy wish'd most for in this critical Juncture, so that this Siege would be no Diversion in favour of King *Charles*, who, without doubt, would be very much streighten'd: Upon which Remonstrances, the King of *Portugal* gave his decisive Orders for the Siege of *Alcantara*, and for the Army's marching afterwards into *Castile* as far as *Madrid*. Accordingly as soon as 'twas judg'd that there was sufficient Forrage on the Ground for the Subsistence of the Horse, the Troops left their Garrisons in order to form the Army. The greatest Body, which was encamped near *Elvas*, between the *Caya* and *Cayala*, march'd on the last Day of *March*, N. S. to *Salvador*; the 2d of *April*

The Siege of  
*Alcantara* re-  
solved upon.

to *Mayorga*, and the 3<sup>d</sup> to *St. Vincente*, between *Albuquerque* and *Valenca d'Alcantar*, where the several Bodies joined, to the Number of 26 *Portuguese* Battallions, 5 *English*, 4 *Dutch*, 36 *Portuguese* Squadrons, 2 *English*, and 4 *Dutch*, being provided with 24 Pieces of heavy Cannon for Battery, 18 Field Pieces, Provision for 24 Days, and Waggon and Carriage, in Proportion. The 4<sup>th</sup> of *April*, N. S. the Army advanc'd to *Menbrillas*, and encamped near the River *Selor*, which is extremely difficult, by reason its Banks and the Parts adjacents are full of Rocks and Precipices, besides which the Enemy had ruined the Stone-Bridge that was on that River. In the Night between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>, *Don Juan Manuel*, *Mareschal de Camp*, was detach'd to make himself Master of the Fords and Passages, and cover the Workmen that levelled the Roads. The 6<sup>th</sup>, all the Horse of the Army, and the Infantry of the first Line, pass'd the River. The *Conde de la Corsana* staid behind with the Foot of the Second Line, to cover the Artillery and Baggage, and cause the whole to pass, which was done in two Days, tho' with extream Difficulty and Labour. The 7<sup>th</sup>, it was resolv'd to advance and attack the Duke of *Berwick*, who was encamped at *Bocais*, which was executed very early in the Morning. The *Marquis das Minas* leading the Right, and my Lord *Galway* the Left. Sixteen Battallions that made up the first Line of Foot, followed the Horse, with great Diligence, but because they march'd in order of Battle, and that it was necessary to form the Troops, after the passing the Defiles, a great deal of time was unavoidably lost, and it was Four in the Afternoon before they were

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A. C. were in a Posture to attack the Enemy. The  
 1706. Inhabitants of *Brocas*, who came to submit  
 themselves, assured the Confederate Generals,  
 that the Enemy retreated as soon as their  
 advanced Guards came in view of the Enemi-  
 my's Rear, which was partly covered by a  
 Wood that facilitated and concealed their  
 Retreat. The Duke of *Berwick* thought he  
 could easily retire through a Country which  
 he took to be all open; but meeting with  
 unexpected Defiles, several of the Townsmen  
 that withdrew their best Effects, and his own  
 Baggage, made a Stop, that retarded his  
 March; and if the Confederate Generals had  
 been better acquainted with the Nature of  
 the Ground, he had run the Hazard of being  
 entirely defeated.

As soon as the foremost *Portuguese* Squa-  
 drons perceiv'd the Enemy, they mov'd with  
 great Precipitation to charge them Sword in  
 Hand; but being obliged to march thro' some  
 Fields, full of Trees, they broke their Squa-  
 drons, and came up with the Enemy in some  
 Disorder. The Conde *d' Ayular*, who com-  
 manded the Enemy's Rear, which consisted of  
 their best Troops, caused several of his Squa-  
 drons to face about, and by their firing added  
 to the Confusion of the most forward of the  
*Portuguese*. But those who were to support  
 the latter coming up in time, and the left  
 Wing which marched close together, and in  
 order of Battle, gaining upon the Enemies  
 Flank, whilst some Musketeers, whom the  
 Conde *de Scura* had thrown into the Wood,  
 galled them, they had no other Thoughts  
 than to retreat. Ten of their Squadrons  
 were overthrown and defeated, and all the  
 rest of their Cavalry marched with great  
 Pie-

The Duke of  
*Berwick's* Rear  
 defeated.



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Precipitation and Disorder, near five Leagues, for they did not stop or face about till they came to *Anojo del Puereo*, where the Duke of *Berwick* encamp'd, but many of his Men fled a great way further. The Enemy left behind them about 50 Men killed, and as many Prisoners, among whom were Don *Diego Monroy*, a Major-General, and the Conde de *Canilleros*, besides about 150 Horses. On the *Portuguese* Side, the Conde de *St. Vincento* was killed, and Col. *Machedo* dangerously wounded. After this Action, the Troops entred *Brocas*. The Confederate Army having rested the 8<sup>th</sup> in that Place, and put a Garrison of 400 Men in the Castle, march'd the 9<sup>th</sup> towards *Alcantara*. The Duke of *Berwick* had 3 Days before thrown seven Battallions into that place, which with the Three that were there already, made the Garrison at least 5000 Men strong, and provided with abundance of Artillery.

The 10<sup>th</sup> in the Morning, the *English* Regiments of *Blood* and *Wade*, very briskly attack'd the Convent of *St. Francis*, under the Fire of the Place, drove the Enemy from thence, taking about 20 Prisoners, and lodged and maintained themselves in that Pott, tho' with the Loss of about 50 Men kill'd and wounded, and among the latter, Colonel *Wade* himself, and Lieutenant Colonel *d' Harcourt*. After this the Generals and Ingeniers went to view the Place, upon which Occasion, the Conde *d' Atalaya*, Governour of *Minho*, Alcantara be-  
sieged. was mortally wounded. The Conde de *la Cor-  
sona* having that Day joined the Army with the Artillery, Baggage, and Provisions, and the rest of the Infantry, it was resolved to open the Trenches, and erect Batteries that

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very Evening: The Direction of the Siege being committed to Colonel *Carles*. Five Battallions and 200 Horse, under the Command of the Marquis *de Montandre*, sustain'd 800 Workmen, who, in the Night, made a Line deep enough to cover the Troops, and at the same time they began to erect a Battery of 13 Pieces of Cannon. The Enemy about Noon made a vigorous Sally, to recover the Convent of *St. Francis*, and obliged one of the 2 *Portuguese* Battallions, that guarded that Post, to abandon the same; but the Regiment of *Don Francis de Mello* defended themselves very resolutely, and gave time to the *English*, who march'd with great Diligence from the Camp, to their Assistance, to drive the Enemy back into the Place. The Night between the 12th and 13th, the Conde *de Sormany* relieved the Trenches, and the Battery of 13 pieces was put into a Condition to fire the next Day, when it did great Execution, as well as that of Mortars. The *English* Battery, under the Command of Colonel *Borgard*, near the Convent of *St. Francis*, which batter'd the Enemies Works in reverse, was also perfected. The same Day (13th) the Marquis *de Fronteira* passed the *Tagus*, with the Troops of *Abeira*, over a Bridge of Boats, which was soon made up, notwithstanding the great Difficulties of the Ground. But the Activity of the Marquis, and of the Conde *de Souza*, animated the Soldiers to such a Degree, that they finished that Bridge, and another over the *Alagon*, sooner than was expected; carried some pieces of Cannon over it, and took Post with 6 Battallions and some Horse on the other Side of the Town of *Alcantara*. The Night between the 13th  
and

and 14th Major-General *Lloyd* mounted the Trenches, with 4 Battallions, *English* and *Dutch*. The Enemy seeing the Execution of the Batteries, demanded to capitulate, whereupon Hostages were exchanged; but as they insisted upon honourable and advantageous Conditions, they were told, that they ought to expect no other than to be made Prisoners of War; tho' with this Advantage, that all those who should be willing to enter themselves in King *Charles III.* Service, should be entertain'd on the same Foot, and in the same Employments they had under the Duke of *Anjou*. Upon their refusal of these Terms, the Batteries began to play again. The Bombs did a great deal of Mischief, and the Allies erected another Battery on the other Side the River, from whence they fired into the Streets and Places of the City. The Breach growing wider and wider, the Confederate Generals thought fit to summon the Garrison before they gave the Assault. The Conde *de Taroca*, who was sent into the Town for that Purpose, declared to the Governour, that the Breach being practicable, and no Relief to be expected, he could not, according to the Rules of War, hope for Quarters, if he stood a Storm; but that if the Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War, they should have all the kind Treatment and Favour shewn them, that could in Reason be granted to brave Men, whom the Allies expected shortly to be their Friends: After some Disputes among themselves, they agreed to surrender upon these Terms, being allowed to march out of the Breach, and the Officers from Captains inclusive upwards, to have Liberty to return to

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The Garrison  
of Alcantara  
surrendred Pri-  
soners of War.

A. C. to their Army, after Six Months, in order  
 1706. to their Exchange, &c.

The 16th, the Garrison went out at the Breach, according to the Capitulation. It consisted of one Battallion of *Spanish* Guards, commanded by the Marquiss d' *Astona*, and 9 *Spanish* Terças or Regiments, in all 3282 Men, including the Officers, the whole commanded by Don *Miguel de Guaseo*, Mareschal de Camp, and Don *Diego d'Avila*, Brigadier. These Troops were in a very good Condition, and 'twas a great Stroke thus to ruin, in so little a time, and with such inconsiderable Loss, the 3d Part of the *Spanish* Infantry. However it must be own'd in their Favour, that 'twas not possible for them either to defend the Breach, or to make any Retrenchment or Coupure behind it; for the Batteries of the Allies, both of Cannon and Mortars, were so well served, that in 3 Days time, they either kill'd or disabled 500 Men of the Garrison. The Confederates found in the Place 47 Pieces of Brass Cannon, 17 of Iron, 5000 Muskets or Fine-Locks, 200 Quintals or Barrels of Gun-Powder, 1800 Boxes of small Shot, 1500 great Shot, 6 Mortars, 800 Bombs, 3000 Moys of Flower, (being 10000 Pound Weight) 4000 Moys of Rye, 200 Pipes of Wine, 150 Pipes of Oil, 12000 new entire Suits for Soldiers, designed for the *Spanish* Army, and about 200 cropt Horses. The

Moralei sur-  
 ymir d P i n.  
 ces ut D. j. r.  
 tion.

19th, the Marquiss de *Fronteira* marched with the Body under his Command, to *Moralija*, which he caused to be attacked by the Conde de *Sorra*. The Garrison consisting of 400 Men, under a *French* Governour, defended themselves, and made a great Fire for Two Days, but the third they surrendered,

As also *Coria*.

Pri-

Prisoners of War. The next Day being the 23d of April, Coria surrendred to Don Juan d'Atayda, whereupon the Marquis de Fronteira march'd to take Possession of that Town, and secure the Magazines, and arriv'd there just in the time that Monsieur Josophreville was advancing that Way with 12 Squadrons, in order to destroy the Ovens and Stores the Enemy had in the Place.

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Before the main Army left *Alcantara*, the Earl of Galway published the following Manifesto.

Henry Earl of Galway, Baron of Portarlinton, General of the Forces of the most Serene Lady the QUEEN of GREAT-BRITAIN.

IT being undeniably true, that in the whole Progress of this War, the most Serene Queen of Great-Britain, my Mistress, and her Allies, are so far from being Enemies to Spain, that they have sent their Troops and Fleets for no other purpose than to assist the good Spaniards, to shake off the Yoke and Domination of France, and to place in the Throne of Spain, his most excellent Majesty King Charles III. to the End therefore that the Spaniards themselves may have the Glory to cooperate in so honourable an Undertaking as is the Establishing the Liberty and Felicity of their native Country, the said most Serene Queen has been pleas'd to command me, to declare anew Her Royal Pleasure, that I should, in Her Name, sue

The Earl of Galway's Manifesto.

cour

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‘ succour and support them. Accordingly  
 ‘ by these Presents, I declare and publish,  
 ‘ That all the Generals, Commanders, Offi-  
 ‘ cers and Soldiers of the *Spaniards*, of what-  
 ‘ soever Degree they may be, that will leave  
 ‘ the Service of the Duke of *Anjou*, and  
 ‘ give all due Obedience to his Catholick  
 ‘ Majesty King *Charles III.* on their repairing  
 ‘ to Me, (the aforesaid Earl of *Galway*) shall  
 ‘ be maintained in the Service of his Catho-  
 ‘ lick Majesty, in the same Posts, Honours,  
 ‘ and Degrees, which they had before, with-  
 ‘ out Exception of Persons, and that from  
 ‘ the same Hour they shall be paid and main-  
 ‘ tained punctually, according to the Pay  
 ‘ they before enjoy’d, out of the Treasury,  
 ‘ which, for these glorious Ends, the said  
 ‘ most Serene Queen has caused to be re-  
 ‘ mitted to my Order. ’Tis to be hop’d,  
 ‘ there will be no *Spaniards* of Reputation,  
 ‘ that will not make use of so favourable  
 ‘ an Occasion of having the Honour to free  
 ‘ their Country from Slavery, truly igno-  
 ‘ minious, and of gaining the peculiar Esteem  
 ‘ of their lawful Monarch King *Charles III.*  
 Dated at *Alcantara*, April 20. 1706.

Further Pro-  
gress of the  
Portuguese  
Army.

The same Day, (*April 20.*) the Confede-  
rate Army passed the *Tagus*, over the Bridge  
of *Alcantara*, and came to encamp at *Pedras*  
*Elvas*. The Duke of *Berwick* perceiving that  
they bent their March towards *Coria* and  
*Placencia*, pass’d also the *Tagus*, at the  
Bridge of *Canaveral*, and drew 8 Battallions  
and 12 Pieces of Cannon out of *Badajoz*,  
ordering them to march to the Bridge of  
*Almaras*, and causing them to be reinforc’d  
by the Battallion of *Chaves*, and some Mili-  
tia ;

tia; He came himself the 24<sup>th</sup> to *Placentia*, with his Cavalry, and the same Day the Confederates arrived at *Coria*, an Episcopal City, surrounded with pretty good Walls. All the Country round about, and the Inhabitants of the Mountain of *Gata*, which abounds with Wine, Oil, and Cattle, came in to submit; but nothing was exacted from them, but that they should remain faithful to King *Charles III.* which they readily promised. The Army broke up from *Coria* the 26<sup>th</sup>, and went to encamp in a fine Plain, on the Road to *Placentia*, near the Banks of the River *Alagon*. The 27<sup>th</sup>, they moved to *Gallisteo*, a little Town situate on an Eminence, with pretty good Walls, and a Castle, belonging to the Conde of that Name. Before they came to this Place, they detach'd 600 Horse to surprize a Guard which the Enemy kept upon them, to observe their Motions; but upon sight of this Detachment, the Guard retired, and only some few of them were made Prisoners.

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The 28<sup>th</sup>, the Confederate Army moved and encamp'd at *Placentia*, where the chief Care of the Generals was to cause Provisions to be gathered in, Corn to be ground, and Ovens erected; the Enemy having destroy'd their Magazines of Corn, Meal and Oats, and the Bishop, the Corregidor, and some of the chief Inhabitants having left the Place and followed the Duke of *Berwick*.

Here a Council of War was held about the further Operations of the Campaign; the Earl of *Galway* insisted, that they ought to proceed directly to *Madrid*, where the Approach of the *Portuguese* and Confederate Army had struck a general Consternation: And

*They come to Placentia.*

*The Earl of Galway insists to proceed to Madrid, which at that Juncture might have ended the War in Spain.*

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And had his Lordship's Counsel, which was unanimously approved by all the Foreign Generals, been pursued, it would, very probably, have put an End to the War in *Spain*; for the *Grandees* and the *Councils* (or *Tribunals*). having staid at *Madrid*, whilst the Duke of *Anjou* was taken up with the Siege of *Barcelona*, they would undoubtedly have all declared for King *Charles*, especially upon the Disgrace of his Competitor before that Place; being wavering in their Affections between the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, before the Birth of the Prince of *Asturias*. But the *Portuguese* Generals shew'd a Reluctancy to advance so far into *Spain*, without having more certain Accounts of the Condition of King *Charles's* Affairs, particularly of the Siege of *Barcelona*: However, the Duke of *Berwick* being but 4 Leagues from thence; intrenching himself before the Fords of the River *Tietar*, with all the Troops he had been able to assemble, it was unanimously resolved to march and fight him, if he continued fortifying that Camp. Accordingly on the 1st of *May*, they broke up from before *Placentia*, and march'd directly to *La Venta Matagona*: But as soon as the Enemy perceiv'd the Motions of the Confederate Army, they caus'd their Baggage, and afterwards their Foot, to march off. Their Cavalry retired next in good Order, leaving behind them a Rear-Guard and some Dragoons on Foot, in the Intrenchment. As soon as the Allies came near the *Tietar*, the *Portuguese* Infantry, which forded over that River, drove the Enemy from that Post, with a great deal of Gallantry, but tho' the Cavalry pass'd the



the same River with great Diligence, yet they could not come up with the Enemy, who fled very fast. Hereupon the Confederate Generals consulted again what was most expedient to be done, and the Portuguese exprest still their Averseness to proceed as far as *Madrid*, alledging that the Country did not abound with Corn, that the carrying of Provisions was attended with great Difficulties, and that the Army would suffer very much. But the true Reason was, their Belief or Apprehension that *Barcelona* was lost, and therefore they were of Opinion, that they ought to improve the Time, and possess themselves of the Places on their Frontiers, before the Duke of *Berwick* received the Reinforcements he expected from *France*. However, the Earl of *Galway* prevailed with them to march as far as *Almaras*, and destroy the Bridge there, that the Enemy might have no Passage over that River from *Alcantara* to *Porte de Arco.bispo*. Accordingly they march'd the 4th of *May* to *Almaras*, (the Country round about still coming in to submit to King *Charles III.*) and began to pull down the Bridge, but the Country-People having represented, that their Trade would be quite ruined, if the Bridge was demolished, the Generals complied with their earnest Desires to let it stand.

Here again the Confederate Generals consulting what was further to be done, the Portuguese gave plainly to understand that they would go no further, urging, ' That they could not do it without exposing their Army to certain Ruin, without any Pro-

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1706.

The Portuguese unwilling to march further into Spain.

Their Reasons for it at a third Consultation.

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‘ spect of Advantage; that it was reason-  
‘ ble to believe, that if King *Charles* had;  
‘ any Friends or Partizans in *Madrid*, some  
‘ of them would have come in to them;  
‘ that on the contrary, they received no,  
‘ News from any Part to encourage them to,  
‘ go any further, and in short, that they:  
‘ had no Reason to venture their Army that  
‘ way, without Hopes of any decisive Action.

The Earl of  
Galway's  
pressing Argu-  
ments to march  
to Madrid.

The Earl of *Galway*, on the other hand, re-  
presented; ‘ What immortal Honour it  
‘ would be for the *Portuguese* to reduce  
‘ *Madrid*, the Capital of all *Spain*; that sup-  
‘ posing the worst, which yet was very un-  
‘ likely, viz. that *Barcelona* were taken,  
‘ they would still be in a Condition to re-  
‘ treat Home, after having exacted vast  
‘ Contributions from *Madrid*, and in  
‘ a Word, that it would be an invincible  
‘ Argument to the High Allies, that the  
‘ *Portuguese* did folly and heartily perform  
‘ all their Engagements, if they march'd di-  
‘ rectly to that Capital City. These Reasons hav-

Ineffectual.

His Lordship  
offers to march  
with the Fo-  
reign Forces in-  
to Castile,  
which is also  
refused.

ving no effect, my Lord *Galway* pressed earnest-  
ly that they would give him all the Horse of  
‘ the Army, with all the Foreign Foot, and  
‘ 6 *Portuguese* Battallions, with which he would  
‘ march as far as *Talavera la Reina*, which  
‘ Post he would maintain, if he found Means  
‘ for the Army to subsist there, otherwise  
‘ he would come back and submit to any  
‘ better Counsel that should be proposed.  
But the *Portuguese* had fixed their Resolution  
upon the Account they had received of the  
Siege of *Barcelona* from their Embassador, who  
acquainted them, that there were only 800

Men,

Men, regular Troops, in the Place; that the Breaches were unprepared, and the Fortifications in a very ill Condition. Upon this Intelligence they rashly concluded, that the Place, and consequently the whole Principality of *Catalonia*, the very Person of King *Charles III.* were lost, and therefore they consulted more their own private Interest than the publick Good; and resolved to improve the time they were Masters of the Field, and take either *Badajoz* or *Ciudad Rodrigo*, the better to cover their own Frontiers, and in case of any Accident, to maintain the War in the Enemy's Country. In short, when the further Operations of the Campaign were a fourth time debated, all the *Portuguese* Generals were unanimously of Opinion, not to proceed any further, but to return back to undertake either the Siege of *Badajoz*, or *Ciudad-Rodrigo*. My Lord *Galway* finding it was impossible to prevail with them to alter their Resolution, inclined them to march rather to *Ciudad-Rodrigo* than to *Badajoz*, because the first of those Two Places was nearer the Road to *Madrid*, than the other, and opened an Entrance into a most fruitful Country. Hereupon it was resolved to march into *Old Castile*, and the *Portuguese* engag'd their Promise to my Lord *Galway*, that after the Surrender of *Ciudad-Rodrigo*, they would advance towards *Madrid*, through *Salamanca*, in case they had News of the raising of the Siege of *Barcelona*.

The 10th of *May*, Don *Joseph Belvis*, a Gentleman of one of the best Families in *Valencia*, arrived in the Camp, being dispatch'd by the

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The Siege of  
*Ciudad-Rodrigo* resolved  
upon.

The Earl of  
*Peterborow's*  
Letter to my  
Lord *Galway*,  
desiring him to  
march to *Ma-*  
*drid*.

A. C.  
1706.

But the Portuguese persist in their Resolution.

Earl of *Peterborow* to the Earl of *Galway*, with Letters, importing, ' That the Enemy had form'd the Siege of *Barcelona*, wherein they met with great Difficulties, and which, in all Appearance, would draw into length, that his Lordship (the Earl of *Peterborow*) with a considerable Body of regular Forces and Miquelets, had possess'd himself of the Post of *Martorel*, that if the Enemy, as 'twas very probable, were obliged to raise the Siege, by the Arrival of the Confederate Fleet, it would be impossible for them to retreat through *Arragon*, but would be obliged to fetch a great Compass thro' *France*; wherefore he desired my Lord *Galway* to march directly to *Madrid*, where he would be joined as soon as possible by all the Forces that were on that Side. This important Message (which was back'd by the strongest Arguments my Lord *Galway* could use) made no Impression on the *Portuguese*, who having fixed their Resolution, had sent already their Waggons and Carriages towards *Ciudad-Rodrigo*. The Inhabitants of *Fruillo* and *Caseres*, sent to make their Submission to King *Charles*, and promised to furnish the Allies with some Quantities of Provisions; but neither did this Offer make any Alteration in the Measures already taken.

The 10th of *May*, the Army began the March to return to *Venta Masagona*, and on that very Day the Enemy rais'd the Siege of *Barcelona*, to retire into *France*: So that Two Armies, which were near 150 Leagues distant from one another, retreated each to their own Country, out of the mutual Fear they had

had of their Enemy, and yet, which is no less remarkable, those Two Armies met again Two Months after near *Madrid*. The 12th, the Allies encamp'd at *Placencia*, and exacted nothing either from that City, or from the Inhabitants of any other Place, being shy of exasperating the Country People, who began to take up Arms, and to fall upon the Stragglers; the 13th, they encamp'd at *Calisteo*, and the 14th at *Coria*.

The Court of *Portugal*, upon the Complaints of the Foreign Ministers and Generals, that the *Portuguese* Generals would go no further, had sent Orders to the Marquis *das Minas*, to act in Concert with my Lord *Galway*; and at least to continue near *Almaras*, if the Army could by any means subsist there, till the issue of the Affairs in *Catalonia* should be known: After which, if the same was favourable, his Majesty order'd his Army to march directly to *Madrid*; but these Orders could not take Place, by reason the Provisions and Carriages had been sent another way; and therefore it was resolv'd to pursue the Design upon *Ciudad Rodrigo*. The Marquis *de Montandre* was Commanded with Five Battalions and some Cavalry, to possess himself of the Passes of the Mountains, call'd *Robradillo*, and the 17th the Army Encamped at *Cadabalso*. The 18th they went over the Mountains, and Encamped at *Martiago*, where they found a great Difference between the Climate of the Old and *New Castile*; for they had felt a great Heat at *Placencia* and *Almaras*, whereas they had very cool Weather,

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1706.

The Marquis  
das Minas or-  
dered to act in  
concert with  
my Lord Gal-  
way.

A. C.

1706.

Ciudad-Rodrigo invested  
May 21. N. S.

thēr, as soon as they had pass'd the Mountain. The 20th they pass'd the *Agueda*, and Encamp'd within half a League of *Ciudad Rodrigo*, which Place they Invested the next Day, Colonel *Carles* having the Direction of the Siege. *Drn Juan Manuel*, with Four Battalions made himself Master of the Suburbs, which done, they rais'd a Battery of 12 Pieces of Cannon; but tho' the Battery play'd on the very foot of the Wall, yet the same was of so hard Stone, that they could not make any considerable Breach in 48 Hours:

And surrendred  
May 26.  
N. S.

However, contrary to their Expectation, the Town surrendred the 26th, the Regiment of *Asturia* being allow'd to March out upon Condition not to bear Arms for a whole Year; and 2000 Men of the Militia of *Burgos* and *Villadolid*, giving up their Arms, and Swearing never to serve again against the

Upon the News  
of raising the  
Siege of Barce-  
lona, the Por-  
tuguese re-  
solv'd at last to  
march to Ma-  
drid.

Allies. The Garrison March'd out the 27th, on which Day the Allies received the joyful News of the raising of the Siege of *Barcelona*, whereupon it was unanimously resolv'd to March towards *Madrid*: Accordingly they made all the necessary Preparation for that March, and took Provisions for 24 Days.

The Army ar-  
rives at Sala-  
manca, June  
9th.

They decamp'd from *Ciudad Rodrigo* the 2d of June, and arriv'd the 7th at *Salamanca*, from whence the Duke of *Berwick* was retired towards the Pass of *Guadarama*; having destroyed as much Meal and Corn as his Men could come at, but nevertheless the Confederates found there sufficient Quantities to supply what their Army consum'd. They sent a Detachment to take Possession of *Alva de Tormes*, put a

Gar-

Garrison in the Castle: And on the 12th left *Salamanca*, and march'd towards the Pass of *Guadarama*, through a very fine Champaign Country; the Army observing pretty good Discipline. But here we must take Notice, that by reason of the Garrisons they had left in several Places, they had no more than 20 *Portuguese* Battallions; and that through the great Desertion among them, the Army, which at the beginning of the Campaign, was above Two and Twenty Thousand Men strong, was now reduced to 13 or 14 Thousand; for the *Portuguese* Soldiers being very irregularly paid in the Field, many of them returned Home very freely; and those who remained with their Regiments, either lived upon Ammunition Bread, or what they could get from the Country.

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1706.

Great Deser-  
tion among the  
*Portuguese*  
Soldiers.

The Confederates passed through *Peneranda*, a pretty Town inhabited by very rich Merchants, who, before the War, managed all the Woollen Trade at *Bilboa*, with *England* and *Holland*, and who appeared to be very much in the Interest of the Allies. The City of *Segovia*, the chief Staple for Wool in *Spain*, sent Deputies to make their Submission to King *Charles*, whereupon a Hundred Men were put into the Castle of that Place.

The Confede-  
rate Army  
passes through  
*Peneranda*.

*Segovia* Sub-  
mits.

The 17th, the Army encamped at *Villacarteri*, where they erected the Ovens, and a Magazine, under the Guard of one Battallion. The 18th, they incamped at *Espinal*, where Deputies from the *Escurial* came to submit. They intercepted some of the Enemies

As also the  
*Escurial*.

A. G.  
1706.

*The Duke of Anjou comes to Madrid, and retires from thence on the Approach of the Portuguese Army.*

mies Couriers, and by the Letters about them, learned the joyful News of the great Victory gained by the Duke of *Marlborough* at *Ramillies*, and that in general the *Spaniards* look'd upon the Duke of *Anjou*, as undone. That Prince, after his ill Success at *Barcelona*, was gone with great Diligence by the Way of *France*, to *Navarre*, and from thence to *Madrid*: But when he saw that the *Portuguese* marched directly towards that Capital City, he resolv'd to retire from thence to meet the *French* Troops, that were returning thro' *Navarre*, and order'd most of his Troops which were dispersed throughout all *Spain*, to come and join him. The *Conde de las Torres* left *Valencia*, and brought up 12 or 13 Hundred Horse, with which, and other additional Forces, the Duke of *Berwick* had in a Body about Five Thousand Five Hundred Horse, and Seventeen Battallions.

*The Grandees refuse to accompany him in the Field.*

The Duke of *Anjou*, two or three Days before he left *Madrid*, call'd together all the *Grandees*, and the rest of the Nobility, and acquainted them, that he was resolv'd to put himself at the Head of his Army, desiring that they would accompany him; but they excus'd themselves, and most of them retired to their Country Houses, to expect the unravelling of this intricate Affair, without declaring for either Party. However, he oblig'd most of the Officers of the Tribunals to follow his Consort, who went to *Burgos*, and caus'd most of the Goods belonging to the Crown,



Crown, to be removed into *Navarrè*. The *French*, before their Departure, destroy'd most of the Things they could not carry away, especially Provisions and Corn, and did all that was possible to distress the *Portuguese Army*, upon their Arrival at *Madrid*. They would fain have oblig'd the *Militia* to follow the Duke of *Anjou*, who set out from thence the 21st. but they could not perswade them to it, so that the only Game they had now to play, was to hasten the March of their Troops from *France*; and, by all Means, to hinder the Conjunction of the *Portuguese*, and their Allies, with the Confederate Troops from *Catalonia* and *Valentia*. The most useful Man the Duke of *Anjou* had in his Service was *Don Francisco Ronquillo*, who had been a long Time *Corregidor* at *Madrid*. That Minister had taken great Care to place in the Magistracy of the most considerable Towns, Persons entirely devoted to him; and having sent up and down Reformed Officers to command the Peasants of *Castile*, who had been oblig'd to take up Arms, they were Masters of all the Passes.

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As does also  
the Militia.

The 23d. of *June*, the *Portuguese Army* pass'd the Mountain at the *Puerto de Guadarama*, and encamp'd near the Village of that Name, within a League and a half of the *Escorial*. The 24th. the Army encamp'd at *Nuestra Señora de Ratamal*, and, the same Day, a Detachment of Horse, which was sent to *Madrid*, oblig'd that City to submit. The next Day the *Alguazil Mayor*, with three other Deputies, came from the *Corregidor* of that City to make their Submission in Form, and all the Nobility and Persons of Note that had stay'd there, who indeed were few

The City of  
*Madrid* sends  
Deputies to  
make their  
Submission

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in Number, either came in Person, or sent to assure the Confederates of their Devotion to the House of *Austria*: But none distinguish'd themselves more than the *Conde de Galba*, Brother to the Duke of *Infantado*, who publickly espoused the Interest of King *Charles III.*

Upon the Army's Arrival near *Nuestra Signora de Ratamal*, my Lord *Galway* receiv'd Letters from King *Charles*, and Count *Novelles*, importing only, they referred themselves to the Bearers, from whom his Lordship learn'd, That they had left King *Charles* at *Barcelona*, and that my Lord *Peterborow* had embark'd the Infantry for *Valencia*, where the King was to join him with all the Cavalry, and then march towards *Madrid*.

The Lord Galway receives Letters from King Charles.

The *Portuguese* seemed very much to wonder that no Army was yet marching that Way to join them; however, they comforted themselves with the Hopes that Six Thousand Foot, and Two Thousand Horse, which they thought would join them with the King, would sooner come up, than the Troops which had retreated from before *Barcelona* would be able to reinforce the Duke of *Berwick*. The 27th. the Allies encamp'd near *Madrid*, on the Banks of the *Mansanares*, where most of the Citizens and Persons of Distinction came to see them, looking upon them as their Deliverers; so that this Camp seem'd rather one of those Incampments, which are made for Show and Diversion in Time of Peace, than the Camp of an Army, consisting of *Portuguese*, *English*, and *Dutch*, whom the *French* had represented in such odious Colours to the *Spaniards*.

The Confederate Generals pressed the Corregidor to cause King *Charles* to be proclaim'd

in Form; but found the Performing of that Ceremony made a great many People uneasy. They said frankly, ' That they thought ' the *Portuguese* Army more numerous than it ' was in Reality, and that the great Opinion ' that was entertain'd of it, in *Madrid*, was ' very much abated since they had seen ' it; that it was uncertain when it should be ' Re-inforced by the King and the *English* ' Troops; that they were well inform'd that ' the *French* Forces, that were returning from ' *Catalonia*, began to arrive in *Navarre*; that ' those Troops were not ruin'd after the Rai- ' sing of the Siege of *Barcelona*, as 'twas re- ' ported, because they had not been pursued ' in their Retreat; and lastly, That the Al- ' lies should thereby engage the City of *Ma- ' drid* to make a step, in which they might ' not be able to maintain them. However this Ceremony was thought absolutely necessary for Reputation's sake: For the Confederates made no doubt, but that as soon as this Proclamation should be known, all the Troops that were in *Catalonia* and *Valencia* would march to join them, with all Diligence, and that the King himself would not lose one Moment in repairing to his Capital City.

The *Corregidor* demanded some Days to make, as he pretended, the necessary Preparations for that Ceremony, but in effect, to receive Orders from Don *Francisco Ronquillo*, who, in all likelihood, gave him leave to perform it, that he might preserve his Place, wherein he was very useful to his Designs. Upon this Surmize it was proposed among the Generals, to appoint another *Corregidor*; but besides, that the Person who was in that

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The City of  
*Madrid* is  
of Proclam-  
ing King  
*Charles*.  
Their Reasons  
for it.

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Office had a good Character amongst the *Partizans* of the House of *Austria*, it was very uncertain whether another should be better affected to the Interest of King *Charles*; and they could shew no Power from his Majesty to make a stop of that Nature according to Law, so that the Consequence of it might have been dangerous.

King Charles  
Proclaim'd in  
Madrid.

The Proclamation was perform'd with Applause, and there appear'd a great Joy in the Faces of all the People. The same had likewise a great Influence throughout the Country, for it occasion'd the Submission of several Towns, of which *Toledo* was the first; and Cardinal *Porto Carrero* himself, Wrote to the Marquis *das Minas*, and to the Conde *de la Corsana*, assuring them, in exprefs Terms, of his Obedience to King *Charles III*. Hereupon the Conde *d' Atalaya*, Nephew to the Marquis *Das Minas*, was sent to *Toledo* to Compliment the Queen *Dowager*, and he waited also on the Cardinal, who renewed to him his former Protestations; Care was also taken to send circular Letters to all the Cities and Towns, to exhort them to follow the Example of the Capital City; which many did; and the Tribunals; or Courts of Judicature, were Order'd to administer Justice in the Name of King *Charles*, which they readily Obey'd: All this pass'd very quietly, and without the least Opposition.

Toledo and  
other Places  
declare for  
him.

Cardinal Por-  
to Carrero  
Writes also  
Letters of  
Submission.

Daily Ex-  
presses sent to  
Arragon and  
Valencia.

The main Application of the Confederate Generals was to send daily Expresses towards *Arragon* and *Valencia*, to press the King to come and join them with all the Forces he could assemble: And they caus'd publick Notice to be given in the *Gazette* of *Madrid*, of the Arrival

Arrival of the Confederate Army at that City: Hoping that the Country would not fail giving Credit to that Piece of News, when they saw it in a Paper Printed by Authority; and that the same spreading about, might reach either the King, or the Earl of Peterborow, sooner than the Expresses themselves. At the same time, to Re-inforce the Portuguese Army, Orders were sent for all the Troops that could be drawn from the Province of *Beyra*, to begin their March immediately towards *Madrid*.

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Care taken to  
Re-inforce  
the Army.

The Provisions they had brought with them, being almost consum'd, they contracted with several Persons for the providing the Army with Bread, and for a Reserve of Bisket; and the better to enable them to perform their Bargains, some Money was advanc'd to 'em. *Madrid* being before the Confederate Camp, it was thought more adviseable to cover that City, and hinder its Communication with the Enemy as much as possible: Hereupon, on the 25th. of July, the Allies incamp'd at *Puento de los Viveros*, having the *Xarama* before 'em; and here they had Advice, that a Detachment of *English* Troops, under General *Windham*, had made themselves Masters of *Requena*, which opens an Entrance from *Valencia* into *Castile*. The Confederate Generals, the better to cover *Madrid*, threw a Body of Infantry into *Alcala*, under the Command of the Conde de *Torraca*; erected there their Ovens, repair'd the Mills, and set their Bakers at Work. The Enemy endeavour'd to carry away some Cattle from the Neighbourhood of *Alcala*; but some of their Parties were defeated, and oblig'd to quit their hold.

Care taken to  
get Provisions.

And to cover  
*Madrid*.

In

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People in Madrid uneasy  
at King Charles's not  
coming to them.

In the mean time the People of *Madrid*, having no News from King *Charles*, began to be very uneasy. The Disaffected gave out, That he was Sick, and had no Thoughts to come there; and, at the same time, industriously dispers'd Lists of the Troops that came from *France*, which, they said, would soon enable King *Philip* to cut off all the *Portuguese*, and chastise those, who shew'd their Affections to the House of *Austria*.

Two Monks Depose he was Dead.

These Reports made the greater Impression on the unsteady Minds of the People, by reason some Days after, two Priests did publicly make Oath, that King *Charles* was Dead, and that they had seen him Embalm'd: The Confederate Generals caus'd one of them to be put under Confinement, but having no certain Accounts whereby to destroy their false Depositions, they were not able to disabuse the People. On the 7th of *July*, my Lord *Galway* sent to the King by the Way of *Valencia*, the Captain of the *Hussars*, with Thirty Troopers, to press his Majesty to come to them. The Commander of that Party lost most of his Men, who were Kill'd by the *Peasants* in their March; notwithstanding which he reach'd the King, as well as several Couriers, tho' a greater number fell into the Hands of the Enemy.

Several other Expresses sent to K. Charles.

And here it will not be improper to confute a *CAVIL*, rais'd, either thro' Mistake, or Design, against the Earl of *Galway*, by the Earl of *Peterborow's* Apologist, \* *Dr. Friend*, viz. That two Expresses from the *Portuguese Army* did actually pass thro' *Valencia*, where my Lord *Peterborow* was, without favouring his Lordship with the least Account of their Motions. If by this *Dr. Friend* means, that my Lord *Peterborow*

\* See his Account, p. 103.

A CAVIL rais'd against my Ld. Galway Confuted.

*Peterborow* had no manner of Intelligence from the *Portuguese* Army, he grossly Contradicts himself: For the Council of War held in *Valencia*, the 26th of *June*, 1706, (and set down in his Account) takes Notice of the Informations given by an Express dispatch'd by the Earl of *Galway*; And again, (P. 104.) he takes Notice of an Express dispatch'd from *Madrid* the 29th of *June*, by the *Marquis das Minas*, and my Lord *Galway*, who, on the 6th of *July*, gave a Certificate in *Valencia*, that he had Letters for the King, but none for my Lord *Peterborow*. If by the foremention'd Objection, Dr. *Friend* means only, that the Earl of *Galway* did not favour my Lord *Peterborow* with a Letter, the Answer is ready. When my Lord *Galway* dispatch'd those Expresses to the King, he, with Reason, suppos'd that the Earl of *Peterborow* was with his Majesty: And, upon that Supposition, according to the Rules of War, and Decency, he thought that out of Respect to the King, he ought to send him all the Intelligence, and to him alone. Nor could my Lord *Galway* imagine either that the Earl of *Peterborow* had a Command independent upon King *Charles*, as Dr. *Friend* may seem to \* intimate; or that there had happen'd any Misunderstanding between that Noble Earl, and King *Charles's* Ministers, which occasion'd the fatal Resolution of his Majesty's Journey to *Sarogossa*, of which I shall give a more candid Account, in Relation to the Earl of *Peterborow*, than Dr. *Friend* has done of other Passages relating to my Lord *Galway*.

After the Raising of the Siege of *Barcelona*, the Earl of *Peterborow* went from thence by Sea, to *Valencia*, with 1800 *English* Foot, and

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\* Page 109.

The Earl of  
*Peterborow*  
goes to *Valencia*.

it

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† See Dr.  
Friend's Ac-  
count of the  
Earl of Peter-  
borow's Con-  
duct in Spain,  
p. 60. and seq.

it was expected, That according to the Resolu-  
tions † taken in several Councils of War,  
King *Charles* should march thither by Land,  
with the Horse, and so hasten together to  
*Madrid*, which undoubtedly was the wisest  
Counsel his Catholick Majesty could have  
follow'd: The rather because the Earl of *Pe-*  
*terborow* had caus'd Lieut. General *Windham*  
to make himself Master of *Requena*, which  
open'd the Entrance into *Castile* from *Valencia*.  
But many Delays were us'd in the Prosecu-  
tion of it, so that it was the 2d of *July* before  
his Majesty came to *Terragona*, where, being  
inform'd of the good Disposition of the King-  
dom of *Arragon* towards him, Count *Noyelles*  
was order'd to march with some Troops thi-  
ther. He was meet at *Cavern*, seven Leagues  
from *Saragossa*, by the Deputies of the King-  
dom of *Arragon*, having with them 800 Horse,  
and 2000 Foot. On the 5th of the same  
Month he arriv'd at *Saragossa*, being receiv'd  
a League without the City by the Militia, as  
well Horse as Foot, and at the Gate by 100  
Gentlemen in Arms, who all follow'd him to  
his Lodgings through Crowds of People, that  
made loud Acclamations. The Magistrates  
complimented his Excellency: The Nobility  
of *Arragon*, and Deputies from most of the  
Towns, were come there to make their Sub-  
mission to King *Charles*; and swore Allegi-  
ance to his Majesty, in presence of that Ge-  
neral.

*Arragon De-*  
*clares for K.*  
*Charles.*

Whether this Torrent of Success, or a vain  
Belief that the Duke of *Anjou* and the *French*  
Army would never return again into *Spain*,  
or some other Motive, prevail'd with King  
*Charles*, his Catholick Majesty unhappily  
chang'd his Mind of going by the Way of  
*Valencia*



*Valentia* for *Madrid*. The Earl of *Peterborow*, and those that were with him, were \* mightly surpriz'd, after a Month's waiting at *Valencia*, to find that his Catholick Majesty had been advis'd, and prevail'd upon, by the Prince of *Liechtenstein*, and the Count *de Cifuentes*, to alter the Measures taken at *Barcelona*; and that his Majesty had resolv'd to go to *Madrid*, by the Way of *Arragon*.

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\* Dr. Friend,  
*Ubi Supra*.  
page 75.

The Envoy of *Portugal*, and Major General *Stanhope*, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, did both Protest against this Counsel, and urg'd to have their Reasons enter'd in Writing. The Substance of which was, 1. That *Arragon* being not well furnish'd with Provisions, it would be very inconvenient for the Troops to march that Way. 2. That the Enemy having then 6000 good Horse ready to observe his Motions, His Majesty could not march that Way without visible Hazard. 3. That tho' that Road were safe, it would be the Loss of Six Weeks time, before he could arrive at *Madrid*, and that Time was of great Importance to him in such a Conjunction. Those about him, who were for his going by the Way of *Arragon*, alledg'd, That it was not for his Majesty's Honour to go to *Madrid*, in a Hurry, without his Equipage and Retinue. To which it's said Mr. *Stanhope* reply'd, That King *William*, when he made his Descent upon *England*, went to *London* in a Hackney-Coach, attended by a few Dragoons, otherwise he might have lost the Crown. However the other Counsel prevail'd, and King *Charles* pursued his Resolution of going by the Way of *Arragon*. When the Earl of *Pe-*

King Charles  
resolves to go  
to *Madrid* by  
the way of  
*Arragon*.

The English  
and Portu-  
guese Envoys  
protest against  
it.

Reasons of  
those about  
the King for  
his going to  
*Saragossa*.

Anno Ch. 1706. *terborow* heard † of those Measures, he sent many Letters, with the unanimous Opinion of his Councils of War, *That it would be best for his Majesty to return, and go by the Way of Valencia*: But neither his Lordship's Letters, nor the Opinion of the Councils of War had any Effect. His Majesty went on to *Saragossa*, where the great Expectation of those, who advis'd him to that Road, terminated in being complimented with a Bull Feast, and spending about Thirty Days in a very fruitless and unhappy Progress. When they saw, too late, that Dangers approach'd, and that the direct Way from thence to *Madrid* was not practicable, then they alter'd their Measures again, took the Road towards the Frontiers of *Valencia*, and sent to desire that the Earl of *Peterborow* would meet them with all possible haste.

† See Dr. Friend's Account, p. 105, and seqq.

K. Charles's Letter to the Earl of Peterborow.

It is to be observ'd, That the Earl of *Peterborow*, † wish'd and labour'd for an immediate March to *Madrid*, with all the Zeal and Sollicitations possible, as well knowing there was nothing else wanting, to put a finishing Stroke to his glorious Successes, and secure the Spanish Monarchy to the House of Austria: But just before his Lordship march'd, he receiv'd a Letter from the King, informing him, *That now his Majesty was satisfy'd, every Thing was secure in Spain, and that the Portuguese Army, would be sufficient to protect him from any Attempts that the Enemy could be able to make against him; and therefore his Majesty press'd his Lordship to send the Forces under his Command to the Relief of the Duke of Savoy, pursuant to the Queen's Instructions, or, in Case that the said Succours were not necessary, to make the Attempts upon the Islands of Majorca and Minorca.* This Letter was dated the

ad. of July; But; as the same Author informs  
 \* us, His Lordship believ'd his Majesty was mis-  
 inform'd of the true State of Affairs, and conclu-  
 ding nothing so necessary as to prevent, if possible,  
 the Return of the French into Spain, and to se-  
 cure the Country round Madrid, desired to be  
 excused from complying with his Majesty's Di-  
 rections, and continu'd on his March thro' Castile.  
 And indeed his Majesty was quickly convinc'd,  
 That his Lordship had judg'd right; for instead  
 of being able to go on Triumphantly from Sara-  
 gossa to Madrid, his Majesty saw a Necessity now  
 of Writing pressingly to my Lord (Peterborow)  
 to come up to him with all the Dispatch imagi-  
 nable, to secure his March to the Army at Gua-  
 dalaxara. This his Lordship immediately com-  
 ply'd with, joyn'd his Majesty near Pastrana, and  
 had at last the Honour of conducting him to the  
 Confederate Forces-

By this the Reader may see how ready we  
 are to mention and allow all the Passages re-  
 lated by Dr. Friend, which either justify my  
 Lord Peterborow's Conduct, or add Lustre to  
 his Lordship's Glory. But it is worth Ob-  
 servation, That tho' Dr. Friend † avers, That  
 his Lordship Conducted the King to the Confede-  
 rate Army, within a Fortnight after he had re-  
 ceived the Advices mention'd above, That his Ma-  
 jesty had no further Occasion for the Presence of him  
 or his Troops: Yet it appears by the Result of  
 the Council of War held in Valencia, the 26th  
 of June, 1706. upon the Arrival of an Officer  
 from my Lord Galway (which Council of  
 War is inserted \* in Dr. Friend's Account)  
 That it was the unanimous Opinion of all present,  
 that the Earl of Peterborow should march all  
 those Forces that were at Requena, and in the  
 Frontiers of Castile, either directly for Madrid,

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\* Page 109.

† Page 110.  
 Inconsistencies  
 in D. Friend's  
 Account.

\* Page 101.

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† P. 74, 75.  
Fatal Delay  
in not joyning  
the Portu-  
guese Army at  
Madrid.

or to joyn the Portugal Army: Which shews, that the Resolution of his Lordship's joyning the Portuguese was taken FULL FORTY DAYS before it was actually put in Execution, which was on the 6th of August. This will appear the more strange, if we consider what Dr. Friend says some Pages before, That by the Taking of Requena the Way † lay open for his Majesty's March. For his Lordship proved to the King, by the constant passing of Deserters, as well as Expresses, that there was nothing now to hinder his Majesty from reaching Madrid, with a small Party of Horse, and he thought a King need not much Perswasion to take Possession of a Crown, when 'twould be rather a Journey of Pleasure, than a March; and this to be perform'd in a FORTNIGHTS Time: Now, I say, it may appear very strange, that a Person of his Lordship's Activity was near Six Weeks (from the Date of the Council held in Valencia, June the 26th in taking this Journey of Pleasure, which the King might have perform'd in a Fortnight's Time. Would not Dr. Friend have shew'd more Prudence in taking care to avoid such gross Inconsistencies, than in ungenerously Reflecting upon the Portuguese Generals, for Resting Forty Days at Madrid? For after all, this proves only to my Lord Galway's immortal Honour, That he was at Madrid FORTY DAYS before the Earl of Peterborow: Which, perhaps, in Dr. Friend's Opinion, was an unpardonable Fault. This also proves, that Forty Days pass'd before my Lord Galway was joyn'd; and whoever was in Fault, whatever was the Cause of this Delay, his Lordship's Reflection, in the Paper he deliver'd in to the House of Lords, and which was Read the 9th

The Earl of  
Galway's ju-  
dicious Re-  
flection.

of Jan. last, is certainly very just, viz. ' That  
' as the *Portuguese* committed the *First great*  
' *Error*, in not marching from *Almaras* directly  
' to *Madrid*, which might have put the finish-  
' ing stroke to the War in *Spain*, so the second  
' Fault, of the King's not coming up, in Time,  
' to the *Portuguese* Army, was no less fatal?

And here I shall take Notice of, and easily confute Two Objections rais'd against my Lord *Galway's* Conduct: The first *Viva Voce*, viz. That if he had pursu'd the Duke of *Berwick* Ten Days longer, all his Horse would have Deserted: The Second, inserted in Dr. *Friend's* † Account, viz. ' That  
' the *Portuguese* Generals ought not only to  
' have secur'd *Madrid*, but taken Care to seize  
' and fortifie the Passes in *Navarre*; the only  
' and obvious Expedient left, since the King  
' was resolv'd on these new Methods (mean-  
' ing his Progress to *Saragossa*) to keep him in  
' the quiet Possession of his Kingdom? To  
these Two Objections, which are reducible to one, the Answer is ready: ' That the *Portuguese* Army, upon their arrival at *Madrid*, was too much fatigued, and too weak (for the Reasons before mention'd) to hunt after the Duke of *Berwick*, whose chief Strength was in *Cavalry*; That the main Object of the *Portuguese* was, as in Reason it ought to be, to secure *Madrid*, and the Country round it; That this Opinion exactly agreed with that of the Council of War held in *Valencia* the 26th of *June*; on which the Earl of *Peterborow* may well be suppos'd to have had a great Influence, viz. That the King should be desired to pass by *Tervil*, and the upper Way of *Valencia* to *Requena*; without \* requiring any March of the *Portugal* Army further from *Madrid*,

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† Pag. 90, 91.

Two Objections rais'd against the Earl of Galway's Conduct, Confuted.

\*Dr. Friend's Account. pag. 102.

which

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which might give some Uneasiness, or prove of Prejudice to the Service; That the Seizing and Fortifying the Passes in Navarre, would have been a *Rash, Romantick, Impracticable Project*: Since it could not be put in Execution by a Detachment, even of half the *Portuguese Army* (which was reduc'd to less than 14000 Men) for such a Detachment must have marched above 200 Miles from the other Body; and might, in so long a March, have been easily intercepted, and defeated by the Duke of *Berwick*. On the other Hand, the whole *Portuguese Army*, which was not too numerous for the Execution of such a Project, could not move that Way; not only for want of Provisions, but because, as was demonstrated before, they ought not to have abandon'd the Neighbourhood of *Madrid*, where they expected Re-inforcements and Provisions from *Portugal*; and lest that *Capitol City*, who now thought King *Charles* would not joyn the *Portuguese*, should, like several other Towns, declare again for King *Phillip*.

Several Towns  
in Old Castile  
rise in Favour  
of the Duke  
of Anjou.

The People of *Arrevalos*, a Place where *Don Francisco de Ronquillo*, President of *Castile*, has a House, were the first that rose and took up Arms. The Inhabitants of *Segovia*, their Neighbours, follow'd their Example, and almost all *Old Castile* did the same, which retarded the Coming up of the Convoy of Provisions the Allies expected: Cut off their Communication with *Portugal*, and hinder'd them from receiving any more Corn from *Old Castile*. The Inhabitants of *Mancha* did, soon after, appear likewise in Arms, in Favour of the Duke of *Anjou*; and 'twas not long before those of *Toledo* began to insult the Queen Dowager. Moreover, the Persons with whom

Which cuts  
off the Com-  
munication  
with *Portugal*.

whom the Confederate Generals had contracted at *Madrid*, not being able to furnish them with the Quantities of Bread they had promis'd, by Reason there was but little of the old Corn left; that the new was not yet thrash'd; and that they could get none, either from *Old Castile*, or *Mancha*, which generally supply *Madrid*; it was resolv'd to march to *Alcala*, that they might be nearer their own Provisions, which they did on the 11th of *July*, and at the same Time sent some Detachments towards *Mancha*, in Order to reduce the Rebels, and bring in Corn. One of those Detachments consisting of 200 Horse and 300 Foot, was oblig'd to fight a Body of Peasants at *Quintanar*; and though they defeated that undisciplin'd Militia, yet the Allies had, on that Occasion, a Colonel of Horse, who commanded the Party, five Captains, and Fifty private Men kill'd. On the other Hand, the City of *Toledo* declar'd for, and proclaim'd again, the Duke of *Anjou*, some Peasants of the Places that had taken up Arms against the *Portuguese*, and who had secur'd most of the Passes over the *Tagus*, having entred the City.

The 15th. of *July* the Confederate Generals march'd with the Horse and Foot of the first Line to *Guadalaxara*, upon Account of the Goodness of the Air and Water, the Convenience of Forrage, and the Advantageousness of that Post: But the rest of the Army, with the Artillery and Provisions, continued encamp'd at *Alcala*. The same Day they were inform'd, that King *Charles* was come to *Saragossa*, whereupon they dispatch'd thither Quarter-Master General *Du Bourguet*, with 30 Troopers, to desire His Majesty not to lose any Time, but repair, with all Speed,

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The Confederate Army reduced to great Streights.

They march to Alcala.

Toledo declares again for the Duke of Anjou.

Part of the Confederate Army marches to Guadalaxara.

Colonel Du Bourguet sent to the King.

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to *Madrid*, with all the Troops: And Colonel *Du Bourgnet* had further Orders, either to return himself, or to send a positive Account, what they were to depend upon.

When they began to thrash the Corn in the Country, the Allies sent up and down Detachments of Horse, who caused some Quantities to be brought to *Alcala*, from whence they drew more certain Subsistence, than from those they had contracted with at *Madrid*, who never furnish'd them with half what they had promis'd. In the mean Time they receiv'd daily Intelligence by Deserters, Prisoners, and People that return'd to *Madrid*, that the *French* Troops were arriv'd; and the Enemy's advanc'd Guard of Horse was so near, that they cried to that of the Allies, ' That ' they would shortly have their Revenge, and ' make them fly in their Turn.

Great Mur-  
murings in  
*Madrid*.

The Confederate Generals began to be very uneasy; for there were great Murmurings in *Madrid*, and the People in all Places did not shew the same Respect for their Troops as they did before. Hereupon it was resolv'd to send to *Toledo*, a Detachment of two Thousand Foot, five Hundred Horse, and four Pieces of Cannon, in order to reduce that Place; cause it to be fortify'd; erect Magazines there; leave in it the heavy Baggage, and afterwards keep the Field with a small Army; for they consider'd that they might the sooner withdraw to *Toledo*, if they were press'd, that Post being the best they could take, for thereby they became Masters of the Passage over the *Tagus*, and might at the same Time preserve the Communication with *Portugal*, and *Valentia*. That Detachment was to march the 26th. of *July*, under the Command

Project of  
Securing  
*Toledo*.



mand of the General of the Artillery Don Pedro Mascareñas; but they receiv'd Letters from Saragossa, in Answer to the Message sent by Colonel Du Bourguet, whereby they were inform'd, that the King was to be the 28th at Moliya in Arragon, and because he was to pass within 13 Leagues of the Enemy, who were at Xadraque and Atienza, he desir'd that they should cover his March, adding, that my Lord Peterborow was to join him, and that the Troops were in Motion to re-inforce the Portuguesse Army.

This Intelligence fill'd the Army with incredible Joy: The Project of securing Toledo was laid aside, and it was resolv'd to march towards the Enemy, in order to keep 'em in Play in such a Manner, as that they should have no Thoughts of disturbing the King's March. The 28th the Confederate Army march'd to Sopetram, and encamp'd between that Place and Asca, where they had certain Informations that the Enemy assembled all their Forces at Xadraque. Thereupon it was debated, whether they should march on to the Enemy, which being resolv'd upon, the Army began to move at Midnight. When they arriv'd near Xadraque, they found that the Van of the Enemy's Army began to march towards them, but the Enemy repass'd the Defilees as soon as they perceived the Allies. The Country was so difficult, that it was not possible to come to a general Engagement, and therefore the Armies did only caunonade one another, and skirmish for two Days.

The Enemy's Camp encreasing daily by the Re-inforcements they receiv'd from France, the Confederate Generals thought fit to return to Guadalaxara, the rather because the

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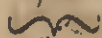


*Laid aside.*

*The Confederate and French Armies come in Sight.*

*The Confederates march back to Guadalaxara,*

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1

King was suppos'd, by this Time, to be past all Danger. The 31st they went to encamp at *Junquiera*, whereupon the Enemy broke up likewise, and encamp'd within two Leagues of them. The First of *August* they march'd towards *Guadaxara*, where the Portuguese saw that they were going to lose the Communication with their Country, which they might have preserv'd by posting themselves behind the *Carama*, and marching from thence near *Guadarama*: But 'twas judg'd, that if they made that Motion, and the Enemy should detach some Troops against King *Charles*, they might drive him again as far as *Barcelona*. The Confederate Generals observing that the Enemy design'd to force them to a general Engagement in the Plain, before they were joyn'd by the Re-inforcements they expected, put the River *Henares* between the Enemy and themselves, having given Orders for all the Provisions and Baggage they had at *Alcala* to be drawn from thence; which was executed, with the Loss only of some few Waggon, which were left behind, and which were plunder'd by the Enemy and Peasants, who took likewise some Prisoners. The Second of *August* the Enemy came and encamp'd before the Allies, the *Henares* being between both Armies. The First, which was stretch'd on one Line only, to make the greater Show, consisted of 47 Battalions, and 80 Squadrons: Whereas the Confederate Forces consisted only of 28 Battalions, and 42 Squadrons. The Third, the Enemy made a Detachment from their Army, which entred *Madrid* the next Day; that City returning readily to the Obedience of the Duke of *Anjou*. Some Miquelets, and others, who had retired into the Castle, surrendered

The French  
retake  
*Madrid*.

rendred the same upon Terms, whereupon the Partizans of *France* exercis'd all imaginable Cruelties against those of the House of *Austria*. By this Account, extracted from the Relation written by a General Officer in the *Portuguese* Army, and transmitted and printed here some Months after these Transactions happen'd, that is, near four Years before it could be imagin'd that my Lord *Galway's* Conduct should ever be call'd in Question: By this Account, I say, it appears what little Ground Doctor † *Friend* had to reflect on the *Portuguese* Generals, as if they knew Nothing of the Enemy's Motions, 'till they were within two Leagues of 'em.

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*Frivolous Objections rais'd against the Portuguese Generals.*

† See his Account.  
P. 121.

To proceed: On the Sixth of *August*, after full *Forty Days* Expectation, King *Charles*, attended by the Earl of *Peterborow*, and other Generals, arrived at *Guadalaxara*; and was receiv'd under three Salvoes of all the Artillery and Small Arms. But the Joy occasion'd by his Majesty's Arrival was soon abated, when it was known that the Forces he brought with him, besides his Life-Guards, consisted only of his Regiment of *Yellow Dragoons*, which made four Squadrons; that of Horse of *Don Pedro Moras*, making also four Squadrons, but in a very good Condition; and three compleat Battalions, one *Italian*, in his Majesty's Pay, and two *Dutch*. Two Days after, there came up two other Battalions of the King's Troops, viz. One of *Castilians*, the other of *Germans*: And as for the Earl of *Peterborow*, he brought no Troops with him, but the same Day (*August 8th.*) was attended by the Royal Regiment of *Raby's Dragoons*, making three Squadrons, and that of *Pierce*, one: So that all the Re-

King Charles and the Earl of Peterborow joyn the Portuguese Army.

They bring with them but 12 Squadrons and 5 Battalions.

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inforcements the *Portuguese* receiv'd, were no more than *Twelve Squadrons*, and *Five Battalions*, which could not put 'em in a Condition to go in Quest of the Enemy, who were much Superior both in Horse and Foot.

Objection  
rais'd by the  
Earl of Gal-  
way.

And here I cannot forbear expressing my Wonder, that *Dr. Friend*, who is so industrious in raising *Cavils* against my Lord *Galway's* Conduct, did not obviate an Objection which his Lordship has made in his Paper deliver'd into the House of Lords, viz. *How came it to pass that the Earl of Peterborow, who had Thirteen Battalions in English Pay in Valencia, brought up none of that Infantry along with him?*

This Objection is the better grounded, because *Dr. Friend* assures us, (in the Passage before \* quoted) That the Earl of *Peterborow* concluding nothing so necessary as to secure the Country round *Madrid*, desired to be excus'd from complying with his Majesty's Directions, continued on his March thro' *Castile*; ——— join'd his Majesty at *Pastrana*, and had, at last, the Honour of Conducting him to the *Confederate Forces*. Now I appeal

\* p. 109.

*Dr. Friend*  
betrays his  
want of Judg-  
ment.

Just Praise of  
the Earl of  
*Peterborow's*  
Atchieve-  
ments.

to all the World, whether *Dr. Friend* does not miserably betray his want of Judgment, in ascribing to the Earl of *Peterborow*, an Honour which a common Guide might claim; and whether such *far-fetch'd* and *strain'd Praises* do not rather Lessen, than Heighten the Reputation of that Illustrious General, whose Atchievements want no false Colours to set them off; and which, as they have rais'd the Wonder of all *Europe*, so will they bespeak the Admiration of Posterity. *Dr. Friend* had certainly done much better, had he frankly and plainly own'd, what he but insinuates, when † he says, That his Lordship was well furnish'd with *Excuses*, that would have justify'd his not coming at  
all:

† Page. 110.

all: For 'tis certain, that his Lordship had just Reason to resent, That the Resolution agreed on at *Barcelona*, for the King's March to *Madrid* through *Valencia*, which was owing to his Lordship's Wisdom and Forecast, was frustrated by the contrary Advice of Prince *Lichtenstein*, and the Conde *de Cisuentes*, who, on other Occasions, had thwarted his Lordship's Counsels. Now as the most Noble and Exalted Souls are generally the most sensible of any Thing that derogates from their Honour and Reputation, it is not improbable that his Lordship took this Occasion of Vindicating himself, by suffering King *Charles* to want the *English* Battalions that were in *Valencia*, and which he neither brought up with him, nor would afterwards send from thence, tho' \* *press'd* by the King and the Earl of *Galway*; Being furnished with the fair Pretence of securing the Kingdom of *Valencia*, keeping a sure Footing towards the Sea, and preserving the Communication with *Castile*, with Part of those Forces; and of embarking with the rest, in order either to succour the Duke of *Savoy*, or to reduce the Islands of *Majorca* and *Minorca*, pursuant to his Orders and Instructions, both from the Court of *England*, and from King *Charles* himself. All this seems the more probable, because, not many Days after his Arrival at *Guadalaxara*, the Earl of *Peterborow* went back to *Alicant*, in order to embark on board the Fleet; to put either of those two Projects in Execution, and upon the particular Directions of King *Charles*, to treat a Loan of Money, for his Majesty's Use, with the Republick of *Genoa*, and to negotiate Bills of Exchange for the *Portuguese*, at the same Place. Moreover, to do the Earl of

*Peterborow*

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And his Conduct better accounted for than in Dr. Friend's Account.

\* Dr. Friend's Account, page 153. 154.

The Earl of Peterborow embarks for Italy.

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*Peterborow* full Justice, We must take Notice of what *Dr. Friend* relates, ' That his Lordship judging it very necessary to keep open ' the Communication between the Sea and ' *Castile*, carry'd none of the Troops in *Valencia* with him to *Italy*, thinking it more expedient, to take the Re-inforcement design'd for *Savoy*, if he should find that Service necessary, out of the Garrisons of *Catalonia*.

On the other hand, we may Observe, even from *Dr. Friend's* Account, That some of *King Charles's* Generals, or Ministers, were not much sorry for my Lord *Peterborow's* Absence, since they took that Opportunity, by some Artifices, to work upon his Majesty, to signify to the Court of England some kind of Dissatisfaction with his Lordships Conduct, upon which Complaint he was dismist from the Command of the Army.

We may likewise take notice of one single Instance, in which *Dr. Friend* does my Lord *Galway* Justice, viz. When in order to obviate; or confute an Objection, That \* the Earl of *Peterborow's* Spirit, would not submit to the Command of another General, or so much as act in Conjunction with him: He owns, That my Lord *Galway* did actually offer the Command of the English Forces to the Earl of *Peterborow*, as having had a Prior Commission of General in the West Indies. But then *Dr. Friend* should have added, That the Marquis *Das Minas* having refus'd to comply with the Proposal which the Earl of *Peterborow* deliver'd to the King of *Spain* the 8th of *August*, to prevent the Difficulties that might arise about the Command, this Refusal might in some Measure, have determin'd his Lordship to hasten his Journey to *Italy*. At the same time, This

Passage

\* Page III.

The Earl of *Galway* offers the Command to the Earl of *Peterborow*.

Passage shews, what a difficult Task lay on my Lord *Galway*, and what a stock of Dexterity and Address he must be Master of, since he acted whole Campaigns, in Concert with Generals, with whom others could not agree above three Days. This Reflection leads me to another, which is, That if Dr. *Friend* should insist on his Encomium upon the Earl of *Peterborow*, in that he had the Honour of conducting the King to the Confederate Forces; it may be said, to the Earl of *Galway's* Praise, That he had the Honour of Conducting the Portuguese to Madrid, which, perhaps, no other General, but himself, could have done.

To proceed: After the Confederates had consumed the Provisions and Forrage gather'd at *Guadalaxara*, it was thought fit to march to *Chincon*, where they arriv'd the 14th of *August*, and Encamp'd with the Left towards *Colmenare*, where Count *Dhona* was posted with four Battalions, to cover the Army on that Side. In this Camp Meal and Bread grew somewhat scarce; but by the extraordinary good Order and Husbandry of the Generals, particularly of my Lord *Galway*, who took Care of every Thing, the Army subsisted plentifully in that Post a whole Month, only by what they got from *Chincon*, *Colmenare*, and some neighbouring Villages. *Chincon* being but five Leagues distant from *Madrid*, the Enemy observed the Allies along the *Henares*, and encamped at *Campòsuelos*, the *Xarama* being between both Armies. Nothing considerable happen'd all that while, save only, that the Enemy gain'd some little Advantages over small Parties and Forragers, meerly by the Favour of the Country People, who would fain have been rid of the Portuguese,

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The Earl of  
*Galway's*  
great Dexte-  
rity.

The Confede-  
rates march  
to *Chincon*.

Great Care  
and Vigilance  
of the Lord  
*Galway*.

*Anno Ch.* Portugese, and deliver'd from the inconveni-  
 17:6. encies of War.



At length, when the Confederate Generals saw there was no Hopes of receiving any more Re-inforcements, either from *Portugal*; the Communication being cut off, or from the Earl of *Peterborow*, (as was before observ'd) and that no Diversion was made to oblige the Enemy to divide their Forces, it was resolv'd to pass the *Tagus*, before the Rains should render it impracticable. The Enemy had boasted all along to hinder them from it, by obliging them to fight: And indeed it was a difficult Undertaking to march Forty Leagues in sight of an Enemy much Superior, and thro' a Country altogether Unknown: However, Colonel *Charles* having been sent some Days before to view the Ground, that

*The Confede-  
 rates retreat  
 and pass the  
 Tagus.*

they might direct their March according to his Report, they pass'd the *Tagus* at *Fuenti Duennas*, without the least Opposition from the Enemy, who cross'd the same River four Leagues below that Place. The next day

Sept. 15. N. S.

they encamp'd at *Barajas*, and the Day following at *Veles*, where Lieutenant General

*Lieut. Gene-  
 ral Windham  
 joyns them,  
 and brings  
 some Provi-  
 sions.*

*Windham* joyn'd them with three Battalions, and a Regiment of Horse, newly rais'd by the Earl of *Peterborow*. They continued their March thro' *Mancha*, which is a fine Champaign Fruitful Country, full of great Villages, encamp'd at *Palmeres*, *Torres*, *Jonselos*, *Casra*, and pass'd the *Xucar*, at the Bridge of *Olibos*, near *Velverdo*. They inclin'd to have taken Quarters behind that River, but the Strong Castle of *Alarcon*, Scituate upon it, being possess'd by the Enemy, 'twas thought they could not be secure there; the rather, because part of the Enemy's Army arriv'd  
 near



near that Place, as soon as they reach'd the other side. Lieutenant General *Windham* brought with him from *Guetta* (or *Hueta*) a seasonable Supply of Bread and Bisket for four Days; which the Earl of *Peterborow*, and himself, had gather'd from the Neighbouring Country, during his stay in that Place.

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The Enemy pass'd the *Tagus* at *Aranjuez*, with all their Forces; and with a strong Body of Horse, observ'd, and endeavour'd to disturb the March of the Allies. But they never found an Opportunity to attack them with Advantage; so that, at last, the latter pass'd the *Xucar* near *Volverdo*, from whence they march'd to *Monila*, and then to *Peral*, where they stay'd a few Days. On the other hand, the Enemy posted themselves near *Alarcón*, but the Parties they sent out to observe the Confederates were generally worsted.

On the 25th of *September*, the Duke of *Berwick* being inform'd, that the Allies were to march thro' a Plain to *Tniesta*, in order to draw near the *Xabriel*, drew all his Forces together, and advanc'd with so great Diligence in the Night, that his Van appear'd in the Plain just as they began their March. Hereupon my Lord *Galway*, with a wonderful Presence of Mind, made the necessary Disposition for a Battle, causing all the Cavalry of the first Line, which made a Column opposite to the Enemy, to advance; giving the Command of the Foot of that Line to Sir *Charles Hara*, (now Lord *Tyravly*); and ordering the second Line to march in Order of Battle behind the Infantry of the first. This Disposition was such, that which Way soever the Enemy should approach them, there should be a sufficient Front to Oppose them: And, at the same time, the Allies

*The Duke of Berwick makes a shew of attacking the Confederates, but is prevented.*

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march'd on in such a manner, that the Enemy never found an Opportunity to come to a general Engagement with Advantage. On the contrary, all the Squadrons that advanc'd towards them, were vigorously repulsed with Loss, and the Confederates had Time to reach *Tniesta*, where they posted their Right, and the Army was drawn up in Order of Battle, having a little Rivulet before their Front. The King himself led the Columns, and posted the Troops on the other side of the Rivulet; the Earl of *Galway* taking care to see them all pass in good Order. The Horse the Enemy sent to disturb them, was routed; and some *Portuguese* Squadrons, tho' very Weak, defeated several of the Enemy's, that appear'd much stronger. The Marquis *Das Minas* continu'd all the while in the Rear, and when the whole Army was pass'd, they expected the Enemy in Order of Battle; but tho' all their Infantry was come up, yet they found the Allies in so good Posture, that they never durst attack them. The Baggage continued their March, and afterwards the whole Army began to move, in the Day-time, and in the sight of the Enemy, and pass'd the

The Confederates pass the *Xabriel*, and go into Quarters from *Requena* to *Denia*.

*Xabriel*, without the least Opposition. After this remarkable and successful March, the Confederate Army took their Quarters from *Requena* to *Denia*, having posted themselves at *Cofrentes*, and put a Garrison into *Cuenca*, whereby they preserv'd an Entrance into *Castile*, and at the same Time, were able to protect those Countries that had before submitted to King *Charles*, who, for the same Purpose, sent most of his own Troops into *Arragon*. This Justice must be done to all the Confederate Forces, both Officers and Private Men, that they shew'd, during all the Campaign,

paign, great Courage, Patience, and Readiness, whereby they supported themselves, beyond what could be expected, in the Difficulties they struggled with, in that Barren and Unfriendly Country; which was in great measure owing to the steady Zeal and Conduct of the Marquis *das Minas*, and the admirable Address and Vigilance of the Earl of *Galway*. 'Tis true, the Loss of *Madrid*, after the Confederates had been so long Masters of it, seems to cast an *indelible Blemish* on this Campaign: But 'tis plain, by this faithful and impartial Account, that this Loss was occasion'd by King *Charles's* not joyning in Time the *Portuguese* Army: And by his not bringing with him a sufficient number of Forces.

The Earl of *Peterborow* being return'd from *Italy*, and having perform'd his Commissions as to Money, with Success, was receiv'd with great Demonstrations of Favour and Esteem by his Catholick Majesty: And tho' his *Lordship* acted in no publick \* Post, yet, in Consideration of his Personal Abilities, and former Eminent Services, he was admitted to the Consultations that were held twice a Week in *Valencia*, about the Operations of the ensuing Campaign; and at which King *Charles* generally assisted. The most remarkable of these Councils of War was held on the 15th of *January* 1704. in which it was agreed by a great Majority, 'That all the 'Confederate Forces in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, as likewise those that were expected 'with the *Earl Rivers*, should act in one Body, 'and enter *Castile* by the Way of *Arragon*, 'where the Passage of the *Tagus* was most practicable, and that for the Preservation of the 'Kingdom of *Valencia*, the Army should take 'the Field, and endeavour to destroy the Ene-

Anno Ch.

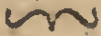
1707.

The Earl of Peterborow returns from Italy.

\* Dr. Friend's Account. p. 177.

Remarkable Council of War held in Valencia, Jan. 15. 1704.

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my's Magazines on that Frontier, and like-  
 wise to take some Fortresses for their securi-  
 ty, when the Army should march'd, and, if  
 possible, to fall on some Body of the Enemy's  
 Troops, before their Whole Force was as-  
 sembled. This was the unanimous Opinion  
 of all the *English* and *Portuguese* Generals and  
 Ministers, viz. the Earl of *Galway*; the Lord  
*Tyrawly*; Major-General *Stanhope*, Envoy Ex-  
 traordinary from Her *Britannick* Majesty to  
 King *Charles*; the Marquis *das Minas*; the Con-  
 de d' *Oropoza*; the Conde *de la Corsana*, and the  
*Portuguese* Ambassador to King *Charles*. But  
 whether out of a Pique to my Lord *Galway*,  
 who was invested with the Command of the  
*English* Forces, and who, by his Influence over  
 the *Portuguese*, bore a great Sway in all these  
 Consultations; or out of a publick Spirit and  
 Zeal for the Common-Cause, which, in Char-  
 ity, we ought to believe, the Earl of *Peterborow*  
 was of a contrary Opinion. King *Charles* (as  
 the Lord *Tyrawly* lately inform'd the House of  
 Peers) did not declare his Thoughts: But his  
 Ministers and Count *Noyelles* enclining to side  
 with my Lord *Peterborow*, Mr. *Stanhope* offer'd  
 to protest in the Queen's Name, saying, *That*  
*His Royal Mistress and the English Nation were*  
*not at so vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, to*  
*have their Forces put in Garrisons, but to carry the*  
*King to Madrid, and conquer Spain: Whereupon*  
 no further Opposition was made. However,  
 the Earl of *Peterborow* gave in his Opinion in  
 Writing as follows:

An Offensive War is of *Eclat* (or shew) and  
 Reputation to the Generals, and the Troops;  
 but the Defensive is often of most Utility to  
 the Publick.

Our Circumstances require vigorous Ef-  
 forts in *Italy*, or *Spain*. In the last, the De-  
 fensive

' *sensitive* secures us the Crown of *Arragon*, but  
 ' the Troops in *Italy* can only give the Mor-  
 ' tal Blow, that is, enter *France*. Neither  
 ' can it be doubted, if the *French* desist from  
 ' their Hopes in *Italy*, but that the great Force  
 ' in that Country will be usefully employ'd  
 ' by the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*.

' No positive Opinions can be given with-  
 ' out knowing the Condition of the Fleet,  
 ' without the Assistance of the Sea, the best  
 ' Dispositions in *Italy* are useless. If that were  
 ' wanting, all must be hazarded in *Spain*, the  
 ' War there being of an inconceivable Expence  
 ' to the Allies, but the Difficulties of Subsist-  
 ' ing Armies in *Castile* are sufficiently apparent  
 ' by the last Campaign, and the Dangers are  
 ' evident of putting the Whole upon the Risque  
 ' of passing to *Madrid*, before an Army so  
 ' superiour in Cavalry.

' The *Tage* must likewise be pass'd before  
 ' the Enemy (if Marching by *Murcia*) with-  
 ' out pontoons, or the necessary Preparations  
 ' for such an Attempt. The Precipices of  
 ' that River are natural Fortifications: If  
 ' there are Plains near *Aranjues*, it is almost  
 ' equally impossible to pass them before an  
 ' Army in *Battalia*, without a great Superi-  
 ' ority in Artillery: And nothing is more  
 ' easy to a Body of Horse so numerous, than  
 ' to cut off the necessary Provisions, in a Coun-  
 ' try where they are so scarce.

' If the Troops advance into *Castile*, towards  
 ' *Madrid*, without taking the necessary Precau-  
 ' tions for the Defence of *Catalonia*, either *Ma-  
 ' drid* must fall into our Power, or all is Lost.  
 ' It is to be doubted, whether the Possession of  
 ' *Madrid* (without the Defeat of the Enemies  
 ' Army) be Decisive; but the Loss of *Catalonia*  
 ' is certain, if the Places there are not better  
 ' Fortified

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The Earl of  
Peterborow's  
Opinion de-  
clar'd in a  
Council of  
War held at  
Valencia.

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‘ Fortified and Provided, and if Forces are not  
‘ sent into that Province, or those parts of  
‘ *Arragon*, near that Frontier, which may serve,  
‘ at the same time, for the Defence of the For-  
‘ tify’d Places of *Catalonia*, and towards pre-  
‘ venting the Succours from the side of *Navarre*.  
‘ If we hope for a Maritime Force betimes  
‘ in these Seas, which may be superiour to the  
‘ Enemy, there does not appear the least ne-  
‘ cessity for rash Measures. And the least Dis-  
‘ grace, or great Fatigues alone, may give our  
‘ Troops that inclination to Desert, which the  
‘ Enemy will not fail to improve when in a  
‘ proper Situation.

‘ Above all Things; the defence of *Catalonia*,  
‘ and what we have, is necessary. Our Inteli-  
‘ gence assure us, that great numbers of Troops  
‘ assemble in *Roussillon*, and that great Maga-  
‘ zines are forming there for Foot and Horse,  
‘ and all Warlike Necessaries. But to con-  
‘ clude, What better Opinions can be offered  
‘ than those of the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince  
‘ *Eugene*, who have doubtless Communicated  
‘ them to the Emperor, the Queen, and his  
‘ Catholick Majesty, where that Duke has  
‘ Ministers?

The Earl of  
Peterborow  
leaves Spain.

Soon after this, the Earl of *Peterborow* left  
*Spain*, and went a second time to *Italy*, from  
whence he press’d more Earnestly, and ex-  
plain’d more at large the same Advice he had  
given in the Council of War, in a Letter \* to  
the Portuguese Ambassador, dated from *Turin*,  
the 21st of April, 1707. The Event shew’d,  
indeed, as Dr. *Friend* † Observes, how well his  
Lordship judg’d of the Posture of Affairs: But  
whoever judges of Opinions by Events, is no better  
Politician, than Christian: For as on the one hand;  
by that Rule, he will prefer a bad Counsel,  
which, by the concurrence of favourable Ac-  
cidents

\* See Dr.  
Friend’s Ac-  
count, p. 182.

† p. 188.

McNought not  
to judge of  
Opinions by  
Events.

cidents, has, on some Occasion or other, prov'd successful; and, which at another, would produce the contrary Effect: Before a *wholesom Advice*, which, by the Coincidence of unforeseen Casualties, to which all Humane Affairs are subject, has at one time miscarry'd; But which, at all others, would retrieve all: So on the other hand, such *Judgments* are highly derogatory from an *Over-ruling Providence*, which, for Reasons to us unknown, often times baffles the Best-laid Designs, and the most Important Enterprizes, by the minutest and most unexpected Circumstances.

To leave off Moralizing: The Ministry here did not entertain so good an Opinion of the Earl of *Peterborow's* Projects as himself; for Mr. *Stanhope* having transmitted the Result of the Council of *War*, in a Letter to Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, dated the same Day the said Council was held, with an Account of the contrary *Opinions*, and begging, at the same Time, *Her Majesty's Pardon*, for offering to protest in *Her Majesty's Name*, against the Opinion of a Person of so Superiour a Character as the Earl of *Peterborow*: He receiv'd, some time after, an Answer from the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of *Her Majesty's* principal Secretaries of State, importing, ' That he was sorry they ' three only (the Earl of *Galway*, the Lord *Tyrawly*, and Mr. *Stanhope*) were of that Opinion, (for an *Offensive War*) that nothing but ' *Intcrest* could encline others to the contrary; that the dividing the Army would be ' the Ruin of all; that the Queen entirely approved what Mr. *Stanhope* had done in the ' Council of *War*, as he would see more at ' large in the enclosed from the Lord Treasurer; That this was so much the Queen's ' Opinion, that she had written, in the most ' pressing

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1706.



General Stanhope's Letter to Mr. Secretary Hedges.

The Earl of Sunderland's Answer to Mr. Stanhope, dated Feb. 14th 1706. O. S.

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‘ pressing Terms, to King Charles about it;  
‘ and as for the Earl of Peterborow’s Pro-  
‘ jects in Italy, the less attention Mr. Stanhope  
‘ gave to ’em, the better: Concluding, That  
‘ the Lord Treasurer had settled the Remit-  
‘ tances for the Army, &c.

It is as contrary to my Inclination, as it is  
foreign to my Design, (which is only to vindicate  
the Earl of Galway) to examine, or reflect upon  
any Body’s Projects, especially those of the Illu-  
strious Earl of Peterborow, for whom I profess  
the greatest Admiration and Re-

† See his Ac-  
count, p. 165.

spect: But, in Answer to Dr. Friend, who †  
mentions Reports, That a Defensive War in  
Spain, as press’d by the Earl of Peterborow, and  
approved ——— by the Duke of Savoy, would  
have procur’d us the Possession of Toulon; I am  
oblig’d to tell him, That in the Hearing of  
Hundreds of Noblemen and Gentlemen, it  
has been lately averr’d, by several noble Per-

Genuine Ac-  
count of the  
True Project  
against Tou-  
lon.

sons, ‘ That the Attempt upon Toulon was first  
‘ concerted with the Duke of Savoy, by Mr.  
‘ Hill, in the Year 1703; and afterwards by  
‘ the Duke of Marlborough, with his Royal  
‘ Highness’s Ministers here, Count Briancon,  
‘ and Count Maffey; that in this whole Ne-  
‘ gotiation not one Word was spoken of Spain,  
‘ where the War was to be manag’d upon its  
‘ own Bottom, as well as that of Italy; and  
‘ both independently on one another; that  
‘ one of the greatest Instances that Holland and  
‘ Savoy made, was, That the Emperor should  
‘ not insist upon an Expedition to Naples,  
‘ which might hinder the Design upon Toulon;  
‘ And that the very Overtures of the Project  
‘ transmitted hither, by a Great Man, (in a  
‘ Letter written in French to Sr. Charles Hedges)  
‘ shew’d, That ’twas improbable the Duke of  
‘ Savoy could be in Earnest: The other Scheme  
‘ being



' being already agreed on; and his Royal Highness's<sup>35</sup> Ministers earnestly desiring, That it might be an absolute Secret: So that, even Prince Eugene himself, at the Time that great Man Wrote that Letter, knew nothing of the *True Project*. Let's now return to *Spain*.

Anno Ch.  
1707.

On the 8th of *February* 1707, N. S. The Earl Rivers and Sir *Cloudesty Shovel* arriv'd at *Alicant*, with the Land Forces, that had been design'd for a Descent upon *France*; and which, having for above Six Months been expos'd to all the Inconveniencies that attend long Voyages, hardly made up 7000 effective Men; and the *English* were, soon after their Landing, reduced to 4500. The Earl of *Galway* did, more than once, offer the Command of the Army to the Earl Rivers; but whether the latter would not venture his Reputation with Troops so ill provided, as he found the Confederate Forces in *Valencia* to be; or for some other Reason, his Lordship declin'd that Offer; and a few Days after sail'd again for *England*, accompany'd by the Earl of *Essex*, and Brigadier *Gorges*.

The E. Rivers  
Lands at Ali-  
cant with the  
Land Forces.

Here refuses the  
Command of  
the Army and  
returns to  
England.

The Earl of *Galway* being thus left to tug at the labouring-Oar, which he would fain have been eas'd of, His Lordship bent his Thoughts towards the strengthening of the Army, in order to which he sent for the Lord *Tyravly's* Regiment, and the two Battalions of *Marines*, that were Quarter'd in *Catalonia*; but the Viceroy of that Principality would not suffer them to march from their Quarters, or part with any Troops out of the Province without the King's Order, which was often sollicit'd to no Purpose. Moreover, towards the End of *Feb.* the King was perswaded by his *German* Counsellors (with whom Count *Noyelles* concurr'd in all Things, meerly with a Design to thwart the other Generals) to Declare his Intention of going into *Catalonia*, and accordingly, a few Days after, his Majesty proceeded on his Journey thither, taking with him the Regiments of *Dragoons* of *Winterfeldt*, Consisting of four Squadrons, and Count *Estair's* Regiment of *Dutch* Foot. However, at parting he assur'd the *British*, *Dutch* and *Portuguese* Generals, ' That when ever it should be thought proper to march to *Madrid*, he would be ready to joyn them with the Troops from *Catalonia*; which with the Horse and Foot his Majesty took along with him, made up 29 Squadrons and 14 Battalions.

The Earl of  
Galway en-  
deavours to  
Strengthen  
his Army.

King Charles  
divides the  
Forces in Va-  
lencia, and  
goes to Cata-  
lonia.

All the Confederate Forces that could be brought into the Field amounted only to 42 Battalions of Foot, and 53 Squadrons of Horse, *English*, *Dutch*, and *Portuguese* making about 4500 Horse, and 11000 Foot Effective:

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1707.

The Marquis  
das Minas  
and the Earl  
of Galway  
take the  
Field.

The Castle of  
Valencia un-  
successfully  
attack'd.

Battle of Al-  
manza, April  
25th, N. S.

tive. With these Forces the Marquis *das Minas*, and the Earl of *Galway* took the Field on the 6th of *April* N. S. and having, with very good Success, destroy'd the Enemy's Magazines at *Caudette*, *Yeala*, and *Montagres*, (at which last Place the Duke of *Popoli* was like to be Surpris'd and Taken) and forced several Bodies of the Enemy's Troops to retire further into *Castile*, return'd with the Army to *Villena*, and laid Siege to the Castle of that Place. But the Captain who Commanded in it made so resolute a Defence with 150 Soldiers and some Peasants, that before the Breach was accesible the Enemy's Army was form'd and joy'n'd at *Almanza*, consisting of 76 Squadrons of Horse, and 54 Battalions of Foot. The Accounts the Confederate Generals receiv'd of the Enemy's Strength, were various and uncertain; but all Informations agreed in this, that their Design was to attempt the Relief of *Villena*, or to cut off the Communication of the Allies with *Valencia*, from whence, till then, they had receiv'd all their Provisions. They were inform'd, besides, That the Duke of *Orleans* was then on his Way to joyn the Enemy's Army with 9 or 10000 of the *French* Forces; that on the contrary the Confederate Army diminish'd daily by Sickness, especially the Troops that came last from *England*; and that they had no prospect of being joyn'd by the Troops from *Catalonia*: King *Charles* having, since his Departure, declar'd his Intention to march with the Body of Troops he had with him to the Frontiers of *Roussillon*, and desired the Earl of *Galway* to divide the Army on the Frontiers of *Valencia* and *Arragon* for the security of those Provinces. Upon all these weighty Considerations, in a Council of War that was call'd on the 24th of *April*, N. S. it was UNANIMOUSLY agreed to march and attack the Enemy, for otherwise they must have abandon'd the Kingdom of *Valencia* to the fury of an incensed Army, the Magazines on those Frontiers being exhausted by the great Convoy they receiv'd from thence a Day or two before. According to this Resolution the Confederate Army march'd early the next Day in four Columns towards *Almanza*, and upon the appearance of our Van-guard, the Enemy immediately struck their Tents, call'd in their Forragers, and form'd themselves in Order of Battle, having the Town of *Almanza* in the Rear of their second Line, a little to the Right of the Center. We enter'd into the Plain about Noon, and our Army having been drawn up in Order of Battle, we continued our March till within a Mile of the Enemy, where our Lines halted to ease the Soldiers, who had been marching since break of Day. The Earl of *Gal-*  
*way*,

way, to supply our want of Cavalry, had wisely interlin'd a Brigade of Foot with each Wing of the Horse; but the Enemy (who, contrary to the Expectation of the Allies, were join'd the Day before by the *French* Succours) having drawn from their Left some Squadrons to Re-inforce their Right Wing, the Lord *Tyrawly*, who Commanded at the Left Wing, order'd the *Portuguese* Horse of the Left of the Rear Line, commanded by the Count *de Atalaya* to double into our first Line, to make an equal Front with the Enemy. About Three in the Afternoon the Earl of *Galway* posted himself at the Head of the Dragoons, and march'd to begin the Battle with the Enemy's Right-Wing of Horse, the *Portuguese* being order'd to take the Charge, as it should come to them, gradually from the Left; but not before the *English* and *Dutch* were actually Engaged.

The Enemy while they were marching on began to play upon us from a Battery on a Rising Ground, in the Front of their Right; but our Troops pressing on to come to a close Engagement, the Cannon of either Side did little Execution. Colonel *Dormer* was order'd with a Detachment of Dragoons to attack the Battery; but before he got thither the Enemy retired with their Guns in great Precipitation. As soon as our Left was advanced within 100 Paces of the Enemy's Horse, they likewise advanced out of their Line to meet our Charge, and the Engagement was very obstinate and bloody on both Sides. The Enemy, by the Weight of their stronger Squadrons forced ours to retreat about 50 Paces; but Colonel *Southwell's* and *Wade's* Regiments of Foot, that were on the Left of that Brigade, which was interlined with the Horse of the first Line, coming up, gave their Fire upon the Enemy's Flank and Rear, and our Cavalry at the same Time renewing their Charge in the Front, drove them in Disorder through their own Lines, with a very great Slaughter. By this Time, the *English* and *Dutch* Foot, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Erle*, and Baron *Freisheim*, were sharply engaged in the Center, and broke through the first and second Lines, bearing all before them, as far as the Walls of *Almanza*; but this Success did not last long, for the Enemy's Squadrons of the second Line fell in upon their Flank, and forced our Infantry back with great Loss: Whereupon Colonel *Hill's*, and the Lord *Mark Kerr's* Regiments who had been interlin'd with the Horse of the second Line, march'd up and attack'd some *Spanish* Regiments to favour their Retreat. The Enemy observing that the *Portuguese* Cavalry of our Right did not advance with our Left Wing, detach'd

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some Squadrons; who march'd boldly to attack the Right of the *Portuguese*, and their Line follow'd slowly to sustain them, but did not come Time enough to engage; for the detach'd Squadrons, with their first Charge, broke the *Portuguese*, and the whole Right-Wing made off, and left their Infantry, who being surrounded, were most of them either kill'd, or taken Prisoners. Two *Portuguese* Battalions, that were posted at some Distance, when their Cavalry were retiring, supposing it had been the *Enemy* coming down upon them, gave them a Volley and kill'd, and wounded several of their own Men. The Battle continued on our Left-Wing, the *Enemy* still Charging us with fresh Squadrons, but without Success; for our Horse, both *English* and *Portuguese*, favour'd by the Fire of the *English* Battalions that were interlin'd, broke the *Enemy*, driving 15, or 16, of their Squadrons into a Crowd, who retired to a Rising Ground in the Rear of their Line, but could not be brought to Charge again.

The *Enemy* finding they endeavour'd, to no purpose, to break our Left, with Horse only, sent for nine Battalions, most of them *French*, (and particularly the Brigade of *Moine*) Commanded by the Chevalier *de Hasfeld*, who drew them up before their Front Line of Horse, in opposition to our Brigade of Foot, which consisted of Colonel *Southwell's*, *Blood's*, *Wade's*, and *Montjoy's* Regiments, and was Reinforced by Lieutenant General *Stewart's* Regiment, from the Second Line. At the same time the *Enemy* brought several fresh Squadrons, to make another Charge upon our Left Wing of Horse, who had suffered very much, and lost most of the Officers that Commanded that Squadron, Brigadier *Carpenter* being the only one that remained un-hurt. For the Count *Attalaya*, who Commanded the *Portuguese* Horse, that were mix'd with our Dragoons, was carried off Wounded. Our Troops in this Condition, not being able to sustain their Charge, gave way, at which time the nine *French* Battalions Charged the *English* Brigade of Foot, in Front and Flank, and entirely Broke 'em. The two *French* Regiments that fell in upon their Flank, being too far advanc'd, the Lord *Tyravly* ordered Colonel *Roper*, who Commanded Major General *Harvey's* Horse, to attack them; which was done with so much vigour, that they broke through them, and made them beg for Quarter, before the *Enemies* Cavalry could come to their assistance. The *Enemy* now had nothing remaining, but to surround our Foot (which was broken on the Plain) and for some Time gave no Quarter. At the same Time

Major

Major General *Shrimpton*, Brigadier *Macartney*, Colonel *Bitton*, Colonel *Hill*, with several other Officers who had engaged in the Center, assembled the Stragglers of the *English* Regiments into a Body, and joyn'd some of the *Dutch* and *Portuguese*, who had been rallied by Count *Dona* and *Don Juan Emanuel*, and form'd a Body of near 4000 Men, who retreated two Leagues, the Enemy's Horse still pursuing, tho' often repulsed by the Fire of our Foot. By the Care and Conduct of the Officers who commanded them, they retreated to the Hills of *Caudette*, but the Men being tired with the Fatigue of the Day, and wanting both Ammunition and Provision, were unable to march farther, so that the next Morning being surrounded by two Lines of Foot, the Commanding Officers agreed to the same Capitulation that was granted the *French* at *Bleinheim*, and surrendered themselves Prisoners to Count *Hasselt*.

The Enemy's Loss, during the Action, was much greater than ours, and had the *Portuguese* bravely seconded the *English* and *Dutch*, who with unparallel'd Resolution, and Undauntedness attack'd and broke the Enemy's Center, it is the general Opinion that Victory would have inclined on the Confederate Side; or, at least, that the latter might have made an honourable Retreat, and considering the vast Disproportion of Forces, gain'd the Glory of that Day. But our Foot being at last broke and expos'd to the Enemy's Cavalry, were most of them either kill'd, wounded, or taken Prisoners. The Earl of *Galway*, during the whole Action, gave signal Proofs of his Conduct and Bravery, and was so closely engaged with the Enemy's Horse, that he receiv'd two Cuts in the Face near the Right Eye, which, for some Time, made him incapable of Acting, but having got his Wounds bound up, he return'd to the Fight; expos'd himself among the thickest of the Enemy, till being over-power'd, and like to be surrounded, he was forc'd by those about him to provide for his own Safety, with a small Patty of *Carpenter's English* Dragoons.

After the Action his Lordship retreated with the broken Remains of the *English* and *Dutch* Horse and Dragoons to *Alcira*, and having left a Garrison in that Place, and in *Xativa*, *Denia*, and *Slicant*, march'd with the *Portuguese* Cavalry (who, under the Conduct of the Marquis *Das Minas*, had herimes consulted their own Safety) to the other Side of the *Ebro* near *Tortosa*, in order to joyn the rest of King *Charles's* Forces, and defend the Principality of *Catalonia*. The Preservation of that Province was in great Measure owing to the Vigilance and Activity of that Earl, who put the Place,

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1707.



The Loss of the Battle entirely owing of the *Portuguese* Horse.

Bravery and Conduct of the Earl of *Galway*.

The Preservation of *Catalonia* owing to his Vigilance and Activity.

*Anno Cl.*

1707.



The French  
make no great  
Advantage of  
their Victory.

most expos'd in a good Posture of Defence, and what with recruits, what with some new *Levies*, form'd a small *Army*, and made a shift, soon after, to appear again in the Field.

And here we may observe, that excepting the taking of *Lerida*, the *French* made no great Advantage of their Victory at *Almanza*; for the Kingdom of *Valencia*, which either submitted, or was reduc'd to the Duke of *Anjou's* Obedience, must have fallen of Course, whether that Battle had been fought or no, for the Reasons above mention'd. And as for the ill Success before *Toulon*, which is by many reckon'd among the fatal Consequences of that unfortunate Day; all that impartial History can, with Decency, do at present, is to take Notice, that no *French* Troops were detach'd from the D. of *Orleans's* Army in *Spain*, but only from *Roussillon*; which, considering the vast Importance of *Toulon*, the *French* would undoubtedly have sent to its Relief, whatever had been the Condition of their Affairs in *Spain*.

The Earl of  
Galway's  
great Care of  
the Army in  
Catalonia.

The Earl of *Galway* having been oblig'd to quit the Banks of the *Segra*, upon the Approach of the Duke of *Orleans*, retired to *Belpuech*, on the Road between *Lerida* and *Barcelona*, where he continued till the End of *August*, and with indefatigable Industry and Application provided for the Subsistence of his Troops, and recruited several of the *English* Regiments that had been defeated at *Almanza*, to which Purpose the Garrison of *Aleyra*, which at last return'd to his Camp was not of little Use. On the 10th of *September* the Duke of *Orleans* invested *Lerida*; oblig'd the Town to surrender the 13th of *October*; and on the 12th of the next Month the Garrison in the Castle was allow'd to march out with all Marks of Honour, and two Pieces of Cannon, to be conducted to the Earl of *Galway's* Army, which lay encamp'd three Leagues from thence; tho' too weak to attempt the Relief of that Place.

Lerida taken.

Earl of Gal-  
way returns  
to Portugal.

Some Time after the Queen having appointed Lieutenant General *Stanhope* to command Her Majesty's Forces in *Spain*, and the Earl of *Galway* Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of *Lisbon*, and Commander in Chief of the *British* Forces in *Portugal*, his Lordship repair'd thither by Sea.

In the Year 1708, the Earl of *Galway* did not go into the Field by reason of his ill State of Health: But the next Spring, the Confederate Army under his Lordship's and the Marquis *de Fronteira's* Command, and the *Spanish* Forces commanded by the Marquis *de Bay*, having taken the Field about the End of *April*, many Days did not pass before they came to an Engagement. On the 7th of *May*, *N. S.* both Armies being encamp'd

Campaign  
there in 1709

encamp'd on each Side the River *Caya*, the Marquis *De Bay*, leaving his Foot under the Cannon of *Badajoz*, made a Motion with all his Cavalry (to the Number of about 5000) towards *Campo-Mayor*, with Design either to insult the Confederate Army, or forrage the adjacent Country. The *Portuguese* Generals bearing this Bravado with Impatience, agreed among themselves to pass the River; and tho' the Earl of *Galway* was of Opinion that this must necessarily bring on a general Action, upon unequal Terms; and offer'd many Reasons against the Hazarding a Battle at that Juncture; yet the Marquis *De Fronteira*, who had the Chief Command, persisted in the contrary Resolution. Hereupon all the *Portuguese* Horse, and a Body of Foot, had Orders immediately to march with five Field Pieces, while the rest of the Army mov'd after, with all proper Expedition. As soon as the Allies had pass'd the River, and form'd themselves, the Cannon began to play on the Enemy with good Execution; but the Marquis *De Bay* advancing with his Horse to attack the Right Wing of the *Portuguese* Cavalry, the latter wheel'd about, and betook themselves to Flight, without standing the first Encounter, or firing one Shot. This gave the *Spaniards* an Opportunity to possess themselves of the five Pieces of Cannon before mentioned, which they turn'd again the Confederate Foot, who regul'd the Enemy's Horse in three vigorous Charges with great Order and Resolution; and then began to move off towards *Campo-Mayor*. To favour their Retreat, the Earl of *Galway* brought up *Peirce's* Brigade of Foot, consisting of the *British* Regiments of *Barrimore*, and *Stanwix*, and his own lately rais'd, and made up of *Spaniards*, which charg'd the Enemy with such Bravery, that they recover'd the Cannon; but pressing too far; and not being supported by some Brigades of *Portuguese* Horse of the Left Wing, who, instead of performing their Orders, follow'd the Example of the Cavalry of the Right, those three Regiments were cut off from the main Body; surrounded, and oblig'd to surrender Prisoners of War; and amongst them Major General *Sankey*, the Earl of *Barrimore*, and Brigadier *Pierce*. The rest of the *British* Infantry, commanded by the Marquis *De Montandre*, tho' weaken'd by this Loss, and deserted by the Horse, receiv'd the Enemy's Fire on both Flanks, as well as in Front, but made such bold Stands and Charges, that they secur'd the Retreat of the *Portuguese* Foot, and then retired in very good Order, with the Loss only of about 150 Men kill'd. The *Portuguese* did lose as many, so that,

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1708.

Encounter on  
the *Caya*.  
Fought a-  
gainst the  
Earl of *Gal-*  
*way's* positive  
Advice.

The *Portu-*  
*guese* Cavalry  
betake them-  
selves to  
Flight.

The Earl of  
*Galway's*  
Gallantry and  
Conduct.

Great Valour  
of the *British*  
Foot.

excepting

Anno Ch.  
1709.



The Earl of  
Galway's  
narrow es-  
cape.

excepting the Prisoners, and the Marks of Victory, as the taking of 5 Pieces of Cannon, and some Baggage, which the *Spaniards* had on their Side, the Loss was pretty equal on both. The Earl of *Galway*, who had a Horse shot under him, narrowly escap'd being taken Prisoner, but having found Means to get away from the Enemy, with Major (now Colonel) *Bladen*, his Secretary, and Captain *Duress*; he rode three or four Leagues about, till at last he joyn'd the *Portuguese Army*, which that Night came to *Aronches*, where they rested the next Day; and on the 9th. of *May* marched to *Elvas*. There, with no small Mortification, the *Portuguese* acknowledg'd the great Wildom and Fore-cast of the Earl of *Galway*, against whose Advice they rashly enter'd upon that unfortunate Affair; and own'd themselves oblig'd both to his Lordship's Conduct, and to the Valour of the *British Troops*, who prevented their total Defeat.

Six Regi-  
ments of Por-  
tuguese Dra-  
goons, com-  
manded by  
British Offi-  
cers form'd.

Anno Ch.

1710.

The Earl of  
Galway re-  
turns to Eng-  
land.

This second Experiment of the ill Behaviour of the *Portuguese Horse*, which was chiefly to be ascrib'd to the Want of able Officers, made the Earl of *Galway* the more intent upon forming and compleating six Regiments of *Portuguese Dragoons*, in Her Majesty's Pay, Commanded by experienc'd *British* and *French* Officers. This was the last Publick Service his Lordship perform'd in *Portugal*; for the ill state of his Health rendering him unfit for Action, he earnestly desired to be Recall'd: And the Queen having, at last, granted his Request, and appointed the Earl of *Portmore* to Succeed him in the Command of the *British Forces* in *Portugal*, my Lord *Galway* sail'd for *England*, as soon as he heard his Successor was ready to embark: And arriving in *London* about the beginning of *November*, 1710. had the Honour to Kiss the Queen's Hand, as soon as her Majesty return'd from *Hampton-Court* to *St. James's*, and met with a very Gracious Reception.

His Disinte-  
restedness.

I shall close this Genuine Account of my Lord *Galway's* Conduct, which is faithfully extracted from the *Memoirs* and *Observations* of Officers of *Untainted Honour*, who have all along attended his Lordship, with this Remark, That the great Employments he has born, have not mended his Circumstances of *Fortune*; which are much the same as when he first set out for *Portugal*: But that he thinks himself sufficiently Recompenc'd for all his Labours, and Warlike Toils, and the Loss both of his *Right Eye* and *Arm*, by the Conscience of having us'd his utmost Endeavours towards Serving the Queen, and the *British Nation*: A Reward which his most inveterate Enemies cannot Wrest from him.

RES  
3075