

## MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, November 25, 1747.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for August 1747.

*Progress of the Siege of Bergen-op Zoom.*

FROM the Opening of the Trenches, the French spent nine Days in making their Approaches, during which they suffered very severely from the Batteries of the Town and Forts, which blew up some of their Magazines, and destroyed among the rest several of the best Engineers.

On July 24 they made an Attempt upon Steenberg at the Head of the Lines, and were repulsed with Loss. They then open'd the Trenches against the Forts Rover and Plien in the Front of the Lines. By July 29, their Miners were got, by sapping, near the Out works in the Town, and their Trenches advanced near the Palliades of Fort Rover, whence a Sally was made the next Day, in which part of their Trenches were destroyed. Arrived in the Town a Company of Volunteers, who afterwards did brave Service. August 1, 2, the French made two unsuccessful Attacks upon Fort Rover; 4. A Sally was made from the Lines, in which the French were repulsed to a great Distance with considerable Loss; their Works were destroyed, a Battery overthrown, two Cannon nam'd, and two brought away; the French got in 4 Places near the Paradoxe of the cover'd Way of the Town; 80 Volunteers supp'd behind a Battery of 24 Pounders, and raised them without the Loss of a Man; two 12 Pounders being placed in their stead, were the next Night brought away by the same Volunteers into the Town, on which Mr. Lowendahl order'd the French Officer who commanded there, to be hang'd upon the Battery. 5. The French in the Night, after springing a Mine under the flank Angle of the cover'd Way facing Cahoon's Bastion, fired themselves in on the cover'd Way, but were soon repulsed with the Loss of near 1500 Men; during the Attack the Garrison sprung a Mine, that blew up two whole Companies of Grenadiers of the Regiment of Normandy, and part of the said Regiment; the French however at last made a Lodgment, the Garrison lost 530 Men; 8 Volunteers carried two Bombs over the Glacis, and so led them into the Sap of the Bastion of Colhorn, whence some Men came running out, and as part of the Top flew up, and the Bombs burnt very fast, it was suppos'd they had done good Service. 9. Lieut. General Baron Schwartzemberg, having succeeded Prince Waldeck, (who had resign'd his Command, after conducting with great Skill and Expedition, a Body of Forces from the main Army, to Dutch Brabant) and being joined by all the Cavalry in the Lines, which made his Force consist of 20 Battalions and 30 squadrons, attempted an Attack on Count Lowendahl's Flank, while the Troops in the Lines and the Town, were to fall upon him in Front: But the Enterprize miscarried, either for want of timely acting in Concert, or by the Strength of the Enemy's Entrenchments, or perhaps from both, and the Allies came off with the Loss of 80 Men, some say 300 Men; it had however the good Effect to secure the Junction of General Baroniati at the Head of 6000 light Horse, with the Army, the Alarm having recalled the Count St. Germain, who was sent out to intercept him. 13. The French sprung a Mine, which much shattered the great Gallery of the Counterscarp, communicating with all the Works, one of the Lodgments in the cover'd Way was greatly damaged, and the others almost destroyed by it. 15. The Besiegers attacked the Lunette of Zealand, but had 200 Men blown up, and great Part of their Works ruined by a Mine; they advanced however to the Assault, but were repulsed, and also a second Time; the Action lasted two Hours, with a continual Fire from the Cannon and Musquetry. 16. The French being reinforced, returned at Day break to the Charge, and after several Repulses, took Post on the Lunette; the Besieged keeping Possession of the Tambour. 17. The Garrison made extraordinary Efforts to dislodge the Enemy, ruined part of their Works, and fill'd up others with Fascines, but could not force them out of their Post; the Contest was

very bloody, and the Besieged lost several Officers, and many private Men; in the Evening 200 of the French were blown up, and 40 with a Capt. of Saxe's Regiment, were thrown into the Fosse of the Town. 19. The Besiegers sprung a Mine at the Angle of the Lunette of Utrecht, and storm'd it directly, but were repulsed with great slaughter, and could only lodge themselves at the Foot of it. 22. The French sprung a Mine, which blew up the Left of the Lunette of Utrecht, and broke a large Part of the main Gallery, where they immediately endeavour'd to lodge themselves; but the Garrison sallied, and after a long Struggle dislodged them, tore away 50 of their Gabions, and fill'd up their Work. 23. A Mine was sprung by the Besieged, by which the Enemy lost some Hundreds killed and wounded, and were retarded two Nights; the Garrison received a Supply of Cannon. 24. The Besieged blew up the Tambour in the Lunette of Zealand, because of the Danger of relieving that Post. 25. Being St. Louis's Day, on which Count Lowendahl promised his Master to make him a Present of Bergen-op Zoom, the French threw an incredible Number of red hot Balls and Bombs into the Town, and made three Attacks on the Lunette of Utrecht, but were repulsed with great Loss. Sept. 3. The Garrison sprung two Mines on the Right of the Lunette of Utrecht, which not only ruined all the Enemy's Works on that side, but also blew up a whole Company of Grenadiers. The French greatly slacken'd their Work as well as Fire, and seem'd to want Powder, scarce one Third of their Bombs bursting; on the contrary the Fire and Courage of the Garrison increased daily, and the Soldiers were so us'd to Danger and Fatigue, that they frequently requested to be left longer upon Duty than the Hours appointed. The Army of Baron Schwartzemberg, by the last Reinforcement from the Duke, is increased to 40 Battalions, and 10,000 Horse.

*In the Order of Battle issued by Cardinal Tencin, to the Clergy of his Archbishop of Lyons (in France) for publick Prayers, for the Prosperity of the King's Arms, his Eminence thus expresses himself:*

"There is, my dear Brethren, a new Campaign open'd, notwithstanding the many Conquests made upon our Enemies, and their vain Efforts to gain upon us in their Turn. The War still raging more than ever, calls back David to head the brave People of Judah, and renews our Alarms for his precious Life. Let them not however render us unjust! Let them not prevent us from applauding the generous Resolution of his Majesty's A Sovereign, not less the prime General of his Armies, than the first Judge of his People. His Camp is his most agreeable Residence. The sole Effects therefore of our affectionate Apprehensions for him ought to be, to redouble the Fervour of our Prayers for the preservation of our august Monarch, and for Peace, which would wholly restore him to the other Functions of Royalty. If these are less brilliant, they are yet more worthy of a great King, of the most Christian King, of a Hero. Conquests and Victories only make vulgar Heroes. But to decline to conquer and vanquish, from the Love he bears to his subjects, and even for the sake of his Enemies; to give them Peace, and afterwards to employ his Power for no other Purpose than to make the one taste the Fruits of it, and to prevent the other from disturbing it: It is going out of the ordinary Way of heroic Men, to gain at once Admiration and Love, and to thus upon Earth, the most perfect Image of the Divinity, &c.

## HOLLAND.

The new Council of War is like to prove a formidable Tribunal: They have cited before them all the Officers of whatever Rank, not excepting the Prince of Waldeck, that served in the Dutch Fortresses, which have surrendered to France, and demanded their Instructions, and all Orders in Writing; hence it is said [some Discoveries are made, and several Persons privately put under Arrest.

LONDON