

The third is, That his most Christian Majesty would be pleased to give Orders as soon as possible, for an Army of 45,000 Men to march to Hanover. This is the most important Article, because it takes in the three following Considerations.

First, The obliging the King of England to come to a speedy Accommodation; a Proof of which was seen in the Year 1741, by the sudden Sending of the Sieur Hardenberg to the Court of his most Christian Majesty.

Secondly, The bringing back the Elector of Cologne to more suitable Sentiments towards the Emperor and his Allies.

And, lastly, The third Consideration is the giving the Dutch so much Uneasiness, that upon the Retreat of the Hanoverians, their own Troops may also be recalled for the Defence of their Provinces, and that thereby the Army of his most Christian Majesty, which is in Flanders, may act with all the Superiority necessary for continuing their Conquests with Rapidity.

This Memorial shall conclude with an Observation, which appears too to be very important; that is, the absolute Necessity there is of preventing, without Loss of Time, the English and Austrians, in Concert with the Court of Dresden, from making the Progress in Russia and Poland, which they desire, in order to thwart the Operations of the King my Master, and thereby to weaken the principal Support of the Emperor against the Queen of Hungary in the Empire. And accordingly the Departure of the two Ministers, which his most Christian Majesty has been pleased to name for Poland and Russia, seems to require the greatest Dispatch.

These are the most humble Representations, which I take the Liberty to make in the Name of the King my Master, laying myself at the Feet of his most Christian Majesty, and assuring him of the Continuation of all my Zeal for the Good of the common Interests. Metz, Sept. 12, 1744.

The Marshal Count Schmettau.

N^o 4.

A Discourse held to his most Christian Majesty, and delivered afterwards in Writing.

AS I look upon your Majesty, not only as the greatest King in the World, but, at the same Time, as the honestest Man, so I do not hesitate to open my Heart to you. I would avoid, Sir, to have any Difference with your Ministers, or to sower them, whenever your Will, with Respect to what has been promised to the King my Master, is not put in Execution. Wherefore, Sir, as I only aim at the Good of Affairs, to preserve the strict Friendship and Union of your Majesty with the King my Mas-

ter, which is to render you always, you and your Posterity, Arbiters of the Balance of Europe, and procure your reciprocal Advantage, and that of your Subjects; so I shall endeavour to express myself, on the Matters which I bring before your Majesty, as plainly as if they were personally transacted between your Majesty and the King my Master; and as I have in that no concealed View, I dare flatter myself that your Majesty will find it expedient, for your Service, to keep the Secret, as often as you shall permit me to advertise you, when any Thing shall fail in the Execution of your Orders.

N^o 5.

Memorial for his most Christian Majesty only.

PRINCE Charles's Army, from the 12th of August, was a Third Part weaker than that of his most Christian Majesty: This latter had it in its Power till the 23d of the same Month, which is 12 Days, to put itself in a Situation to have come up with the other, and to have given it Battle.

All Europe was attentive to the Conduct that would be held thereupon, and the King my Master was persuaded, more than any body, that the Austrian Army could not repass the Rhine without the Loss of half its Troops.

His Majesty was so much the more convinced of it, as he had been positively promised, that they would press so closely upon the Enemy's Army, that it should be impossible for it to undertake any Passage of the Rhine, without risking a very great Loss. The cruel Illness of his most Christian Majesty prevented my having the Honour to approach him, in order to represent to him what passed with Respect to the Austrian Army; and the Memorials which I delivered on that Subject, could not be read to his said Majesty, for the same Reason of his Illness.

I had made, by the said Memorials, strong Instances upon all that I thought might have been executed from one Day to another, and which was not done; especially that from Molsheim as far as the Soure, which is but four French Leagues, and from that River to Beinhheim, which is three Leagues more, an Army so superior as that of his most Christian Majesty, had not been able in Twelve Days upon the Enemy, considering that the Dispositions for Provisions, Forage, Artillery, Bridges, and Openings of the Ways and Routes for the March of the said Army, might have been made with Ease, provided that all these Articles had been foreseen at the Time, when they should have proposed to approach so close to the Enemy, that they should not have again lost Sight of them, and that it would not have been easy for them to have stolen away, in order