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Stuygardt January 9, 1706

My dearest Brother

Long have I been withheld from writing to You owing to my fear of being troublesome but a new change having taken place in the Electors Title and situation I trust You will dear Brother allow me to recall myself to You and entreat the same place in Your affection as I ever that I have enjoyed under so many different names. Le nouveau change nous a enrichis neste. In addition to the Title the Elector has acquired a great accession of Dominions. The Treaty of Peace between France and Austria also assures him an unlimited authority both in his old and new dominions; equal to that exercised by the Emperor of

Germany or King of Prussia in their
Kingdoms, which frees the Elector from
a most unpleasant dependance on the
States of the old Duchy of Württemberg
who within the last twenty Years have
done nothing but seek on every occasion
to shew their ill will to their Sovereign
and oppose all their endeavours to
improve their Dominions

You will surely dear Brother have
heard of the visit Emperor Napoleon
made us at Louisbourg before the
Campaign; and of that we have received
since from Empress Josephine on her
road to Munich but both have been
so dreadfully misrepresented by the
English Newspapers as also the

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whole state of affairs on the Continent
 that I think dear Brother it may
 interest you to be a little better informed
 of several events than seems to be the
 case in England if I am to credit
 the public prints
 The last few months have been most
 anxious ones for me as naturally for all
 those who saw themselves on the point
 of being destroyed by the unexpected
 manner in which the War broke out.
 The march of the Austrian Troops
 into Bavaria their violent Behaviour
 in that Electorate and in this placed
 us all in a cruel situation; as all
 parties refused to accept of a neutrality
 In this dilemma Emperor Napoleon

crossed the Rhine with an Army of
above eighty thousand men and entered
the Electors Dominions, proclaiming
that all those who did not declare in
his favour he should look on as his
Enemies and that at the Peace their
Dominions should be forfeited. On the
30th of September and 1st of October two
different Corps of French Troops
attempted to take possession of Louisbourg
but the Electors spirited behaviour
prevented their succeeding and he sent
orders to the Governor of Stuttgart
that he should follow the same line
of Conduct but too weak to do his
duty he allowed Marshal Key to
take up two Head Quarters in the

Capital which is a thing unheard of.
Since this the General has been tried by
a Court martial and dismissed the
Service but in consideration of his being
passed seventy and poor the Elector
has been so good as to allow him a pension.
Such was the state of affairs when
Emperor Napoleon arrived at Louisbourg
on the 2^d of October. You will easily
believe dear Brother this was not a
pleasant moment for me, but I should
despise myself could I out of weakness
at such a moment have left my Husband
and think when one has enjoyed the
advantages of a situation it is but just
to share in the common distress. Indeed
it would have cost me too much to
have been absent from the Elector who

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was overloaded with cares and had a
violent fit of the Gout and thanks to
the Almighty who supported me under
this trial. I went through it with
courage and new joyce I stand as I
trust that my Conduct did the Elector
no harm. The Emperor himself having
said several times that he should not
forget the polite reception he met with
at Louisbourg. Certainly Emperor
Napoleons Enemies have done him
great injustice. I can say with truth
that he went out of his way to be
attentive to all the Electoral family
but most particularly so to me. Soon
after his arrival he made me a
visit and sought to say something
polite to all present. I am convinced

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that he wishes to have Peace with Great
Britain for he not only spoke with
regard of the King, but of You
dear Brother on different occasions with
esteem and appeared to have pleasure
in doing justice to Your Talents. On
the 4th the Emperor went with us to
the Opera and afterwards dined in
Public, the 5th he saw the French
Troops that were quartered in the
neighbourhood of Stuttgart and the Castle
After having made me a long visit on
the 6th in which he was very pleasant
he proceeded on his Journey. I conversed
much during the Emperors stay at
Soubourg with an old acquaintance
of Yours dear Brother General Clarke
who accompanied the late Duke of

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Orleans in his second Journey to England
he begged me to present his duties to You
and assure You he should never forget
the kindness You shewed them all at
that time.

From the opening of the Campaign
Emperor Napoleon has met with nothing
but Success which he certainly deserves
from his Courage and superior skill
in military operations Never being so
much elated by his Successes to neglect
every precaution in case he should be
forced to Retreat. On the other hand
one must acknowledge that the
Austrian Generals have disgraced their
name by their cowardly behaviour.
I believe the names of Mack, Wenneck
and Gellarmach can never be mentioned

without scorn and the poor Emperor of Germany was so deceived that it was only on the 31st of October at Wello that he heard of the destruction of his Army.

From the surrender of Ulm to the taking of Vienna Emperor Napoleon was successful on all points and notwithstanding his brilliant Successes had the good sense to feel it would hurt the Emperor of Austria were he to enter his Capital as a Conqueror and therefore took up his Head Quarters at Schoenbrunn After Emperor Napoleon was in possession of Vienna he twice tried to engage Emperor Francis to make Peace and wishing to avoid bloodshed the day before the Battle of Austerlitz sent again to both the Emperors

for proposals of Peace but they mistook
his motive and unfortunately made
such Conditions that it was perfectly
below his Dignity to accept of them
and indeed they must almost
themselves have felt they were insulting
when offered to a Sovereign who they
ought to have recollected was then in
possession of the greatest part of the
Austrian Dominions. On this refusal
the Battle was given on the 2^d of
December in which the two Emperors
were defeated above forty thousand
Austrians killed or taken Prisoners
the remainder of the Austrian Army
destroyed, and all the Baggage and
Artillery taken. In the Night a
Corps of French Troops had advanced

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and surrounded the Prisoners who would
have been obliged to surrender if Emperor
Francis had not got them comprehended
in the Armistice which was concluded
two days after the Battle. On the
27th of December the Peace was
signed between France and Austria
by which of course the latter loses so
much I trust she will at least feel
that it would be a folly to rebegin
the contest with Emperor Napoleon
since for above a^d century Austria has
been foiled in every attempt she has
made to make war, and now the
Emperor of Germany only met with a
just punishment as he acted totally
against his Capitulation in entering
into two Electorates with an Army

and wanting to force the Electors to become his Allies.

By the Peace the Emperors of Germany and France have acknowledged the Electors of Bavaria and Wurtemberg as Kings. Of course they were both proclaimed on New Years day.

You will not wonder dear Brother after all the facts that I have related that I am hurt that in England every body was ignorant of them and buoyed up with false hopes. God grant that these unexpected events may bring on a general Peace which may enable Europe to recover from the severe blows it has received.

The Empress spent three days here she is a very well bred pleasant woman

and does a great deal of good her Son the
Viceroy of Italy is in the course of this
Month to marry Princess Augusta of
Bavaria, the settlements are very great
Now my dear Brother what I have given
You a long account of public Affairs:
allow me to speak of Your Daughter
who though I have not seen since her
Infancy I am very much interested
about. I hope that You are satisfied
with her Improvements in every branch
of her Education and that as she
grows up she will be a comfort to You
I thought of her much on Tuesday
and wished I could have joined the
rest of the family in celebrating her
Birth-day. I heard with regret that
Lady Elgin had left her as she was
certainly very much attached both to

You and so Charlotte since that
morning I have never heard from
her though I have wrote frequently.

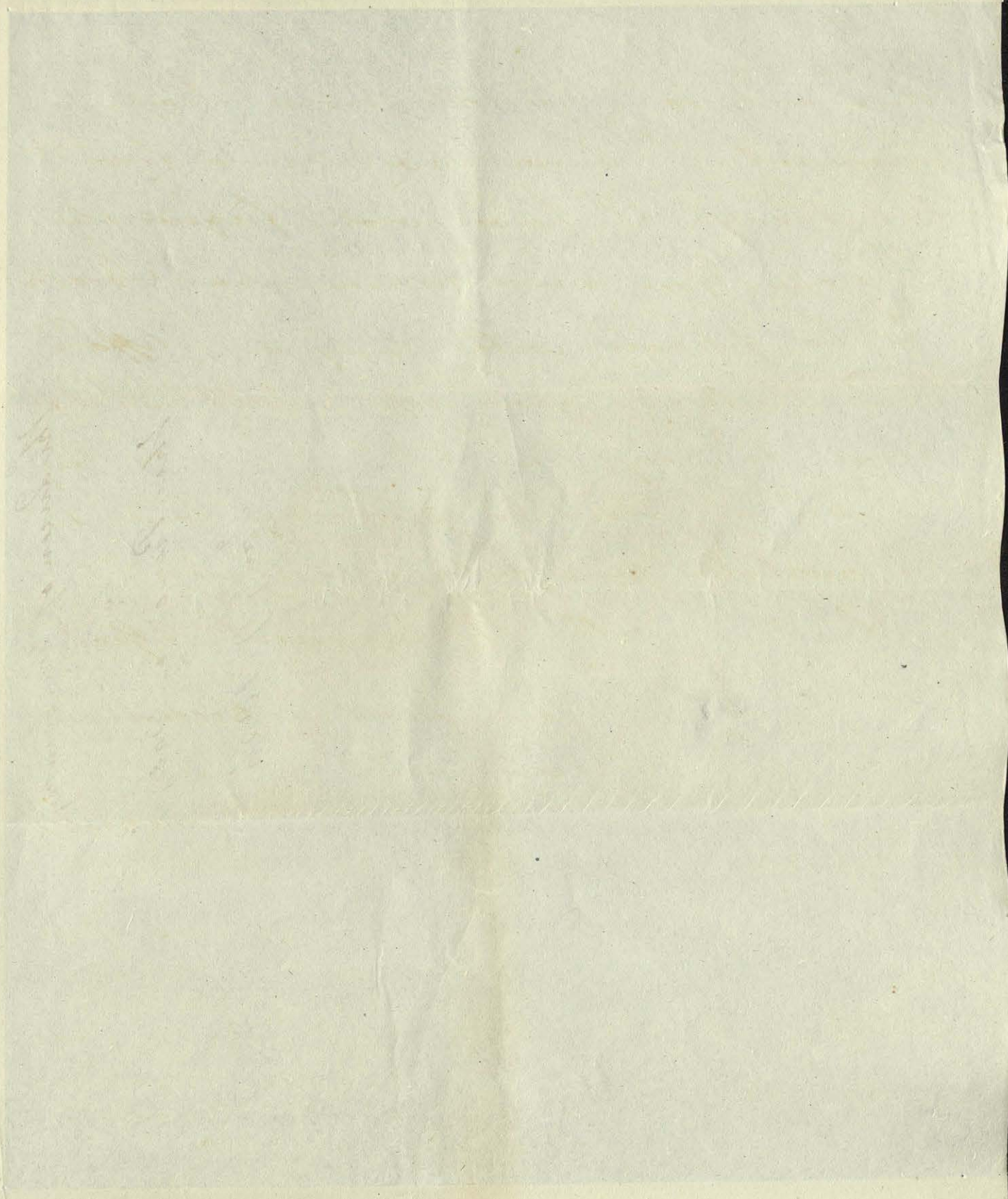
I hope you have reason dear Brother
to be pleased with Lady de Clifford
and that she gives up much of her
time to my dear little Niece. May
I beg of you to give my love to
Charlotte and believe me dear
Brother with the sincerest Affection

Your most affectionate
Sister and Friend

Charlotte

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The Queen of Württemberg

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The Prince of Wales

Jan 9. 1806