Quibus rebus cognitis, principes Britanniae, qui post proelium ad Caesarem convenerant, inter se conlocuti, cum et equites et naves et frumentum Romanis deesse intellegere et paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, quae hoc erant etiam angustior quod sine impedimentis Caesar legiones transportaverat, optimum factu esse duexurunt rebellione facta frumento commeatuque nostros prohibere et rem in hiemem producere, quod his superatis aut reditu interclusis neminem postea belli inferendi causa in Britanniam transiturum confidebant. Itaque rursus coniuratione facta paulatim ex castris discedere et suos clam ex agris deducere coeperunt.

And with these things known, the chiefs of Britain, who had assembled to Caesar after the battle, having spoken among themselves, when they understood that the horsemen and ships and grain were lacking for the Romans, and they noticed the small number of their soldiers from the scantiness of their camps, which were also more narrow than this because without baggage Caesar had transported his legions, they decreed that the best thing to do, a revolt made, was to keep our men from the grain and provisions and to prolong this matter into the winter. Because these men conquered or shut off from a return, they hoped that no one would afterwards cross into Britain for the purpose of waging war. And so in turn the conspiracy made little by little, they began to depart from their camps and secretly bring their men from their fields.

At Caesar, etsi nondum eorum consilia cognoverat, tamen et ex eventu navium suarum et ex eo quod obsides dare intermiserant fore id quod accidit suspicabatur. Itaque ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat. Nam et frumentum ex agris cotidie in castra conferebat et, quae gravissime adflictae erant naves, earum materia atque aere ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur et quae ad eas res erant usui ex continenti comportari iubebat. Itaque, cum summio studio a militibus administraretur, XII navibus amissis, reliquis ut navigari satis commode posset effecit.

But Caesar, although not yet had he learned the plans of these men, nevertheless both from the fate of his own ships and from the fact that they had neglected to give hostages, suspected that this would be the thing which happened. And therefore he prepared help for all misfortunes. And for he collected grain from the fields to his camp daily and, the ships which had been damaged most gravely, of these he used the wood and copper to repair the rest, and he ordered the things which were as a use for these matters to be acquired from the continent. Therefore, since it was managed with the greatest eagerness by his soldiers, twelve ships having been lost, with the rest he brought it about that very easily it was able to be sailed.
4.32
Dum ea geruntur, legione ex consuetudine una frumentatum missa, quae appellabatur VII, neque ulla ad id tempus belli suspicione interposita, cum pars hominum in agris remaneret, pars etiam in castra ventitaret, ei qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant Caesari nuntiaverunt pulverem maiorem quam consuetudo ferret in ea parte videri quam in partem legio iter fecisset. Caesar id quod erat suspicatus aliquid novi a barbaris ininitum consilii, cohortes quae in statione erant secum in eam partem proficisci, ex reliquis duas in stationem succedere, reliquis armari et confestim sese subsequi iussit. Cum paulo longius a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi atque aegre sustinere et conferta legione ex omnibus partibus tele coici animadvertit. Nam quod omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes huc nostros esse venturos noctu in silvis delituerant; tum dispersos depositis armis in metendo occupatos subito adorti paucis interfectis reliquis incertis ordinibus perturbaverant, simul equitatu atque essedis circumdederant.

While these things are waged, one legion, which was called the seventh, having been sent from habit to forage, and not at the time any suspicion of war having been caused, when part of the men remained in the fields, part still were traveling to the camp, these men who were on guard before the gates of the camp announced to Caesar that a dust larger than habit would carry was seen in this direction in which direction the legion had made a journey. Caesar, having suspected that which was, that something of a new plan had been formed by the barbarians, ordered cohorts which were on guard with him to set out in this direction, two cohorts from the remaining to succeed in guard, the remaining ones to be armed and to follow him immediately. When by a little longer he had advanced from the camp, he noticed that his own men were pressed by the enemies and were enduring with difficulty, and, the legion dense, from all directions their spears were hurled. For because all grain having been reaped from the remaining parts, there was one remaining part, the enemies, having suspected that our men would come here, by night had lurked in the forests, then they, having suddenly attacked the scattered men, had terrified the other men with their weapons laid down, engaged in harvesting, with a few men having been killed, the ranks being uncertain, and at the same time with cavalry and chariots they had surrounded them.

4.33
Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnae. Primo per omnes partes perequant et tela coiciunt atque ipso terrore equorum et strepitu rotarum ordines plerumque perturbant, et cum se inter equitum turmas insinuaverunt, ex essedis desiliunt et pedibus proeliantur. Aurigae interim paulatim ex proelio excedunt atque ita currus conlocant ut, si illi a multitudine hostium premantur, expeditum ad quos receptum habeant. Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in proeliis praestant, ac tantum usu cotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt ut iungere in declivi ac praecipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi moderari ac lectere et per temonem percurreire et in iugo insistere et se inde in currus citissime recipere consuerint.

This is the kind of fighting from their chariots. At first through all parts they ride about and hurl weapons and greatly disturb the ranks very often with the fear itself of the horses and the noise of the wheels, and when they have insinuated themselves among the troops of the horsemen, they dismounted from their chariots and battle on their feet. Meanwhile the charioteers little by little withdraw from the battle and gather their chariots in such a way that, if those men are oppressed by the great number of the enemies, they have an unimpeded retreat for their men. Thus they exhibit the mobility of their horses, the stability of their feet, and they bring about so great a thing with daily use and exercise that in the declining and precipitous place they became accustomed to sustaining their excited horses and controlling them in a brief time and to guide them and run along through the pole and to stand firm in the yoke and then to take themselves back to the chariots most speedily.
Quibus rebus perturbatis nostris novitate pugnae tempore oportunissimo Caesar auxilium tulit: namque eius adventu hostes constiterunt, nostri se ex timore receperunt. Quo facto, ad laccessendum hostem et committendum proelium alienum esse tempus arbitratus suo se loco continuuit et brevi tempore intermisso in castra legiones reduxit. Dum haec geruntur, nostri omnibus occupatis qui erant in agris reliqui discesserunt. Secutae sunt continuos complures dies tempeststes, quae et nostros in castris continerent et hostem a pugna prohiberent. Interim barbari nuntios in omnes partes dimiserunt paucitatemque nostrorum militum suis praedicaverunt et quanta praedae faciendae atque in perpetuum sui liberandi facultas daretur, si Romanos castris expulissent, demonstraverunt. His rebus celeriter magna multitudine peditatus equitatusque coacta ad castra venerunt.

And with our men thoroughly terrified by these things, by the novelty of the fighting, at the most opportune time Caesar brought help: And for with his arrival the enemies stood firm, our men received themselves from time. And with this having been done, having thought that the time was unfavorable for attacking the enemy and beginning battle, they held themselves in their place and a brief time having passed, he led his legions to camp. While these things are being waged, with our men engaged by all things the remaining, who were in the fields, departed. Storms followed for very many continuous days, which both held our men in camp and prevented the enemy from fighting. Meanwhile, the foreigners sent away messengers in all directions and proclaimed the scarcity of our soldiers to their men and they showed that so great an opportunity of making booty and of freeing themselves forever would be given, if they had expelled the Romans from their camp. With a great multitude of infantry and cavalry having been driven by these things, they came to the camp.

Caesar, etsi idem quod superioribus diebus acciderat fore videbat, ut, si essent hostes pulsi, celeritate pericum effugerent, tamen nactus equites circiter XXX, quos Commius Atrebas, de quo ante dictum est, secum transportaverat, legiones in acie pro castris constituit. Commisso proelio diutius nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre non potuerunt ac terga verterunt. Quos tanto spatio secuti quantum cursu et viribus efficere potuerunt, complures ex iis occiderunt, deinde omnibus longe lateque aedificiis incensis se in castra receperunt.

Caesar, although he saw that the same thing which had happened on previous days would be, that, if the enemies were driven, they would flee the danger with swiftness, nevertheless having obtained possession of around 300 horsemen, which Commius the Atrebatian, concerning whom before it was said, had transported with himself, set up the legions in a battle line for the camp. The battle having been begun, the enemies were no longer able to bear the attack of our soldiers and turned their backs. And having followed them for as great a distance as they could accomplish with strength and a course, they killed very many men from them, then with all buildings having been burned far and wide, they received themselves to the camp.

Eodem die legati ab hostibus missi ad Caesarem de pace venerunt.

On the same day, the envoys, having been sent by the enemies, came to Caesar concerning peace.