

# The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday August 22, to Monday August 26. 1706.

*From the Duke of Savoy's Camp at Polongere, August 4. N.S.*  
**T**HE 26th past we had Advice, That the French had abandoned Mondovi, and raised the Siege of the Castle of Ceva. That Day our Duke sent out a Detachment of 300 Horse, commanded by the Count del Borgo, to observe the Enemy.

The 27th 600 Men were chosen out of the Vaudois to reinforce our Army.

The 28th the Magistrates of Mondovi, and some of the Chief Inhabitants of that Place, who in a very base and disloyal manner forgot their Duty to their Prince when the French marched that way, came to excuse their Behaviour; but they were sent away as they deserved by his Royal Highness, who refused to see them.

The 30th his Royal Highness received Letters from Raconis, acquainting him, That the French had been there with 900 Horse, and had by Force obliged the Prince and Princes of Carignano, with their Children, to give their Parole as Prisoners of War, that they would always be ready to go wherever the French King should command them; which Action is looked upon as very mean in all its Circumstances; and the Officer that commanded this Body of the Enemy executed his Commission after a very rude manner. We had Advice, That Count Borgo's Detachment of 300 Horse being posted near Raconis, behind a small Rivulet, the Enemy had attempted to dislodge them; but they were so warmly received, that, after a Dispute of two Hours, they were forced to retire with considerable Loss, and great Precipitation.

The 31st, upon certain Advice that the Enemy had sent for 19 Squadrons of Horse from before Turin to reinforce their Army under the Duke of Orleans, it was resolved that we should remove from Bubiame, and draw nearer to Turin.

The first Instant we marched from Bubiame to Villa-Franca, and were joined there by two Detachments we had abroad, commanded by the Counts de Monasterole and Borgo.

The 2d we passed the Po, and marched to Polongere; and his Royal Highness received Letters from Prince Eugene, written at Final in the Dutchy of Modena, giving an Account of the Progress he has already made, and his Intentions of doing all that was possible for our Relief; wherein he has hitherto had such Success, that we do not doubt but he will soon oblige the Enemy to raise the Siege of Turin; And in the mean time his Royal Highness designs to march to-morrow to Carmagnole, to endeavour to send Supplies into that City, and with his small Army to harass the Enemy's Troops by frequent Attacks, and retard the Siege.

*Gona, August 14.* Letters from Piedmont say, That the French Troops before Turin made a Lodgment the 5th Instant upon the Covered-way of the Citadel; but the next Day the Garison beat them from thence, tho' they were supported by the Duke de la Feuillade in Person with the best part of his Army. These two Actions have cost the French above 2000 Men killed or wounded, their chief Engineer, and many Officers of Distinction, being reckoned among the slain, and a Lieutenant-General, and several other Persons of Note, among the wounded. The Duke of Savoy was the 11th Instant at la Motte, between Raconis and Carmagnole, assembling all the Troops he was able, intending by frequent Skirmishes to incommode the Enemy, and gain time for the Imperialists coming up to the Relief of Turin.

*From the Duke of Marlborough's Camp at Helchin, August 30.*  
The 19th Instant at Night our Troops before Menin began two Saps, in order to make a Descent into the Ditch; and they worked on the Batteries upon the Counterscarp.

The 20th we finished two Batteries, one of six, the other of five Pieces of Cannon, which began to fire upon the Bastion and Ravelin the next Morning at break of Day; and two more Batteries being perfected, were ready to play the 22d in the Morning. My Lord Duke of Marlborough going thither at the same time to see what Progress was made, the Governor beat a Parley; whereupon the Hoilages were exchanged about 9 that Morning. The Garison desired, among other Things, That they might be allowed 4 Days, from the Date of the Capitulation, to expect Succours; and that if they were not relieved in that time, a Gate should then be delivered up: That the Garison should march out with Arms and Baggage, and all the usual Marks of Honour, should carry away with them 12 Pieces of Cannon, and 4 Mortars, and should be conducted to Lille: That they should be furnished with Wagons and Boats for their Baggage, and their Sick and Wounded; and such of them as were not in a Condition to remove, should be taken Care of in the Town at the Expence of the Allies: That none of the Garison should be stopp'd for Debt, giving Notes under their Hands for what they might owe: That 12 covered Wagons should be allowed the Garison, which should not be visited: That Prisoners taken on both sides should be set free: That no Enquiry should be made after any Deserters on either side: That such of the Garison as have Estates or Effects in the Countries which are under the Obe-

dience of the Allies, should not be molested in their Persons or Estates, and might continue in the French Service, and enjoy their Estates and Effects: That as many Persons might march out with the Garison masked as the Governor should think fit: That the Guard to conduct them to Lille should consist of no more than 4 Squadrons of Horse: That the Burgheers should be maintained in their Privileges, and those who would might depart: That all the Generals of the Confederate Forces should sign the Capitulation; and that the Allies should not take any of their Men out of their Ranks as they marched out under any Pretence whatsoever.

In the Evening the Capitulation was concluded. The first Article they proposed was refused, and it was agreed, That they should deliver up the Gate of Bruges the next Day, being the 23d, at 9 in the Morning: That they should march out in the manner they desired, but should carry away with them only 4 Pieces of Cannon, and 2 Mortars, and should be conducted to Douay: That they should be provided with Wagons and Boats: That their Sick and Wounded, who could not be removed, should be taken Care of in the Town, at their own Charge: That as to the Debts of any of the Garison, they should not be stopp'd, provided they gave such Security for the Payment thereof as should be accepted by their Creditors: That only 8 covered Wagons should be allowed them: That the Prisoners on both sides should be set at Liberty, as desired. The Articles they demanded concerning the Deserters, the Estates of any of the Garison continuing in the French Service, and Persons marching out masked, were rejected. The Guard to conduct them to Douay was agreed to be 200 Horse. What was desired in favour of the Inhabitants was granted, provided those who retired should declare their Intention of so doing within a Month. It was agreed, That the Capitulation should be signed by the General who commanded the Siege, as is usual in like Cases. The last Article they proposed was refused; but it was promised, Care should be taken to prevent any Disorder, and Justice should be done immediately upon any Complaint. In pursuance of this Capitulation, the Duke of Argile took possession of one of the Gates, called the Gate of Bruges, the 23d in the Morning with a Guard of 200 Men.

The Surrender of this Garison has happened sooner by some Days than we could have expected, considering their Numbers, and the Strength of the Place, and that there were very considerable Magazines both of Ammunition and Provisions.

Brigadier Chanclas had joined the Army the 20th with six Squadrons of Horse from Audenarde, as Brigadier Frankenberg had done the next Day with two Battalions and three Squadrons of Palatine Troops from Brussels. The French Army under the Duke of Vendome is encamped behind the Duelle, with the Right towards Lille, and the Left near Verlegem, the Head Quarters being at Frehingen. Brigadier Cadogan was exchanged for Baron Palavicini, a Major-General in the French Service, taken at the Battle of Ramelien.

The 25th in the Morning the Garison of Menin, consisting of 12 Battalions of Foot, and 3 Squadrons of dismounted Dragoons, making in all about 4300 Men, marched out with the usual Marks of Honour, under a Guard of 200 of our Horse, who conducted them the next Day to Douay. The French Officers own they have had upwards of 1000 Men killed and wounded during the Siege; and several deserted as they marched out. Monsieur de Caraman, the Commander, saluted the Duke of Marlborough, and made his Grace a Compliment as he passed by in the Rear of the Garison. Major-General Welderen being appointed to command at Menin, took possession of the Town the same Day with 5 Dutch Battalions of Foot. The French Army being so near, we shall be obliged to continue in this Camp some Days longer, while our Lines and Approaches are levelling, and the Fortifications repairing: A great Number of Peasants and a Detachment of the Troops were employed about it as soon as the Garison marched out. In the mean while, that no time might be lost, the necessary Preparations were begun for attacking Dendermonde in form; which Siege is to be carried on by General Churchill; and 5 Battalions and 7 Squadrons were detached from the Army the 26th, which, with 3 Battalions and 3 Squadrons of the Palatine Troops, two Regiments of Foot from Brussels, and one from Audenarde, are to be employed in this Service, together with the Troops that are already at the Blockade. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough having given such Orders as were necessary upon the Surrender of Menin, returned from the Camp before that Place to his former Quarters the 26th in the Evening. My Lord John Hay, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons, and Brigadier-General, dy'd the 25th of a Fever at Courtray, having been ill about a Fortnight. My Lord Duke of Marlborough, upon visiting the Town of Menin, after the Garison was marched out, found among the Artillery 4 Pieces of Cannon with the Arms of England, taken at the Battle of Landen, which his Grace has given Directions to be shipped off for