

# The London Gazette.

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From the Camp at Belian, September 16. N. S.

**T**HE Enemies Loss, and the number of Prisoners taken at the Battle of Mons, appears every Day more considerable; and there being a great many of their Officers and Soldiers left wounded upon the Field of Battle and in the adjacent Houses, the Duke of Marlborough gave notice two Days ago to the Marshals de Boufflers and Villars, that he would permit them to send a number of Waggoners to take them off; and that he would order Lieutenant-General Cadogan, with two hundred Horse, to meet at Bvay such a General Officer as they should send with the like number, to settle the manner, and take the Roles of Honour of the Officers they should carry off, and an Account of the Soldiers: Accordingly they sent the Chevalier de Luxembourg, a Lieutenant-General, with whom Mr. Cadogan having concerted every thing, returned Yesterday in the afternoon, leaving an Officer and a Commissary of ours to take a List of all that should be bound, and two Days was allowed them for the Burying their Dead, and bringing off their Wounded, as they demanded. Yesterday was observed through the whole Army, as a Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the Victory, and the Evening was concluded with the firing of all our Cannon and small Arms. Some of our Battalions, which suffered most in the Battle, are sent into our Garrisons, and others drawn out in their Places. Signor Cornaro, Ambassador from the Republick of Venice to her Majesty, came this Morning to wait on his Grace the Duke of Marlborough in his return home from his Embassy. The Dispositions are making for the Attack of Mons, and orders are given to the Troops to prepare the Faggots necessary to be employed in the Siege.

**Rague, September 17. N. S.** We have received fresh Accounts of the late Battle between the Allies and the French at the Woods of Sarr and Jambert, on the 11th Instant. The Loss of the Enemy was covered by a Wood which they had fortified by throwing up Intrenchments in all the parts of it which appeared accessible. On their Right they had several Hedges, three Intrenchments over against each other, the Ground Marshy, and winning round their Camp, and a natural ditch so commodious for them, that they soon threw up before it a Work, which made it of great use and strength against us. Their Center stood behind an opening of the Wood, where the Ground was rising to the Place where their Line was formed; this part of their Ground had several Retrenchments one above another, which created new Difficulties in every step we gained. They had also taken care to leave proper Openings in their Rear, to bring their Horse into the Action as occasion should serve, and planted their Artillery so well, that it did Execution during the whole Dispute. Besides all these Advantages, they had neither Tents, Baggage or Forage in their Camp. We began the Battle by Cannonade at eight in the Morning, and the Enemy plaid their Artillery within half an hour after we first fired. Soon after the whole Line marched, and having, by the favour of a Fog in the Morning, thrown up an Intrenchment on our Left, we marched directly to the flank of the Wood. The Fight was maintained with great fury on each side, and with various Success; but after having been often repulsed, obliging the Enemy as

often to give Ground, we at last forced them to retire. It was in the Dispute for the Wood, that the Prince of Savoy received a Wound in the Head by a Musquet-Ball, which he would not suffer to be dressed till that point of passing the Woods was gained; but appeared in all Places to animate the Troops where he observed it necessary. The Duke of Marlborough rode from Place to Place during the Attack of the Woods, and gave Orders so immediate and seasonable, that all which he commanded in the Action had the Effects he desired. The Fight lasted six Hours, in which time the Enemy returned to the Charge after several Repulses, and seemed to lay the stress of their endeavours upon maintaining the Wood, where they frequently poured in fresh Volleys upon us, and redoubled their Fire after every advance we made. We were never repulsed after we had footing in the Wood, but maintained our advantage with great Resolution. After we had passed the Wood, such Horse of the Enemy as was in their Center was supported by their Foot, but not by sufficient numbers. The rest of their Cavalry marched from their Retrenchments, and posted themselves on the Right and Left of their Line. They charged our Horse, and broke in upon us; we rallied, and pushed them. They again advanced, and pushed us to the Retrenchments of the Enemy, which we had taken by our Force; but our Foot now began to cover our Horse so well, that they soon recovered their Order. The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene observing the Horse in some Confusion, rallied them in Person. The Troops, animated by the Generals, went on with fresh Ardour, and pressed the Enemy so effectually, that they attempted no further on that side; but put themselves in order at a distance. The Princes, upon the retiring of the Enemies Horse, brought up some Squadrons to Flank their Infantry, which had pushed our Left. The French Foot, upon the approach of our Horse, retired behind their Hedges, and formed themselves again in a Valley near the Village of Bavaux, which is surrounded by Marshes. We have taken fifteen Pieces of Cannon. All the Nations in the Confederate Army fought with great Constancy through all the vicissitudes of the Day. Our Infantry suffered most in the Engagement; and that of the Enemy is utterly destroyed. Letters from Berne of the 7th Instant advise, that the Armies in Savoy continue in their former situation. The Enemy are encamped at Francin near Montmellian, Count Thaur at Annecy, and the Count de la Roque with a considerable Detachment of his Royal Highness's Army, is posted at Conflans. Some Days past the Imperial Cavalry made a general Forage as far as Vicaiche, and returned without any Loss. Letters from Naples say, that Preparations were made for the Reduction of Sicily to King Charles; and that they conceived the greater hopes from this Expedition, because Palermo, and several other Cities in that Island, appeared very uneasy under the present Government. Letters from Saxony of the 11th Instant advise, that King Augustus was received at his entrance into Poland with great Demonstrations of Joy, and was complimented by most of the Grandees of that Kingdom, with Professions of Submission and Obedience. His Army continued its March towards Kaliz, where King Stanislaus and General Cresau are posted with the Forces under their Command, and give out, that they will there maintain their Ground against King Augustus. We hear that General Maseppa, and some of the Principal Ministers of his Swedish Majesty, were brought Prisoners to the Czar at Kiewia; and

