

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday September 13. to Thursday September 15. 1709.

Windsor, September 12.

THE humble Address of the Justices of the Peace and Grand Jury for the County of *Middlesex*, assembled at the General Sessions of the Peace at *Hick's Hall* on the 5th of this Instant *September*. Congratulating her Majesty on the late Glorious Victory at *Blaragnies*, was presented to her Majesty by *Whitlocke Bulstrode*, Esq; being introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sunderland*, &c.

Which Address her Majesty received very graciously.

Venice, September 6. N. S. Letters from *Messina* in *Sicily* advise, that twenty four Spanish Soldiers were put to Death in that City, for endeavouring to deliver up the Castle to King Charles, and several others concerned in the same Design were sent to *Palermo* to be executed there. Advices from *Naples* give us an Account, that great Preparations are making in that Kingdom for an Expedition on *Sicily*. It is reported that his Catholic Majesty will constitute the Duke of *Monteleone* Viceroy of that Island, if this Enterprize meet with the expected Success. The last Advices from *Rome* inform us, that Cardinal *Ottoboni* had accepted the Office of Protector of the Crown of *France*, and received his Brevet for that end, he continuing in his former Post of Vice-Chancellor without regard to the Protestations which the *Marquis de Prié* hath made against placing those important Trusts in the same Person. The *Marquis* declares against this, both in the Name of the Emperor, and his Catholic Majesty. The Cardinal doth openly support the French, and holds frequent Conferences with such as professedly adhere to the Interests of the King of *France*, and the Duke of *Anjou*. The Envoy of *Portugal* presented a Memorial to the Pope in favour of the *Jesuits* in *China*, and has appeared for them with great Zeal and Warmth; but notwithstanding all that has been attempted in their Favour, their late Appeal was rejected, and the Sentence against them finally confirmed.

Brussels, September 21. N. S. Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, accompanied by *Monsieur Vegelin*, one of the Deputies of the States, is come hither, to hasten forward the Artillery and Ammunition which is to be employed in the Siege of *Mons*. That which came from *Holland* is landed, and the Waggoners are already laden with the Ammunition. The other Boats from *Tournay* arrived this Day by the way of *Ghent*, and there is so much Diligence used in unshipping the Cannon, and lading the Ammunition, that one half of the Convoy will set forward for *Mons* on the 24th Instant, and the other half a Day or two after. The whole will consist of two thousand Waggoners, and eighty Pieces of Cannon, besides Mortars. Letters from the Camp of Yesterday, say, that the Confederate Army extended with the Right at *St. Guillain*, and the Left to *Villers-Messernick*; the Duke of *Marlborough* having his head Quarters at *Havre*. The Prince of *Nassau* is to command the Siege. There are certain Advices that *Count Bergeick* is still in *Mons*; and the Report of his having retired with the Elector of *Bavaria* proves groundless. The Enemy remain Encamped between *Valenciennes* and *Quefnoy*, where the *Marshal Villars* reviewed the Army on the 17th his Wound being such as to permit

him to ride in a Chaise. He is reinforced with twenty four Battalions drawn out of the Frontier Garrison. The Enemies loss of the killed and wounded is computed to amount to eighteen thousand Men. Though the Loss of the Allies be very considerable, by reason of the Enemies Retrenchments and advantageous Situation, it is not so great, as that of the French. Thirty fresh Battalions which were in Garrison are ordered to join the Army before *Mons*, and those Regiments which suffered most in the late Battel are to march into Quarters. Advices of the 18th, from *Valenciennes*, say, that Letters from *Spain* bring an Account, that *Count Staremberg* had passed the *Segra* without any Opposition, the *Marshal de Bezons* having refused to come to an Engagement, as *Count Aiguilar* designed, upon which Dispute the Duke of *Anjou* is said to have left *Madrid*, in order to come to the Army.

Hague, September 20. N. S. We have not yet received an exact Account of the late Battel and Victory over the Enemy; but all Advices agree, that the French Foot have suffered so very much, that few of their Battalions do now consist of so great a number as two hundred Men, and some are reduced to one hundred; the French left twenty thousand in that Action, and six thousand wounded Men are brought into *Valenciennes*, besides such as are allowed to lye in the Houses near *Bay*, and the Field of *Patel*, who are taken care of as Prisoners of War; among this latter number are four hundred Officers. *Marshal Boufflers* has commanded in chief the Army of the Enemy since the *Marshal Villars* was wounded; but it is said the Duke of *Vendome* is suddenly expected in the Camp, to take upon him that Charge. The Army of the Allies is still encamped at *Havre*, and the necessary Dispositions are made for attacking the Town of *Mons*. Major-General *Cadogan* and some General Officers of the States have lately been at *Brussels*, to give Directions for the March of the Artillery, and all other Warlike Necessaries for the Siege. The States have given the Disposal of all the Commissions, which became vacant at the Battel, to General *Tilly*, recommending to him a Care of providing for Officers in the respective Regiments where they have served; and that he would not break through that Rule, without first informing the States with his Reasons. The Prince of *Nassau* has written an Account of the Action to the States; but they have not yet ordered his Letter to be printed. But Particulars of that great Affair, as far as they relate to the Troops of their High-Mightinesses, are published, and are in Substance, That the Dutch Troops being joined by *Count Lottum*, with eighteen Battalions from *Tournay*, and being posted on the Left of the Forces of the States, the Battel began at eight in the Morning near a Village called *Aulnoit*; the Retrenchments in the Front of the Enemy were surrounded by a small Hamlet called *Malplacqué*. The Attack was made with the greatest Vigour and Resolution; and the Troops of the States redoubled their Vigour in proportion to the Resistance of the Enemy, which was very obstinate: But the Foot being frequently repulsed by the French, and great Numbers slain without making any considerable Impression on the Enemy, began to abate the Fury of their Attack; thro' Weariness and the Slaughter that was made amongst them; but the Prince Hereditary, followed by *Count de Hompesch*, and several other General Officers, caused the Prussian and Hanoverian Horse to open to the Right and

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