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**T**HE following Relation, brought by Adjutant-General Count Zeyl, who was dispatched by Prince Eugene from the Imperial Camp near Peterwaradin on the 8th Instant, has been published here.

The Ottoman Port. having broken the Truce for 25 Years concluded at Carlowitz, by attacking the Allies of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty with Forces superior to theirs, and which therefore had very great Success; having likewise refused all Offers of Mediation for accommodating any Differences, not so much as giving an Answer to the fair and amicable Proposals which were made, but detaining also the Resident Fleisckman after he had been in due Form recalled; and having committed several other Acts of Hostility; his Imperial Majesty, as well for preventing the total Ruin of his Allies, as for securing his own Dominions and Christendom from the Dangers with which they were threatened, gave the necessary Orders for drawing together an Army on the Frontier, to be commanded by Prince Eugene of Savoy, who happily arrived in the Camp at Futack on the 5th of July. His Highness immediately applied to the making all proper Dispositions for marching towards the Infidels, in Case they should not return a favourable Answer to the last Propositions of Peace which had been made to them: But instead of that, his Highness had Intelligence that the Turks had formed their Army near Belgrade, were busy in laying Bridges over the Save, and that their Cavalry actually passed that River on the 26th, as did also their Janisaries on the 27th. Their Army encamped between Semlin and Wanowitza, where the Grand Vizier arrived on the 29th. The Accounts his Highness had of the Strength of the Enemy were various.

On the 1st of August the Turkish Army advanced from Wanowitza to Salankemen, and on the 2d to Carlowitz, where they encamped on a very advantageous Ground: The Enemy gave out, that their Design was to make a sudden March and attack Peterwaradin with all their Forces. That Evening our Troops which were at Wocowar advanced to Peterwaradin, where they were lodged in the Horn-work; and the Field Artillery, with some Regiments of Horse, were posted near the Gate called Ratse. The same Day Field Marshal General Count Palfi went to view the Enemy, with a Detachment of 1400 Men which had been commanded out the Night before, and with the Regiments of Bareith and Contrecourt, and 400 Hussars; but he fell among the Enemy in their March, and was attacked with an extraordinary Fire by the greatest Part of their Cavalry; yet he made his Retreat happily to Peterwaradin, after a Skirmish of 4 Hours, in which he had two Horses killed under him. In this Action we had 400 Men killed or wounded, among the latter General Count Hauben, with some other Officers. Lieutenant General Count Breuner, who is extremely lamented on the Account of his Bravery, was taken. The Enemy's Loss was double to ours.

On the 3d Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg arrived near Peterwaradin, with the Body which had lain at Segedin. All our Infantry was posted on the other side of that Town, in the Two Intrenchments which were made 22 Years ago, and which are fallen to Ruin. The Enemy approached us in the Evening, and worked so diligently in the

Night, that on the 4th in the Morning we perceived they had thrown up a Line Parallel to our foremost Intrenchment, so that in some Parts they were 100, in others but 50 Paces distant from us. They raised some Batteries of Cannon and Mortars, with which they fired continually upon us, as also with their Small Arms. On our Part they were answered by the Field-Artillery which was in the Intrenchments, but our Infantry were ordered to fire sparingly, that they might be in the better Condition to receive the Enemy.

Things being in this Situation, it was resolved to attack the Turkish Army on the 5th, and to dislodge them from their Camp. For this Purpose the following Dispositions were made, and given in Writing to the Generals; that is to say, that 24 Charges of Shot should be distributed to each Horse-man, 30 to each Foot-Soldier, and 2 Grenadoes to each Grenadier besides what he had before: That the Train of Artillery, and the Ammunition Waggons should have the Horses put to them, that after the Attack was made they might be drawn out to the Posts assigned them; That none should be incumber'd with any thing but what was necessary for the Fight; but that the Horse should lighten themselves of the Baggage they usually carry behind them, and the Foot throw off their upper Coats. That the Horse and Foot come from Segedin, should pass the Danube at Day break, on two Bridges to be laid over it; but the second Bridge could not be ready so soon as was hoped, because the violent Winds not allowing the towing a-shore and fastning to the Banks of the River the Water-mills built on Barges in the middle of it near Peterwaradin, (as was ordered to be done some Days before,) those Barges happen'd unluckily to be driven with the Wind down the Stream, and running foul of those Bridges, carried away 5 Boats of one of them, and 18 of the other. However, by the Diligence and Care of General Lesselholz, the Damage was soon repaired, and there was but Two Hours and an half's Delay.

Our Cavalry was divided into Six Bodies, commanded by the following Generals, viz. the Regiments of Rabutin, Cronsvelt, Darmstat, and Cordoua, by General Baron Ebergeni, Lieutenant-General Count Hauben, and the Major-Generals Galbes and Hamilton, which were drawn up on the Right of the Intrenchment: The rest of the Cavalry was posted on the Left, viz. the Regiments of Bareith, Hanover, Palfi, and Merzi, under the Command of General Merzi, Lieutenant-General Prince Lobcowitz, and Major-General Count Eck. The Regiments of St. Amour, Falckenstein, Martini, and Graye, under the Command of General Falckenstein, the Lieutenant-Generals Croix and Viard; and Major-General St. Amour. The Regiments of Althan, Croix, Hautois, and Viard; under the Command of General Count Martini, the Lieutenant-Generals Hochberg and Contrecourt, and Major-General Count Jorger. The Regiments of Schonborn, Lobcowitz, Contrecourt, and Emanuel of Savoy, under the Command of General Paté, the Lieutenant-Generals Veterani and Hautois, and Major-General Schilling: The Regiments of Galbes, Jorger, and Pasques, under the Command of General Nadasti, the Lieutenant-Generals Althan and Prince Frederick of Wirtemberg: The Hussars of Spleni, and Esterhasi, were ordered to reinforce the Right Wing, if Need required. The 6 Battallions which arrived the Day before from Segedin, with Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg, were posted on the