

# The London Gazette.

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Hampton-Court, September 20.

**A**N humble Address from the High-Sheriff, Grand-Jury, Gentlemen and Justices of Peace of the County of Oxford, congratulating His Majesty on the speedy Suppression of the late Rebellion, was this Day presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by the Right Honourable the Earl of Godolphin, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the said County: Which Address his Royal Highness was pleased to receive very graciously.

*Vienna, Sept. 16.* Prince Eugene of Savoy having left near Szenta, Major-General St. Amour with a Detachment, to guard a Train of Artillery which was coming from Peterwaradin, passed the Tibiscus on the 20th of August at Szenta, and arrived with the Imperial Army before Temeswaer on the 26th. The five following Days were spent in laying Bridges over the many Morasses which lye about the Place, assigning to the General Officers their respective Commands, and to the Troops their several Posts and Duties, in making Fascines, and in other necessary Preparations for opening the Trenches. On the 27th some Companies of Grenadiers were ordered to possess themselves of a fine Seat or Pleasure-House belonging to the Bashaw who commands in the Town, situate near the Suburbs; but on the Approach of those Grenadiers, the Turks set Fire to that House and Suburbs. On the 29th some Wallachians deserted from the Place, and reported that the Consternation was great among the Garrison, the more because they could not entertain any Hopes of being relieved; however, they made all possible Preparations to defend themselves: That Evening, a Lieutenant with 30 Grenadiers took Post in a Mosque situate on the lower Bega near the Palank; and it was thought proper to put a Captain with an intire Company of Grenadiers there. On the 30th arrived Major-General St. Amour, with the Artillery furnished from Peterwaradin for the Siege. On the 31st in the Evening Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg, with Quarter Master-General Baron Elster, and 5 Companies of Grenadiers, was ordered to the lower Bega, to take a very exact View of the Ground on the Right of the Town; at the same time Count Harrach, General of Artillery, was ordered with a Detachment to take the like View on the Left. Upon the Report they made at their Return, it was judged, that the most commodious Ground for making the principal Attack, was on the Right, against the Palank by the Gate of Arat. On the 1st Instant, it was resolved to break Ground by a Parallel Line at the Distance of about 400 Paces from the Palank, the said Line to begin at the forementioned Mosque, and to be extended about 1500 Paces to the Left. For this Service were ordered 3000 Pioneers, with 8 Battalions, and 1000 Horse, under the Command and Direction of Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg, Lieutenant-General Ahumada, and the Duke d'Arenberg Major-

General; Collonel Count Hohenfeld being appointed Major of the Trenches, and all Things being in Readiness, the said Parallel was begun in the Night between the 1st and 2d Instant, and carried on with such Diligence that our Men were covered before Day-light: The Enemy fired hard all Night with Cannon and Musquets, as well from the Town as from the Palank; but of the Imperialists only 1 Captain and 9 Soldiers were killed, and 60 wounded. The Prince Don Emanuel of Portugal, being desirous to be present and assist at the opening of the Trenches, went secretly, without the Knowledge of Prince Eugene, to the Place of Attack, where, at the Beginning of the Work, a Cannon-Ball from the Palank bruised his Right Leg on the outside, and killed his Horse under him. The Contusion is not dangerous, but being very painful made him a little feverish, and obliged him to keep his Tent for several Days. On the 2d the Trenches were relieved by Maximilian Count Staremberg, Lieutenant General Count Wallis, and Major-General Marcilli, with 2000 Pioneers, and 7 Battalions. The following Night the Parallel was extended to the Right of the forementioned Mosque about 300 Paces, and two Batteries were begun. The Trenches were afterwards mounted daily by the like General Officers, with about the same Number of Men and Pioneers. The Loss of the Imperialists by the Fire of the Besieged has hitherto been inconsiderable. On the 5th the two Batteries were finished, and 7 Cannon placed on each of them; and on the 6th at Day-break they began to fire. The following Night another Battery of 6 Guns was finished. The Besieged had not in all that Time made one Sally. There is no Advice that the Turks have laid any Bridge yet over the Danube, in order to march to the Relief of Temeswaer: Prince Eugene is posted on such advantageous Ground to cover that Siege, that the Imperialists under him earnestly wish the Turks would venture another Battle. Letters from Segedin of the 9th tell us the heavy Artillery from Buda and Pest arrived there that Day, with a great Number of Carriages loaded with Ammunition and Provisions; and was all sent on the same Day by the Way of Szanot towards the Imperial Camp before Temeswaer: From whence they had Advice, that some heavy Artillery was already arrived there from Transylvania; and that when our Batteries began to play upon the Place, great Shrieks and Outcries of Women and Children were heard. We learn from Buda by Letters of the 12th, that a third Convoy of several hundred Carriages, went from thence that Day for the Army, loaded with Powder, Bullets, and Bombs: They had an Account at Buda from the Camp at Temeswaer, that 2000 Tartars had let themselves be detained in that Place by the Turks, to do Duty with the Garrison; but they are rather thought to be Men of Ragotski's