

CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Vienna, September 29.

AN Estafette arrived here yesterday from Marshal Laudohn, with intelligence that the army from Weisskirchen effected the passage of the Danube on the 8th instant, and on the evening of that day encamped at Banofze. After its junction with the corps from Croatia, the whole army marched forward to Pallofze, where it arrived on the 10th. In the morning of the 11th, before day-break, the advanced guard, under the Prince of Waldeck, passed the Save, in boats, from Pallofze to Ostrowitzza, and halted at Schelesnik. The rest of the army also crossed that river the next morning, in three divisions, and advanced to join the Prince of Waldeck. In the evening of the 12th, the whole army encamped on the heights of Nedina, which commanded the lines of circumvallation constructed by Prince Eugene, when he besieged Belgrade in the year 1717. The Imperial army met with no opposition from the enemy during its march. One of the Turkish armies is stationed at Ismail, another at Ruschuck, and a third in the vicinity of Bender. The Pacha of Rometia was, on the 12th instant, within six German miles of the Imperialists; but his whole force is said not to exceed 30,000 men.

23. Advices have been received here, that Prince Potemkin's army passed the Dniester on the 20th instant.

26. The trenches were opened before Belgrade the 15th instant, and the next day a battery was opened on the suburb called the Rascian suburb. On the 20th the bombardment was to begin, and then the besieged will have to sustain the fire of 450 pieces of ordnance.

On the 15th Marshal Laudohn sent several of his saiques as near to Belgrade as possible. The Turks at Wasserstadt immediately opened a heavy fire upon them to keep them off. The flotilla had no other object than to cover the workmen, who were preparing to throw a bridge over the Danube.

The same day the Marshal occupied all the heights that command the Raizenstadt, where redoubts were immediately thrown up, for the purpose of setting fire to the houses.

The 16th the Turks kept a fire the whole day. The Austrians returned it against the suburb called the Suburb of the Save, and set fire to some of the houses in it. The afternoon of the same day a

redoubt was finished opposite to the Suburb of Constantinople, so called from its being on the road to that city, and set fire to it in three different places, the Turks endeavouring all the time, but with little effect, to interrupt the besiegers by repeated volleys from their artillery. During the night the Austrians threw a number of red hot balls into that suburb; the horizon was in a manner brightened by them.

The 17th, the Turks renewed their fire, and directed it principally against the redoubt raised by the besiegers on the Donawitzza, where there were 12 guns already mounted, so that the Turks began their fire a little too late. On this redoubt 20 mortars were afterwards placed in addition to the 12 guns. The redoubts before the suburb of Constantinople, are within 500 yards of the place. The besieged, in endeavouring to interrupt the works, killed a great many people. The besieged had a battery before the gate called Constantinople gate, but the guns were soon dismounted. They then mounted some other guns before the gate of the suburb, but they pointed them so high, that they went quite over the Austrian redoubts, and as far as the camp. A few shells and grenades from the besiegers, made the besieged draw off those guns. At night the besiegers began again to throw red-hot shot into the suburbs, with great effect; for the flames occasioned by them raged the whole night.

During the night between the 17th and 18th a bridge was thrown over the Donawitzza by the besiegers, whence they ran a trench to the point of the Save, without losing a single man. The night between the 18th and 19th, it was continued almost to the brink of the Save. This trench is to communicate with a great bomb battery, which it was expected would be finished by the very farthest night of the 21st. This battery is to reduce to ashes the Wasserstadt, and to dismount the guns in front of the castle.

On the morning of the 18th, the troops under the command of General Count de Clairfait, passed the Danube, and took post in Servia.

The number of batteries already opened before Belgrade, is twenty-six, the number that will be opened, fifty-three.

On the 18th all communication between Belgrade and the surrounding country was entirely blocked up on all sides.

October 10. A courier has just arrived with dispatches from Marshal Laudohn,