(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2170.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1788.

VIENNA, *May* 7.

AT the double encounter at Turkish Dubitez we had near 200 men and 67 horses killed. Among the wounded are 11 commissioned officers, and 400 subalterns and privates. The Turks lost between 3 and 400 men in the assault, and near 600 in the field. We took one of their standards. Actions between our troops and the Turks are daily fought, and in general terminate in the slaughter of considerable numbers.

Every thing seems to foretel, that before the end of this month we shall hear of some great battle, either in Servia, the environs of Bender, or Oczakow.

Private letters inform us, that the siege of Belgrade began the 3d of this month.

May 10. In the subsequent accounts received from prince Lichtenstein of the late attempt to storm Dubican, he bestows great commendations on the bravery and ardour of the Austrian troops, declaring that had not major-general Schlaun, on whom the command of that detachment devolved, upon major general Khun's being wounded, been mortally wounded himself, he would certainly have forced his way into the town.

In the general action, which followed this unsuccessful attempt, the Turks advanced so near the bayonets of the Austrians as to be able to reach them with their spears. Neither side seemed inclined to give way, till the arrival of major Shubirsee, with a squadron of the Kinsky light-horse, when the Turks were totally routed.

The loss of the Austrians in these actions amounted to two lieutenant colonels, one captain, 117 non commissioned officers and privates, and 67 horses killed; and three lieutenant colonels, two captains, four lieutenants. 391 non commissioned officers and privates, and 67 horses, wounded. Ten privates were missing, and two pieces of cannon were taken by the Turks during the attack.

The loss of the Turks is computed at upwards of 900 men killed, and the Austrians took one Turkish standard.

Advices from lieutenant general Fabricius, who commands the army in Transylvania, mention, that on the 20th, 26th and 27th of April, several bodies of Turks, amounting together to 2500 men, attacked different parties of the Austrian troops, posted in the neighbourhood of Terzbourg; but finding they could gain no advantage, they retreated, leaving 46 men slightly wounded.

Frequent skirmishes also happen between the Austrian volunteers posted at Creaka, in the Bannet, and the Turks, in one of which the former lately made 12 prisoners, and took a standard.

May 14. The letters from Semlin of the 7th inst. give no certain information of the Austrian army having passed the Save; nor has any account yet been received here of the siege of Belgrade having been commenced.

Four squadrons of the Waldeck dragoons marched from hence on the 6th instant to reinforce the army under the command of prince Lichtenstein; and this morning one of the seven battalions of infantry, designed for the same army, also began its march.

LONDON, *May* 17.

Yesterday morning (May 14) some dispatches were received at the secretary of state's office from New-York. They are dated the 10th of April, and contain an account of every thing remaining quiet, and trade in a flourishing state. Same morning, some dispatches arrived at the above office from Halifax, which are dated the 18th of April, and contain an account of the arrival of a great many ships from London, with very rich cargoes; several from Ireland, &c. and that things remained quiet.

Same morning, also, arrived from Quebec some dispatches, which are dated the 22d of April. They contain an account of European goods being purchased with avidity; and that two ships from China were safe arrived there, and all the London ships that sailed since January.

Yesterday morning (May 14) three mails arrived at the general post office, viz. one from New-York, one from Halifax, and another from Quebec. They were all brought over in his majesty's packet boat the Prince William Henry, captain Sharp, after a short passage of only 18 days to Falmouth, which is the shortest ever known.

Although the ships which were at the islands in March and April were, in point of number and tonnage, as great as ever remembered, it is generally believed that they will be found insufficient to transport the immense produce of the late season to Europe; which is in all the islands greater than has been experienced by the planters for more than twenty years.

Yesterday orders were sent down to Portsmouth for two houses of rendezvous to be immediately opened there, for the entering seamen into his majesty's service, to man the men of war which are getting ready for sea.

Yesterday two houses of rendezvous were opened at Wapping, and one on Tower Hill, for the entering seamen to man his majesty's ships fitting out for Channel service.

May 19 Notwithstanding the contempt with which we seem to treat the emperor of Morocco's fleet, it may be a very mischievous, though a very small one. They can keep the Barbary shore, and push at every sail which is entering or going out of the straits mouth, in spight often of our men of war, and every prisoner is made a slave, and most of them sent up to Mequinez. This is not a matter of indifference to those who use the straits trade.

The rock of Gibraltar seems to be in great danger from the temporary hostility of the same prince, and the perpetual jealousy of the Spaniards, now armed in full force, ready to strike an important blow which time, chance, and a concurrence of fortunate circumstances, may throw in their way. The summit of their warlike ambition would be the recovery of Gibraltar out of our hands, to be re annexed to their dominions for ever.

The emperor of Morocco's manifesto against this country is the subject of general admiration. There is so much politeness and good breeding in it, that it may serve in future as a model for compositions of this sort.

DUBLIN, *May* 28.

A correspondent, on whose authority we can depend, finds a singular pleasure in recommending a remedy always at hand, for the extirpation of poison taken into the human body, or a bite of a mad dog. It is only common WRITING INK, which a short time since M. Tousaint Navier, the king's physician at Versailles, discovered, that mixed with soap and water, taken inwardly, or rubbed on the outward wound of the bite, did not, in any instance where tried, fail to effect a cure.

May 31. It has been generally reported, that his Gallic majesty has been fired at, in returning from a ride about nine in the evening of Saturday the 18th instant. The account arrived in a letter to a gentleman in this city, and states the affair as follows:—The king, who is become very corpulent and plethoric within the last three years, was advised by M. de Senac, his first physician, to drink lime water and acid cooling liquors, and to be on horseback, if possible, every day. Some business preventing him from riding out in the forenoon of Saturday, which being over between four and five, he took a cold snack, mounted, and rode towards the town of St. Germain's, accompanied by two noblemen and six servants. About half way, on his return to Versailles, the report of a gun was heard, as if proceeding from a decayed monastrey, some walls of which are yet standing, not far from the high road.—One of the servants, who was about five or six yards behind, cried out, that a ball had carried away a part of his hat.—The king, without any marks of fear, or even surprise, commanded the ruins to be searched, whilst four men placed themselves at different parts to prevent an escape. But the bird, or rather the fowler, were no where to be seen. The evening was remarkably clear, and the walls which have been long unroofed, were exposed, with all their nitches and cranies, to a distinct view.—Whether the piece was discharged at an owl or other night-bird, inhabiting those ruins, or levelled intentionally at the king, cannot be ascertained; but the writer avers, that the fact is literally and truly as above.

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky) *May* 21.

By a late account from Louisville, we are informed, that a boat was taken up adrift, near the mouth of Goose creek: It is said she belonged to colonel Mitchel, from Berkeley county, Virginia, and supposed to have been captured by the Indians, as there were a number of balls sticking in her sides, and the floor bloody, also several casks of flour and whisky, with their heads knocked out, &c.

We also hear, that some time last week, two lads on Licking creek, who were going to a lick, fell in with two Indians riding on one horse; the lads fired on the Indians, and wounded both mortally: they dropped one of their guns and their baggage, a company was raised who pursued them, and it is said got both.

May 28. On the 15th inst. a party of five Indians who stole horses on Cain run, a branch of Elkhorn, were pursued immediately by eight men, who followed day and night, and overtook them on their march the next day late in the evening: they fired on them, killed one dead on the spot, and wounded another badly, who with the others, made his escape, leaving all their baggage, together with the horses they had stolen. They had got within about twelve miles of the Ohio, before they were overtaken.

NEW-YORK, *July* 26.

Artificial Noses *not to be relied on.*

A certain inhabitant of Brussels, in a combat, had his nose mowed off; whereupon he addressed himself to a very curious and celebrated surgeon, residing at Bononia, to provide him a new one if possible; and, for a reward agreed upon, a new nose was cut out of a porter's arm—About thirteen months after his return to his own country, on a sudden, the ingrafted nose grew cold, petrified, and within a few days dropped off—Those of his friends who were curious in the exploration of the cause of this misfortune, discovered that the said porter died about the same instant the nose grew frigid.

August 1. A gentleman of information from North-Carolina, informs, that he left that state since its convention was in session—and that he had such information from several gentlemen belonging to the convention, as warranted him to assert, that a few days would give us the pleasing information of that state's having adopted the constitution.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 9

"Shutting up of the Moorish ports begin now to operate very sensibly upon us, fresh provisions of every kind being no longer to be had at any price from Barbary. A fowl is now a stranger almost to the first tables. The Barbarian king perseveres, and it is difficult to say, whether immediate hostilities or lenient measures would best operate to bring him to a proper sense. At any rate the garrison are in a bad plight until they are supplied from home or the dispute made up."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 28.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Blanchard, dated Basle, in Switzerland, April 25.

"Retired in a castle near the gates of Basle, I have been many months making two wings, composed of whalebone, and covered with taffety, which are exactly like those of birds; and notwithstanding they cover the space of 90 feet, their lightness, joined with the force I have borrowed from the powers of mechanism, enables me to use them so easily, that I can mount with the least motion. On Monday the 5th of May, I will make a public attempt in this city; at the Margrave of Baden's, and mount myself from the court of the palace. I shall as my first trial take my parachute with me, which is a small balloon, about fifteen feet in diameter will raise and keep ready to spread when wanted. I may, perhaps, have a second of the same size for other experiments, Many motives have engaged me to perfect and execute this piece of mechanism; 1st, To find some method of direction, by a considerable dimunition of the volume of the balloon; 2dly, To reduce of course the expences of an experiment to a mere nothing; 3dly, To avoid all the dangers which my ascension among a number of inaccessible mountains will expose me to, if carried by a balloon only, and driven by a bad wind, I should reach the summit of those mountains, which no mortal ever arrived at; whereas I now no longer fear those desolate places, but shall be very glad to see them, as I can easily leave them by flying. After this essay nothing will be too difficult to me, and I dare promise the success of my wings before hand, from the observations I have made in the different experiments I have tried for these fourteen or fifteen years with machines far from the perfection of my present piece of mechanism I flatter myself I shall yet have the satisfaction of returning to Paris on a fixed day flying in the air."

The following letter from the reverend doctor Nevil Maskelyne, astronomer royal at Greenwich, to his excellency Dr. Franklin, will inform the public of the success of Mr. Churchman's scheme for the discovery of longitude.

Greenwich, March 3d, 1788.

SIR,

ON the 2d of May, last year, I received from you a paper concerning the variation of the compass, by Mr. Churchman, of Philadelphia, of which you desired my opinion. As he, at the same time, sent another similar paper to the board of longitude, of which I am a member, I did not think I could properly send you my private opinion, till that of the board had been taken. I have now the pleasure to acknowledge the favour of your letter, and to acquaint you that the board of longitude considered it last Saturday, and agreed it was not new; the idea of accounting for the variation having been published