(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2172.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1788.

VIENNA, *May* 14.

WE learn by advices from the prince of Coburg, general of horse, bearing date the 30th April, that the Turks belonging to the garrison of Chotina, made two attacks on the posts of Rohatin and Bojana Losa, defended by a detached party of troops under command of that general. Major-general Schmerzing, who holds the command of Derbashiniz, having sent off a division of the regiment of Kevenhuller, to Bojana-Losa, they were attacked between eight and nine in the morning of the 24th of April, by a party of 1500 Turks and Tartars, composed of horse and foot. One division of the corps instantly fell upon a picquet party of our infantry posted with a piece of cannon in the front of Bojana Losa; but a patrol party, composed of a lieutenant, a corporal, and twelve privates, on their march from Rohatin, under command of baron Kienmeyer, captain of a regiment of hussars, joining our infantry, these two inconsiderable bodies forced the Turks to retreat. The captain's horse was wounded, as were six of the privates of the hussars. They had only one man killed and one wounded. Our party, to prevent their communication being cut off with the corps to which they belonged, retired with their piece of cannon.

The Turks afterwards several times attempted to surround us, but through the excellent manœuvres of Messrs. Klein and Borwitz, the incessant fire of our artillery, and the undaunted resolution of our troops during a contest of three hours, the enemy were forced to retreat and give up the project they had formed to cut off all our division.

We had 19 men killed and 72 wounded, among the last was captain Borwitz, who received two wounds. There remained only on the field of battle 8 Turks and 18 of their horses, as they always carry off as many of the killed and wounded as possible. The bravery of our troops, commissioned officers, subalterns, and soldiers in general, is highly extolled by the prince of Coburg and major-general Schmerzing. The captains Klein, Borwitz, and the baron Keinmeyer, particularly distinguished themselves in this action.

One of the four companies of the regiment, posted at Rohatin, under major-general Jordez, having been sent under the command of captain O'Donovan, towards the redoubt of that place, was attacked on the 24th of April, between the hours of eight and nine in the morning, by a body of 400 Turks; but they made a resolute defence for some time, both with their musketry and artillery. Major Plank, of the same regiment, who was stationed at the grand post with three other companies, having heard the report of the cannon, dispatched captain Portier with his company to succour captain O'Donovan, and cover the flank of the redoubt of Rohatin, and ordered the two remaining companies under arms.

Two hours afterwards the enemy appeared with their whole force upon an ascent opposite the redoubt of Rohatin, from whence their cavalry attacked ours with incredible fury; but major Plank having time to bring up the two pieces of artillery that had been placed at the redoubt, received the troops sent to his relief, and, at the same time, commanding the whole valley, as his artillery was placed on an eminence, he attacked the enemy with such vigour for an hour and a half, as forced them to retire in the greatest disorder. We lost 37 men, among whom was the brave captain Portier. The number of the wounded is computed at 56. The Turks left upon the spot 39 men, several turbans and sabres, a proof that many officers had fallen in the action. They had hidden many of their heads in hay stacks, and carried off many of their wounded in waggons.

The prince of Coburg received intelligence that the Turks themselves rate their loss upon this occasion, at 200 men. Our officers and men gave the highest proofs of valour, in contending with such superior force.

LONDON, *May* 3.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, April 14.

"The terms of peace which Russia offered to the Porte, could not possibly be acceded to, and were intended only to blind their own people and the rest of Europe; for though the Turks are not rich, their treasury is in infinitely better order than those of their adversaries. I was assured at Vienna that the Russian army in particular, was in want of necessaries of every kind, and that money was so scarce, the archduke was prevented going to Tandade from the difficulty that would have attended his appearing as he wished, and as he ought; there may be perhaps a little exaggeration in the account, but it is the opinion of many intelligent and well-informed persons, that the allied empires cannot carry on a war for two years without a supply of cash from some other powers, or the intervention of miracles in their favour.

"I will not pretend to say whether it is from the want of an interest in the cause, or the desperate present mode of Turkish fighting, that the desertions should be attributed; but in the Austrian army they are become most alarmingly frequent and extensive; the Germans are good soldiers, but they feel an awkwardness in the idea of engaging a set of desperate fellows, who, as I mentioned in my last, neither give or require quarters."

The states of Venice have published their formal refusal to permit the Russian fleet making use of their ports. It is dated in the Predagi (i. e. council or senate) on the first of March.

The present seat of bloodshed between the Turks and Austrians lies towards Crim, or Little Tartary, to which the fortress Choczim may be supposed the key. The Tartar Han or Chan, by ancient compact, is obliged to furnish the grand seignior with one hundred thousand men. The Christian provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, which were made tributaries to the Turks in 1574, are also obliged to take the field under the Mahometan banner. The little republic of Ragusa, on the coast of Dalmatia, is also tributary to and obliged to assist the Turks. Georgia, Circassia and Mingrelia, are also tributaries. The grand seignior can command no other aids; but for want of an early junction of the Russian and Austrian armies, the latter have the worst of it as yet, even where the famous count Romanzow, in the last war, defeated the Ottomans.

May 25. A Prussian officer has invented a gun, which fires off 400 balls, one after another, with a view, no doubt, to extirpate the human race more speedily——as his reward, it is hoped, the first fired off in earnest may go through his head.

We can assure our readers, from authority, that a PRESS took place at Cadiz the 17th of April, when 6000 seamen were raised for the service of the Spanish squadron, which sailed the 22d of last month, consisting of seven ships of the line, 10 frigates, 2 brigantines and 1 corvette, under the command of Don Joseph Cordova.

Our advices further add, that the above squadron are now cruising off Cape St. Vincent, and will be reinforced very soon by eighteen sail more, which are only waiting for men, and are to be commanded by Don Solano.

The court of Spain is determined to oppose the entrance of the Russian squadron into the Mediterranean, at the particular instigation of the prince of Austurias, who is endeavouring to excite the king of Naples to co-operate with him.

It is certainly a very extraordinary circumstance that the court of Madrid should adopt the English unconstitutional mode of impressing seamen into their service, and plainly shews that hostilities will soon commence between that power and the Imperial forces.

June 16. The late tumults at the Hague arose from the servants of the French ambassador and the common people. The servants had put some Orange cockades in their hats before the arrival of their master, who ordered his men to take them out, and throw them into a ditch. This order they obeyed, and the people were so enraged, that they began a most furious attack on them, and in the scuffle one of the servants cut off a Dutchman's nose. The conflict then grew so violent, that the burghers were alarmed, and the military commanded to interpose, which they did, and soon terminated the contention, though not without some difficulty.

June 18. Yesterday morning some dispatches were received from Gibraltar. The garrison was remarkably healthy on the 29th ult. at which time they were in hopes that the dispute with the emperor of Morocco would shortly be in a train of accommodation; and that they would be supplied with provisions from Barbary.

The Imperial Joseph has been at the camp before Belgrade, where, after witnessing three different attacks of the Turks upon his army, twice by general cannonades, in which upwards of 2000 discharges were made, and once a resolute sally from the garrison, thought proper, on the 23d of May, to quit his situation, and pass the Save with a division from the grand army, to the amount of 70,000 men.

Extract of a letter from Naples, March 15.

"A few days since an occurrence took place in this city, shocking to human nature, though it happily had not its full effect. A young man of quality being violently enamoured of a girl of inferior rank, determined to marry her. The marquis of —— took measures to prevent so disadvantageous an alliance, which so irritated the son, that he took the horrid resolution of depriving the author of his existence of life, and for that purpose bribed a servant to put some poison into a bottle of the wine which the marquis was accustomed to drink. Upon taking a glass of the wine the marquis, and a friend who was at dinner with him, observed that it had a very particular taste; and a physician being sent for, he found it to be impregnated with poison.—Medicines for counteracting the poison were administered with success; but the precipitate flight of the youth convinced the unhappy father of a truth more painful than the effects of the poison."

June 21. A singular instance of longevity in one family is recorded in a Parisian register of the year 1786—Philip Herbelot, a sadler of Paris, died at the age of 124, his father at 113, and his grandfather at 112.

Extract of a letter from the Imperial army, encamped near Semlin, May 17.

"The operations of the main army, owing to the inactivity of the Russians, are not yet commenced, and only some little skirmishes have taken place; the garrison of Belgrade must be well provided with ammunition, as they generally fire 500 balls daily from their batteries against our works on the other side the Save, but without doing us any material damage. They are good marksmen with their small arms; they fire slow but sure, and no one is safe at 500 yards distant. The personal bravery of the Turks is very great, and carries them often to such lengths as even to astonish our regular troops. As a proof of this, a small body of Turks being determined to take four three pounders placed upon the dyke of Beschania, advanced boldly up to them, and though the fire from them killed near half of this little party, the rest in the most undaunted manner advanced, and absolutely carried off the cannon; there were some 26 pounders near the others, but these they could not so easily move; our men were, however, obliged to dispute the matter with them with fixed bayonets. Regular troops would not have ventured upon such an enterprise.

"The Turkish honour may also be relied upon, for at the taking of Sabacz 30 Turks were, by the articles of capitulation, permitted to conduct their wives, children, and effects to Zwornick, upon promising to return themselves as prisoners, which they every one most faithfully did. Sabacz is strongly garrisoned, and we have increased the works

"Every thing is preparing to attack Belgrade in form, which will be an important possession for us, and the season is advancing so fast, that if we do not attack it soon, the Turkish army will be able to succour the place.

"Every thing will go well if we can keep our men healthy; hitherto we are pretty well off in that respect, as there are not above 3000 sick in the whole army."

Dispatches received in town yesterday contain the most positive advices, that an immediate declaration of war will take place on the part of Sweden against the empress of Russia.

The immediate object of his Swedish majesty is, first, to recover the very valuable province of Finland, formerly belonging to the crown of Sweden; and secondly, should he succeed in this endeavour, to enter the province of Livonia, on the opposite shore, one of the most productive territories throughout Europe.

The king takes the field in person. There is an army of near 50,000 men in Finland, well provided in every respect, and the troops eager for conquests.

No positive advices are yet received of the sailing of the Swedish fleet. It consists of 13 sail of the line and 6 frigates, ready to put to sea at a moment's warning.

This armament has, so far intimidated the empress, that it is most probable she will not attempt the sailing of her fleet this year, but it cannot be yet positively known. By the last advices from Dantzic, so late as the 31st of May, agents were arrived there for the supply of the Russian fleet on its passage down the Baltic. If it should sail, an engagement between the two fleets is certain.

In addition to this we are well authorised to believe that the war will not stop here. Most probably Denmark may become a party to the assistance of Sweden. A very unusual cordiality at present subsists between these two courts.

The Danes are arming a squadron of men of war, which will consist of the Justice of 74 guns; the Northern Lion of 70; the Levisa Augusta of 64; and the Wilhelmina of 60 guns. They are to be commanded by captains Boarcing, Ramshart Winterfelt Claus, T—der and Fasting.

A treaty of defensive alliance has been some time negotiating between Sir James Harris, on the part