(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2184)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1788.

MEHADIA, *August* 10.

THE Bannat, which has been so long menaced with an invasion, has at last seen its apprehensions realized, and a body of 12,000 Turks take possession of an eminence on the 7th instant, called Mount Allion, from whence they rapidly descended in one column, like a torrent, upon Schupaneck and Old Orsova, which they have almost entirely destroyed. A battalion of infantry, and the dragoons of Wirtemberg, have suffered considerably. Our troops, that were encamped near Schupaneck, were attacked about two in the morning, in three different places at once, and with such ardor on the part of the Turks, that they were obliged to retreat in the utmost confusion, before they could even return the enemy's fire; who mounting their Saiques, pursued the Austrians until they had rendered their victory complete by the slaughter they made, and the taking all their cannon, bread, ammunition, and military baggage—after which they burnt the two forts. An heavy cannonading was heard at the same time near the mountains of Meseriez, and the greatest fears are entertained for a post we had there, and a detachment of 200 men. A battalion of the regiment of Brechainville, a company of Vallaque Illyrians, and a lieutenant of engineers, with a train of artillery, without which our troops refused to march, pressing as the occasion was, are marched to their relief; but we are fearful they will share the same fate, as the impetuosity and fury of the Turks render them invincible.

GIBRALTAR, *August* 14.

The Myrmidon frigate, which left Tangiers last night, is arrived here with the most unwelcome news, of the emperor of Morocco's having declared war against us, and ordered his cruisers to capture all English vessels they meet with. He has sent a large sum of money to the Refeens (his rebellious subjects and our friends on the eastern coast of Tetuan) to purchase their friendship, and one of their small ports for the reception of his cruisers.

Advices are received that a messenger was on his way with a letter from the emperor to commodore Crosby, offering to restore the treaty with England on certain conditions, which conditions it was probable would never be complied with. The advices further add, that commodore Crosby, in the Trusty man of war of fifty guns, was out, watching the motions of the Moorish fleet; and the Lowestoffe and Carysfort, with most of the other frigates on the Mediterranean station, were cruising near Gibraltar.

VIENNA, *August* 15.

General Brentano has driven the Turks out of three redoubts near Dubiza, and taken all their baggage and artillery, after which the Austrians posted themselves in such a manner as to cut off all communication between the Turkish corps and the town.

Aug 20. By a report from major general Papilla, commandant of the troops in the Bannat, we learn, that on the 11th instant a body of Turks, amounting to between twelve and thirteen thousand, chiefly cavalry, swam across the Donau, in three different places, bringing with them ten field pieces, and suddenly made an attack on his troops. The general's artillery, that was near, consisting of thirteen field pieces, being placed in such a manner, that only one could be brought through the pass at a time, and the Turks making a speedy and furious charge, sword in hand, the Austrians retreated into the woods with the loss of their 13 field pieces, and the Turks remained masters of the field of battle. The general adds, that he cannot yet ascertain the number killed and wounded on either side, but that he himself is wounded in the leg, and that they have taken one Turkish standard.—*Gazette Extraordinary.*

STOCKHOLM, *August* 12.

The count de Rouzamouski, formerly Russian ambassador at this court, set sail yesterday morning on board the Louisa Ulrique Yacht, which has been ready since the 23d of June, for this purpose, but the count had always found one pretence or other to delay his voyage until Friday last, when he received his majesty's peremptory orders to depart, or abide by the consequences of his refusal. The yacht has been elegantly fitted up for his reception in every way befitting his rank.

LONDON, *August* 18.

SWEDISH TREATY *with the* PORTE.

The following is a copy of the treaty of defensive alliance between the Turks and Swedes, signed at Constantinople, December 17, 1739, by which some light may perhaps be thrown on the connexion between those powers at present, as contending with a common enemy.

Art. 1. The ancient friendship is confirmed.

2. The two powers agree to assist each other with their counsels, whenever Russia undertakes any thing against either of them in violation of treaties.

3. The parties mutually promise to observe this treaty.

4. Whenever it is perceived Russia is about to break with either of the two powers, the contracting parties shall first endeavour to prevent a rupture; but if they cannot succeed in it, they shall jointly attack that power, and make their utmost efforts to procure a satisfaction.

5. If Russia attacks either Sweden or the Ottoman empire, such hostility shall be deemed an attack upon both the parties.

6. If Russia attacks the Ottoman empire, Sweden shall immediately declare war against her; the grand seignior shall do the same whenever Russia attacks Sweden, and neither party shall enter into separate negotiations, or make a separate peace; but if peace be made by the consent of both parties, the defensive alliance shall subsist as before.

7. Other parties are invited to accede to the treaty.

8. Sweden having concluded a treaty with Algiers and Tunis, and being in negotiation with Tripoli, those regencies shall be bound to conform to what is stipulated between Sweden and the Porte.

9. The treaty of commerce, and the advantages granted the subjects of Sweden in the Ottoman empire, are confirmed.

Sept. 2. Saturday morning advice was received by the merchants, that upwards of 200 sail of ships from the West-Indies and America, are now on their passage to England, and may be expected to arrive in the course of about ten days, some having sailed the latter end of July, and the others the first of last month.

Sept. 3. The Hamburgh Gazette, which arrived by the Dutch mail on Sunday, contains an article, dated Copenhagen, August 16, which says, that a few days previous a council of state was held there, which continued sitting from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; at the breaking up of which it was said, the council had come to the resolution of affording the court of Petersburgh the stipulated succours of six ships of the line and four frigates, and twelve thousand land forces.

Sept. 4. The ambassadors from Tippoo Saib, the chief of the Mysore country in India, are now travelling about France to see every thing that is curious. The middle of the month they will take leave, and return to their own country. The expences of this visit are said to be defrayed by France. If so, some profound business is in agitation by the French court relative to the politics of India.

We are happy to make known a discovery, which we conceive to be of the first magnitude to the connoisseurs in painting. This is an invention of Mr. Merlin, the artist, which restores paintings on pannel to their original beauty and excellence. We cannot conclude this article without observing, that Mr. Merlin's invention will in all probability restore to us the most valuable pieces of Titian, Rubens, Guido, Voovermans, Rembrant, Teniers, &c. at the same time that it must increase his character as an artist, who dedicates his time and abilities to the service of the public.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 30.

"Eight hundred and fifty-five families are arrived from the frontiers of Turkey in the county of Syrmia; they consist of 5732 persons, male and female, and have brought with them 1300 horses and foals, 3000 head of horned cattle, 8000 sheep, 2000 hogs and 3000 goats; these have been distributed for the purpose of agriculture.

"Our accounts respecting general Fabry evacuating Jassy is confirmed; he was obliged thereto, owing to a certain advice that a body of 50,000 Turks, commanded by Jakul Aga, Ismael Pacha and Ibrahim Brackten, were endeavouring to surround him and his small force. The inhabitants of Jassy, to the number of 30,000, being informed of the general's intention, loaded 7000 waggons, and followed him to Bottaschau, carrying with them all their property and cattle.

"By news from Semlin, dated the 7th, we learn, that the emperor is certainly recovered of his late indisposition.

"General Laudohn left this place on the 7th, on his way to the army in Croatia."

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 15.

"One instance of courage exerted in the cause of humanity is more interesting to me (and so I know it to be to you) than all the details of all the sieges and battles that ever happened since the creation of the world. The 8th of last month presented a memorable confirmation of this truth in the neighbourhood of St. Cloud, where, while a youth named Francis Potel, of the age of twenty-two years, was at work in the fields, with his father and brothers, a cart with six persons in it by accident overset, and fell into the river. Melted by the cries of the seemingly devoted victims, he instantly plunged into the water, and being an excellent swimmer, brought one of them safely on shore. He then returned to save, if possible, the rest. In this attempt he was equally successful, though he experienced more danger, for, on reaching two more of the party (a woman and a man) the former unfortunately seized him by the hair, the latter by the arm, and with both, in their despairing struggles, he thus sunk to the bottom. At length, however, he rescued himself from their clutches, when, having again reached the shore, and perceiving the unhappy creatures again floating upon the surface of the water, he boldly plunged back to their relief, and brought them also on shore, though not without a perilous struggle which lasted at least three quarters of an hour. Overcome with fatigue, he now found himself forced to desist from his god-like enterprise. On this the father, though much advanced in years, resolutely plunged in, and had the good fortune to save another woman and a boy. Of the whole number only one little girl was drowned; and she, it is supposed, must have sunk under the horse, which, together with the cart, has never been seen since. An action like this requires no comment; for to a breast of sensibility like your's, amply does it illustrate its own glory."

From the Hamburgh Gazette, arrived yesterday, by an article dated the 19th of August, we learn, that in consequence of what had transpired of the deliberations of the council held at Copenhagen on the 14th, and their decision to afford Russia the succours demanded by virtue of the subsisting treaty between the two nations, the Swedish ambassador applied to the Danish ministers on the subject, and declared, on the part of his master, "that the king of Sweden did not think he should have to consider the Danes as an enemy." The Danish court immediately dispatched a confidential messenger to the king of Sweden at Helsingfors, demanding a categorical answer, whether his Swedish majesty would consider the court of Copenhagen's agreeing to furnish Russia with the succours stipulated by the subsisting treaty, as tantamount to a declaration of war on the part of Denmark against Sweden. The courier was expected to return on the 21st of the present month of September.

In the mean time all the regiments in the Danish kingdom are ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and no soldier or sailor is suffered to quit Copenhagen without special licence.

Should a war ensue, prince Charles of Hesse Cassel, it is reported, will be appointed to the command of the troops in Norway, and the prince royal of Denmark.

On the forenoon of the 22d of August, Mr. Flint, one of his Brittannic majesty's messengers, passed through Hamburgh on his way to Copenhagen. The object of his mission is not publicly known, but various speculations have been founded upon the fact at Hamburgh.

Count de Lusi, late envoy extraordinary to the court of London from his Prussian majesty, is, we hear, appointed to go to Constantinople, and as he is a Grecian by birth, and speaks Turkish and the Lingua Franca, it is conjectured that the object of his embassy is of considerable importance.

The courier between Warsaw and Dantzic was found murdered lately on the road. The cart and horse were at a small distance. The mail was opened, and some few letters taken out. As this post is known never to carry any specie with it, many suppose he was murdered for some particular purpose.

In the late engagement between the Russian and Swedish fleets, the loss of the Russian fleet was 319 killed, and 666 wounded, exclusive of the killed and wounded on board the Russian ship that was taken, which amounted to near 300. Total about 1300.

In an article in the Hamburgh Gazette, dated St. Petersburgh, August 8, there is an account of a further engagement between the Russians and the Turks, on the 14th of July, near Beodissi, which proved eminently successful on the part of the Russians. The fleet of the empress consisted of two ships of the line of 66 guns each, four of 50, eight of 40, and twenty-four smaller vessels, under the command of vice-admiral Wainowich; the captain pacha commanded fifteen ships of the line, three bombs and a number of frigates, on the part of the Turks. The engagement lasted five hours, and after a severe cannonading and throwing of shells by the Turkish squadron, the Turks were beaten, and obliged to quit the scene of action. According to the Russian account, they lost only five men, and had but two wounded, and they took a xebec from the Turks.

Letters from Elsineur, of the 7th of last month say, that the whole Swedish fleet were blockaded at Helsingfors, by thirty Russian men of war; that on the 13th the Russian squadron, under the command of vice-admiral Dessen, was off Grandsiins, and that three Swedish frigates were seen off the Nens; and that on the 14th, in the morning, two Danish men of war, of 60 guns each, and a brig mounting 20 guns, sailed from thence to the North Sea.

Letters from Warsaw say, that the Poles seem, as it were to a man, eager for war; and that the superior order of nobles have even entreated his majesty not on-