

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1789.

STOCKHOLM, September 12.

WHEN the Danish minister at our court informed count Duben that his court meant to assist the empress of Russia with six ships of the line and 12,000 troops, as stipulated by the treaties, he added that this must not be looked upon as a declaration of war. We are likewise assured that the court of Denmark has really accepted the mediation to terminate the differences subsisting between us and Russia.

Sept. 19. His majesty is every day expected back from his tour to the northern provinces. The 14th instant it appears a royal order was issued for suspending the sale of the Russian prizes which had been carried into Helsingfors, and which were to have been sold by public auction the 26th.

This looks rather like peace; but still we think it odd that Baron Nolken, our ambassador at the court of Petersburg, should return so precipitately, amidst all our pacific negotiations. His excellency arrived here yesterday.

Our late advices from Finland, are of the 8th inst. and then our army was still posted on each side of the banks of the river Kymene. The main body, however, as well as the train of artillery, still occupied the frontiers. The duke of Sudermania had returned to his head quarters at Louisa, after having visited and inspected all the grand posts.

WARSAW, September 10.

It is reported that prince Potemkin has changed the siege of Oczakow into a blockade, that he may be at liberty to make a powerful diversion in favour of the emperor.

VIENNA, September 17.

Letters from Semlin, of the 10th inst. mention the arrival of a body of Spahis, of about 5000 men, on the banks of the Save, where they had pitched their tents opposite the Austrians, who, expecting to be attacked, prepared to receive them. The same day a detachment from Belgrade made a descent on one of the islands near Semlin, and began to fire on our troops. On the departure of the courier the fire continued on both sides, so that we know not which had the advantage.

The last accounts from the Bannat are of the 8th instant, at which period both armies were busy in making intrenchments and redoubts to secure their respective camps. They pretend that the grand vizier came in person to reconnoitre the situation his troops had chosen; but this is very uncertain, as they had received no advice at the head quarters of that Turkish officer having passed the Danube.

They write from the camp before Choczim, dated the 11th of September, that they were making dispositions there for a general attack, and were preparing a considerable quantity of combustible matter for that purpose.

Sept. 22. We learn, that the grand vizier absolutely intended to quarter his troops in our Bannat during the winter; and for that purpose had actually ordered the buildings at Mehadia, Old Orfowa, Schupaneck, and other places abandoned by our troops in their retreat, to be put into repair.

The 8th instant, our grand army was still in the neighbourhood of Slatina, on the side of Illova and Carentebes, though count Wartensleben had not yet been able to form a junction with it. He was so nearly posted, however, that the patrols of his corps and those of the main army could occasionally communicate with each other. The grand vizier was then at Crajova, where he had fixed his head quarters, and from whence his light troops were constantly dispatched to conduct to him in safety his supplies of ammunition and provision. The Austrian army now amounts to 70,000 men, the Turkish to 100,000; and it is now pretty evident, that the emperor is determined to risk nothing till an opportunity offers of giving a battle that is likely to be decisive.

Sept. 24. The news confidently reported, that on the 16th instant, a general action happened between the imperial and Turkish forces, in which it was affirmed, that 7000 of the latter were slain, and 6000 made prisoners of war, is this day positively contradicted, in consequence of advices received from the Bannat, which state, that so late as the 16th, nothing had passed of moment enough to make much impression upon either the imperial or Ottoman army. On that day our head quarters were still at Carentebes, where his majesty and the arch-duke Francis were in perfect health.

Advices are this very moment received, that in the valley of Boroaska, the Turks, by a very artful manoeuvre, have surprised a body of our volunteers, consisting of 400 men, and put them without exception to the sword.

FRANKFORT, September 13.

The politicians of Vienna pretend to have discovered a secret which may have important consequences;

they say a plan is in agitation to attempt at the ensuing diet in Poland, by means of a general consideration of the principal Polish nobility, to declare prince Anthony of Saxony, brother to the elector, and consort to the eldest archduchess of Tuscany, eventual successor to the present king of Poland, and to render that crown hereditary. Time will shew whether there is any truth in this political discovery.

Sept. 23. By advices received this day from Cherfon we learn, that a Seraskier, at the head of 30,000 men, had penetrated into the very camp of prince Potemkin, when a battle, bloody and obstinate on both sides, was fought, but that at length the Turks were obliged to retire, leaving behind them upwards of 6000 killed.

HAGUE, October 5.

The king of Sweden having expressed his willingness to accommodate matters to his ally the king of Prussia, and the same having been notified to the king of Great-Britain, these two powers have proposed to the states general of these provinces to use their good offices towards the re-establishment of peace in the north between the empress of Russia and their majesties the kings of Sweden and Denmark. Their high mightinesses having, in consequence of this requisition, resolved to become mediators in the above salutary business, they have accordingly determined to give notice of the same to all the powers concerned.

LONDON, October 7.

The emperor, though not fifty, is said to be declining in his health; this, perhaps, does not arise so much from the great uneasiness of his present situation, as from constitutional causes, most of the Austrian family, though very handsome when young, looking old before their time.

The king of Prussia, in his late tour through his German dominions, and through Hanover, advanced with such rapidity, that he did not travel fewer than one hundred and forty-three English miles a day. This may be thought uncommonly expeditious in Germany, but more particularly in the electorate of Hanover, where the roads in general are remarkably sandy and deep.

Oct. 11. General Kepiro with about 14,000 Austrians, routed a body of upwards of 16,000 Turks, who it seems were marching straight for Wallachia, and has thereby, independent of several other good consequences, rendered the situation of the grand army less critical than heretofore.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, September 23.

"It is likely that the political system of Europe will undergo a material alteration, especially if a peace should take place this winter, of which there are some hopes at present.

"The king of Sweden is inclinable to settle the difference with Russia by a negotiation, in preference to the sword, provided Denmark remains neuter; the prince of Denmark, however, has a strong inclination for trying his abilities in the field, and no doubt this inclination would have broken out into an effectual rupture against Sweden, had not the courts of Prussia and London very pathetically advised Denmark to the contrary. Should Prussia draw a cordon on its territories near Poland, it will not have any other object in view—but the interior tranquillity of Poland itself.

"This moment a rumour is spread that a Prussian army is to enter Poland under the command of general, Mollendorff.

"A great quantity of cannon has been sent from Berlin to Graudentz and Wesell."

A party of imperialists who were guarding a strong defile at Rothenturn, were attacked on the 13th of September by the Turks, whose strenuous efforts to force the passage, were incredibly obstinate; but on the 15th they were obliged to retire hastily, with no small loss.

On the first account received of Yassi being retaken, the hospodar Mauroyini immediately ordered redoubts to be raised, and cannon planted before Bakarest, where he had a small army stationed, which he pays by the severe contributions which he levies on the unfortunate Wallachians.

The condition of the Bannat is deemed still worse than ever. The Turks having been reinforced at Lubkowa, proceeded to Moldavia and the places adjacent, where there are rich copper mines belonging in part to the crown, and in part to individuals. Those they pillaged most unmercifully, carrying part of the plunder into Servia, and throwing the remainder into the Danube.

This danger was represented to the emperor in the month of July last, by some of the principal inhabitants, who were anxious for protection. At this time, a general officer present having taken up a map, and examining with circumspection the geography of the place, ridiculed the absurd apprehensions of the inhabitants, who were he said in the most perfect security. The easy emperor yielded to the ignorant assurances of his officer, and by rejecting their reasonable applicati-

on, produced calamity to an extent almost inconceivable.

By advices from Vienna we are informed, that general field marshal Laudohn took Novi on the 18th and Gradiska on the 25th of September. This has given animation to the army in Croatia, who are now forming designs against Banjaluka.

The surrender of Choczim remains no longer a doubt.

These events will make the prince of Saxe-Cobourg master of Moldavia.

It is reported in the city, that in the late battle between the Austrians and the Turks in the Bannat, the former lost 15,000 men, and the latter 10,000; and the Turks remained masters of the field.

A report prevails, that on the night of the 21st of September, the emperor retreated, which being observed by the Turks on the 22d, the Spahis immediately mounted, pursued the Austrians, and overtaking the rear-guard defeated it with great slaughter.

Since the action between the Swedes and Russians, which has prevented the latter from visiting the Mediterranean this year, and invading the Morea, the works in the arsenal, at Constantinople, are no longer carried on with the same vigour, there being now no necessity for the divan to keep a fleet in the Archipelago.

Oct. 12. The following extraordinary circumstance may be depended on as a fact:—A sow, belonging to Wm. Sutton, of Sandy, Bedfordshire, at four litters, between the 1st of April, 1787, and 1st of September, 1788, farrowed ninety-six pigs, viz, 1st litter, 21—2d ditto, 23—3d ditto, 23—4th ditto, 29—seventy-two of which she brought up to maturity.

So profitable a business was bookfelling sixty years since, that on the death of Mr. Thomas Guy, in December, 1724, (who was a bookfeller) he left, besides other considerable legacies, two hundred thousand pounds for maintaining his hospital in the borough of Southwark.

Oct. 15. The defensive treaty which at present subsists between the courts of Berlin and Stockholm will now oblige the king of Prussia to come forward with his stipulated succours, which he has hitherto withheld, on the pretext of the war, in its commencement with Russia, being offensive on the part of Sweden, but which objection is now completely done away by the recent attack of the Danish forces.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 11.

"A list of the marine forces of this kingdom is now handing about, which makes the following total amount: nine first rates of 110 guns, five second ditto from 80 to 94, fifty-two of 74, eleven of 64, twelve of 50 to 40 guns, eighty-seven frigates, and sixty-five sloops, all in the best condition, without including old ships. From this list it appears our navy is much superior in number and condition to the year 1776."

Extract of a letter from Elfsaer, September 25.

"His excellency Hugh Elliot, Esq, envoy extraordinary from the court of Great-Britain to that of Denmark, passed through this town the 18th; his journey is to meet in person the king of Sweden. This seems big with matter, and if that visit is not the basis of general peace, we have every reason to expect a general flame of war. The empress of Russia speaks in the most malignant language of the Swedish interference, and seems determined on revenge. The prince of Hesse is made marshal of Russia, and, we believe, is gone to Norway to head the 12,000 troops supplied by this court to Russia, with intention of entering Sweden at that quarter. On the other hand, we find the king of Prussia, with rich coffers, in determined silence, equipping an extensive and well disciplined army; time will shew why.

"The Swedish fleet remains yet blocked up in Helsingfors by admiral Greig, shewing not the least disposition for coming out, and having plenty of provision."

Oct. 18. By private advices received yesterday we are assured, that a battle has taken place between the corps under the command of prince Charles of Hesse and the Swedes, that the Danes were defeated, and lost upwards of 600 men.

It is affirmed that the grand vizier has not undertaken any step, without the advice and approbation of a christian general, who was formerly adjutant to a certain northern king, who is, through interest, a well-wisher to the Ottoman Porte, but has not yet taken an open part in favour of the Turks.

Among the greatest miseries of the Bannat, are the cruel ravages of the Wallachians, who spare no sex, nor age, nor place, but kill, burn, and destroy every thing before them. Compared with these, even the Turks are a most merciful enemy.

Admiral Greig, with a fleet of 17 sail of the line and some Russian frigates, is cruising in squadrons between Norgin Island and Helsingfors, where the Swedish fleet lay very safe and composed.

Lord Drogheda, on his late visit to Buxton, introduced a new game called *bumbug*—a kind of two handed *whist*: his lordship took some pains in teaching it to