thhania, under general Febris; and the fourth in the Buccowine, under the orders of the prince of Saxe-Cobourg. Two other generals, ten lieutenant-generals, and thirty major*-ge­nerals,* were all ordered to prepare for active ſervice in the frontier armies. If any thing had been yet wanting to ſhow the fixed determination of the court of Vienna, the meaſure of sending general Alvinzi to act in and obſerve the conduct of the Russian armies during the war, and the receiving a Russian officer of equal rank to act the ſame part in the Auſtrian, would have been alone a ſufficient explanation.

The war between the Turks and Auſtrians was carried on with various ſucceſs. At first the advantage was evi­dently on the side of the Ottomans, and the imperial Joſeph acquired no warlike renown. His declared purpoſe was to get posseſſion of Belgrade ; from which however his enemies repulſed him with diſgrace. The prince of Saxe-Cobourg in his department of the war diſplayed indeed prodigies of valour ; but being oppoſed to a ſuperior force, he was long obliged to act only on the defective. At length, being join­ed by a body of Russian forces under general Soltikow, pre­parations were made for commencing in form the ſiege of Choczim, which was ſurrendered to the allied armies on Mi­chaelmas day 1788, after a defence which would have done honour to the ableſt general in Europe. Still, however, ſuc­ceſs ſeemed to lean to the Turks. The grand vizir made a ſudden incurſion into the Bannat, and ſpread consternation and diſmay to the very gates of Vienna. The Auſtrian af­fairs ſeemed approaching to a very alarming criſis ; not only the ſplendid views of conqueſt which were beheld in the imagined partition of a tottering empire had totally diſappeared, but had left in their place the ſad and gloomy reverſe of a diſcontented and impoveriſhed people, an exhauſted treaſury, and an army thinned by peſtilence and deſertion. The first campaign of an invaſive war had already produced an impreſſion on the territory of the invader.

In this ſituation of affairs Marſhal Laudohn was with ſome difficulty drawn from his retirement to take the command of the army in Croatia ; and under his auſpices fortune began to smile on the Auſtrian arms. He quickly reduced Dubicza and Nevi, though they were both defended with the moſt obſtinate bravery. He then ſat down before Turkiſh Gradisca ; but the autumnal rains coming on with ſuch vio­lence that the Saave overflowed its banks, he was compelled to raiſe the ſiege. During this period the war in the Bannat raged with the utmoſt violence ; torrents of blood were ſhed on both ſides ; much deſperate valour diſplayed on the one side, and many brave actions performed on the other ; while a very great part of that sine but unfortunate country suffered all the deſolation and ruin that fire and ſword, under the dominion of vengeance and animoſity, could inflict. The inhabitants were objects of commiſeration ; but the injuſtice with which the emperor had commenced the war made his personal losses be conſidered as nothing more than the due reward of his conduct.

Hitherto the Russians had hardly entered into the war ; but at laſt they began to act with vigour both by ſea and land. They experienced however a very general coldneſs with reſpect to their claims, pretenſions, and deſigns, in al­moſt all the courts of Europe. The court of London pro­hibited Britiſh ſeamen front entering into foreign ſervice, and declared its resolution to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality. The united provinces of Holland purſued the ſame line of con­duct ; and some of the ambitious views of Ruſſia were thus blaſted. In the mean time a vaſt Russian army, eſtimated at 150,000 men, appeared on the banks of the river Bog, adjoining to the confines of Poland, Turkey, and Tartary, and on the way to the Black Sea, under the orders of prince Potemkin and general Romanzow; theſe being assiſted by­ prince Repnin, general Soltikow, and other commanders of note. This great force was ſupported by a field train of 137 pieces of artillery, beſides a vaſt park of heavy battering cannon and mortars, deſtined for the siege of Oczakow; and furniſhed with that exuberance of powder, ball, ſhells, and all man­ner of military machines, which are the uſual concomitants of a Russian army. After the moſt obſtinate defence, Oc­zakow was taken on the 17th of December 1788, and the governor baſha graced the triumphant return of prince Po­temkin to Peterſburgh. In the mean time Ruſſia found herſelf attacked by a new and formidable enemy in the Swedish monarch, of whoſe exploits we have given an account elſe- where (see Sweden, n⁰ 246.) ; and by his interference her conqueſts were certainly retarded.

Marſhal Laudohn renewed his attemps upon Gradiſca as ſoon as the ſeaſon would permit, and after a brave defence it fell into his hands. This with ſome other ſuccesses rouſed the emperor from his inactivity, and made him ſeriouſly de­termine upon the attack which he had long meditated upon Belgrade. The enterprize was entruſted to Laudohn, who, with that good fortune which ſeemed conſtantly to attend him, made himſelf maſter of the place in leſs than a month. The reſt of the campaign was little elſe than a ſucceſſion of the moſt important ſuccesses; and a circumſtance that did not a little contribute to this, was the ſyſtem adopted by the Auſtrians and Russians, of ſuffering the Turkiſh troops to march out of the ſeveral places they garriſoned without moleſtation. Accordingly, while one detachment of general Landohn’s forces took posseſſion of Czernitz in Walachia, another made itſelf maſter of Cladova in Servia. Buchareſt, the capital of the former of theſe provinces, fell without oppoſition into the hands of prince Cobourg ; while Akerman on the Black Sea was reduced by the Russians; and Bender ſurrendered to prince Potemkin, not without ſuſpicion of siniſter practices, on the 15th of November.

Soon after this, the emperor Joſeph died, and his ſucceſſor Leopold ſhowed a desire for peace. After the reduction of Orſova, therefore, which happened on the 16th of April 1790, the war was carried on with languor on the part of Auſtria ; and in the month of June a conference was agreed upon at Reichenbach, at which the miniſters of Prussia, Auſtria, England, and the United Provinces, assiſted, and at which alſo an envoy from Poland was occaſionally preſent. After a negotiation, which continued till the 17th of Auguſt, it was agreed that a peace ſhould be concluded between the king of Hungary and the Ottoman Porte; that the balls of this treaty ſhould be a general ſurrender of all the conqueſts made by the former, retaining only Choczim as a ſecurity till the Porte ſhould accede to the terms of the agreement, when it was alſo to be reſtored. Catherine was thus deprived of an ally, but ſtill ſhe continued the war. On the 22d of December 1790, the fortreſs of Iſmail was taken by ſtorm by ge­neral Suwarrow ; and it is ſaid that the ſiege and the cap­ture did not coſt the Russians leſs than 10,000 men. The moſt shocking part of the tranſaction is, that the garriſon (whoſe bravery merited, and would have received from a ge­nerous foe, the higheſt honours) were massacred in cold blood by the mercileſs Russians, to the amount of, by their own account, upwards of 30,000 men ; and the place was given up to the unreſtrained fury of the brutal ſoldiery. Af­ter this bloody ſcene, the Russians went into winter quarters ; the vizir retired towards Conſtantinople, and on his return fell a ſacrifice to the ſanguinary policy which lias long disgraced the Ottoman counſels.

The campaign of 1791 opened on the part of Ruſſia with the taking of Maczin, on the 4th of April, by prince Gallitzin ; and in a ſubſequent victory on the 12th by the ſame general, in the neighbourhood of Brailow, the Turks loſt not