(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2179.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1788.

STOCKHOLM, *July* 22.

WE have received no certain intelligence yet of the surrender of Nyslot. This castle is exceedingly strong, from its situation on the river, where it is built upon a rock. It is actually, however, under a blockade, all the avenues to it being occupied, and every kind of communication cut off. In the north, we understand, brigadier baron de Hastfehr has made good his footing in Russian Finland, and in the south. Major general baron d'Armfelt has landed in Russian Carelia, not far from Louisa, where many important passes have been secured, but particularly that of Pyts, upon the frontiers. These two generals have received reinforcements from the head-quarters at Helsingfors; but the grand army is to be headed by his majesty in person.

The prizes we have already taken from the Russians are seven in number, and said to be of great value. All the communication between Russian and Swedish Finland is stopped since the Russians burned all the bridges upon the rivers.

BERLIN, *July* 26.

By an *estaffette*, arrived this day from the court of Russia, we hear that his Swedish majesty had hardly reached Finland when the fortress of Nyschloss surrendered to his arms, and the whole garrison were made prisoners of war. Since this event, his majesty has laid siege to Fredericksham; and such is the general consternation at Petersburgh, that many of the principal inhabitants are preparing to set off for Moscow.

The port of Cronstadt is certainly blocked up by the Swedish fleet, and every arrangement made to accelerate the departure of the empress from Petersburgh.

PARIS, *August* 1.

The deputies from Brittany had an audience of his majesty the day before yesterday, when they had the honour to present their memorial, and were told to remain at Versailles till a farther signification of the royal pleasure. Yesterday his majesty caused his answer to the said memorial to be delivered. The particulars thereof are kept secret; but this we know, that it was an unfavourable one, and that the deputies have received orders to return home in 24 hours.

AMSTERDAM, *August* 7.

By letters from Antwerp of the 4th inst. we have received intelligence of a violent commotion in that city, insomuch that the military were forced to fire upon a numerous body of rioters who had assembled before the town-hall. In this affray, three or four persons lost their lives, and eight or ten were wounded. It is impossible yet to foresee when or where the mischief will terminate.

LONDON, *July* 23.

A letter from Douglass, Isle of Man, dated thirteenth of July, says, "Yesterday evening, before four and six, several smart shocks of an earthquake were felt, accompanied by dreadful thunder and lightning; great shoals of fish of all sorts were found upon the shore, amongst which was a shark of an uncommon size, several chimnies were demolished, chairs and tables tumbled about the rooms, and a very large hole opened in the earth; no person was killed, though many were terribly bruised by slates and brick from the houses."

Extract of a letter from Borough Bridge, July 17.

"It has rained here incessantly three days and three nights, by which the river Your, has overflowed several fields on both sides, and came up a great way into the town, great quantities of hay were carried down, and it is said that the corn will suffer very much. Some persons whose habitations were near the river, were in great danger of being lost, the water having risen to the height of eight or nine feet in the night; the poor are in very great distress, many of them having lost their little houses."

As dogs are more frequently infected with madness in warm weather than at any other season, a correspondent assures us, that a cure of that distemper, even after symptoms of hydrophobia, was performed on a son of the baron de Naivir, in the province of Poitou, in France, by the following treatment:—The surgeon scarified the wound, and then applied tints of lint, dipped in strong mercurial ointment, with which the patient was dressed two or three times a day. When the wound had digested, for about a week, the bad symptoms abated, and a course of salivation, which continued a month, restored him to perfect health.—This young gentleman, being in pursuit of his game, and having occasion to alight, was attacked by an enraged or mad wolf, which he shot, but not before receiving a bite, which tore off the whole calf of his leg. In some time the usual symptoms appeared, and the young baron was effectually cured by the above mentioned remedies, which the surgeon averred to be never failing, if timely used. Salt water bathing, now and then, may succeed, in certain cases and constitutions, but cannot absolutely be depended on; a plentiful local evacuation from the wound, and a powerful and repellant alteration of the blood and juices, are the only specifics in canine madness.

Aug. 1. Count Luci, the Prussian ambassador, at present residing in London, where he has filled the diplomatic character ever since the departure of count Malrhan, is about to give up his embassy and return home. The count is a general in the Prussian service, much in the favour of his sovereign, and is wanted at home.

By a letter from Dantzick, dated July 11, we learn, that the captain pacha did not quit his ship, until she was near blowing up; and that a Russian sailor perceiving he did not take his flag with him, had the hardiness to swim on board, and, mounting the rigging whilst the ship was pouring out flames through every port, he brought down the trophy safe; and, in consequence, had the honour to be sent with it to lay it at the feet of the empress, who no doubt will properly reward him.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, July 5.

"The Russian army which was destined to attack Oczakow, was, on the 28th of June, but 20 werstes from that place. We may therefore daily expect accounts of importance from those parts.

"Choczim is most likely besieged by this time, and probably its fate determined one way or other."

The letters from the continent, received yesterday, say, that the courts of Paris, London and Berlin, are certainly engaged in a negotiation to restore peace to Europe.

Aug. 2. A woman of fashion in Dublin, is now a miserable example through the imprudent use of white lead, as a pigment for the face and hands, having lost the use of the latter just in the same manner as if she had received a paralytic stroke, and having naturally a handsome face, dried up into wrinkles. This should be a sad warning to those who are addicted to the use of cosmetics.

Decisive engagement between the Russian and Turkish fleets.

On the 26th of June, the Turkish fleet, consisting of 57 ships of the line, appeared off the entrance of the Boristhenes. The Turkish fortress, Oczakow, stands on the western side of the river—the Russian fortress, Kinburn, lies nearly opposite to it, on the eastern shore.

The prince of Nassau, commander in chief of the Russian fleet, with vice-admiral Paul Jones, as his second, lay at anchor under the guns of Kinburn, waiting for the Turks, who seemed disposed to attack them. The sea ran very high, and the wind was strong on the Russian shore. The old Turkish admiral, under these disadvantages, had the madness to enter the mouth of the river. The Russian commanders suffered him to take this step without molestation; but no sooner were the Turks completely embayed, than the prince of Nassau and his colleague began to move.

The firing on both sides, at the first onset was tremendous; but for want of both skill and discipline, the largest ships of the Turkish fleet presently run aground, particularly the ships of the Turkish admiral and vice-admiral.

The Russian squadron now grappled with the Turks. The conflict was dreadful. The batteries on the shore, as well as the ships, all joining in the fight. The Turks defended themselves with astonishing resolution; but very few of their ships could gain the Black Sea. Some ran for shelter under the guns of Oczakow. The capital ships, on board of which were the Turkish admiral and vice-admiral, and three other ships of the line, were blown up.—The old captain pacha escaped in a small boat.—Many of the smaller vessels were driven on shore, and the whole fleet was entirely separated. The Russians got possession of the admiral's flag, and have taken four thousand prisoners.

A report was current at Vienna, when the last letters came away, dated the 16th instant, that the French ambassador at Constantinople had offered the divan the following terms, in order to establish a peace:

1st. That Russia shall renounce the possession of the Crimea, and put this island under the protection and dependence of the Sublime Porte.

2d. That the king of France will take upon him to engage the Porte to cede to the empress, as an equivalent for the Crimea, all Bessarabia, including the fortress of Bender.

3d. That Moldavia and Wallachia shall be declared independent republics, and be governed by their boyards; and

4th. That all other things shall be put on the footing they were on the 1st of May, 1775, after the peace of Kinnardgi, and that the emperor having entered the war as an ally of the empress, she shall settle for the re-payment of his expences.

By yesterday's mail we learn, that hostilities have actually commenced in Finland; and that the Swedish ambassador has been ordered to retire from Petersburgh, within the same space of time that was allowed the Russian ambassador to depart from Stockholm.

The Dutch are about to prepare to send out to Trincomale, 2000 foot and 200 artillery men.——The late declaration of the French cabinet,—"Of its having been their intention to fall on Trincomale, with all the force they could collect in India, had a war taken place last autumn," has led the Dutch to the above necessary and important step.

Aug. 5. A private letter from Madrid informs us, that a number of considerable merchants in that metropolis are making application to government for patronage and assistance in a scheme for the establishment of a Spanish East India company.

The king of Sweden has lately published an edict, prohibiting the use of torture within his dominions, as being both inimical to justice and the interests of humanity. Thus another link in the chain of Gothic tyranny is broken, nor is it expected that the other parts will long remain. The annihilation of the Bastile will probably be the next sacrifice to the spirit of benevolence and freedom.

The Russian navy has been represented as very little superior to those of either the Swedes or Danes. This is very far from the truth, as the attention which the empress has paid to her marine in the reign of 25 years, has been such as to make it nearly at least a match in point of number to both Denmark and Sweden united. Fifty sail of the line is the lowest calculation.

Positive information is said to have been received by the Swedish minister at this court, that two frigates belonging to the empress of Russia, and a ship laden with flour, have been captured by the Swedes in the Gulf of Finland.

It is certain the ambassadors of the two courts have left their respective situations, and are returned home, and advices are hourly expected of some engagement or battle having happened between these two powers.

Both Prussia and Denmark will probably be involved in this contest.

Aug. 8. A letter from Seringapatam, dated August, and communicated by a person of respectability, informs us as follows:—

That Tippoo, after concluding a treaty with the Mahrattas, and sowing divisions amongst their chiefs, to prevent the renewal of the confederacy against him, returned to Seringapatam, and occupied himself wholly in completing his preparations for war. That a short time ago he gave particular injunctions to all his Aumildars, &c. to collect the balances due from the Ryotts to the Circar; and has ordered all the arrears due to his army to be discharged. He has laid immense quantities of military stores and provisions in all his sea-ports, and in all the forts leading to the Carnatic, particularly Bangaloor, Savendroog, and Husour. He has added thirty thousand bullocks to the complement of his artillery, which are now in training, and has a body of 500 camels, each carrying a small piece of cannon on his back, which are exercised every day, and the number is to be augmented to 2000. In his stores are a lack of Rechaor arrows, and workmen are continually employed in making more. He is enlisting men in every part of his dominions, but receives those only of high cast, or of approved bravery.—The following is a list of his army:

26,000 stable horses.
53,000 regular infantry.
50,000 irregular ditto, matchlocks, &c.
30,000 lascars and artificers.

Several of his officers are very much discontented, and only wait a favourable opportunity of revolting.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, July 12.

"A courier dispatched from the army on the 1st, is arrived with the agreeable news of a second glorious victory being obtained by the Russian fleet over that of the Turks, in the neighbourhood of Oczakow, attended with advantages infinitely superior to those we obtained on the memorable 18th of June; and of those advantages we hope to be able to give a complete detail in a day or two.

"Yesterday, in consequence of the signal triumph thus gained over the arms of the Porte in the Black Sea, a solemn Te Deum was sung in the cathedral of this city, in the presence of the empress and the whole court."

Aug. 11. Letters from Bohopol of the 14th ult. bring accounts that the Russian fleet on the 13th, at three o'clock in the morning, attacked again and completely beat that of the Turks, and burnt four of the largest ships and ten frigates; the rest escaped into the open sea; the action lasted till noon. Oczakow is now attacked by sea, and the Russian camp is but seven werstes from the place.—Prince Potemkin has reconnoitred Oczakow in person, and the Turks made a brisk sally, but were repulsed. The Turks are drove out of the outer-works, the suburbs are burnt, and the Russian chasseurs on foot encamped on the spot. The garrison is deprived of fresh water, as the Russians are