(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2283.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1790.

STOCKHOLM, *July* 18.

SWEDISH VICTORY.

ONLY four days ago we were all filled with alarm for the safety of our king, and the remains of our fleets, while the grief of our recent loss was general and unaffected; but there were not wanting those who had full confidence that the known intrepidity of our king and the prince, his brother, added to their superior abilities, would yet insure to us the laurels of victory.

The event has shewn their opinions were well founded; for baron Stiernbald, his majesty's adjutant, who arrived here yesterday, has brought dispatches to her majesty, containing the happy tidings, that the king has gained a complete victory over the Russian fleet of gallies at Schwenksund.

The king having re-fitted his fleet with the utmost dispatch, after his retreat to Schwenksund, sailed again in quest of the prince of Nassau's fleet, which he came up with on the 9th of July, in the morning.

The action commenced about half past nine in the morning, and continued without intermission till 12 o'clock at night, maintained with much obstinacy and firmness on both sides. The fleets for some time could only take aim at each other, by directing their fire to that quarter where they saw the flash occasioned by the discharge of the other's guns. But they now ceased, as if by mutual consent, on both sides.

The men were ordered immediately to get some refreshments, and to lose no time in making such repairs as were practicable in a short space of time, as the king was determined not to allow the fleets to separate with any appearance of its having been a drawn battle.

Accordingly the attack was again renewed about two o'clock in the morning with as much vigour as ever, and continued till nine. The conduct and courage of the king, who commanded in person, and the able support he received from lieutenant-colonel Cronstadt, at last determined the victory in our favour; and the Russians were entirely defeated.

We lost on our part, two gun boats, blown up, and one, Udemia, a large vessel, which was sunk by a bomb, the crew were saved.

We consider it as a good omen here, that the day on which we gained this important victory over the Russians, was the 28th anniversary of the empress of Russia's accession to the throne.

The following is an official account of the Russian frigates and gallies taken or destroyed on the 9th and 10th of July.

Maria frigate, 38 guns, overset and lost; Catharine, ditto, ditto, aground, but can be repaired; Constantia, ditto, ditto, ditto, Alexander, ditto, ditto, ditto, St. Nicholas, ditto, ditto, sunk; Petersburg galley, shot between wind and water, but can be repaired; five gallies, one sunk, four taken; No. 4 galley, with three 18 pounders, taken, and repairable; one galley sunk; No. 5 galley, one 24 pounder, and two 12 pounders, stranded; one galley, with two 24 pounders, and three 12 pounders, ashore, but repairable; No. 8 galley; one galley, with three 18 pounders, and two 8 pounders, ditto; one ditto, sunk; No. 2 galley, sunk; one hemmema, repairable; one chebeck, uselefs; two gallies, one repairable; one brigantine, sunk; four galliots, one sunk, and three repairable; one tschaike, repairable; two floating batteries, sunk, eight 30 pounders each; four cutters, taken; two gun shallops, sunk; two advice shallops, taken.

Most of them had guns from 12 to 30 pounders, and the greatest part carrying 30 each, of different calibres. One hundred and ten officers, and 2000 men, are made prisoners; amongst which are the Russian Brigadier Dentsow, and the prince of Nassau's flag captain. Trophies, &c. are bringing in every moment.

Given on board the Amphion, at anchor at Schwenksund, the 10th of July, 1790.

(Signed) O. CRONSTADT.

BERLIN, *July* 24.

In regard to our military operations against Austria, they remain in the same situation as for the last month past. The most intelligent people look for peace as certain, and this opinion is confirmed by a letter from the prince royal of Prussia to his brother prince Louis. The letter is as follows:

"*MY BROTHER!*

"IT is not a very usual circumstance for princes of Prussia to be much acquainted with the secrets of state negotiation; but I will acquaint thee with what I know. A peace with king Leopold is as good as concluded; his majesty has given way in most of the principal objects in dispute, and the rest will soon be amicably settled. We expect to return to Berlin in August, but the king will first go to Breslau, where some grand entertainments will be given. I do not exactly know how things stand with Russia, but this you may be assured of, that should the empress dare to set a foot in Poland, she will have us immediately about her ears."

PORTSMOUTH, *August* 3.

Whilst warlike preparations go on with the greatest ardour, the master general of the ordnance is carrying on, as usual, the fortifications, with many necessary and useful buildings, particularly a new armoury on the gun wharf, capable of containing 100,000 stand of small arms.

The entrance of this elegant edifice is to be adorned with the arms and crown of Spain, carved in stone, and of exquisite workmanship, taken from the gate of the Moro Castle, at the Havanna.

This noble trophy of war, which was brought home in 1762, and has been cased in cedar wood ever since, weighs near three tuns, and is to be placed under the British arms and crown.

LONDON, *August* 3.

Yesterday baron Nolcken, the Swedish ambassador, received letters from Stockholm, that contain, among other things, an official account of the late disaster to the Swedish fleet. The baron sent the contents of his dispatches to the duke of Leeds at Mimms.

Aug. 7. No less than three different messengers, within half an hour of one another, were sent to the king at Windsor on Thursday evening. One of the dispatches was said to be from Madrid, another from Berlin, and the third from Stockholm. News of the greatest importance, it is confidently reported, is come from the continent.

Gambling policies were yesterday opened at Lloyd's coffee-house, offering 10 guineas premium to receive 100 should a war with Spain take place in three months.

Notwithstanding the present pacific appearances, it is however, to be observed, that the preparations in our army and navy are not in the smallest degree suspended; a proof of the extreme caution with which they are viewed by the ministry.

On Saturday se'nnight, an old miss, turned the wrong side of 40, ran off with a young lieutenant in the navy, on a matrimonial trip to Scotland.—What heightens this romance is, that the lady was perfectly at her own disposal; yet, notwithstanding that, could be prevailed on to make her exit, no other way than by means of a ladder, from a two pair of stairs window in her own house, about the hour of 12 o'clock at night—Her fortune is very considerable, said to exceed seventy thousand pounds!

A new religious sect has lately sprung up in Moorfields. They call themselves the society of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, from whence it may be inferred that their tenets are Jewish. They are great lovers of heat, having always a large charcoal fire burning when they are offering up their worship, such as it is, to the Deity. Marriage being, it seems, their abhorrence, they permit the males and females to mix *helter skelter* with each other. The disciples increase very fast.

Aug. 10. On Friday night a press-gang, consisting of two officers and eighteen seamen, were apprehended by the constables and watchmen, assisted by some of the city patrole, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, in this city. They were all lodged in Wood-street Compter, and on Saturday morning were examined before the lord mayor; and it appearing that they had committed many violent assaults with their cutlasses, &c. but none within the liberties of the city, his lordship therefore ordered them to be taken before the sitting magistrates for the county.

Aug. 12. It is almost unnecessary to point out to the reader, that there is something very lowering at present, in the aspect of affairs in France. A very short time will probably set forth to the world, the real cause of those equipments in Spain, which were supposed to be destined against England.

If any thing should be done on that side, there is no doubt but that the kings of Bohemia and Sardinia will also act; and over the troops of the latter, we understand that marshal Broglio is to be appointed commander.

The Polignacs, who at the time of the revolution in France were obliged to fly with the rest of the court party, are now settled in a little obscure residence near Venice. There they drag on a sullen kind of existence, neither visiting nor visited by any body. Yet these were the people, whose violent councils brought France to her present very perilous crisis; but how different now the aspect of their affairs from that time, when madame the dutchess had four gentlemen out of livery, in constant waiting upon her, and the candlestick money alone to these slaves of state, arising from the card-parties that met at her house, amounted commonly to seventy-five louis of an evening!

Captain Salisbury, of the brig Margaret, arrived on Tuesday from Brest, in 14 days; was there 18 days, during which time four soldiers, armed, were stationed on board his ship, and two more constantly attended him on shore. When he left Brest road, there were twelve sail of the line, eight frigates, several sloops, one armed ship, and one store ship, all completely manned and stored; likewise eight sail of the line more fitting out with all expedition, as the people worked even on Sundays.

Yesterday dispatches were received from Gibraltar, which were brought over in a French vessel, arrived at Dunkirk from the Mediterranean. All was well at that garrison on the 24th of last month.

A celebrated singer at Sadler's Wells, who was yesterday evening beset by the Philistines (*alias* the bailiffs) was actually conveyed to the theatre in an empty butt, by favour of the clerk to an adjoining brew house; and thus, for a time, eluded the vigilance of his pursuers.

The game laws should be revised, without loss of time.—A correspondent is at this time on a visit, where the wheat, barley, clover and turnips of all the neighbouring farms, are at the mercy of three or four hundred hares, which are preserved in kept covers, for the amusement of the Toney-Lumpkin of the family. What a sacrifice to ignorance and brutality! And what a subject of parliamentary consideration.

CURIOUS LETTER.

A fellow some time since, who had been under sentence of death in Ireland, but who was afterwards reprieved, wrote his wife the following letter.—The woman had heard of the sentence, but not of the reprieve; and as he did not wish to cohabit with her again, he apprised her of his situation, that she might not expect a future connexion.

"*My dear Mary,*

"I was hanged *yesterday*; father Moony prepared me for death, and I behaved like a good christian.—Marry as soon as you can, that you may have somebody to protect you in the room of your *deceased* husband,

"DANIEL MURPHY!

"Tralee, June 10, 1790."

BOSTON, *September* 23.

A New-York paper of the 15th instant, says—"We are informed, that the right honourable Viscount Pontieves Gien, commander of the squadron of the navy of his most christian majesty, which visited Boston the last year, lately died at Martinique. We hope the intelligence is not authentic, though it has been told us as a fact."

The Spanish and British declarations were signed and exchanged at Madrid the 24th of July. John Bull grumbled hideously; abuses the ministry, and swears that the Spanish satisfaction is not satisfaction at all. It has been agreed between the English and Spanish courts, that all warlike preparations are to cease for three months—before the expiration of that time winter will effectually suspend every naval operation in the European seas. It may be proper to observe, from our intelligence arrived by captain Davis, that the concession made by Spain is only for the vessels taken in Nootka Sound. The right of the English to trade on the north western coast of North-America is to be the subject of future litigation. At present the conduct of Spain does not appear very humiliating, *for she has paid only for what she has taken.*—But the British nation must be greatly disappointed, when they find that Spain is not to pay the expences of the British armament; and that the demand for the vessels taken was only 200,000l. sterling; whereas, the extraordinary expences of fitting the English navy for sea, amount to near two millions; and after all, their fleet *manned*, does not seem to have been near equal in force to that of Spain, which was at sea the 24th of July in the bay of Biscay.

Sept. 27. Yesterday arrived here the ship Mary, captain Gremardi, in 37 days, from Gibraltar.—This commander says,—That the Spanish nation have no ideas of a peace; but, on the contrary, they are still making every possible preparation for an open, obstinate war, early next spring;—And, that the Spanish fleet was then out upon a cruize.

REMARKABLE ACCIDENTS.

The following remarkable occurrence happened at Northborough on the evening of the 11th instant Mrs. Ruth Davis of that place had lived several months, in a large house, entirely alone. About five o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, a person went to the house where she lived, and found her on the floor dead, having all her cloaths, from the loins upwards, wholly burned off, the skin turned brown, the hands, breast, and stomach burned to a crisp, but the lower part of her cloaths not much burned. From various circumstances, it is probable, that while sitting in her chair, with a candle in her hand, she was seized with some fit, which rendered her totally insensible; and that she was thus burned, chiefly while sitting, until at length she fell out of her chair, whereby that was overset. In this situation she was found about 24 hours (as seems most likely) after she was dead. The