

Wilmington Centinel,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER

W E D N E S D A Y, NOVEMBER 19, 1788.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, August 9.

Copy of a note inserted in the Petersburg Gazette, by order of the Empress of Russia, on the 18th of July.

TH E king of Sweden, by commencing hostilities on his side, having broke the peace which subsisted between the empire of Russia and the crown of Sweden, has sent to the legation who resides here on his part, a note of transmit to the Imperial Minister of Russia. In this note the king alledges many improper and false motives which urged him to the necessity of arming for a war; and he finishes by proposing conditions which he requires to establish peace. These conditions are as follow:

1st. That the Count de Ralumosky, minister of the Empress, shall be exemplarily punished, for having made use of all sorts of illicit means to trouble the friendship, trust, and good understanding among the people, and that by this example others may be prevented from ever meddling in the domestic affairs of an independent kingdom.

2d. That to indemnify him for his war expences, her Imperial Majesty shall cede in perpetuity to the King, all that part of Finland and Carelia, with the government and town of Kexholm in the same state, as those countries were abandoned to Russia by the treaties of peace made at Nystadt and d'Abo, and that Sulsterbe shall in future be deemed a frontier.

3d. That her Imperial Majesty shall accept the mediation of the King of Sweden to effect a peace with the Ottoman Porte, and that she shall authorize the King to propose to the Porte, "the absolute cession of the Crimea, and the demarcation of limits conformable to the treaty of peace made in 1774." That in case the King cannot engage the Porte to make peace on these conditions, it shall be proposed to the latter to regulate the limits as they were before the war of 1768, and that for surety of these sacrifices, her Imperial Majesty shall disarm her fleet;

that she shall recall from the Baltic the ships sent there, as well as the troops of the new and conquered provinces; and that she shall consent that the King of Sweden shall remain armed until peace is concluded between Russia and the Porte.

At the end of the note he adds, "That the King of Sweden is waiting for an answer, *Yes* or *No*, and that he will abate nothing in the above conditions."

It is left to the impartial and enlightened world to judge of the value of such propositions. In consequence, by order of her Imperial Majesty, it was signified by the General in Chief, Count de Bruce, commandant of this city, to Mr. Schlat, who acts as secretary of the Swedish legation here, and who delivered the above note,

That he quits this place as soon as possible, with all the legations and the couriers that his court had sent to him, and that he retire immediately without the Russian frontier.

Mr. Fenwick, at Lloyd's Coffee-house, has this day communicated to us the following important intelligence:—

A few days ago an express from Stockholm to Paris, affirmed, that about the middle of last month another engagement took place between the Russian and Swedish fleets, in which the latter claimed victory. *Te Deum* has been sung at Stockholm on the occasion. No ships are said to be taken or sunk. Hence Mr. Fenwick thinks it must have been a drawn battle.

Letters of a singular nature corroborate the above news, with some variations:—That on the 18th of July the Russian and Swedish fleet met, about eight leagues from Sweaburgh, when an engagement immediately took place. The battle was obstinately contested on both sides; but victory at last declared for the Swedes. The Duke of Sudermadia returned to Sweaburgh with the fleet under his command. It appeared that his Royal Highness had taken one ship and sunk another, but that one of the Swedish ships was missing.

It is now certainly known that the money with which Sweden has gone to

war, came from Spain. The conduct of Spain has at all times been explicit as to Russia's gaining access to the Mediterranean, and on this occasion she has furnished the means of such a diversion as must convince the Russians feelingly of the folly of their attempt.

The Captain Pacha previous to the sailing of the Turkish fleet from Constantinople, sent for the Captains of his fleet, and addressed them in these words "You know from whence I came and what I have done in my lifetime. A new field of glory now opens and affords us an opportunity of risking our lives for the honour of our country, our religion, and our Sultan. To accomplish this sacred duty, I tear myself from what I hold most dear. I have freed all my slaves, rewarded them according to their merit, and paid them what I owed them. I have taken the last farewell of my wife, and devoted myself to this important business, resolved to conquer or die. Should I return it will be a signal mark of God's favor in prolonging my life, that I may die content, and with glory. This is my fixed resolution. And I have assembled you, who have always been my faithful companions, to exhort and command you to follow my example in this critical juncture. If any of you are afraid, and have not the courage so necessary in the expedition I am going upon, let him avow it openly, without fear of offending me, and I promise to dismiss him; but those on the contrary, who fail at the time of action in the execution of my orders, must not think of excusing themselves by vague pretexts, or the disobedience of their men; for I swear by Mahomet, and the life of the Sultan, that I will put them and their men to death; but they who acquit themselves of their duty courageously, shall be nobly recompensed. Those who will follow me on these conditions, rise and swear fidelity and obedience to me." Upon which all the Captains rising up, swore to conquer or die with their Admiral, who said to them, "I acknowledge you all as my dear and faithful companions; return immediately to your respective ships, assemble your men, and communicate to them what I have said, make