

THE STATE GAZETTE

OF

NORTH-CAROLINA.

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LONDON, July 29.

THE utmost doubt hangs over the minds of men in respect to the actual condition of the King of Sweden. The only accounts that have been received in England of the escape of the Swedish came from Denmark, and they are by no means specific. The fleet certainly avoided the Russians, but it is not known what was the fate of the flotilla nor which of the two flotillas had the misfortune to fall in with the enemy; whether it was that off Wybourg, consisting of 130 galleys and cannoniers, commanded by the King in person; or that near Fredericksham, amounting to about 50 or 60 commanded by the Baron de Cronstadt—If it was the first the loss will be great indeed, and perhaps even the King himself may be a prisoner. The Swedish Minister has no account, and the Danish Minister knows only what we have communicated to the public.

The escape of the Swedish fleet, however, is truly miraculous; opposite to the Swedish fleet in the bay of Wybourg, there were two sand banks, one of which extends towards Cronstadt; and the other towards the mouth of the Gulph of Finland. Between this and the main land there was room only for one ship at a time. Four large Russian men of war were stationed at the west end of this bank, to prevent the retreat of the Swedes through that narrow passage, while the rest of the Russian fleet were opposed to that of Sweden at the entrance of the bay of Wybourg. In this situation, it is said, the Swedish fleet remained from the 4th of June to the 3d of July, when the wind shifting in favour of the Swedes, they sent three large ships in advance towards the Russian fleet, as if intending to force their way in the face of the main fleet, but having soon after set those three ships in flames they retreated with the rest of the fleet through the narrow passage, in spite of the four Russian men of war that were stationed to prevent them; and by that means deceived the Russian Admiral, who could only come up with a few heavy sailing galleys, and gun-boats, which he captured.

The four Russian men of war, we learn have been torn to pieces, as they received the fire of the whole Swedish fleet, consisting of 26 sail of the line.

By confidential letters received from the Court of Vienna by the last mail, we understand, that M. de Kaunitz has yielded, and the negotiation between the Kings of Prussia and Hungary is on the eve of settlement on the terms of M. de Hertberg.

The Court of Vienna has been induced to yield, from various considerations. The discontent in Hungary, and their refusal to crown his Majesty but on certain peremptory conditions; the ferment in Galicia which by the latest accounts had arisen to a very great height; and the revolution in Brabant; three such extensive branches of his dominion in confusion must naturally alarm the pacific Leopold; and perhaps the severe illness of General Laudohn would add to the gloom that hangs over his affairs.

In short, we are assured that every obstacle to pacification is removed and that though the preliminaries were sent off, it was known that the whole was in the fairest train of being speedily adjusted.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, July 23.

“On the 19th inst. at noon day, 500 men dislodged the enemy from their post at the Chateau, de Poilvache, from whence they greatly harassed the passage of our provisions. Our men mounted the eminence, on the summit of

which is the castle, and observed their orders, not to fire until they came within reach of the enemy, who were posted on another height parallel with our's. The enemy had a piece of cannon, with which they played upon us for two hours, with no other effect than killing one man of the regiment of West-Flanders. Our troops plied them vigorously, and killing several of the men compelled them to retreat. We carried off the spoils of their dead, amongst whom was a Wurmsur bullet, and returned with them, over the Meuse again in triumph, on the points of the bayonets. Our troops in general behaved very well, and the Canaries in particular distinguished themselves on this occasion as usual.”

July 30. Nothing new this morning from the north—the King of Sweden's situation is still undetermined. Should he be a captive, the claims of the Empress of Russia for his ransom will be high. There are many reasons however to hope and believe, that this august and enterprising monarch is still safe among his own subjects.

The forces of Russia, when the Swedish fleet quitted the Gulph of Wybourg, was 28 sail of the line, four of which were of 100 guns, and five of 80 guns. The force of Sweden was only 23 sail, which was considerably inferior to the enemy in weight of metal.

This morning an officer arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches from Governor O'Hara, at Gibraltar; but nothing of their contents have transpired.

Wednesday, Lieutenant West of the Mutine cutter, arrived at Falmouth, and immediately proceeded to London, with an account to the Admiralty, of having seen a Spanish fleet of considerable force, standing to the westward, supposed bound for the West-Indies.

An express from the Admiralty, with the above information, was immediately dispatched to Lord Howe, who it is expected will sail with the grand fleet in consequence, as soon as the wind will permit.

The Spaniards, according to the information brought on Wednesday last to the Admiralty, by Lieutenant West, who commands the Mutine cutter, are in a very active state of preparation.

This officer is just returned from the Mediterranean, where he has been to observe the progress of the Spanish fleet; and there is every reason to suppose, from their advanced state and the intelligence we have been able to collect from other sources, that they are now at sea.

The fleet of Spain is certainly of a strength that proves they have not remitted in any degree since they first began to arm—Thirty four ships of the line was the force reported to be in readiness to sail, and twelve more ships were very forward.

A squadron of eight ships, besides frigates, were intended to be detached to the Havannah, as soon as a reinforcement could be made to the present fleet.

A very considerable embarkation of troops took place at Cadiz on the 28th and 29th of last month; and several transports with 2 frigates and 3 guarda-costas were immediately destined to the Spanish West-India settlements.

On the 13th of July, at Aix la Chappelle, of a paralytic stroke, died the gallant veteran of the Rock, Lord Heathfield. As long as valour can excite the tribute of virtue—as long as courage and conduct continue the objects of veteran praise, and youthful emulation, so long shall the fame of Elliot shine in undiminished splendour.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, Augu 5.

This morning one of his Majesty's messengers arrived from Madrid, at the office of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, with dispatches from the Right Hon. Alleyne Fitzherbert, his Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at that Court, containing an account of the following Declaration and Counter-Declaration having been signed and exchanged, on the 24th of July last, by his Excellency on the part of his Majesty, and by his Excellency Count Florida Blanca, his Catholic Majesty's Minister and principal Secretary of State, on the part of the Catholic King.

DECLARATION.

His Britannic Majesty having complained of the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects in the port of Nootka, situated on the North West coast of America, by an officer in the service of the King; the under signed Councillor and principal Secretary of State to his Majesty, being thereto duly authorized, declares, in the name and by the order of his said Majesty, that he is willing to give satisfaction to his Britannic Majesty for the injury of which he has complained; fully persuaded that his said Britannic Majesty would act in the same manner towards the King under similar circumstances; and his Majesty further engages to make full restitution of all the British vessels which were captured at Nootka, and to indemnify the parties interested in those vessels, for the losses which they shall have sustained, as soon as the amount thereof shall have been ascertained:

It being understood that this Declaration is not to preclude or prejudice the ulterior discussion of any right which his Majesty may claim to form an exclusive establishment at the port of Nootka.

In witness whereof I have signed this Declaration, and sealed it with the Seal of my Arms. At Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.
(L. S.) Signed,
Le Comte de Florida Blanca.

COUNTER DECLARATION.

His Catholic Majesty having declared that he was willing to give satisfaction for the injury done to the King, by the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects, in the bay of Nootka, and the Count de Florida Blanca having signed, in the name and