

## Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 26.

WHAT Holland was last year, Sweden is at present—a state of confusion and rebellion, engendered and supported by the intrigues of the French court, and the prevalence of Russian politics.

The burghers of Stockholm are arming themselves under pretence of internal safety, in the absence of the troops; but more certainly for the purpose of attempting a revolution.

The officers of the army in Finland, independent of their sovereign, sent a deputation to the Empress of Russia, making proposals for a truce in that quarter, until they should have concerted measures for subjugating their king; or for reducing him to the necessity of abandoning the war, which they alledge was unjustly and rashly commenced on his part. They declare that the king, by his late measures, has broken the compact between sovereign and subject and therefore they hold it to be their duty, to concert measures for the safety of the state.

When the king of Sweden heard of the disaffection of his troops in Finland, and the propositions of his officers to the Empress for a cessation of hostilities, his majesty immediately fainted away!—and was with difficulty aroused to a sense of his alarming situation.

Thus circumstanced, there is no doubt of the Empress's endeavours to fan the flame of discord. She has already communicated her terms of pacification with Sweden, which is, to grant a general amnesty for what is past; only on conditions, however, that the Swedish government shall accede to the general confederacy which has so long been forming between France, Germany, Spain, Russia, and Denmark.

If this league should be suffered, farewell to the greatness of Sweden, she will become literally a province of Russia—farewell to the British trade in the Baltic—and adieu to the ballance of Europe, for the scale will preponderate in the North.

These things call for the immediate interference of Great-Britain and Prussia, who will seemingly very soon have enough on their hands; more especially as Poland is also armed to divert Prussia, in favour of the Emperor, and even these United States are still agitated and trembling under the secret influence of the French machinations.

The very troublesome indigestion and flatulencies which are the King's chief complaints, are in a person of his years generally pronounced by the faculty to be forerunners of the gout. The physical endeavours are to keep the hu-

mours out of the head and stomach and fix it upon the extremities.

The present Grand Signior is a prince of the most excellent character. He was the first Turkish emperor that abolished the imprisonment of the Heir apparent, with whom he lives on the most familiar footing. He is very strict in punishing the enormities of his bashaws. He is a great encourager of the military Europeans, and fond of doing every thing that may tend to the welfare of his subjects.

The plan which is said to be determined upon by government will totally stop the circulation of counterfeit copper. Each halfpenny is to contain as much metal as is intrinsically the value of one halfpenny, and the expence of coinage, &c. is to be defrayed by government. Upon calculating the expence of coining them at the Tower, and comparing that calculation with what the Birmingham people offer to do them for, it is found that a most considerable saving will be made by employing these old practitioners in the art of making money. They are accordingly to be employed.

### *Greatness of mind in his MAJESTY.*

His Majesty, who, with a magnanimity that does him the greatest honor, hesitated not a moment to receive his Excellency Mr. Adams, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, treated him at all times, whenever he presented himself at Court, with becoming attention. His speech on the occasion showing as it does the political greatness of his mind, is worthy of public notice.

“ I wish you, Sir, (the King said to Mr. Adams, at his first audience) to believe, and that it may be understood in America, that I have done nothing in the late contest but what I thought myself indispensably bound to do, by the duty which I owed to my people. I will be very frank with you, Sir; I was the last to consent to the separation; but the separation being made, and having been inevitable, I have always said, as I say now, that I will be the last to disturb the independence of the United States, or in any way infringe their rights.”

For a King thus to receive and address one who had been his subject, in a diplomatic character, commissioned by those who had been in his allegiance, and now acting as sovereigns independent of him, was no common event. The low minded Prince, and what is equally ridiculous, the high minded subjects, like the women of Genoa, who considered themselves as the Queens of Corsica, would have boggled at it. They would have thought the reception of a Minister in these circumstances beneath the royal dignity, and considered every audience he afterwards might demand, nay, his very presence at Court, as an insult.—

His Majesty, however, better instructed in principles of sound policy, and therefore conducting himself with manliness on so trying an occasion, gave his subjects an useful lesson. He taught them to submit to an inevitable necessity, not only without repining, but with a good grace.

## Domestic Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, November 27.

TUESDAY last being the anniversary of the evacuation of this city, by the troops of Great-Britain, the same day was celebrated with peculiar marks of satisfaction. In commemoration of this auspicious event, the artillery, light-horse, grenadiers, and infantry of Gen. Malcolm's brigade, under the command of Major Christie, were paraded about twelve o'clock, and exhibited many beautiful and soldierly manœuvres.

On Monday evening the 10th inst. came on at Wilmington on the Delaware, one of the heaviest storms of wind ever known at that place, which lasted until Tuesday about noon. A number of cattle were drowned in the meadows in the neighbourhood. The Broad Dykes, in the road to New-Castle, were carried away; and a man attempting to pass, was unfortunately drowned.

Our Legislature meets at Albany the 8th instant. Their complexion is antifederal; but it is said, from the moderation and candour exhibited by his Excellency the Governor, and several of the leading characters, that the organization of the new government will be carried through without the least interruption. The persons for senators have not yet been agreed upon—some suppose they will be taken from both parties.

The building of the City Hall goes on—it will be finished in an elegant style.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bermuda, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated November 3.*

“ We have a change of Governors; our former one is called home on business so important, that he has taken his passage at this season of the year. Our late one has orders to garrison the Island, in the strongest manner possible; not in one place is committed a fortification that is any ways necessary, but for what reason I cannot tell. We have a great quantity of military stores lately arrived, and a greater supply expected, with a number of troops and 3 guard ships of 40 guns each.”

A letter from a gentleman in London, dated August 27, says:—“ The Americans have surprised the world more in adopting the new government