Translation of the note delivered by the Swedish ambassador, from baron Sprengporten, to count Bernstorff, prime minister at the court of Copenhagen.

The king has not but with surprise, seen the arguments which count Bernstorff has alleged in the note, which he by order of his Danish majesty, delivered the 13th of September last, and which contains—

"That as long as the auxiliary troops or ships that are to act against Sweden, do not surmount the stipulated number, and that the rest of the Danish forces do not commit any hostilities, the king of Sweden has no ground to complain."—

This argument his Swedish majesty does not think to be according to the law kept by all nations, and against which the king has ordered the underwritten to protest in the strongest manner. Nevertheless, being inclined to peace, and in order to free the subjects of both kingdoms from unnecessary bloodshed—in a moment, that the reconciliation with the best appearance have began to restore peace in the north, his Swedish majesty will, for the present, set aside all inquiries for arguments, and alone stick to the promise declared in the note; his Danish majesty had no hostile or other intentions: for the rest, as the king also will confide to what has been represented to him on the subject by Mr. Elliot, envoy and minister plenipotentiary, his majesty wished to prevent the mischief which the further exertion of the war will occasion to both kingdoms: His Swedish majesty declares to continue in each with his Danish majesty, until he sees the consequences of the present negotiations that are commenced, to restore peace between Sweden and Russia, which his Danish majesty believes to be the object of his wishes: "His majesty the king of Sweden will therefore confine himself with force to repel the auxiliaries already entered into this kingdom.

(Signed) SPRENGPORTEN."

Copenhagen, October 5, 1788.

CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

The empress of Russia and the kings of Denmark and Sweden are all making the greatest exertions for carrying on the war both at sea and land, whilst the English and Prussian ministers were waiting at Stockholm for the king's return, to open to him a proposition of peace, when the last accounts came away; at which time, we can from authority assure the public, 2400 picked men had arrived in Sweden, sent by the king.

The unaccountable conduct of Denmark, in entering the very heart of Sweden, after assuring the king in a public state paper, "that no further steps should be taken, until his answer respecting peace was received," proves either that the king of Sweden has refused the offered terms, or has been deceived by his brother-in-law, and in either case, the war is likely to continue, but in the latter, with a formal declaration against Denmark.

The king of Sweden must feel himself hurt at the manner in which some of the principal places of his kingdom have been taken possession of, and which cannot fail to alter the propositions intended very materially.

By the latest information from Vienna we find, that his imperial majesty had retreated to, and taken refuge in, the strong town of Temeswar.

The emperor seems endeavouring to throw the odium of his late misfortunes on the negligence of his general officers. Brechainville is censured for not giving his orders in writing, which is said to have positively occasioned the emperor to retreat by mistakes: This general's aid-de-camp, who carried the verbal message, has also precipitately retreated; and general d'Aspremonte is cashiered, though some say he has resigned.

Another object of complaint with the emperor is the conduct of the Russian general Romanzow, (who has never once seen the enemy during the whole campaign.)—To him the emperor has written in the most explicit manner, that, if he longer delays to come forward with his army, under pretence of waiting the orders of his imperial mistress, his majesty will certainly think himself sufficiently at liberty to enter into any separate negotiation for an immediate peace with the Turks.

The most rational politicians considered the attempt of the imperial powers to exterminate the Turks as a chimerical idea; the events of the present campaign at least have confirmed this opinion, and the Turks will at times gain more by delay than by contending for honour, a piece of Machiavelan policy the grand vizier seems not ignorant of. The resources of any European power must be much sooner exhausted than those of an empire like Turkey.

Nov. 25. By letters received yesterday we are confidently informed that Oczakow has surrendered to them long ere this, the city being entirely reduced to ashes, and only the castle left standing.

After the surrender of this garrison, the Russians will march on to Bender, which must likewise fall. The whole of Moldavia and Bessarabia will then shortly come into their possession.

The army of the king of Prussia only waits the final word of command to enter Poland. It amounts to 50,000 strong, all in high spirits and eager for a war.

The Poles are determined to resist any invasion of a foreign power.

The deputies of the states of Province, which had not been convoked till last year, for 147 years, have had an audience of the French king. The epocha may be called the day of the resurrection of the French constitution, at least the spirit of it, which has slept for a century and an half past; while it is much to be feared that ours is, by venality and corruption, sinking into its grave.

PORTSMOUTH, *(N. H.) January* 13.

On Wednesday last, the legislature made choice of the following gentlemen as electors of president and vice-president of the United States: Honourable Benjamin Bellows, John Pickering, Ebenezer Thomson, John Sullivan and John Parker.

Owing to a disagreement between the two branches of the legislature, relative to the mode to be pursued in the choice of electors, the business was procrastinated until near 12 o'clock at night—the senate insisting on holding their right of a negative on the house; and the house equally tenacious of their privileges, insisting, that in the present instance the senate had no right of controling the choice of the house, but that in choosing electors both branches should join and proceed to the choice by joint ballot: A contrary step, it was considered by the house, would be establishing a dangerous precedent, an adherence to which might at some future period fatally affect the privileges of the people. The observations made by the members of the senate, relative to their prerogative, were pertinent, manly and firm—those of the house, ingenious, deep and well digested. This legislative contest terminated, however, in the lower branch's acceding to the proposal of the upper, and the choice was happily effected—the house "at the same time solemnly protesting against the said mode of choice, and declaring, that in the opinion of this house, the present mode of appointing electors ought not to be considered as establishing a precedent, or drawn into example, or insisted upon as a rule, in any future appointment of electors."—What rendered the above circumstance more delicate, and greatly heightened the anxiety of the spectators, was a knowledge, that if a compromise did not take place before the close of the day, New-Hampshire would lose the honour of giving her suffrages for a president and vice-president of the United States, and thereby be prevented from paying that tribute which her citizens owe to the great American FABIUS.

PROVIDENCE, *(R. I.) January* 17.

It must give pleasure to the friends of home manufactures, (remarks a correspondent) to be informed, that John Brown, Esq; of this town, a gentleman well known throughout the United States, and his only son, are cloathed in the fabrics of their native country, and from the fleeces of their own flocks.—It is a singular circumstance, that the yarn was all spun by a woman 88 years of age—a monitory lesson to young ladies, who little reflect how much the fate of their country is in their power.—The lowest manufacturer, says Mons. Neckar, who furnishes a single bale of goods for sale, does more to retain the solid coin in the kingdom, than the ablest banker, or the most skilful financier.

NEW-YORK, *January* 23.

Extract of a letter from Georgia, to a gentleman in Providence, Rhode-Island.

"Although the Creeks have ceased hostilities for the present, yet we are attacked by a tribe of Indians called the Simonoles, who inhabit a part of Florida; they are not acknowledged by the Creeks as a part of their nation. M'Gillivray sent us word lately, that he will strictly attend to the suspension of hostilities till April next; all our frontier inhabitants continue to live in forts.

"A banditti of rascals, consisting of 70 or 80 men from the Bahama Islands, have lately arrived in the southern parts of our state, professedly to join the Indians and plunder the state. They have an armed vessel in an Indian river, south of Augustine, to receive the plunder, consisting of negroes, cattle, &c. It is said with confidence, that Lord Dunmore, governor of the Bahamas, gives countenance to their proceedings, and that the officers of this abandoned corps frequently dine at his table. By this you may see what you have to expect, should it be your unhappy lot to be attacked under the present poor, weak and unenergetic government of the United States.

"Our crops have been good this season—we have produced from 12 to 15,000 barrels of rice, which sells at 10s. 6d. per cwt.—4000 hogsheads of tobacco, which now goes at 16s. 4d. with other kinds of produce in the same proportion.

"Our old state constitution, which is much like that of Pennsylvania, consisting of a single house of assembly, is found so defective that a convention is ordered to frame a new one; our present ideas are, that the new one shall be nearly similar to the new federal constitution—am sorry to hear that your state still continues averse to the new government."

Jan. 26. By Mr. B. Livingston, who arrived in town on Saturday evening from Albany, we are informed, that a bill had passed both houses, prescribing the time and manner of choosing representatives to the congress of the United States;—By this bill the state is divided into six districts, each district is to choose one representative—but the electors are not confined in their choice to a person resident within their own district—that on Wednesday last a bill directing the mode of choosing senators, which had been brought in by Mr. Jones, passed the house of assembly. Except in the recital, there is no difference between this bill and that clause in the former one which gave rise to the late conference between the two houses, and occasioned the loss of the whole election bill. It was not thought, when Mr. Livingston came away, that the senate would give their assent to it. Mr. Harrison moved the same amendment which he had done to the first bill, which was lost by about the same majority.

The bill to empower the mayor, recorder and aldermen, to raise by tax the sum of 13,000l. for the indemnification of the persons who had lent their credit to complete the federal building in the city of New-York, had also passed both houses, and lay with the council for revision, who have doubtless, before this time, given their assent to its becoming a law.

Jan. 29. The situation of affairs in Europe, says a correspondent, is particularly critical. The emperor of Germany and the empress of Russia, are engaged in war with a power, hitherto accounted formidable; and the sovereigns of France and England are reported to be dangerously ill. Denmark and Sweden have commenced hostilities, of which Prussia and other German powers cannot be supposed to be indifferent spectators; the republic of the United Netherlands is far from being in a state of composure; the Helvetic body, luckily free from domestic contention, is, as usual, disposed to accommodate its neighbours with mercenaries; and the Italian states will probably invite hostilities by not being able to repel them. That a general, or, at least, a widely extended war, will soon take place, is highly probable: and after a lamentable effusion of blood, the laurel perhaps will be worn by the least worthy.

The honourable Mr. Gerry, of Middlesex district, Massachusetts, has signified his unwillingness to serve as a representative in the congress of the United States, by an address to the electors of that district, in last Thursday's (Boston) Independent Chronicle, wherein he fully states his reasons.

As every material change in a government may be aptly called a revolution, the late alteration in our federal system is entitled to that name. When other nations, who valued and understood the rights of men, were oppressed by domestic tyrants or foreign conquerors, they were obliged to have recourse to war; which more frequently proved unfavourable than friendly to liberty. But the causes which induced the citizens of these United States to effect the late important change, were of a different nature. They experienced no usurpation of their rights, and dreaded no danger of restless ambition. Neither a frantic multitude, headed by a Marius; nor a confederated nobility, subservient to the views of a Sylla, disturbed their peace, or meditated the overthrow of freedom. Their exertions during the war had been crowned with success, because the spirit of the people made amends for the defects of the government. But, although triumphant in war, the confederation was inadequate to the exigencies of peace; and the very great temptations afforded by commerce debilitated true industry. Much is expected from the new government; and that it is capable of conferring a number of benefits, cannot be doubted; but without the co-operation of the great body of the people, its efforts will be vain, and its wisdom ineffectual.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 31.

The brig Revolution, captain Kean, is arrived in the river from Batavia, in the East-Indies, after four months passage.

Extract of a letter from Batavia, dated July 14, 1788.

"On the 12th of June we spoke captain Barry, in the straits of Sunda, all well on board.

"The Dutch and Malaese are at present much engaged in war throughout the Chinese seas; two of their European Indiamen have been captured this season, one of whom has been since retaken in an engagement with frigates on that station.

"This is the most destructive part of the globe to foreigners, owing to its low situation, and impurity of its waters: there are few that visit this port, without experiencing the effects of both.

"Since we left China, in January, 1787, there has been a civil war throughout that empire, which still continues; in consequence of which a famine, then but partial, is now become general."

Feb. 4. We learn from Sunbury, that a farmer near that place on the Susquehanna has lately made two barrels of sweet oil (equal to the present olive oil) out of hickory nuts, by simple expression. One half of the smallest species of these nuts, viz. the SHELL-BARK, yielded by an experiment 30 drops of oil. The oil obtained from these delicious nuts has been used in diet, and from the want of oil of an inferior quality, has been burnt in lamps. Every days experience serves to convince us of the resources of our country for wealth and happiness. The historians of future ages in recording the events of the American revolution will probably write as follows—"The United States published a declaration of their independence upon Great-Britain on the 4th of July, 1776—But this was only a nominal act. They returned in the year 1783 to their ancient habits of affection, and dependence upon Great-Britain. Their cloathing—furniture—carriages, and many articles of their provisions were all of British manufactory. In vain did the British ministry neglect and insult their returning attachment. It was not till the year 1788 that the Americans awaked from their sleep on the lap of their step-mother, and proclaimed, by their industry and economy, that they were an independent people."

We hear that the manufactory of pot-ash, which has lately been established at Sunbury, is in a flourishing way. It appears that 13,124 barrels of that valuable article of commerce were exported last year from the city of New-York.

CARLISLE, *(Pennsylvania) January* 28.

By the western post who arrived here last night, we learn, that previous to his leaving Pittsburgh, a gentleman arrived from the Muskingum, who asserts, that the treaty with the Indians was concluded to the satisfaction of the commissioners.

WINCHESTER, *January* 28.

On Wednesday last arrived in this town, Thomas Bryant Ashby, who reports, that he in company with five other men, viz. John Hinds, John Chapman, John Williams, William Williams and Samuel Elsmore, being on their way from Kentucky, in the month of April last, were attacked, in Powell's Valley, by a party of Cherokee Indians, who took four of them prisoners—that the two Williams's escaped—that Chapman and Hinds, two of the unfortunate captives, were tied to a tree and burnt by the savages—That Elsmore and himself were sold by them to the Creeks, with