

STOCKHOLM, February 10.

THEY are busily employed in the part of Caracron, equipping a fleet of 10 ships of the line and six frigates, to protect the trade of this kingdom. These preparations are the more necessary, as the merchants of this kingdom have to much cause to complain of the unprecedented and frequent injuries done to their trade and shipping, by the English ships of war. The following memorial has been lately presented to our minister on this subject, by a body of Swedish merchants.

S I R,

THE deputies of trade have hitherto waited with patience, in hopes the representations which the King has graciously been pleased to make to the court of London, concerning the violence committed on the Swedish trade, by the British ships of war, would have had good effects: but the merchants continue to receive every day accounts of the illegal seizure of their effects by the English, contrary to all treaties, of their cargoes being plundered, by the use of any articles whatever (if the French are interested therein)—that our vessels, though freighted on account of neutral nations, are seized and the cargoes ordered to be sold for such prices as the English themselves please to fix, though part of the cargo should be owned by English, on pretences of their being warlike stores or ammunition on board. In short, no vessel can navigate freely, but those on account of neutral nations, and not having on board warlike stores or ammunition; restrictions which are the most pernicious and ruinous to Sweden. We therefore are now compelled to represent most humbly to your excellency, the distresses of our trade, and to pray you that such relief may be given as the times and circumstances of things require.

The English ships have carried into their ports, in despite of solemn treaties, a great number of our vessels, having nothing contraband on board. It seems to have become the law of the English, that no nation shall enjoy safety, tranquillity, and free navigation, whom she shall please to disturb.

This conduct, so injurious to every neutral trading power, does not become any state which has not established itself in the empire of the seas, which has been heretofore so much contested, and which it is at this time notorious that England cannot arrogate to itself.

Your excellency is fully informed of the indecencies and cruelties perpetrated by the English cruisers on the Swedish vessels; and having forgot that respect which nations owe each other, they have refused to treat the Swedish flag as independent and neutral. They have plundered from our vessels, their provisions, papers, and the private property and cloaths of the crews and of passengers, &c.

The deputies respectfully submit to your excellency, whether moderation and forbearance are likely to re-establish the common rights of nations: for us, we are persuaded that no other means can be effectual to restrain this intolerance, than such as the laws of nature in such cases dictate, that is, to oppose force to force. We therefore respectfully urge your excellency, to effectuate with his majesty, measures for opening the ports of Martstrand, and of the North Sea, for privateers; that ships of war may be put into commission against the English; and that the Swedish merchants may equip privateers to indemnify the losses sustained by the English violences.

PARIS. The frigate Concord, commanded by Mr. Legardeur de Tilly, of 26 guns, 12 pounders on her main deck, and six 6 pounders on her quarter-deck, is arrived at Brest from St. Domingo. She had under her convoy 13 merchant ships, but was separated from them by bad weather, in which, by a clap of thunder, she lost her main mast and sprung several leaks, so that he was obliged to throw over board 12 guns from his main deck, to lighten his ship and make her answer to her helm. In this situation, making 12 and 24 inches of water an hour, he took an English privateer of 14 guns, and meeting the English frigate Congrès, taken from the Americans, of 26 nine pounders on her main deck, and 6 six pounders, he engaged her for 3 hours and an half, when the English frigate left them. The ship Marquis de Brancas, one of the above convoy, is also arrived, of 9 six pounders. She was met by an English privateer of 18 guns, whom she fought above two hours, and beat off.

His Most Christian Majesty has presented a sword and a present of 200 livres to captain Favre, of the privateer Phoenix, of 12 six pounders, from Havre. He left port the 19th of December last, and having captured a ship of 150 tons, he found himself soon after surrounded by five enemy's vessels, each of six guns of four and

six pounders. He fought both sides of his vessel for three hours, when he saw two of them strike. At this instant four other English cruisers came up, one of 12, one of 10, one of 8, and one of 6 guns. Captain Favre renewed the combat with the ten privateers. After having fought from day-light till ten o'clock in the evening, and having 10 balls between wind and water, his braces, stays and rigging cut away, 7 men killed, 21 rendered unfit for action, and almost all his officers wounded, he was obliged to yield to the great superiority of numbers.

Mont. Royer, in the Commandant of Dunkirk, a privateer, sailed in company with three other privateers on a cruise; two of them had left him, and the third was at a great distance, when Royer came up with and engaged a cutter from Faldstone in England. The action lasted from five o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock. Many of his crew were driven from their guns, but he forced them back again, and finding them giving way a second time, drawing his pike from his pocket, he offered it to them to drink the king's health, if they would continue the fight. Soon after which the English cutter struck her colours. His majesty presented captain Royer with a sword for this instance of resolution, which is the second he has exhibited.

Mademoiselle d'Eon chevalier de St. Louis (who was some years ago employed in a public character in London from France, and concerning whose sex there was great speculation and many bets laid, and finally a judicial trial in the courts of law) has lately written a letter to count de Maurepas, the French minister, praying him to procure his majesty's permission that she may continue her military services, and representing, that as there is no war at land, she wishes to serve as volunteer on board the fleet of count d'Orville. "I can, says she, in obedience to the orders of my prince, remain in time of peace in my petticoats, but in time of war, I find it impossible. I am chagrined to death; at this time, to find myself restrained, when I might serve my country with a zeal, courage, and experience derived from God and my own industry." She was ordered to retire to a small village where she was born.

The French government has given an instance of its humanity and attachment to science, in issuing a late order to the captains of all ships of war, &c. to forbear any hostile acts against captains Cook and Clark, in two English vessels, now supposed to be on their return to Britain, from a voyage to the seas of Japan and California, &c. for discoveries, "because (says this monarch) voyages of this kind, and the consequent discoveries, are of general use and importance to mankind."

The British frigate Apollo, of 36 guns, of which 26 were 12 pounders, has taken the French frigate l'Oiseau, of 26 8 pounders, after a long and obstinate engagement, in which the l'Oiseau had her ensign staff twice shot away and lost her main-mast.

GIBRALTAR. A vessel came into this harbour and carried off two ships loaded with provisions for the garrison, and escaped with them.

BARCELONA, June 12. Our accounts from Cadiz and Ferrol mention, that the two squadrons in those ports had orders to sail on the 2d of this month; that of Cadiz is composed of 32 ships of the line, seven frigates, six bomb ketches, and two sloops. The fleet is victualled for upwards of four months, and is provided with the following supplies, viz. 1000 oxen, 10,000 sheep, 10,000 fowls, and a proper proportion of other things.

L O N D O N, July 20.

The general conjecture now is, that the combined fleets of France and Spain will make the attack of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, the first enterprise they attempt, though ministry do not relinquish their suspicions that both England and Ireland will be invaded this summer.

Advice is expected every hour at the admiralty, of an action having been fought between our fleet and the combined squadrons of France and Spain.

August 17. Another negotiation for peace is again upon the carpet, through the mediation of Russia and Prussia, by their ministers at Versailles; Lord Harrington's regiment of 700 men is completed in five weeks; beating orders are issued from the War-Office, for raising sixteen more Scotch and Irish regiments; an American privateer called the Resolution, from Bilbao to America, is taken and carried into Lisbon.

August 21. A letter from Lisbon mentions, that a violent earthquake had happened in the province of Aragon and Leon, in Spain, which had done considerable damage, and several lives were lost.

They write from Madeira, that an English frigate has had an engagement with a large

French ship of force near that place, which was maintained with determined obstinacy by each party, till at length the latter which was nearest the shore, drove on a ledge of rocks, where she was totally destroyed. The captain, surgeon, and 195 persons perished on board her. The others were with much difficulty saved by the frigate. It blew a fresh of wind all the action, and there was a great swell of the sea.

August 28. An express arrived yesterday at the admiralty with advice that the Thetis man of war from Lisbon was arrived in the British channel. She came through Sir Charles Hardy's fleet the 19th instant, eighteen leagues west of Scilly, and brings an account of his being joined by the Kamilies, the Marlborough and the Isis, which made the British fleet 41 sail of the line, besides seven 30 gun ships, and a considerable number of frigates, &c. &c. That when he met them they were bearing to windward, and had no doubt of soon falling in with the combined fleets of the enemy, from the accounts of their course received by the Kamilies, and several cruising cutters.

Another account says, that Sir Charles Hardy's fleet was well 75 leagues off Scilly, that the Irish and Northumberland men of war had joined them; but no mention is made of the Ardent.

September 1. The Russian ambassador at Paris has presented a spirited memorial to that court, and was on the point of taking his leave. A letter from Coghorn, dated the 13th inst. has the following paragraph: "admiral Mann has taken twenty transports and two zebecques, and beaten the Spanish admiral, Barcelo, tightly."

September 2. They write from Copenhagen, that his Danish majesty had just published an ordinance, forbidding the construction of vessels of any burthen whatever for the service of any foreign powers for two years; as also to forbid the manufactory of naval, military, or ordnance stores, except for the Danish service, during the same years.

Yesterday Sir William Erskine and Sir James Baird, lately arrived from New-York, were at court, and had a conference with the king.

The same day major-general Robertson, lately appointed governor of New-York in the room of William Tryon, Esq; took leave of his majesty, he being in a few days to set out to embark for his government.

B O S T O N, October 21.

It appears from the London papers that the British admiralty have changed the name of the frigate Hancock, which they captured from us into that of the Iris.

A late London paper mentions, that the richest presents have been made to the chevalier de St. Priest, ambassador of his Most Christian Majesty at Constantinople, by the empress of Russia, that ever was given on any such occasion, for his good offices in mediating the peace between her majesty and the Ottoman court.—His settlement redounds to the advantage of France and America, as the court of London built much upon a new rupture between those powers.—The young monarch of France rises in glory, and has established his influence in Europe.

N E W - Y O R K, Oct. 25.

By private letters from Falmouth, as late as the 8th of September, we learn, that the royal fleet then lay at St. Helens, and consisted of 41 sail of the line.

The Terrible privateer of Liverpool, cruising in the West-Indies, has taken two ships from Boston bound for the French West-Indies, with masts and spars for the use of the count d'Estaing's fleet, and sent them into Antigua.

Captain Dean in the snow Vengeance, of this port, of 16 guns, sent in last Saturday the privateer brig Defiance, captain Pond, of New-Haven, of 14 guns and 72 men, which he took the 21st inst. after a smart engagement, in which captain Dean had 8 men killed and wounded, and captain Pond 15 killed and wounded.

The Fincafle, of this port, has taken a vessel with 50 hogheads of tobacco, but she is not yet arrived here.

The Ariadne, from the West-Indies, with admiral Barrington on board, was arrived in England.

T R E N T O N, November 3.

We hear that general Sullivan has marched the army under his command, from Easton, to join the grand American army at West-Point.

From Elizabeth-town we learn that on the morning of the 27th ult. some of the enemy, in boats, went up Newark river, and set fire to our guard houses, but they soon returned without doing any other mischief.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the party of the enemy that came up to Van Veghten's bridge, to burn the boats, as mentioned in our last paper, suffered much more