

*Stokholm, Feb. 24.* The Baron de Bork, commissary of his Prussian Majesty, for the affairs of the North, and his envoy extraordinary at our court, is every day with the King, and does not conceal in any manner, the marked attention he pays to the king's interest.

27. The Equestrian order having elected other members for the Secret Committee more agreeable to the King, in lieu of those arrested by him, this deputation began to act the day before yesterday. The King himself opened the Diet by laying before them the political situation of the kingdom, particularly what related to the war with Russia. In the second Diet, held yesterday, the state of the finances was the object of deliberation. The minister for that department laid before the assembly all the papers relative to it. And, according to the explanations he gave of them it appeared, that the finances of Sweden had been in a most flourishing condition till the commencement of the war; but that this required extraordinary supplies. In consequence of this, the members of the Committee made no difficulty in consenting that the King should borrow a very considerable sum from the bank, to enable him to pursue the war against Russia with vigour.

*April 23.* The Diet of Sweden has at length closed, after having lasted eighty-six days from its commencement on the 2d day of February.—In this session, which will no doubt be for ever memorable in the annals of Sweden, all the important resolutions have been effected by vigorous measures, or rather by force on the part of the King, so also has its conclusion.

In fine, on the 27th, the King, to put a final termination to opposition, appeared at the Chamber of the Noblesse in person, and by his presence and authority effected a consent, or at least a passive acquiescence to his measures.

His Majesty was not escorted by his usual guards, but they were posted near, in the several avenues, and to act according to circumstances, under the command of the Duke of Sudermania, and in the square before the Hall of the Noblesse, as in the neighbouring streets, there was an innumerable crowd, who were informed of what was passing by a letter from the King, which was intended to explain his motives to the citizens, informing them in particular, that he had the evening before received a letter from Holland, that persons disaffected to the government had endeavoured to check the loans on the public credit, by spreading doubts concerning the performance of the guarantee of the States. This last decisive blow having

thus effected every thing the King wished to have resolved in the Diet, his Majesty put an end to the Assembly as prompt and unforeseen as it was unprecedented. Immediately on his return to the palace, he caused a proclamation to be made of the dissolution of the Diet, which accordingly took place this day, and his Majesty for the last time explained his sentiments upon the present situation of the affairs of the kingdom in a speech addressed to the States assembled before him.

*Vienna, Feb. 25.* The Emperor has appointed Field-Marshal Haddick Commander in Chief of the Grand Army; during whose absence General Wallis, Commander in Chief in Bohemia, is to officiate as President of the war department.

The Prince of Nassau, who commanded the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, is arrived here from Warsaw and Petersburg, and had the honour to be presented to his Imperial Majesty, of whom he had a private audience; and to-morrow he will set off for Paris, where some domestic affairs require his immediate presence, though our politicians think he is charged with a commission of greater importance than domestic concerns.

Further advices have been received from M. de la Perieux, the French circumnavigator, dated Avaska, October 1, and he is expected home this summer, after a voyage of the greatest length ever made, and of the highest expectations, having had all that was done before to improve upon.

Prince Potemkin has carried with him to Petersburg the Prince Maurogeni, formerly Hoispodar of Moldavia, a Pacha of Three Tails, Commandant of Oczakow, and several other Turks of distinction, as prisoners.

Letters from Brussels say, that the Government there shew no disposition to relax in the system which it has lately adopted. The principals of the Abbies of Cambray and Val, who distinguished themselves by their patriotic zeal in the last assembly of the States of Hannault, have been dismissed by a decree of the Emperor. The Monks of the Abbies of St. Giulain and St. Bernard, near Antwerp, have experienced the same treatment, and their convents are to be broken up.

The Bishops of the provinces in Brabant have likewise received an especial order, enjoining them to send their students in Theology to the seminary lately established at Louvain, under penalty of the seizure of their temporalities. The same orders have been sent to all the convents on pain of being suppressed.—The fire of sedition is smothering in that country; but will break forth with redoubled violence.