

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

FORT WILLIAM, — 11th. April 1805.

After the Action at Atizulgruh on the 2d. instant, Meer Khan moved off to Sumbul, when he was defeated by many of his followers, particularly by the Rohillas. On the 5th of March, General Smith arrived at Sumbul in pursuit of the Freebooters, who had moved on towards Chendowley, having been prevented recrossing the river by the close pursuit of the Army, and from the apprehension of being cut off by the Detachment under Colonel Burne, which had occupied the ford at which Meer Khan crossed into Rohildun. Meer Khan, with a part of his Force, arrived at Chendowley on the 7th. of March, and the remainder of it was in various parts of the country in the vicinity of that place. On the 7th. of March, Major General Smith arrived at Sumbul on the banks of the Gaugai, a position calculated to prevent the Enemy moving on to Bareilly, and to drive him towards the Ganges. Meer Khan moved from Chendowley on the morning of the 8th. of March, towards Bareilly, but on receiving intelligence of the rapid approach of the British Cavalry, he turned off to the North Westward direction towards the Ganges. On the 8th. of March, General Smith reached Sapera, on the banks of the Ramganga, and on the 9th. Meer Khan, having camped at about seven coss from Sumbul, on a spot where a road leads to Omrooh, and another to Moradabad. At Sumbul a body of 400 irregular Horse under the command of Captain Robert Skinner was attacked by the warriors of Meer Khan. Captain Skinner took post in a Sal, and compelled the Freebooters to retire with the loss of 100 killed and 100 wounded. On the 9th. General Smith marched in the direction which the Enemy had taken, and arrived on the banks of the Arun, three coss East North East from Chendowley. Meer Khan moved off from the position which he had occupied on the 9th. directly towards the Ghant at which he crossed, and on his march in the night of the 9th. he attacked at Bherhunpore near Amrooh, a small force under Captain Murray, proceeding to Moradabad for Treasure which had been detached by Colonel Burn on the 6th. March.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Burn, to the
Adjutant General.

(Signed) W. BURN, Colonel Camp.
Amrook, March 12, 1805 5 P. M.

General Smith marched again at one A. M. for Joar : Meer Khan re-crossed the Jumna, with a body of Five-hundred, originally reported to have amounted to fifteen thousand, but now reduced to eight or twelve hundred, after having been pursued by the British Cavalry for 46 days, at an average rate of 23 miles in each day. During the whole period of the pursuit, Meer Khan failed in his endeavours to obtain any partition of rank or condition, to join his banditti. Major General Smith with the detachment under his command, rejoined the British camp before Bhurtpore on the 23d of March.

Copy of a letter from Captain Moore, containing
an account of the capture of the Spanish ships.
Indefatigable at sea, Oct. 6th. 1804.

Veller ay morning, Cape St. Mary bearing
 N. E. 9 Leagues, the Medusa made the signal
 for four sail W. by S. I made the signal for a
 general chase. At 8 A. M. I discovered there
 to be four large Spanish frigate, which formed
 the line of battle a head on our approach, and
 continued to steer in for Cadiz; the van ship
 carrying a broad pendant, and the ship next
 to her a Rear Admiral's flag; Captain Goddard
 being the headmost ship, placed the Medusa on
 the weather beam of the Commodore, the Inde-
 fatigable took a similar position a long side
 of the Rear Admiral; the Amphion and Lively
 each taking an opponent in the same manner as
 they came up. After hailing to make them
 shorten sail without effect, I fired a shot across
 the Rear Admiral's fore foot, on which he
 shortened sail: and I sent Lieutenant Alcott
 of the Indefatigable to inform him that my orders
 were to detain his squadron; that it was my
 earnest wish to execute them without bloodshed,
 but that his determination must be made instan-
 tly; after waiting some time, I made the signal
 for the boat, and fired a shot a head of the Ad-
 miral. As soon as the officer returned with an
 unsatisfactory answer, I fired another shot a head
 of the Admiral, and bore down close on his weath-
 er bow; at this moment the Admiral's second
 aftern fired into the Amphion, the Admiral fire
 d into the Indefatigable, and I made signal
 for close battle, which was instantly commenced
 with all the alacrity and vigour of English sail-
 ors. In less than ten minutes La Mercedes,
 the Admiral's second aftern, blew up alongside
 the Amphion with a tremendous explosion.
 Captain Sutton having with great judgment and
 much to my satisfaction placed himself to leeward
 of that ship, the escape of the Spanish
 Admiral's ship was rendered almost impossible:
 in less than half an hour she struck as did the
 opponent of the Lively. Perceiving at this
 moment the Spanish Commodore was making off
 and seeming to have the heels of the Medusa
 I made the signal for the Lively to join the chase,
 having before noticed the superior sailing of that
 ship. Capt. Hammond did not in an instant,
 and we had the satisfaction long before sunset, to
 see from our mainhead that the only remaining
 ship had surrendered to the Medusa and Lively.

As soon as our boats had taken possession of the Rear Admiral, we made sail for the floating fragments of the unfortunate Spanish frigate which blew up; but except 40 taken up by the Amphion's boats, all on board perished. This squadron was commanded by Don Joseph Bistamente, Knight of the order of St. James and a Rear Admiral. They are from Monte Vide, Rio de la Plata; and from the information of the Captain of the flag ship, contained about four Millions of dollars, 800,000 of which were on board the Mercedes which blew up. Other accounts state the quantity of specie to me much greater, public and private, and there is besides much valuable merchandize on board the captured ships. Our loss has been very trifling. I have not yet had the returns, but the Indefatigable did not lose a man. The Spaniards suffered chiefly in their rigging which was our object. The Captains of the different ships conducted themselves so ably, that no honor could accrue to me, but the fortunate accident of being senior officer.

The zeal, activity and spirit of the Officers, seamen and mariners of the Squadron, is best evinced by the complete manner in which they performed their work. Lieutenants Gore, Par-

ker, and Alcott of the *Indefatigable*, and Lieutenant Haviland and Nole of the *marines* gave me that support which their uniform good conduct taught me, to rely on. Mr. Griffiths, the master's conduct has my perfect approbation: I presume to recommend, in the strongest manner, Lieut. John Gore of the *Indefatigable*, to your favor and protection. I have the honor to be &c.

SPANISH SQUADRON.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE KING.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE MERCHANTS

ON ACCOUNT OF THE MARINE COMPANY.

RETURN of the KILLED and WOUNDED

Indefatigable.—None.
Medusa.—Her Return not received.
Amphion.—Lieutenant William Bennett wounded
3 men, and 1 Marine wounded badly.
Lively.—a killed, 4 wounded
La Medea, (the Spanish Admiral)—a killed, 30
wounded.
La Clara.—7 killed, 20 wounded.
La Fama.—11 killed, and 50 wounded.
La Mercedes.—Blown up, the second Captain, and
45 men saved by the Amphion, all the rest perished.
(Signed) GRAHAM MOORE

1890

“ We heard of hostilities with Spain on the 15th. of October, and on that very day we captured two ships Lord Nelson received from us the first intelligence of the rupture. We have already taken twelve things, and entertain hopes of as many more. Yesterday we fell in with the Donagel, Captain Sir R. Strachan, who has taken a large Spanish frigate, after a chase of 26 hours, and 15 minutes action, in which the Spanish Captain was killed; the prize was from Cadiz, with despatches for Tenerife and the Havannah, laden with stores. The Donagel has also captured another Spanish ship, supposed to be the richest that ever sailed from Cadiz, her cargo is reported to be worth \$500,000.

" Nov. 29 — We have this day taken a large ship from the river de la Plata.
" Dec. 3. — Since writing the above, we have cap-

Nuestra Señora del Rosario, value	£. 10,000
El Fortuna	8,000
St. Joseph	15,000
La Virgine Assumpto	6,000
Apollo	15,000
Signora del Purificatione	40,000
Fawcett	1,100
Gustavus Adolphus	1,000
A Settee	600
A ship with naval stores	10,000

SEIZURE OF SIR G. RUMBOLD.

The French General Frere arrived here from Harburgh, and alighted at Mr. Reinhardt's French Miniiter. At night he went to Slaveshof, near the house of Rainville at Ottenfien, and thence during the night to the place called Hamburger Berg, where a detachment of French troops, to the amount of 250 men coming from Harburgh, had passed the Elbe with lighted marches. They had chosen for their passage an uninhabited place between the Danish territory and the ramparts of the town. The General took a hundred men of this detachment, and went with them to Grindel, a country house of Sir G. Rumbold's, half a league from the town. Three soldiers going to the door knocked, at about 6 o'clock in the morning, and asked for the Charge d'Affaires to give them passport for Hafum, to go thence to England. They were told they must wait, as the Charge d'Affaires was not rise so early.

While this was passing, Sir G. Rumbold's attention being excited, he remarked that the house was surrounded, and ordered his servants, not to open. The doors were then burst open by main force; they penetrated into the apartment, and General Frere declared Sir G. Rumbold his prisoner in the name of the French Government. Sir George was obliged to open his Desks and Chests. They threw all the papers into a fire, and carried them off to Harburg in a chaise kept ready for the purpose. The Minister Reinhard has since given in a note to the Senate of Hamburg, in which it is said among other things, that Rumbold was involved in the business of Drake. General Frere has declared verbally, that Rumbold had conveyed much money and a number of men from the Hanoverian territories to England, to the great prejudice of the inhabitants and the French Army. There were two Extraordinary Meetings of the Senate, and a deputation has been sent to Hanover to General Bernadotte to make representation. Rumbold is now on way to Paris. General Frere accompanies him, and he is escorted by some gendarmes. Before his departure Sir George wrote to this place. He congratulates himself in his letter on the good treatment that he had as yet experienced. The English Consul has taken it upon him to open the letters which arrive for Sir George, though this last desired them to be given to Mr. Thornton the Banker. *Rumbold has been arrested by an order of the Minister General of Police at Paris.* He has lived here several years as Charge d'Affaires from Great Britain. His family is in England.

Paris November 12th. The official paper of yesterday contains the following very remarkable piece of intelligence.

Sir G. Rumbold English Agent at Ham-
burgh, arrested within cannon shot of the ad-
vanced posts of the French Army in Hanover
and carried to Paris, has been, by the interces-
sion of the King of Prussia, released and sent to
England by Cherbourg.

LORD CHEDWORTH.

Amongst other legacies are the following, viz.—3000*l.* to the Hon. C. J. Fox; 16,000*l.* to Mrs. Taylor, late of the Norwich Theatre; 4000*l.* to a daughter of the late Charles Bannister; 1500*l.* to an infant daughter of Mrs. Edger, (late Miss Silby, at the Griffin, Ipswich); 1,500*l.* to the Rev. Mr. Layton, of Ipswich, and the same sum to his sister; 1300*l.* each to Miss Edmead and Miss Kent, late of the Norwich Theatre.

• His Lordship has also left handsome legacies to Mr. Powell and Mr. Seymour, formerly of the same theatre, besides legacies of 4000*l.*, 5000*l.* and 6000*l.* to many persons at Ipswich. His valuable library he has left between Mr. Layton, Mr. Penrice, and Mr. Crein.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

The Senate having declared what follows:
Extract of the Registers of the Conservative
Senate of Nov. 6.

" *Senatus Consultus*.—The Conservative Senate, in the presence of a number of Members ordered by the XC. Article of the Constitution;

" Having taken into consideration the Message of his Imperial Majesty, of the 23d. October; after having heard the report of its Special Commission, charged to verify the registers of votes given by the French people, in consequence of CXLII. Article of the Constitutional Acts of the Empire, dated the 18th. of May, 1804, upon the acception of this proposition.

"The French People will the inheritance of the Imperial dignity in the direct, natural legitimate, and adoptive line of Napoleon Bonaparte, and in the direct, natural, and legitimate line of Joseph Bonaparte and Louis Bonaparte, in that order, as it is regulated by the *Senatus Consultus* of that day."

Having read the *proces verbal*, produced by the Special commission, which proves that of 3,524,554 citizens who have voted, 3,521,675 citizens have accepted this proposition; declares as follows:

"That the Imperial Dignity is hereditary in the direct, natural, legitimate, and adoptive descendants of Napoleon Bonaparte; and in the direct, natural, and legitimate line of Joseph and Louis Bonaparte, as it is regulated by the Constitutional Acts of the Empire, dated May 18, 1804."

"The present *Senatus Consultus* shall be sent by a message to his Majesty the Emperor,

LONDON,—3d. November.

On Thursday Sir George Rumbold paid his respects to his Majesty, at Windsor.

The robbery of Mr. Wagstaff, the Messenger, by a party of banditti near Lubec, took place under the following circumstances:—Mr. Wagstaff left town on the 7th of October, with dispatches for Petersburg and Berlin. He reached Hufum on the 11th, where finding a Hanoverian Messenger on his way to Schwerin, they agreed to travel to that place in the same carriage. On reaching a wood which lies between Lubec and Mecklenburgh Schwerin, a man dressed in black, over which was thrown a dark grey coat, rode up to the carriage, and surveyed them such curiosity as to excite some apprehension on the part of the Messengers. As, however, they were well armed, they agreed to proceed, but soon found that this ruffian was merely the spy of a number of others concealed in the wood. On his making some signals, he was joined by five other persons, who approached the carriage, demanding the money and other property of the Messengers in the most peremptory manner. One person who appeared to be the leader, and whom the Messengers conceived to be a French Officer in disguise, was only intent on the seizure of their papers, on receiving which he withdrew without being guilty of any other act of violence. The rest of the banditti, however, made ample amends for his forbearance. They dragged Mr. Wagstaff and the Hanoverian Messenger out of the carriage, tore their dresses, ransacked their pockets, and plundered them of their watches and money. Mr. Wagstaff's loss in cash was about 200l. The Hanoverian Messenger had no reason to rejoice in milder treatment, for he was most roughly handled, and lost whatever of value he had in his possession. After the pillage was finished, the Messengers hoped that they would be suffered to proceed on their journey; on the contrary, they were kept beside the carriage till the banditti seized a poor waggoner who was returning from Lubec with a few hogheads of wine. The whole party was then taken into a thick part of the wood. The two Messengers, the postillion, and the waggoner, were then severally tied with cords, and at the same time informed that if they attempted to stir from the spot till after the expiration of an hour and a half, they should infallibly be dispatched. Previous to their going off, the villains emptied a trunk and a portmanteau of their contents, and again cautioned the party against any attempt to escape before the expiration of the period prescribed. Alarmed at these threats, none of the prisoners made any attempt to release themselves for nearly an hour. The waggoner at length by great exertions succeeded in untying the cord by which he was bound, and at the same time liberated the postillion. They did not stay to release the Messengers, but made the best of their way to Dragoon village, a small place in the neighbourhood. Finding no prospect of assistance, Mr. Wagstaff after a very hard struggle, disengaged one of his arms, and was enabled to release his companion, who, it appears, was throughout dreadfully alarmed. They had scarcely got loose before they were terrified by a noise in the wood, but their apprehensions had subsided on finding that the waggoner had come, accompanied by a number of people from the town, to assist him in their rescue. As soon as they reached the town of Schwerin, Mr. Wagstaff gave an account of all the circumstances attending this outrage to one of the Burgomasters, and to the resident Hanoverian Minister. Mr. Wagstaff at the same time dispatched a letter to Mr. Jackson, at Berlin, informing him of all the particulars of the affair.

LONDON,—10th. December.

Yesterday the Court of India Directors appointed P. DUNDAS, Esq. Governor of the new Presidency of Prince of Wales's Island.

The Russian Squadron arrived at Spithead consists of the Ratzevan, of 64 guns, carrying the broad pendant of Commodore GREGG; the Helena, of 74 guns, the Venus, of 44, and Alfred, of 32 guns.—They will take on board a few stores and then proceed on their voyage to the Mediterranean.

The following Field Officers are appointed to inspect and superintend the Yeomanry Force of the undermentioned Counties in Ireland.

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY—Lieut. Colonel Sir J. Cockburn to be stationed in Kilkenny, and to report to Brigadier-General De La Hogue, at New Ross.

WEXFORD—Lieut. Colonel Godfrey, to be stationed at Ennistorthy, and to report to ditto.

CARLOW—Lieut. Colonel Hamilton, to be stationed at Carlow, and to report to ditto.

TIPPERARY (except Ickerrin, Upper and Lower Or-

wmond, Owey and Aris)—Lieutenant Colonel Bourchier: to be stationed at Cashel, and to report to Brigadier-General Stirling at Cashel.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Matthew Flank was sworn into the command of the new ship destined to Bombay, building by Mr. Thomas, as was Capt. John Cameron into that of the new ship for Madras and Bengal building by Messrs. Christie and Cameron.

THE FRENCH IMPERIAL MANTLE.

The French Papers give the following description of this mantle.—It is of the finest velvet, of amaranthus colour, four ells (six yards English) long from the extremity of the train to the top of the collar, and nearly eighty feet wide. The ground is *parfame* with golden *bras*, embroidered in bobs. It is edged with a golden border, the richness of which is only equalled by the workmanship. At equal intervals, in the midst of branches of laurel, in full bloom, and ears of corn, pleasingly intermixed, is a silver sun, the letter N. in raised gold. This Mantle is entirely lined with ermine; the fur extends nearly four inches in breadth; beyond the border in gold. It has also a broad collar, in the shape of a tippet, all of ermine. There is only one open sleeve, like that of a Turkish dress, and upon the other side an opening, which is to be closed with a clasp of diamonds.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The following is the letter which his French Imperial Majesty has addressed to the Burgomaster and Council of the city of Frankfurt:—

"Very Worthy and Good Friends,

"I have received the letter of the date of the 30th. of August, which Messieurs Humbrecht and Messier, Burgomasters & Senators, of your free Imperial city, communicated to me on your part. The assurance which you give me of your sentiments towards me, is the more agreeable, as it convinces me that, after the experience you have had of the participation I take in the independence and welfare of your city, you will not fail to shew yourselves always grateful for it. My Resident with you has it in commission frequently to renew the assurance of my sentiments towards you. I shall always perceive with pleasure that you take such measures as may prevent your city from becoming the centre of those intrigues & disturbances which England endeavours to propagate on the Continent to mislead it, and renew the evils of war, the calamities of which you have already sufficiently experienced.

"I pray God, very worthy and just friends, to have you under his holy and gracious protection.

"Written at Mentz, the 9th of Vendemiaire Year 13, (October 1, 1804.)

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

"To our very worthy & great friends the Burgomasters and Magistrates of the free and Imperial City of Frankfurt."

LONDON—DECEMBER 10.

The following is circulated at Paris, with much confidence in its authenticity, as a plan of Bonaparte's for a GENERAL PEACE. It is not permitted to appear in the French newspapers, but from that very circumstance it has acquired additional credit.

1st.—France consents to evacuate the kingdoms of Naples and Etruria, the Papal Territory, and the Republics of Liguria, Helvetia, and Baravia, together with the Electorate of Hanover, and all places occupied by her on the right bank of the Rhine.

2d.—England consents to restore all her conquests in the West Indies, and to give up Malta to the King of Sardinia, as a part of the indemnities destined this Sovereign.

3d.—The remainder of the indemnities to his Sardinian Majesty are to be taken from the kingdom of Etruria, round Sienna.

4th.—France promises in return to give up to his Etrurian Majesty the Duchies of Parma and Placentia.

5th.—Russia is to evacuate the Seven Islands and all other places occupied by her troops in the Mediterranean. The Seven Islands are in future to be under the exclusive protection of the Ottoman Porte.

6th.—The differences between Spain & England, as well as those between Russia & Rome, are to be settled in an amicable manner immediately, without the interferences of the Congress, according to the decision of the respective mediators.

7th.—The differences between Spain & America are to be settled by the sole mediation of the Emperor of the French.

8th.—The Emperor of Germany & Austria, and the King of Prussia, are by all parties acknowledged as mediators.

9th.—France promises for the future, during a peace, to respect the independence of those kingdoms, states, and republics, evacuated by her troops, in consequence of the present peace.

10th.—As France allows the late Grand Master of Malta, Baron Hompech, an annuity of 300,000 livres (12,000l.) England to assign a pay equal and annual sum to the present Grand Master, who resigns his sovereignty over

the island of Malta to the King of Sardinia, whose heirs or descendants are for the future to be hereditary Grand Masters of the Maltese Order.

Besides the above, the plan contains five other long articles—the 11th. concerns the respective evacuations and disarmings, &c. In the 12th. article, England is to consent for many reasons mentioned at full length, that the mediators, who are entrusted to regulate the political balance of power, may, at the same time, fix some rules for restoring a commercial balance of trade.

In the 13th. Russia and England in return for being permitted to have deputies at a Congress, where the affairs of Italy and Germany are regulated, to which both are said to be strangers, to permit the mediators to listen to the complaints of the Princes of *Gerlia*.

In the 14th. article, the necessity is agreed to, of making a new constitution, not only for the German empire, but for the Turkish Empire—the obedience of which is to be enforced even by the armies of the mediators.

The 15th and last article fixes the number of deputies and of votes, and the city of Utrecht as the place where the Congress is to be held.

The recent legacy of 3000l. to Mr. Fox, makes the sum bequeathed to him, within the last 3 years, between 8 and 9000l. two of the testators being personally unknown to him. These tributes to genius and virtue—undoubtedly honourable to both the living and the dead. An eminent Solicitor is said to have drawn the wills of five of the testators, who bequeathed sums to Mr. Fox, exceeding 20,000l. of whom two of the parties have not the slightest acquaintance with that Gentleman. O! Lord Chedworth, we understand, that Mr. Fox had no other knowledge, than that Noble Person's voting in the House of Lords with Mr. Fox's friends.

STATE PAPER.

The following is a copy of the Official Note sent by this Government to Foreign Courts respecting the seizure of Sir GEORGE RUMBOLD:

"His Majesty has received intelligence of the unprecedented act of violence committed at Hamburg, in the seizure of the person and official papers of Sir G. Rumbold, his Minister to that city, in his own house, by a party of French soldiers, on the 25th of October.

"After the repeated proofs which the French Government has by its conduct exhibited of absolute contempt for every principle of the law of nations, his Majesty cannot be astonished at this monstrous outrage on the independence of a feeble and defenceless state.

"His Majesty, however, owes it not only to himself and the respectable and unfortunate city whose rights have been immediately attacked, but to his relations with the rest of Europe, and the dignity of every power which still retains the desire and the means of maintaining its solemn protest against an aggression so atrocious. If any thing could possibly add to the alarming and insulting nature of this act, it would be found in the explanation which it is said the French Resident at Hamburg gave; that the whole took place in consequence of an order transmitted by the Minister of Police in Paris to the Commandant of the French forces in Hanover.

"His Majesty is persuaded that there cannot exist a Power on the Continent which can remain insensible to the consequences of a measure, the principle and example of which directly menaces all the Courts whose situation exposes them to the inroads of French soldiers, which tends to the destruction of the sacred rights of all neutral territory, & to the extinction of the long established intercourse between independent states, and to the annihilation of the privileges of diplomatic Ministers, formerly recognised and respected by all nations and ages.

"Downing-street, 9th. Nov. 1804."

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 1.—This morning sailed the *Argus*, of 18 guns, for the Downs, having under her convoy the *Lady Calcareagh*, and *Preston East Indiamen*, from Bengal.

Extract of a Letter from Yarmouth.

"On Saturday last the inhabitants of this town were gratified by seeing *Le Contre Admiral Magon*, commanded by the noted Blackman, brought into these roads by the gallant and enterprising Capt. Hancock. The crew were landed here on Sunday. Capt. Blackman however, was not landed until Monday, and after undergoing a long examination, was ordered on board the *Monmouth* of 64, as a place of greater security than the prison. The character of this daring adventurer having been variously represented in the London journals, much to his discredit, it is but justice, even to an enemy, to state, that several mariners belonging to this port, and others who have been captured by him, and afterwards landed here, have spoken highly not only of his great humanity, but his generosity towards his prisoners. He was lately created a Member of the *Legion of Honour* by Bonaparte, who, understanding him to be well adapted to annoy us, would not suffer him to

remain on shore, which he wished to have done after having acquired, by his contributions on our trade, a fortune of about 150,000 *l.*"

HAMBURG, 23d. Nov.—Letters from Paris assert, that Bonaparte is straining every nerve to persuade the King of Prussia to enter into an offensive and defensive Alliance with him. This attempt, however, there is every reason to believe will prove abortive. His Prussian Majesty has, within the few days, assured the Magistrates of Lubec of his protection in refuting the demand recently made on that city for a loan of 300,000 dollars.

LONDON,—22d. November.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships viz.

Capt. James Sandilands, *Walpole*, *Mauras* and *Bengal*—Capt. Thomas Hudson, *Ceylon*, ditto. Capt. Richard Colnett, *Castle Eden*, *Bengal* and *Bencoolen*.

It is stated, on the authority of private letters, that an approximation towards an amicable adjustment of differences had gone much farther between Prussia and France than could have been expected.

In the event of a war with Spain, it is stated that part of the produce of the captured frigates will be appropriated towards liquidating the recognized claims of the merchants & manufacturers of this country upon the Spanish Government, which should have been discharged immediately after the signing the Treaty of Amiens, and which, not being so satisfied, furnishes one of the most prominent causes of the impending war.

The Danish army consists of about 74,000 men and its navy of 27 sail of the Line, and 14 or 15 frigates. The Swedish army consists of about 47,000 men, and its navy of 30 sail of the Line and 14 frigates.

It was yesterday reported in the City, that an attempt had been made by the French at Naples, to possess themselves of the person and papers of *Hugh Elliot Esq.* our late Envoy to the Court of Saxony, and now Resident at the former Court, in the same diplomatic capacity. The attempt, it is said, was detected, and frustrated. The report further stated, that Bonaparte was determined to seize on every English Ambassador within his reach.

Dramatists tell us that it is impossible now to discover a new and *outré* character. They surely are not acquainted with the proceedings at *Bow-street*, or the annals of the *Old Bailey*.

One of the celebrated *Quinault's* best friends said to him, "Your mistress is very beautiful, but she has no sense. How can you listen to her conversation for a day?" "I do not listen to her," answered the Lyric Poet, "I only look at her while she is speaking."

Captain *Topham* attracted much notice at Brooks's on Friday night, by the singularity of his dress. He wore a dark coloured coat, covered with at least fifty white metal ball buttons, about the size of a large pea. They ran up over each shoulder. Each cuff had eight upon it. His hat was tied with a ribbon; and he wore to the knees of his breeches double strings. His Whiskers were, as usual, tremendously large.

A report is current of an embargo having been laid in the French, Flemish, and Dutch ports. As we have had no arrivals since from these ports, it is generally supposed to be the case; and that Bonaparte, to prevent our receipt of any information of what is going forward in these countries, has laid an embargo on all the shipping.

It was decided at the *Exchequer* Affizes that to steal Oysters is not *felony*, because they sometimes go from one *Bed* to another. If a man were indicted for running away with a woman, would it be a good defence to plead that *Women* have been known to go to other *Beds* than their husbands.

The *Tabbies* complain of the advanced price of *Tea*, which they attribute to the *Pantaloon* *Beaux* reviving their *luxeprefibles* in strong infusions of the fabulous weed.

The favourite amusement of a Parisian *elegant* is learning to swim. Many of them find it the only way to keep their heads above water. Next to swimming, botany is their favourite study.

The cane of a Parisian *beau* is, at the same time, a *paraplu*, a perfume box, and spy glass.

GIBRALTAR,—19th. December.

"The fever still continues its progress through the garrison without any change, either in its virulence or contagion. In the town it has almost completely exhausted itself, every house having been visited with it, and except young children, it has very rarely happened that any person escaped the contagion. Second attacks of the disease sometimes occur, but so rare as not to excite any dread of infection in those who have once had the malady.

"The number of sick amongst the troops has decreased to about 550. The principal deaths last week have been Captain Heywood, Lieut. Ring and Cuthbert, Captain Wilkinson, and the Paymaster of the 54th. Regiment.



A CARD.

Mr. JOHN LECKIE, and Mr. THOMAS MALCOLM, beg leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have this day established a House of Agency, under the Firm of

LECKIE and MALCOLM.

Mr. LECKIE requests all Persons indebted to, or having claims against him, to send their accounts for adjustment, as soon as possible.

BOMBAY, 15th. April, 1855.

VESTRY.

A GENERAL VESTRY will be held at the Church Lodgings today, at half past 12 o'clock.

Fort St. George, May 1, 1855.

A DARING ROBBERY.

STOLEN from the House of Mr. PAUL, at the Mount, on the Morning of Sunday last, the following Articles of SILVER PLATE.

A number of Europe-made Silver Table and Tea Spoons, a Country-made Oval Silver Teapot and Stand—Toasting Forks—Europe Silver Sugar Pot, gilt inside—Salt Cellars Ditto—Milk Spoon, &c. &c.—Together with a variety of Plated Articles, and a quantity of WINE:—the particulars of all which may be known at the Police Office.

It is earnestly requested that should any Articles of the above description be offered for Sale, that the parties so offering them may be stopped, and information be given at the Office of Police.

A REWARD will (if required) be given to any one who may apprehend the persons, or any of them, concerned in the above Robbery, so that they may be prosecuted to conviction.

TO BE SOLD.

A DWELLING

House & Garden

AT ST. THOMAS' MOUNT.

THE HOUSE consists of an Hall, three Verandahs, four Bed Rooms, &c. with convenient Godowns, Stabling and Coach House, &c. &c.

THE GARDEN contains about five St. Thomas Cawnies, is in capital order, well stocked with Fruit Trees, and has excellent Wells of Water.

For further particulars apply at Messrs. TULLOH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON & Co's, where a plan of the House and Ground may be seen.

For Sale

A REMARKABLY fine toned GRAND PIANO FORTE, made by particular order, by Broadwood: it may be seen and further particulars known on application to Mr. HOGG, on the Mount Road.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
ON THE PREMISES,

To-morrow THURSDAY the 2d. May,
Between the hours of 4 & 5 in the Afternoon.

A TERRACED HOUSE

SITUATED IN

STRINGER'S STREET, NO. 20,

Consisting of

A HALL, two Rooms, a large Verandah, two Godowns, a Cook Room, Necessary, and a Well;—the Ground measuring in length fifty-five feet, and in breadth thirty-five feet.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 3d. May,

At half past 10 o'clock,

The Undermentioned Articles.

VIZ.

A SILVER Coffee Pot—a pair of Plated Sauce Boats with Silver Spoons—a Plated Egg Stand with Silver Spoons—a Plated Table Ring—Soup Ladle—Table Spoons, &c. &c.

FURNITURE,

A Black-wood Cot with Bed complete—a Lady's Writing Desk—a large Set of Black-wood Dining Tables—Black-wood Arm Chairs—a Sofa with Chintz covers—a pair of neat Side Boards with Drawers, &c. &c.

At the same time will be sold

Thirty three pieces of sixteen Punjum CLOTHS.

Thirty five ditto of eighteen do. do. do.

Twenty ditto of Shirt CLOTH.

At 1 o'clock,

Fifty dozen of MADEIRA.

Twenty dozen of PORT WINE.

Twenty seven dozens of BEER.

ALSO

A Pair of Grey Carriage HORSES—a Strong Bay HORSE—a Grey Carriage HORSE, goes well in a BANDY.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 3d. May,

At 11 o'clock.

TO CLOSE A CONCERN

AND TO THE

HIGHEST BIDDER,

The Undermentioned Articles.

MILINERY,

Consisting of

WHITE, Black, Blue, Red and Yellow Coloured Lace Dieffes—White, Black and Green Lace Shawls—Coloured Lace Turbans—White Lace Handkerchiefs, Ditto Half ditto—Silver and Gold Lace Caps—Bonnets—and a quantity of White Thread Lace.

FURNITURE,

Two sets of Pembroke Mahogany Tables—a Mahogany Chair Bed—Single Sofa Bed, &c. &c.

ALSO

Eight pair Plated Patent Spring Tube Shade Candlesticks, and a quantity of Spare Shades.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,

On FRIDAY next, the 3d. May,

At 11 o'clock,

THE UNDERMENTIONED

PLATED WARE,

IMPORTED BY THE

LAST SHIPS,

Consisting of

TEA Pots—Coffee Pots—Sugar Vases—Ewers—Sliding Candlesticks of different sizes—Double Branched Candlesticks—Two Vegetable Dishes, with covers—Silver Gadroon handles to Screw of, will serve as four Dishes—Table Spoons—Desert ditto—Milk ditto—Bottle Stands with Silver Gadroons, &c. &c.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 2d. May,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'clock,

THE PLATE,

AND

DANIELS VIEWS,

Advertised for Monday last,

ALSO

A CHOICE COLLECTION

BOOKS,

BELONGING TO

A GENTLEMAN

RETURNED TO EUROPE,

Catalogues of which will be Published and Distributed this Day.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 2d. May,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

If not previously disposed of by Private Sale.

THIRTY Bolts of Cotton CANVAS,

Six dozen of Calico OIL,

Six dozen of Spirits of WINE,

AND

A few dozen of Camphor OIL in pints.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM.

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 2d. May.

At 12 o'clock.

A HANDSOME COACH, fully mounted with Brags Mouldings, Patent Axletree to the Carriage, and Brags Naves to the Wheels—body lined with Blue Morocco.

ALSO
A set of Carriage HARNESS, for four Horses, mounted with Brags Furniture, to suit the conveyance.

AND
Thirty Pieces of MANILLA WOOD for Furniture.

To be Sold

By Public Auction.

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 2d. May.

At 1 o'clock,

THIRTY-FIVE PIECES OF

LONG CLOTH,

IN LOTS OF ONE PIECE.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 6th. May,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'clock.

THREE BALES

OF

Fine Maries

FRESH FROM

They will be Sold

for the Convenience

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By JAMES DOBBIN,

Near Messrs. ABBOTT & MAITLAND'S

Godowns, adjoining the Honorable Com-

pany's old Marine Yard.

On FRIDAY next, the 3d. May,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At Four o'clock in the Afternoon,

One Hundred and Fifty

RED-WOOD PILLARS,

AND

A QUANTITY OF

Sheathing Boards

AND

PALMIRAS.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By Branson, Jones and Reddy,

ON THE PREMISES,

On FRIDAY next, the 10th. May,

At 12 o'clock,

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, OUT HOUSES and GROUND belonging thereto, situated at Saint Thomas' Mount, the property of the late CAPT. ULICK BURKE, deceased.

The Premises (for which there is a Company's Grant) are in excellent Repair, and the purchase well worth Public attention.

Conditions of Sale.

Ten per Cent. of the Purchase Money to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the Remainder in ten days, in default of which the said premises will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser, with the 10 per Cent. advanced, and all advantages forfeited.

The expense of Conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser.—Enquiries relative to the Sale by Private Contract to be made to BRANSON JONES and REDDY, at their Auction Room Black-town.

For Sale by Auction.

THE FOLLOWING HORSES

AT

MR. HOGG'S

ON THE MOUNT ROAD.

On SATURDAY next, the 4th. May.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

A HANDSOME Bay Arab Saddle

A HORSE,

A GREY Ditto, do.

A Bay Arab HORSE, that answers for either Curricule or Bandy, measuring fourteen hands.

A remarkable strong Roan HORSE, bred at the Ganjam Stud, and measuring fifteen hands and upwards.

A pair of Grey Carriage HORSES.

A strong Bay Saddle HORSE,

A strong Grey Tangannah PONEY,

that answers for either Curricule or Bandy.

A Bay PEGUE ditto ditto.

A Grey Bandy HORSE,

A Grey HORSE, that has not been broke in,

ALSO

A CURRICULE and set of HARNESS.

AT THE SAME TIME,

MAY BE SEEN;

SEVERAL SADDLE & BANDY HORSES.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 1st May, 1805.

ON Friday last arrived His Majesty's Ships ALBION, and SCORPION. They parted from Vice Admiral RAINIER, in His Majesty's Ship TRIDENT, and the Indianmen under his Convoy, on the 4th. of April, in Latitude 4—30 South. We are happy in being enabled to add, that the ADMIRAL, General SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, and the whole of the PASSENGERS on the Indianmen, were well.

Extra of a letter, dated, Lord Castlereagh, at Sea, 4th. April.

"The Men of War being on the point of quitting the Fleet, I embrace the opportunity of writing you,—the nothing interesting can have happened during a fortnight's run, in quiet Seas. The Passengers I believe, on board all the Ships, are well. Some of the Ships sail badly, and have already retarded our passage,—but in other respects, we have every prospect of a comfortable and pleasant passage."

Yesterday arrived His Majesty's Ship CONCORDE, Captain Wood; having given Convoy to the Indianmen from Bombay, to the Latitude of 10, 30 South; when they were left, all well.

On Sunday arrived the Danish Ship Saaland, Captain Dupuy, from the Isle of France, which she left on the 13th. of March. Passengers, Captains Maxwell, and B. Brown, of the Country Sea Service. Mrs. Maxwell, and Madame Carthar.

The heads of information we have received by the above arrival are,—that the BELLONA, Frigate of 34 Guns, and 300 Men, had arrived from France, after a passage of three Months. The principal intelligence brought by this Ship was, the certainty of an immediate War between Spain and Great Britain; and in consequence, the Semillante Frigate, was the next day despatched by General De Caen, with Letters for the Government of MANILLA.

The MARENGO had been repaired, and was about to proceed to Sea:—half of her Crew consisted of Lascars, and Caffres. ADMIRAL LINCOLN meant to proceed to Sea in her.

Captain Waters's Ship, the ELIZA, captured by La Psyche, had arrived at the Island.

Major SHEPHERD, of this Establishment, had been permitted to proceed to Europe;—he had left the Island in an American Ship some time previous to the Saaland's departure.

The Ships Le Paix, Capt. Wright, and Hope, C. P. Cook, have arrived at Calcutta, from Bombay, also the Ship Phoenix, Capt. Gillespie from Tapanooly.

On Wednesday last arrived His Majesty's Ship RUSSEL, from Penang. Lt. Governor FARQUHAR, with the whole of the Passengers on the RUSSEL, and the Ships under her Convoy, landed in good Health.

On Saturday arrived the Ship Griffin, Capt. Makepeace, from Penang.

On Saturday last an Overland Despatch was received at this Presidency, bringing English Papers to the 4th. and Continental Journals to the 25th. of November.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. J. O. TOOD, Assistant under the Chief Secretary of Government in the Secret, political and Foreign Department.

Lieut. C. C. JOHNSTON, to do duty as Assistant under Capt. Caldwell, in the Superintendent of Tank repairs.

Messrs. E. J. A. DRIFIELD, J. MARWELL, T. ROBERTS, and J. G. BONNAR, to be Lieutenant Fireworkers.

Medical Officers are posted to Corps as follows: Mr. WILSON, 6th. Regt. N. Cavalry.—D. SCOTT, 7th. R. M. Cavalry.—P. NICHOLS, 8th. N. Cavalry.—M. CORBINER, 4th. R. N. Infantry.—A. CONNELL, 5th. Regt. N. Infantry.—G. TROTTER, 8th. R. N. Infantry.—A. JAMES, 14th. R. N. Infantry.—W. THOMAS, 18th. R. N. Infantry.—O. BRIDGES, 16th. R. N. Infantry.—A. TONER, 16th. R. N. I.—J. GRANT, 18th. R. N. Infantry.—I. SCARMAN, 14th. R. N. Infantry.—LITTLE, 2d. R. N. Infantry.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon GORDON, placed under the orders of the Superintendent Surgeon of the Subsidiary Force, serving with his Highness the Nizam.

Capt. MASON and Capt. LEWIS are appointed to recruit for the Corps of Native Cavalry. The former to be stationed at Arcot, and the latter at Trichinopoly.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Major J. HEDWOOD, 1st. Battalion 1st. Regt.—Major Armstrong, 16th. Regiment.—Captain Gourlay, Artillery.—Capt. M. O'Donnell, 8th. Regt. N. Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. Blackiston, Engineers.—Lieuts. Harris, & Frazer, 1st. Bat. 1st. Regiment.—From Penang—Messrs. W. Lang—W. Gibson, and G. T. Gibson.

MARRIAGE.

At Bombay, CAPTAIN I. C. RICHARDSON, of the Marine, to Miss C. CLARKE.

DEATHS.

At Sea, CAPTAIN MERRITT, Commander of the H. Company's Ship Sovereign. CAPT. MERRITT possessed great goodness of heart, conciliating manners, and in the line of his profession, that perseverance, ability, and contempt of danger, which so particularly marks the Character of a BRITISH SEAMAN.

On the 21st. March, a wound received on the 20th. February at Bhurtpore, CAPTAIN ADAM STEELE, of the Bombay Grenadier Battalion; an Officer, who had distinguished himself on several occasions. The loss of so gallant a Soldier must be regretted by the Army at

large and more particularly by his Brother Officers, who take the opportunity of paying this last tribute of regard to his memory.

Lately at Poona, after a long and painful illness, Miss HARRIS, the lady of Major P. C. Harris, Deputy Quarter-master General at Bombay.

BOMBAY COURIER, 12th. April.

On Wednesday anchored in the harbour the Hon. Company's Cruiser Antelope, Lieut. Robert Budden, from Buffora, with an overland packet.

On Wednesday Sailed MAMBRAY, Efq. the Resident at Buffora, landed from the Hon. Company's Cruiser, the Antelope.

Monieur (the Count d'Artois) left London, on the 17th. September, for Calcutta, where he was to meet his brother Louis XVIII.

In London the expectation of a War with Spain was universal.

General Fox has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar in the room of General Sir Thomas Pym.

The French ports are still in a state blockade, but the invasion is scarcely talked of.

Accounts had reached England of a dreadful hurricane in the West Indies, in which it was computed that nearly three hundred sail of ships had been wrecked. Its violence had extended to Georgia and the Carolinas, where the loss was great.

No changes of consequence had taken place at home. It was reported that Lord Hawkebury was to retire, on account of bad health, and was to be succeeded by Mr. Canning.

His Majesty had returned from Weymouth.

The Russians continue to make progress in Persia. Some severe actions had taken place near Erivan, in which the Persians had been defeated with great loss.

Among the Deaths we observe,—R. BAXWELL Esq. many years Member of Council at Calcutta.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, 17th. April.

On Thursday last arrived and anchored in the harbour His Majesty's frigate Pitt, Captain Vashon.

The Antelope on her passage down the Gulph touched at Muscat, where they learnt that the ship General Well flew, with the Ambassador from the Pacha of Bagdad on board, had left that port, two days previous to the arrival of the Antelope.

The French papers contain reports of considerable changes and partitions of territory amongst the smaller states of Germany, with which it appears that Bonaparte's late journey to Mentz had some connection, at least it is common to ascribe profound motives to those of high stations, that none of their actions may appear indifferent or trifling. It must be admitted, however, that nothing is more probable than that Bonaparte should wish to confer certain benefits on the petty states and princes of Germany, who may in reality be esteemed vassals of France. It must be an advantage to France to maintain in Germany a set of inferior princes who look up to her for protection, and who serve at once as a barrier against the great powers in that quarter, and as an instrument of weakening and dividing them, and it is not improbable but that Bonaparte would cede Hanover to the court of Prussia, were it not that if he gave it away he would no longer have a continental hold on Great Britain, and a pretence of keeping 30,000 men at no expence in every war with England.

We have not observed in any of the continental papers which we had access to, any well founded indication, or prospect, tending to a Continental war, and the quarrel between Russia and France has not hitherto, proceeded further than an interruption of diplomatic intercourse.

The Hon. William Hill, M. P. for Shrewsbury is appointed British Envoy at Ratisbon.

It has been reported, but we do not where find it confirmed: that the hereditary prince of Orange had visited Bonaparte whilst at Mentz, it is supposed however, that Bonaparte would not be adverse to the re-establishment of that family.

It is now completely ascertained that the whole of the narrative we some time since detailed respecting the attempt at Warlaw, to poison Louis the XVIII. and his family, was, to use a fashionable phrase, quite a story. Baron Jacobi, the Prussian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's has received official intelligence, that Coulon has confessed the whole, to have been a fabrication, to which he was urged by an ingenious countryman of his own, who suggested it to him as a good expedient to procure relief from poverty and recommend himself to patronage. Coulon is in custody, and strict search is making after his adviser, whose name is known. From all the circumstances connected with the description of this plot, we have erred doubted the existence of it.

The yellow fever has broke out in some of the Spanish settlements in America, and has already made considerable ravages at Vera Cruz, at the Havana and the island of Cuba.

The crops in Spain have entirely failed, and thus they will have occasion to purchase from foreign countries at least sixteen millions of quintals of Grain, to support them until the next season, which it is supposed will on an average cost sixty four millions of dollars.

The ship Surat Castle, from England bound to Bombay, has put into Lisbon, with the loss of her mainmast.

It is said that Cardinal Maury is to proceed to Petersburg in quality of Nuncio extraordinary from the Pope, to endeavour to arrange the difference that has taken place between that Court and that of Rome.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, met with a very serious accident in Dec. last, a visit in the neighbourhood of Charlton.

When the visit was over, and her Royal Highness had taken her seat in the carriage, she waved her hand in farewell salutation of her guests: at this moment, the footman who attended the door of the carriage closed it, unfortunately, the Fingers of her Royal Highness's right Hand were caught between the door and the panel, and mangled in a very miserable manner, her Royal Highness has been ever since in the most excruciating pain; but we are happy to add, that the surgeons in attendance do not conceive that amputation of any of the fingers will be necessary.

STATE PAPERS.

NOTE transmitted by order of his SWEDISH MAJESTY to M. Gaillard, the French Charge D'Affaires at Stockholm, September 7th. 1804.

His Majesty the King of Sweden has received a report of the improper, the insolent and the ridiculous observations which Monsieur Napoleon Bonaparte has allowed to be inserted in his Moniteur of the 14th. of August, under the article Ratisbon.

The tone, the style, and even the subject of this article, are all of so extraordinary a nature that his Majesty has been very hardly able to comprehend the object of such an act of political extravagance. If it has been done in the hope of misleading the public as to the conduct of his Majesty, as it appears from the uncommon pains that are taken to draw a line of separation between his Majesty and his Subjects, let the world understand, that any insinuation to that effect never could have been less likely to succeed than at this moment, or that it always will, with a people whose interests are bound up with those of a sovereign, who has never separated his property from theirs, and who never feels so happy as when he contributes to the glory and happiness of his Subjects.

As his Majesty cannot, consistent with his own dignity, or the honor of his crown, permit any official intercourse, after such an insult, he has ordered me, Sir, to communicate to you, that, from this day, all diplomatic intercourse of every kind, both private and public is immediately to cease between the French legation at Stockholm and his Majesty's government.

As a sentence in the article above mentioned seems to imply that the French government is disposed to admit, that the continuance of the commercial intercourse between Sweden and France would be attended with advantages, his Majesty, on his part, is willing to permit the time, from those sentiments of esteem which he always has entertained for the French people; sentiments which he has inherited from his ancestors, and which owe their origin to far happier times.

STOCKHOLM.

The following document from our Court Chancelor appeared here on the 7th. instant.

"His Majesty the King has been pleased to inform me, by his gracious letter, of the 26th. of August, that for a long time the prevalent tone of most French journals and daily papers has been marked by a want of due respect for Kings and Princes, and for every lawful government; that this intemperance, so worthy of chastisement has continued to increase, and the consequences thereof have lately appeared in one of the newspapers most generally known, which has dared to insert expressions attacking the King's exalted person, and consequently, the dignity of the Empire, and as this cannot be passed over without animadversion, his Majesty has been pleased to order—

That from the hour when this notification is made public, the importation into the Swedish Empire, and the provinces belonging thereto, of French Journals, weekly magazines, and daily papers, is strictly prohibited, and that no exception can be granted or demanded.

That all importation of books and writings, which may be printed in France in future, is likewise prohibited.

LONDON—19th. December.

We last night learned from high authority, that Lord Moira is to go to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, and that Mr. Tierney is to accompany his Lordship as Secretary, in the room of Sir Evan Nepean.

Earl Moira is highly popular in Ireland; he has already won the hearts of the people, which is the surest preventive of disaffection.

The plan of providing for the Catholic Clergy of Ireland, at the expence of the Government, is likely, we understand, to meet with partial, but ineffectual opposition from a quarter where it was not reasonably to be expected. Some of the Titular Catholic Bishops, we learn, have protested against the measure. This measure, in whatever light it can be viewed, is one of the most important which has lately been submitted to the deliberation of the Legislature.

Despatches have been received from Admiral Cochrane, of so late a date as the 7th. instant. We are happy to learn from them, that Ferrol, Corunna, and all the coast of Spain, to the northward of these ports, had escaped the dreadful contagion which committed such ravages on the Southern coast of the kingdom.

Attempts have been made to carry off from the Danish territory on the banks of the Elbe, the English Merchants, Messrs. Thornton and Paribz, and the Hanoverian General Senig, who is in the service of England; but in both these new attacks, the unprincipled Russian has failed of accomplishing his infamous purposes.

The persons who robbed the English Courier, Mr. Wagstaff, are well known: the principal was the Commandant of Ratzeburg. There were besides two gens d'arms, and five French soldiers.

An article from Vienna states, that the King of Naples has ordered a recruiting of every 30th man in his kingdom, capable of bearing arms; but whether for the purpose of resisting the invaders of his kingdom, or for aiding the project of the Corsican, is not yet known.

The jewels purchased at Lisbon for Bonaparte's coronation, are supposed to have cost little short of a million Sterling; 400,000£. of which have been paid through the agency of a respectable mercantile house in the city.

LONDON,—7th. November.

A report prevails very generally in Germany that the King of Prussia is going to proclaim himself "EMPEROR OF BRANDENBURG."

The court of Vienna has intimated to Mr. Spencer Smith to leave Bohemia, where he has hitherto continued to reside, he is going provisionally to Dresden. The court of Vienna has already received, from almost all the great powers in Europe their acknowledgements of the hereditary imperial dignity in the House of Austria.

The Russian camp near Petersburg comprising 32,000 men, a corps of 14,000 had arrived in the neighbourhood of Cherson, for the purpose of embarkation, and destined at a farther re-inforcement for the Seven Islands. In all the Russian ports in the Black Sea, the most active military preparations were going forward.

WAR-OFFICE,—3d. November.

19th. Foot—Lieut. John Jewell to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Beaver, promoted; Ensign Henry Pittleton Smith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vaughan, who retired.

22d. Ditto—Captain James Eskineto be Major, vice Parry, deceased; Quarter Master-Sergeant John Lemon to be Quarter-Master, vice Poole, deceased.

33d. Ditto—Major John Campbell, from half-pay of the 47th. Foot, to be Major, vice Crauford, who exchanges; Edward Fitzpatrick, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Richardson, promoted.

51st. Ditto—Capt. Adam Tate Gibbons, from the 26th. Foot, to be Captain of a Company; vice Short, who exchanges; Thomas Hartley, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sherwood, promoted.

75th. Ditto—Ensign J. Craig Dumes, from the 84th. Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Fearon, who retires.

76th. Ditto—Ensign Duncan Macrae to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice MacDonald, promoted, and—Bampton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Macrae.

79th. Ditto—Alexander M'Intyre, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Burnett promoted in the 18th. Foot.

80th. Ditto—Brevet Major John White to be Major, vice Ford, deceased. Ensign Clemente John Cezens to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Briershaw, promoted in Champagne's Regiment; Charles Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Wadd, promoted, and William Mulgrave, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Cezens.

Meuron's Regiment—Brevet Lieut. Colonel Pierre L'Ardy to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice de Meuron Bullock, deceased; Captain Ant. Conrad Zweifel to be Major, vice L'Ardy; Lieutenant Jean Frederick de Montmollion to be Capt. of a company, vice Zweifel.

5th. Royal Veteran Battalion—Lieutenant Joseph Neynoe, from the 34th. Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor, placed on the Retired List.

A violent hurricane was experienced at Jamaica on the 29th. Sept. when the Pique frigate was dismasted, and two Americans were lost.

The accounts of the late hurricane in the West Indies mention, that the number of vessels, independent of small craft, driven on shore at St. Thomas, amounted to 50, of which, 11 were totally lost, and with four of these the Crews perished.

Every vessel in the roads of St. Pierre, Martinique, was driven on shore, and except five, totally lost.

The hurricane lasted three days and nights—and Captain Connel of the Agenora from St. Thomas, arrived at New York, was three days falling through pieces of the wreck. The storm was very destructive at Martinique, St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Eustatia, St. Bartholomew, and St. Thomas. It prevailed also at St. Croix, but did little damage—Curacao was exempt.

The letters from Gibraltar say, that the attempts of the American Commodore against the Dey of Tripoli have not been successful. He twice bombarded the town, but his effort was without effect. He proposed to give 150,000 Dollars, as the price of Peace, but the offer was rejected.

The latest accounts from Gibraltar are every way satisfactory, and confirm our hopes that the virulence of the fever, is almost entirely subdued. We are happy to find that, by the last official return, the loss among the garrison did not exceed 900 privates, and about 40 Officers.

A private Letter from Hamburg, of the 30th. ult. states, "that from the stagnation of all trade, but more so, from the repeated extortions of money by Bonaparte's banditti in Hanover, the Burghers, at a general meeting, had declared to the Senate their incapacity of paying any higher contributions, and therefore would not submit to any of the plans of taxation laid before them. The Senate, in consequence, determined to diminish the expences of the military establishment of the city, and to make up by it the deficit in their expences, required by such cruel circumstances. All fortifications are to be immediately demolished and the city to be only surrounded by a wall and a ditch. All the artillery with the exception of 50 pieces, are to be sold, and all the ground gained by the demolished ramparts, &c. is to be disposed of for building houses, or planting gardens. Many persons are, however, of opinion, that, even with such sacrifices, money enough cannot be obtained, to pay the last loan, or rather requisition, imposed upon this free & neutral city by the French marauders, whose vicinity to Frankfort, in 1800, forced the Senate of that neutral town, from the same causes, to resort to the same expedients."

The King of Sweden on the 15th. inst. received a letter from the Imperial Alexander conveying, in terms and the warmest assurances, of the most efficient succour, in the event of his being attacked by France.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

A letter from Lisbon states, "that the insurrection near Bilbao was not the momentary resistance to any new acts of oppression on the part of the Spanish Government, but the result of a deep laid plan to effect a revolution in Spain, similar to that in France.—There, as every man else upon the Continent are numerous, unprincipled, and ambitious men who, seeing the effects of French rule, and encouraged by the example of France, have taken Corsica, believe themselves to be the Bonapartes of their respective countries, to usurp the throne of their Sovereigns, and to support like him, their usurpations, by accomplices, by galls, racks, and scaffolds. An Admiral and a General are reported, to be the nominal chiefs of the revolt of the Biscayans.

It was meditated so long ago as when Lucien Bonaparte was in Spain, in 1801, who then procured a motion for the former. The peace with England, which soon followed that between France and Spain with Portugal, caused it to be laid aside until a more convenient season. The Court of Madrid was aware of a conspiracy against it, supported by France. This was one of the principal causes of the many pecuniary and political sacrifices it has made to continue its neutrality. These would not, however, have prevented the Bonapartes in Spain from already sharing the destiny of those in France, had not a family disagreement among the Bonapartes procured them a

It is reported that the Spanish Government are in possession of the whole plan for effecting a revolution, and a change of dynasty in Spain as well as in Naples; and that Lucien Bonaparte is destined to the throne of the former, and Joseph Bonaparte to that of the latter kingdom. The Spanish conspirators had accredited agents at Paris whom the Spanish Ambassador there, Admiral Gravina, has demanded to have delivered up, but who, notwithstanding the efforts and searches of the French police, have totally disappeared: among the papers in the power of the Court of Madrid, is said to be a letter from Talleyrand to the rebels, telling them, "that for several reasons, the Emperor of the French desires them to postpone their efforts for the recovery of their liberty until a conquest of, or a peace with Great Britain."

In Portugal and in Spain it is generally believed that Bonaparte meditates an overthrow of all thrones occupied by Bourbons, and to give them to his brothers and other relatives. The appointments of the Military Ambassadors, Bournonville and Lafue, to the Courts of Madrid and Lisbon, is thought not to be unconnected with this conspiracy. Copies of the discovered papers are reported to have been sent to Naples, Vienna, and St. Petersburg."

LONDON,—5th. December.

According to private letters from Berlin of the 17th ult. his Prussian Majesty has addressed a remonstrance, in his own hand-writing, to the Emperor Napoleon, on the subject of his manifold infractions of the law of nations. In this communication it proposed, as the means of averting hostilities from the German territory, that the French troops shall be withdrawn from Hanover, and that a Prussian army shall occupy the Electorate during the war between France & England. It is further mentioned, that a body of 40,000 men are ordered to be in readiness to penetrate into the Electorate by force, should the above proposition be rejected. On the other hand, the French are reinforcing their posts to the Hanoverian frontiers.

A tribute of gratitude is due to the Admiral, Officers, and crew of the Dutch men of war in the Texel, who sent out five launches with a flag of truce to the Romney's wreck. At the hazard of their lives they approached her, and by their humane exertions the lives of 300 British seamen were saved.

Captain Colville & all his officers arrived on Tuesday at Yarmouth. They were discharged upon their parole by the Dutch Admiral, who behaved to them in the most attentive and humane manner.

MIDDLESEX ELECTION.—Seventeen more bills for perjury were found by the Grand Inquest, at Westminster, on Wednesday last, against voters for Sir F. Burdett.

The Earl of Ormond yesterday led to the hyemal altar the amiable Miss Clarke, of Sutton-hall, who is possessed of a fortune of near 20,000l. per annum, besides near 100,000l. in ready cash.

TALLIEN, before his departure to Spain, as a Commercial agent, was not admitted into the presence of his former accomplice Bonaparte, whose patron & protector he was in 1795, when Madame Tallien was the Parisian Queen of fashion, whose throne Madame Napoleon then regarded not only as a favour, but as an honour, so he permitted to approach, Bonaparte's first commission as a General, was signed in September, 1795, by Tallien, then a Member of the Committee of Public Safety. What a change in their fortune.

From the failures that have lately happened in the dramatic world, we are by no means to suppose that genius is extinct among us. Mr. Pitt once said, that numerous bankruptcies were the surest signs of a flourishing trade.

GIBRALTAR,—1st October 1804.

"I am sorry to inform you, that the pestilential fever which lately made its appearance here has spread with such dreadful virulence as to threaten the destruction of every inhabitant of this town. The deaths within these last twenty-four hours have amounted to upwards of one hundred, through nearly one half of the inhabitants have fled from the town. Within these few days it has begun to attack the troops with great violence also, and about three hundred are now ill of it. They die about twenty daily, about half which number are of the artillery, who have been the chief sufferers; nearly half of that corps have been attacked with it. The troops are now encamped out of the town, a measure which if it had been adopted earlier, would have saved many valuable lives to their country at this important moment. Great murmuring and discontent prevail among all ranks at proper measures not having been taken in time to stop the contagion, which might easily have been done on its first appearance, as for several days it was confined solely to one part of the town, where there was strong reason to believe it had been imported from Malaga, especially as there was no doubt of some Spaniards who had left Malaga during the height of the distemper having found their way into the garrison. But no representation, however forcible, could induce those at the head of affairs here to believe, either that the disease was contagious, or to take a single precaution against its spreading throughout the garrison. This was a neglect, joined to the uncommon filth and dirt of the place, and a very hot summer, soon gave the disorder a degree of virulence and rapidity that nothing could check or subdue.

"On the 13th. of September, when the first alarm was given, in consequence of several sudden deaths in one quarter of the town, it appears on examination, that there were few families, in which the disease had spread to more than one person in the family, and the surgeon who attended them expressed his opinion that the disease was contagious; an opinion which was severely reprobated at the time, but which fatal experience has shewn to be too true.

"On the 20th. the deaths had increased gradually to 17 daily, and notwithstanding upwards of twelve different instances had then occurred, by several people dying of the disorder in the same family, still the idea of contagion was run down and reprobated, when any one dared to suggest such an opinion.

"Most people, however, now began to be seriously alarmed, and to trust to the evidence of their senses rather than to the opinion of the Governor, however sanctioned and supported by authority; and as they saw no effectual steps taken for checking the contagion, which was hourly gaining ground, numbers began to fly from the place in all directions; and as clear bills of health were still issued, under the authority of the Government, they found no difficulty in getting away in any vessels to the neighbouring countries. This fortunately thinned the place, but still the disorder continued to spread.

"On the 15th. the deaths amounted to about 36 daily—four bills of health were ordered to be issued; and, by way of purifying the air, all the Guns in the line wall round the town, were ordered to be fired three times!! The disease, however, seemed to pay very little attention to this new mode of attacking it, but continued rapidly increasing, till the deaths now amount to one hundred within the last twenty-four hours, notwithstanding that half the inhabitants are either fled or dead.

"This town which three weeks ago was a crowded bustling scene of trade, population, and wealth, now exhibits such scenes of woe, desolation, and misery, as almost exceed description or belief. Every house shut, the streets deserted by all except those employed in the burial of the dead, or in quest of aid for the sick! The dead are now obliged to be carried off in carts, as soon as they expire, while a party of eighty Soldiers are employed in digging deep graves for their reception. The conservators of health are obliged to go round, accompanied by guards, to search the different houses, and to have the dead carried out, who are often abandoned by their friends and relations through fear of infection, and notwithstanding all their efforts, dead bodies have frequently been discovered in houses where they had lain neglected.

"Sir Thomas Triggs, the Commander in Chief, yesterday sent an aid-de-camp on board the Triumph to request Sir Robert Barlow would receive him and his suite on board for England, which, however, Sir Robert Barlow found himself under the painful necessity of refusing to do, on account of the contagion raging in the garrison. The Commander in Chief's intention of leaving the garrison at so dreadful a moment has excited great indignation in every breast.

"The deaths yesterday amounted to one hundred and fifty. The Commander in Chief is now determined to embark in one of the transports lying in the Mole for England, and he is now sending his baggage on board, and will sail with the convoy from Malta, which is hourly expected."

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

The following is a summary of the principal evidence that appeared on the Court Martial held at Plymouth, on Monday, December 10. on Captain J. Hunter, and the officers and crew of his Majesty's ship Venerable, for the loss of that ship in Torbay, on the night of the 24th. of November last.

On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 24. about half past three o'clock, the wind being westerly, attended with heavy rain, suddenly shifted to the N. E. attended also with the same kind of weather, and likewise foggy. On observing the Ville de Paris hoist in her launch, our boats were hoisted in, and every necessary preparation made for sailing. At half past four, the Admiral made the signal to weigh, and shortly after was under sail, the ship sailing with her head to the southward. The signal was then made for every ship to show lights, to denote their stations. The Venerable's anchor was now weighed—the ship under three top-sails, fore-sail, gill, and stay-sails, and brought to for the purpose of catting and fishing the anchor; in hooking the cat, one of the men fell overboard—in lowering the boat from the starboard quarter to save the man; one of the sails was suddenly let go, in consequence of which the boat was swamped, and Mr. Dais, Midshipman, was drowned;—it was also believed that two men shared the same fate; the boat on the larboard quarter was now lowered, and saved the man who first fell overboard.

During this time the Venerable having drifted considerably towards Brixham; the boats were hoisted in, and sail made on her—finding we could not weather the Berry-Head, the ship was tacked with her head to the northward. After making several short trips, at times bearing away, and at others luffing up, for the different ships working out of the Bay. It was now near eight o'clock, the night extremely dark, the wind variable, and the weather foggy, we were not able to discern the land, in consequence of which our chief dependance was upon our soundings; on the man in the chains calling by the deep eight, the helm was put a lee; the wind at this time shifted nearly four points to the eastward, notwithstanding which the ship came round, and when we braced about our head-yards, the man at the lead called by the mark seven. It was now nearly calm. Finding the ship did not gather way quickly, the jib & main-top mast stay-sails were hoisted. At this time the ship struck the ground, and almost immediately after fell round upon her heel, and with considerable force struck upon the reef of rocks, known by the name of Pavington Edge.

The signal of distress was now made, and continued to be repeated while we had a gun above water, or a false fire left. An attempt was made to furl the sails without effect, the ship striking so forcibly as to prevent the people going aloft. The boats were hoisted out for the purpose of carrying out the stream anchor. The ship at this time beginning to make water, the chain pumps were set to work, and before the stream anchor could possibly be got into the launch, the starboard side was reported to be bulged: this might be, to the best of my recollection, about one hour after she struck the ground. The weather at this time clearing up a little, we were able to judge of our unfortunate situation. To our great mortification, there appeared no hope of saving the ship, and very little of saving the lives of the crew. The masts were now ordered to be cut away, and in a few minutes they fell over the lee-side—first the mizen, then the main, and lastly the foremast. The crew were then ordered to get into the boats as fast as they arrived to our assistance, which they were able to do by going over the stern, and by three o'clock in the morning were all safely out of the ship, except the Captain and officers and some few men, who were determined not to quit the vessel until the Officers did. About five o'clock, on the last return of the Impetueux's boats, the Captain, Officers, and remaining few left her, and were safely conveyed on board the Impetueux.

Shortly after day-light, the ship was perceived to have separated, and the part on which (for the last four hours) we had stood, namely, the starboard, main, and mizen chains had disappeared. There, to the best of my recollection, are the particulars of the loss of his Majesty's ship the Venerable.

It is now with the deepest sorrow I have to make a few remarks upon the inhuman conduct of the people at Brixham, & round the bay, who shewed not the least disposition to save any of our lives, and I am firmly convinced (as well as the Captain and all the Officers), that had it not been for the great and spirited exertions of Capt. T. B. Martin, and the officers and men of the boats of the Impetueux, assisted by some boats of the Goliath, not one of our lives would have been saved. It is most true one boat from Brixham came towards us, I fear not with the best of intentions, as on being hailed the instantly hauled away from us. It is also well known, that the people on the beach, where the wreck lay, were employed in plundering what few of our things floated on shore. Indeed, we, the Officers, are of opinion, that we should have met more humane treatment had the ship been lost on an enemy's coast—and as they are, that any of his M.

table perils of service may place in a similar situation, will experience the same treatment. Too much cannot be said of the prompt and fearless assistance afforded us by the Impetueux and her boats, for which the Officers and crew of the Venerable are certainly indebted for their lives.

Among the meritorious services of that spirited and most able officer, Captain T. B. Martin may be noticed, the singular and most honourable circumstance of its having fallen to his lot to save the lives of four ships companies in distress, those of the Magnificent, Naide, Venerable, and another, whose name does not immediately occur to me.

LONDON,—20th. December.

The latest accounts from Gibraltar, we are happy to state, are of a very consolatory nature.—The following is an extract of a letter from that garrison, dated the 14 h. ultimo:—The dreadful malignant fever which has been raging here these two months, is now abating very fast.

By letters from Cadiz, dated 9 h. ultimo, we are informed that the pestilential distemper had found its way into that city, and daily carried off about sixty persons. The gates were shut, and no one permitted to pass them. Stakes also had been fixed round the hospitals, so that no one could approach them within a distance of fifty yards. We also learn, that the disorder extends upon the Mediterranean, as far as Alicante and Valencia. From Carthage the accounts are most calamitous, as the number of deaths there is averaged at least one hundred daily.

The symptoms of this terrible disorder, which is now universally allowed to be highly contagious, are the following: the patient, without any previous warning, is generally attacked with a slight giddiness, immediately followed by a severe head-ache, with acute pains darting inward to the orbits of the eyes. They become red, watery, and inflamed, and seem almost starting from their sockets; the pulse is quick, commonly 130 in a minute; great debility almost immediately takes place, which is followed by pains in the loins, and frequently violent cramps in the legs, with oppression at the breast, and stupor. All these symptoms, rapidly increase, and generally prove fatal on the third or fourth day, and sometimes in twelve hours, if not checked by proper treatment.

Bleeding, which, from the strong apparent determination of the disease to the head, the faculty at first frequently had recourse to, generally proved fatal; as, where it subdued the fever, the patient often expired suddenly, even when thought out of danger. The most successful mode of treatment seems to be, first, a strong dose of calomel combined with an equal quantity of jalap or rhubarb, the instant the patient is attacked, to which the fever generally yields in a few hours, and afterwards to administer calomel in smaller quantities; with antimonials. One Surgeon, who has had the prudence and firmness to pursue this plan from the beginning, has not lost a single patient.

Extract of another letter.—"The dreadful malady with which this place is afflicted, was introduced by means of about twenty Spaniards getting in undiscovered by the Guards.—They took up their residence in some tenements on the premises of Mr. William Boyd, and soon after 12 of them died, and the proprietor of the premises and his wife shared the same fate. It was soon ascertained that they were part of the people, who had in a fit of desperation forced their way through the cordon of troops placed round Malaga, to prevent the introduction of the disorder in other parts of the country. If a guard had been placed round these premises at this juncture to prevent the disorder communicating to other parts of the town, its fatal effects might have been prevented from becoming so general. A small vessel, in which about thirty of the inhabitants had embarked for Oran to escape the malady, was picked up at Sea with only three persons in it, the rest having died of the pestilence, which had broke out among them soon after their departure."

"We are strongly persuaded," says a letter from Spain, "that the disturbances in Biscay were excited by the Agents of Bonaparte; and that, like a genuine traitor, he betrayed the rebels whom he had encouraged.—If you wish to know the motive for these intrigues, I will give it you in a few words: he has long been more than suspected of a design to annihilate the present dynasty, and to place one of his brothers on the Spanish Throne, subordinate to his authority, as Emperor of the West. The more Spain is involved greater facility will be afforded for the accomplishment of his black designs. Be assured, that he wishes for nothing, more than to drain Old Spain of all her forces to protect her American Colonies, and he will then send an army, under some pretext of quelling an insurrection; which he can easily excite, who will dissolve the present Government, as unable to take care of the country, and then he will do what he pleases: It is conjectured that our Government is aware of the designs of this all grasping man.

St. Napoleon, the patron Saint of the French Emperor, has as yet only been beatified. Negotiations, it is said, are now carrying on at Rome for his canonization.

A FAREWELL TO MARGATE.

FAREWELL! ye flinty sands, so damp, so soft,
On whose stupendous margin Echo cries,
And multiplies the fib, while Strephon—lies,
And gazers peep upon us from aloft,
Where Eurus sends his fog amid the air,
And nymphs cut shoes at—halt a pound per pair!
Where flipp'ry sea-weeds trip us as we stray
Where city mermaids feed about in clusters,
To poke for crabs, while furly Ocean blusters,
And pools insidious intercept the way.
The hoy's in motion—I must now depart,
Like a young turkey-pout, with heavy heart,
I must return to industry's brown tub,
To get-up (small clothes), and to darn a stocking:
Is not this irksome, horrible, and shocking?
Will Cupid suffer it?—I fear he will.
Why are our moments sprinkled o'er with ill?
Pity your absent friend.

PRISCILLA GRUB.

BOW-STREET.

Mr. Thomas Maxwell Bagnell was brought up yesterday to the Public Office, Bow-street, from Totthilfields, for a further examination before Sir Richard Ford and Mr. Kinnaird, when all the witnesses attended. The examination lasted from twelve to three o'clock. The Office was filled with respectable persons, mostly friends of the Prisoner.

Michael Johnston, No. 13, Great Guild-street Surry, being sworn, stated, in substance as follows:—"I was, on the evening of Monday, the 30th Inst. among the crowd which assembled at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand. About eight o'clock I saw the Prisoner sitting in the one-pair of stairs window of No. 3, Arundel-street, facing the Crown and Anchor Tavern. He had a LITTLE DOG in the window with a pair of SPECTACLES on its NOSE. The mob imagined he had done it out of derision to them, and consequently began to hiss him. He seemed to be in a violent passion, and said something to them which I could not hear. He left the window, and returned shortly after with a loaded pistol, and held it out in a brandishing manner to the mob. He at length snapped it, I saw the flint fire, but I saw no explosion of gun-powder. I did not hear the mob threaten to pull the house down, nor attempt any violence, until he snapped the pistol. He was then pelted with some pieces of bread, with which they desired him to stop his mouth. He shortly after came out of the street door, with a pistol in each hand, which he brandished at the mob, who then began to give way. He came, however, into the middle of the street, when the crowd began to press on him, and at length he was seized by a Gentleman in black. I being near him, seized his right arm, and then the pistol, which I strove to point to the ground. He elevated it, in spite of me, so as to point it at my body; he drew the trigger, and the powder flashed in the pan."

Interrogated by Sir R. Ford—"Might not the pistol have gone off in the struggle?"

The Witness answered—"I am sure he pulled the trigger, and the pistol was aimed by him at me the same time. I then wrenched the pistol out of his hand. Somebody had a hold of the other pistol at the same time. He was afterwards thrown down, and when he got up, he went back to the house again. I came with some Gentlemen from the Crown and Anchor, to lodge my complaint before your Worship. I gave you the pistol in the same state I took it from the prisoner, from which you drew the charge of powder, paper, and a leaden bullet."

Thos. Henry Ward, of No. 46, Milford-lane boot-closet, being sworn—"I was, on the evening of Monday last, in Arundel-street, listening to the music and songs, which were sung on account of the Middlesex Election. The mob assembled to see the number of Gentlemen who dined that afternoon at the Crown and Anchor, who were in the interest of Sir Francis Burdett. I stood with my back to the Crown and Anchor and was looking up at the Prisoner, Mr. Bagnell, who sat in the one pair of stairs window, and seemed to be in a very good humour; he had a small dog near him, with spectacles on, the boys underneath began to hiss him, and cry out, 'No Mainwaring, Burdett for ever!' He, as I imagine, to pacify them, threw out some halfpence, and desired them to go and buy some cherries. The halfpence were picked up, and thrown back again in a disdainful manner; on which the Prisoner left the window, and returned with a pistol, which I saw him brandish at the crowd. I did not see him snap it, nor did I hear the mob say, 'Kill him! pull the house down!' Joseph Bale, an acquaintance of mine, who is now present, stood a long while with me. I saw Mr. Bagnell throw a ball, or something like one, to the mob, which he rammed into the pistol: there were then some bread and other things thrown at him, on which he left the window and came down stairs, and went out at the street door, with a pistol in each hand, which he kept pointed at the crowd, who then moved off. He advanced into the middle of the street, and as I was acquainted with his family, I went over to him to persuade him to go in; he said he would not. I then took him round the middle, and some other persons seized took the pistols from him. I did not see him snap either, nor see the priming burn."

Here the evidence closed. Sir Richard Ford told the Prisoner, that it was better for him not to say any thing then, but reserve his defence until he was before a Jury. As the nature of the case was such that bail could not be taken, the Prisoner, was fully committed to Newgate for trial.

POOR CLERGYMEN.

On Wednesday, the Benefaction of the Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, and WILLIAM MIDDLETON Esq. to poor Clergymen with good characters and large families, was distributed by the Governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy. A great number of Petitions were read, and the very distressed circumstances of the applicants being fully weighed and considered, the following Sixty poor Clergymen (having four hundred and eleven Children) were elected to receive 10l. each the present year, viz.

Maurice Anwy, of the benefice of Towyn, Merionethshire, aged 51, 5 children, income 35l.
William Betham, of the benefice of Helmsingham, Suffolk, aged 54, 14 children, income 75l.
Benjamin Beynon, of the benefice of Stokenham, Devonshire, aged 48, 6 children, income 45l.
John Borrowsdale, of the benefice of Lowick, Lancashire, aged 45, 5 children, income 54l.
Simpson Davon, of the benefice of Shotley, Northumberland, aged 63, 6 children, income 50l.
Howell Davies, of the benefice of Funcheston, Pembrokeshire, aged 43, 8 children, income 40l.
David Davies, of the benefice of Llanthofant, Carmarthenshire, aged 47, 7 children, income 50l.
Edward Edwards, of the benefice of Machen, Monmouthshire, aged 34, 4 children, income 35l. 10s.
John Evans, of the benefice of Llanfacheth, Anglesea, aged 49, 5 children, income 53l. 10s.
John Evans, of the benefice of Llangan, Caermarthenshire, aged 45, 6 children, income 50l.
Daniel Fidler, of the benefice of Little Wakering, Essex, aged 45, 4 children, income 75l.
Richard Fleming, of the benefice of Eaton, Shropshire, aged 48, 4 children, income 40l.
Thomas Forster, of the benefice of Ellenbrook, Parish of Eccles, Lancashire, aged 53, 10 children, income 40l.
Thomas Gardner, of the benefice of Willen, Bucks, aged 35, 5 children, income 90l.
Griffith Herbert, of the benefice of Llanidan, Anglesea, aged 45, 4 children, income 63l.
William Higgin, of the benefice of Morvil and Pont-yane, Pembrokeshire, aged 47, 6 children, income 45l.
John Hughes, of the benefice of Llandrillo, Merionethshire, aged 45, 8 children, income 40l.
William Jenkins, of the benefice of Llandewy, Glamorganshire, aged 50, 8 children, income 60l.
John Johnson, of the benefice of Ingram, Northumberland, aged 48, 8 children, income 70l.
Henry Johnson, of the benefice of Martindale, Westmoreland, aged 45, 5 children, income 30l.
John Jones, of the benefice of Gwyddelwern, Merionethshire, aged 60, 4 children, income 32l.
John Jones, of the benefice of Llanfthen, Glamorganshire, in the diocese of Landaff, aged 73, 11 children, income 22l.
John Jones, of the benefice of Llangunor, Carmarthenshire, aged 42, 7 children, income 70l.
John Jones, of the benefice of Doriton, Herefordshire, aged 43, 7 children, income 35l.
Hezekiah Jones, of the benefice of St. Bride's Monmouthshire, aged 53, 6 children, 30l.
John Kendal, of the benefice of Woodland, Lancashire, aged 50, 5 children, income 40l.
Thomas Kirby, of the benefice of Kirkhaugh, Northumberland, aged 61, 12 children, income 50l.
Daniel Lancelotti, of the benefice of South Stoneham, Southampton, aged 28, 8 children, income 40l.
James Law, of the benefice of Covenham and Horseshoufe, Yorkshire, children income 68l.
Solomon Lewthwaite, of the benefice of Hutton, Cumberland, aged 49, 6 children, income 80l.
James Marshall, of the benefice of Ireby, Cumberland, aged 50, 10 children, income 25l.
Thomas Messenger, of the benefice of Bewcastle, Cumberland, aged 56, 6 children, income 55l.
Isaac Morgan, of the benefice of Dingeston, Monmouthshire, aged 41, 7 children, income 45l.
James Neale, of the benefice of Allerton, Mauseverer, Yorkshire, aged 46, 10 children, income 48l.
William Needham, of the benefice of Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire, aged 50, 7 children, income 53l.
Samuel Oliver, of the benefice of Whaplode, Lincolnshire, aged 47, 8 children, income 45l.
William Pinnock, of the benefice of Great Woolston, Bucks, aged 54, 5 children, income 50l.
Watkin Price, of the benefice of Languick, Glamorganshire, aged 39, 5 children, income 25l.
Robert Pryce, of the benefice of Whinall, Salop, aged 45, 10 children, income 75l.
John Rees, of the benefice of Llangan, Carnarvonshire, aged 50, 9 children, income 65l.
William Rees, of the benefice of Aberavon, Glamorganshire, aged 54, 15 children, income 50l.
Robert Rigg, of the benefice of Wintler, Westmoreland, aged 35, 4 children, income 30l. 10s.
Hugh Roberts, of the benefice of Penfrowed, Montgomeryshire, aged 41, 9 children, income 39l.
Robert Robertson, of the benefice of Manningtree, Essex, aged 49, 5 children, income 70l.
John Robinson, of the benefice of Kirkby, Malhamdale, Yorkshire, aged 38, 4 children income 45l.
Joseph Rogerfon, of the benefice of Calbeck, Cumberland, aged 48, 8 children, income 45l.
John Rutter, of the benefice of Littleborough, Lancashire, aged 40, 10 children, income 51l.
Henry Seale, of the benefice of Blawith, Lancashire, aged 44, 4 children, income 38l.
Thomas Slack, of the benefice of Margaret Roothing, Essex, aged 45, 5 children income 75l.
James Stringer, of the benefice of Birston, Cheshire, aged 44, 7 children, income 56l.
William Thomas, of the benefice of St. Fagans, Glamorganshire, aged 40, 5 children, income 41l.
John Thompson, of the benefice of Aytton, Yorkshire, aged 44, 6 children, income 48l.
William Thorp, of the benefice of Hocknorton, Oxfordshire, aged 41, 8 children, income 80l.
John Topping, of the benefice of Stapleton, Cumberland, aged 41, 7 children, income 55l.
Thomas Turner, of the benefice of Edwinstow, Nottinghamshire, aged 52, 9 children, income 83l. 13s.
William Walmesley, of the benefice of Helledon, Northamptonshire, aged 45, 7 children, income 80l.
George Wharton, of the benefice of Barnardcliffe, Durham, aged 36, 6 children, income 60l.
Henry Williams, of the benefice of Llanfory, &c. Monmouthshire, aged 63, 7 children, income 84l.

Richard Williams, of the benefice of Landefailg and Llanyhangel Vechan, county of Brecon, in the diocese of St. David's, aged 41, 5 children, income 88l.

NEW CONSPIRACY AGAINST FRANCE.

The Official Journal of Nov. 19th. publishes the Report of the Imperial Attorney-General to the following effect:

Two brothers, Daniel and Charles Thum, had, during the late war with the Emperor of Germany, carried on a correspondence with very distinguished personages on the other side of the Rhine, under the name and character of Chiefs of a Conspiracy of the Departments on this side of the Rhine, which they stated to consist of about 120,000 men.

They pointed out the Chiefs of this conspiracy, the organization of the army, and the means of attack, & plans for the campaign. The peace with the Emperor, &c. a while put an end to their impostures, and they then dropped the correspondence; but, when the war with England broke out then it appeared right to Daniel and Charles Thum to open a new correspondence with these instruments of assassinations and plots who furrowed the French Empire like a cordon, under the title of English Diplomatic Agents.

They accordingly, on the 20th of May, 180, addressed themselves by letter to Mr. Taylor Minister of the King to the Elector of Hesse Cassel.

They announce a previous correspondence with Chevalier Varicourt & Mr. Wickham, & they offer the English Government the assistance of this conspiracy. They propose to raise the 13 departments on the banks of the Rhine, and to extend the flame on one side Ancient France, and to the Batavian Republic.

For these great services they only demand the moderate advance of 20,000. sterling. On the 17th of June following, Mr. Taylor protests the title of Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, by acknowledging in that capacity the receipt of such a letter, which he says he has dispatched to his Government, and regrets that he shall not be able to communicate an answer sooner than six weeks.

In the mean time, however, he solicits the continuation of that correspondence, and communicates the secret of the sympathetic Ink, made in the same manner as that of his companion Drake, with a solution of sugar of lead in eight parts of water.

At length they inform Mr. Taylor of the arrival of his Majesty the Emperor in the newly acquired departments; and they promise, that if the English Government will furnish the means of accelerating the preparations of the conspiracy, it was possible "to finish at a single blow" all their misfortunes.

On the 8th. of August, they fabricate another letter to Mr. Taylor, in the name of the Cistercian Confederation. They also enclosed a letter for the King of England, and another for his Council, giving the fullest details of the pretended means and force of the confederation.

On the 1st. of September, Mr. Taylor answers although not altogether in so official a manner, the letters which he had received under the name of Dr. Ihles, one of the conspirators; he gives him his address, in order that the correspondence might be kept up; and assures him, that, if the answer from his Government shall be favourable, he will find means of establishing the correspondence without being liable to so many risks or delays.

Every thing, so far, smiled on Mr. Taylor, from the first idea of the single blow aimed at the life of the Emperor, on his journey, to the less expeditious but grander scheme of kindling the flames of war in all the departments adjoining the Rhine, as well as in the Batavian Republic. Unfortunately, the flattering hope of seeing so many crimes and miseries realized vanished from the English Agent, and the correspondence ceased by the arrest of Charles Thum, who was betrayed by his brother.

Charles Thum, being interrogated, confessed all those facts which are in evidence, and which would easily have been proved by the minutes in his own hand writing, by the original letters of Mr. Taylor, and by the different seals and devices of the said pretended Confederation.

The above, was reported by the Attorney General of the Criminal Tribunal of Mayence, and was also confirmed by the signature of the Imperial Attorney General.

The following are letters, or extracts of letters, from the papers joined to the report:—

FROM MR. TAYLOR TO MR. D. J.—N.

SIR,
Cassel, 17th. June.
I have had the honour to receive your letter, dated the 26th. of May which, however, did not reach me till Thursday last. I make no delay in informing you that I transmitted it to my Government by a safe conveyance; but the occupation of Cuxhaven by the French intercepting the direct communication, I think I may be six weeks before I receive an answer.

In the mean time, I shall be rejoiced to receive from you some information on the important subject of your communication, begging of you to address your letter to me, for the future, simply to Mr. Taylor, under cover to Mr. Doerfield, at Hesse Cassel.

For an additional security, I beg you will use, for the most important parts of your letter, a sympathetic ink, composed of a solution of one part of sugar of lead

in eight parts of water. The composition which will make such writing legible not being generally known, I think you may without danger trust your secrets to it. I have the honour of being, with high consideration Sir

Your very humble and obedient servant,

BROOK TAYLOR,

Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the Elector of Hesse Cassel.

The letter which purports assassination is addressed to Mr. Taylor by the same correspondent, and dated 12th. July 1803. It contains the following expressions:—

"The man, who, it is said, holds in his hands the destiny of the world, is now coming to pay us a visit. If your Government will put us in a situation to hasten our preparations, we shall be able, at one blow, to finish all these evils which that infernal spirit has hitherto occasioned. I leave you to reflect on this, and wait your opinion."

Then follow long letters to the King and Privy Council of England, giving a pompous and flourishing account of the strength of this supposed confederacy, which, by way of compliment, are sent unsealed to Mr. Taylor.

The next letter proposes to Mr. Taylor to establish the correspondence by the means of some persons at Frankfort; which Mr. Taylor, in his letter of the 1st. of September, seems to think unnecessary, as he repeats, that if he should receive a favorable answer from his Government, he would find out a means of correspondence which should not be exposed to so many risks and delays.

Not long after this letter was received, the arrest of Charles Thum put an end to the correspondence.

A private letter from Dublin, says, "Yesterday Judge Johnson was arrested by a Bow-street officer, and this day he gave bail to stand his trial for a libel against Lord Hardwicke, Judge Osborne, and others."

A Paris Paper makes the following observations on the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte—"The American paper speak of the marriage of M. Jerome Bonaparte. It is very possible that this young Man, who is not yet 20 years of age, may have a Mistress, but it is impossible that he can have a wife while the Laws of France prohibit the Marriages of Minors without consent of Parents and guardians."

Thirteenth Asylum,
AND
ROAD LOTTERY,
FIFTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING
IN THE
SECOND CLASS,
THURSDAY the 25th. April, 1805.

No. 206 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 4956 5916 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 917 693 5300 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

154	279	297	968	877	650	921
954	1182	1496	1765	1356	1209	1892
1374	1957	1915	1094	1877	1808	1400
1983	2039	2491	2141	2348	2586	2813
2318	2932	3124	3324	3116	3664	3929
3494	3469	3363	3835	3024	3921	3834
3999	3762	4749	4527	4983	4437	4123
4133	4140	4448	4841	4822	5432	5532
5043	5638	5397	5784	5538	5455	5261
5568	5737	5783	5477			

J. L. HEEFKE,

AGENT.

SIXTEENTH DAY'S DRAWING
IN THE
SECOND CLASS,
MONDAY the 29th. April, 1805.

No. 4855 a Prize of 200 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 2074 5702 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Nos. 4509 5342 5639 Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas each.

47	108	136	190	133	283	303
445	678	902	1869	1488	1238	1528
1367	1086	1665	1018	1942	1469	1676
1602	2724	2178	2692	2518	2097	2526
2028	2315	2001	2576	2723	2108	2324
3063	3009	3386	3326	3484	3615	3995
3948	3233	3241	3411	3870	3489	3986
3527	4274	4612	4418	4070	4756	4495
4997	4270	4586	4078	4860	4751	4018
4597	4498	4226	4379	5045	5515	5114
5009	5436	5935	5681	5932	5137	5788
5496	5762	5154	3413			

J. L. HEEFKE,

AGENT.