

PARIS, APRIL 27.

Report of the Minister of General Police to the Emperor.

I informed your Majesty, that the Sieur Berthemy, officer of the Staff attached to Prince Ferdinand, and Commandant of the Castle of Valancay, had acquainted me with the introduction into that Castle of a Baron de Kolli, calling himself Minister of England to Prince Ferdinand, in his pretended quality of King of Spain. This individual having been brought to my office, I transmit to your Majesty, 1st, the letter of M. Berthemy, announcing the arrest and forwarding of Kolli: 2d, a copy of a letter from Prince Ferdinand to the Sieur Berthemy, relative to the arrival of Kolli: 3d, a copy of Kolli's examination: 4th, 5th, and 6th, are copies of three letters of which Kolli was the bearer: two of these letters addressed by King George to Prince Ferdinand; one of them is in Latin, Nos. 7 and 8, are copies of a letter from M. Berthemy, and one from Prince Ferdinand.

I have committed Kolli to safe custody. He is a close prisoner in the castle of Vincennes, and I wait the orders of your Majesty upon this affair. The diamonds and other effects of which this individual was the bearer, are deposited at the office of General Police.

(Signed) FOUCHÉ.

No. I, is a Copy of the Letter addressed to the Senator, the Minister of General Police, by M. Berthemy, announcing Kolli's arrest, and his being forwarded to Paris.

No. II.—Copy of a letter from Prince Ferdinand to Mr. Berthemy, Governor of the Castle of Valancay, dated April 6, apprising him of the conduct of Kolli.

SIR,

An unknown person having introduced himself into this place, under the pretence of working in the turnery line, has subsequently ventured to make to Mr. d'Amezaga, our First Equerry and Intendant, the proposition of carrying me off from Valancay, of delivering to me some letters which he had, and, in short, of bringing to its issue the project and plan of this horrid enterprise.

Our honor, our repose, the good opinion due to our principles, all would have been singularly compromised, had not M. d'Amezaga been at the head of our household, and had he not, on this perilous occasion, given a fresh proof of his fidelity, and his inviolable attachment, both to his Majesty the Emperor and King, and to me. This Officer whose first step was to inform you at the very instant of the enterprise in question, apprised me of it immediately after.

I am anxious, Sir, to inform you, personally, that I am acquainted with this affair, and to take this occasion of again manifesting my sentiments of inviolable fidelity towards the Emperor Napoleon, and the horror which I feel at this infernal project, of which I wish the authors and abettors to meet with condign punishment.

Accept, Sir, the sentiments and esteem of your affectionate

(Signed) PRINCE FERDINAND.

P. S. I request that you will come to M. d'Amezaga's at half past three o'clock.

No. III.—Copy of Kolli's examination at the Office of General Police.

On the 8th of April, 1810, was brought to the ministry of General Police, an individual arrested at Valancay on the 6th, who was interrogated as follows:—

Q. What are your name, surname, age, place of nativity, profession and domicile?—A. Charles Leopold, Baron de Kolli, aged 32 years, born in Ireland, Minister from his Majesty King George III. to the Prince of the Asturias, Ferdinand VII.

Q. To whom did you apply at London to propose, and procure the acceptance of, the project which has brought you to France?—A. To his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who mentioned it to his father the King. The affair was afterwards conducted by the Marquis of Wellesley.

Q. What were the means put at your disposal for executing this enterprise?—A. There were delivered to me, 1. A letter of credence, to remove all doubts as to my person, and my mission to Prince Ferdinand. 2. Two letters from the King of England to the Prince, which have been found among my papers. 3. Forged passports, routes, orders from the Ministers of Marine and War, stamps, seals, signatures of the Officers in the department of the Secretary of State, all of them seized at the time I was arrested, and which I carried with me, to convince the Prince of the means I had. 4. As to the funds requisite for the undertaking, I had about 200,000 francs, and eventually an unlimited credit on the house of Maenshoff and Clancy, of London. Finally, the vessels that were necessary, viz. the Incomparable, of 74 guns; the Dedaigneuse, of 50 guns; the Piquante galliot; and a brig; this squadron, which was victualled for five months, waits for my return on the coast of Quiberon.

Thus provided, after taking leave of the King and his Minister, on the 24th of January, I left London on the 26th for Plymouth, with commodore Cockburn, to whom the command of the Squadron was confided. M. Albert de St. Bonnel, to whom I communicated my plan, remained in London to receive the passports, itineraries, stamps, seals, &c. that were ordered. The departure of M. de St. Bonnel was delayed by the indisposition of Marquis Wellesley; he did not join me before the end of February, and we sailed some days after. I landed at Quiberon on the night of the 9th of March.

Q. What precautions did you adopt on your landing to conceal the documents explaining the object of your journey?—A. I put the letter of credence I mentioned in my cane. The two letters of his Majesty the King of England were concealed in the lining of my coat; part of the diamonds were sewed up in the collar of my furcoat and the waistband of my small clothes. M. de St. Bonnel had the remainder, which he secreted in the same way, and in his cravat.

Q. Before your departure from France for England had you established any communication with Valancay?—A. None.

Q. Where did you go after you landed?—A. To Paris. I travelled with the help of one of the Itineraries, which was given me in England, and which I filled up.

Q. Did you remain long at Paris?—A. I was employed in selling the diamonds which Marquis Wellesley gave me. I bought a horse and cabriolet from M. de Convert, who resides at the Hotel d'Angleterre, in the street Filles de St. Thomas. M. de St. Bonnel purchased two horses from persons whom I do not recollect. He was to buy one from Franconie, after I set out for Valancay, and another from the Princess of Carignan.

Q. How did you gain admittance into the castle of Valancay?—Under pretence of having some curious articles to sell. I was in hopes to have been able by these means to deliver to the Prince the letters with which I was entrusted, to put him in possession of my plan, and to obtain his consent. I could only communicate with the Prince Don Antonio and the Intendant. Prince Ferdinand refused either to hear or see me. Indeed, I have reason to believe, from the strange manner in which my proposals were received, that he sent information to the Governor of the Castle, in consequence of which I was arrested.

Q. What means had you prepared to convey Prince Ferdinand to the coast, in case he consented to accompany you?—A. The object of my first journey to Valancay was to impart my plan to the Prince, and in case he agreed to it, to fix with him a time when I should return to take him up. Afterwards I would have proceeded to the coast, to apprise the Commander of my Squadron of the day appointed. I would then have returned to Paris, to procure the men and horses necessary for the relays on the road. On the evening of the day appointed, the Prince would have left his apartment, and by the help of the relays we would have proceeded to a great distance from Valancay before he was missed.

Q. Whether did you intend to carry the Prince after you got on board?—A. It was Marquis Wellesley's intention to send him to Spain. The Duke of Kent was for sending him to Gibraltar. But this plan disgusted me; it was in fact sending him to prison. I intended to propose to him to make his own choice, and to carry him wherever he pleased; for I was informed that Capt. Cockburn had orders to obey my directions.

Q. Who are the persons you intended to employ?—A. M. St. Bonnel was the only person acquainted with my design. I did not intend to look out for any one to assist me in executing it, until I became acquainted with the Prince's determination. I should have employed but few persons.

Q. Are you acquainted with the neighborhood of Valancay and the country you were to pass through?—A. Not in the least; but I purchased some excellent maps at Paris on my arrival, which would have afforded me ample information.

Q. What was your reason for forming such a design?—A. It appeared to me an honorable one.

Q. Do you know this parcel?—A. I do. It contains the documents, stamps, seals, and other things I have mentioned, and which were found upon me when I was taken up. (Signed) KOLLI.

No. IV.—Is a letter from Charles IV, addressed to the King of England, in 1802, announcing the marriage of the Prince of Asturias. It was given to Kolli, with a marginal note by the Marquis Wellesley, to be used as credential to Prince Ferdinand. On the back of this letter the following was written in the hand of Marquis Wellesley:

"The undersigned Principal Secretary of State of his Britannic Majesty for the Foreign Department, declares that this letter is truly the same as his Catholic Majesty Charles IV. addressed to his Britannic Majesty George III. on occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Asturias, actually King Ferdinand VII. This authentic document is confided to the persons who will have the honor of laying it before his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. to verify their mission, "WELLESLEY.

"Downing Street, Feb. 26. 1810."

No. V.—Letter from King George III. signed in his proper hand, to Prince Ferdinand, entrusted to Kolli.

Sir, my Brother—I have long wished for an opportunity to transmit to your Majesty a letter signed in my proper hand, expressing the lively interest and profound regret I have felt since your Majesty has been removed from your kingdom and loyal subjects. Notwithstanding the violence and cruelty with which the Usurper of the throne of Spain overwhelms the Spanish nation, it must prove a great consolation to your Majesty, to learn that your people preserve their loyalty and attachment to the person of their lawful King, and that Spain makes continual efforts to uphold your Majesty's rights, and to re-establish the independence of the monarchy. The resources of my kingdom, my fleets and armies, shall be employed to assist your Majesty's subjects in this great cause; and my ally, the Prince Regent of Portugal, has also contributed to it with all the zeal and perseverance of a faithful friend.

To your Majesty's faithful subjects, as well as your allies, your presence only is wanting in Spain, where it would inspire a new energy.

I therefore entreat your Majesty, with all the frankness of the alliance and friendship which bind me to your Majesty's interests, to consider of the most prudent and effectual means of escaping from the indignities you experience, and of shewing yourselves among a people who are unanimous in their wishes for your Majesty's happiness and glory.

I annex to this letter a copy of the credentials which my Minister in Spain is to present to the Central Junta that governs there in the name, and by the authority of your Majesty.

I intreat your Majesty to rest assured of my sincere friendship, and of the true attachment with which I am,

Sir, my Brother, your worthy Brother,

(Signed) GEORGE R.

(Counter-signed) WELLESLEY.

At the Queen's Palace, London, January 31. 1810.

No. VI.—Is a letter from George III. to Prince Ferdinand, being a copy of the full powers granted to Henry Wellesley.

No. VII.—This is a letter from M. de Berthemy, giving a description of the festivities at the castle of Valancay,

on the first of April, in honour of the Emperor's marriage; No. VIII.—Copy of a letter addressed to M. Berthemy by Prince Ferdinand, acquainting him with his wish to become the adopted son of his Majesty.

BRISTOL ASSIZES.

THE KING V. SIR HENRY LIPPINCOTT.

The following report of this trial is copied from The Bristol Mercury:—

Wednesday Sir Henry Lippincott, Bart. was tried, on the prosecution of Mary Milford, spinster (aged about seventeen) for the violation of her person; to which he pleaded not guilty.

The case, on the part of the prosecutrix, was opened by Mr. Smith; and the evidence detailed by the prosecutrix appeared in a very modest and prepossessing manner, to develop a scene of much depravity. She stated, that on Sunday, the 3d of December last, in company with another young woman, of the name of Mary Jones, as they were going to the Cathedral, between three and four o'clock, as she supposed, to evening prayers, Mary Jones stopped to speak to two gentlemen—one in regimentals, the other not; that Mary Jones shortly overtook the prosecutrix, and instead of leading her into the Cathedral, conducted her through the arch leading into the Cloisters; that they went up a flight of stairs, and Mary Jones led her into a room which had a sofa in it, and that, until she arrived in that room, she was not aware but that she was going into the Cathedral; that immediately afterwards the same two gentlemen Jones had previously spoken to (who proved to be Sir H. Lippincott, and a Captain Gregory), entered the room; that Captain Gregory proposed to Mary Jones to go with him to his room to dress; that Captain Gregory and Mary Jones left her; that Sir Henry then began to take liberties with her person; that she resisted him; that he offered her money, two guineas, which she refused; that he then proceeded to acts of violence; that he held both her hands behind her by the wrists; that after using every effort to extricate herself, after making every noise in her power, crying out and stamping with her feet, she at last fainted away, and he accomplished his purpose. That immediately on quitting the room, she informed Mary Jones of what had passed, who censured her for not communicating it whilst in the room; that the same evening she informed a Mrs. Sarah Jones (a witness who could not, we understood, be found,) and on the following day made a similar communication to Mrs. Roberts (the keeper of a huckster's shop on the Back and with whom she lodged), also to Sophia Jones, the sister of Mary Jones; that on the Monday evening after the violation, the Prosecutrix, accompanied by Sophia Jones, met Sir Henry in College-green, in the evening; that he laid hold of her, and inquired how she did; that she replied by upbraiding him with having used her ill enough already.—That Sir Henry thereupon flung her into the arms of a luffy gentleman passing by, and said, "Here, take this last—I was intimate with her yesterday se'nnight."—The above facts were delivered by the young woman with much seeming reluctance. She then underwent a long cross-examination, in which she positively denied that she had ever said she had not fainted away, or that she had ever talked of money as a remuneration for the injury she had sustained.

Mr. Short, Surgeon, bore testimony to an appearance of her person having been violated, which he observed, on examination, ten days afterwards.

Here the prosecutrix's evidence closed.

On the part of Sir Henry, it was sworn by Mary Jones, that the room into which she had retired with Capt. Gregory was not more than eight feet distance from the Drawing-room; that she heard no noise; that she returned to the drawing-room in about ten minutes, and found Mary Milford lying on her bonnet; that she did not appear discomposed or agitated; and that she sat upon Capt. Gregory's knee. The witness proved the door to have been locked on the Prosecutrix, and that the carpet and sofa were rumpled.

Here Mr. Thompson attempted to cross-examine the witness, as to the prosecutrix having informed her of the violence complained of, after she quitted the apartment; but the Learned Recorder considered it unnecessary, inasmuch as that part of the evidence stood unimpeached; and neither Mrs. Roberts nor Sophia Jones were examined as to this particular point.

Sophia Jones deposed, that Mary Milford had told her in a subsequent conversation, that Sir Henry had not violated her person; and that she had, at Milford's request, applied to Sir Henry for a pecuniary recompense. She, however, admitted, that she had not made such statement at the Council House, when she gave her information, and confirmed the prosecutrix's evidence of having met Sir Henry on the Monday, when he flung her into the arms of a luffy gentleman, with this addition, that the prosecutrix called Sir Henry a villain, and that he used the expression above stated.

Capt. Gregory was minutely examined as to any noise in the house, and the appearance of Mary Milford on his return to the room. He swore that he had heard no noise, and that, on his return, the prosecutrix appeared not discomposed. On being cross-examined, he admitted that he found the door locked upon Mary Milford, and that when he entered the room, Sir Henry said, "she would not consent to his being connected with her, nor receive money, although he had offered it."

Mrs. Roberts (who was originally before the Magistrate a witness in support of the prosecution) deposed, that in several conversations with her on the subject, Mary Milford had used frequent equivocations; and that she had said, she believed she had not fainted; that she, Mrs. Roberts, had frequently cautioned her against keeping company with Mary Jones, who was "a woman given to the town;" and that during a visit that she (Milford) had paid in London, in August last, she had heard that the Duke of Gordon would be obliged to pay 3000l. for such a business, whether the attempt could be proved or not. It would be observed that Milford had previously denied all this in her cross-examination.

Mr. Allarp, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Taylor (of Wotton-