

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

The following are the daily bulletins issued from Windsor Castle, of his Majesty's health:

"Sunday, November 11.—9 o'clock, P. M.—His Majesty has a little more fever this evening than he had in the morning."

"Monday, November 12.—Although his Majesty has passed the night with very little sleep, yet he appears in no respect worse than he was yesterday."

"Tuesday, November 13.—8 o'clock, P. M.—The King has had some increase of fever this day, but his Majesty is now rather better."

"Wednesday, November 14.—His Majesty has had some sleep in the night, and is better this morning."

"Thursday, November 15.—9 o'clock, P. M.—His Majesty has had a little increase of fever this afternoon."

"Friday, November 16.—His Majesty has had some sleep in the night, and his fever is again a little abated."

"Saturday, November 17.—His Majesty has had a restless night, and has, upon the whole, been more feverish for the last two days."

"Saturday, November 17.—9 o'clock, P. M. His Majesty's fever has continued, but without any increase this evening."

"Sunday, November 18.—His Majesty had some sleep in the night, and there is a little abatement of fever this morning."

"Sunday, November 18.—half past eight o'clock, P. M.—His Majesty has had several hours sleep in the course of the day, and is better this evening."

"His Majesty passed a quiet night, though with little sleep, having slept several hours yesterday evening; this morning he is quite as well as he was yesterday."

"Monday, November 19.—8 o'clock, P. M.—His Majesty's fever has rather increased in the course of this day."

"Tuesday, November 20.—His Majesty has had some sleep in the night, and has rather less fever this morning."

"Tuesday, November 20.—9 o'clock, P. M.—The King has not increased in fever in the course of the day. His Majesty has had some sleep in the evening."

"Wednesday, November 21.—His Majesty continues much in the same state as he was yesterday."

"Wednesday, November 21.—½ past eight o'clock, P. M.—His Majesty continues as he was in the morning."

"Thursday, November 22.—His Majesty's disorder continues with little variation since yesterday."

"Thursday, November 22.—8 o'clock, P. M.—No change has been observed in his Majesty's complaint since the morning."

"Friday, November 23.—His Majesty has had a little increase of fever this morning, after a bad night."

"Friday, November 23.—8 o'clock, P. M.—His Majesty's fever has continued undiminished throughout the day."

It is with deep concern that we are unable to announce any material improvement in the King's health, who, from all that can be gathered from the reports of his medical attendants, continues in the same state of languishing and melancholy indisposition, that he has now been in for four weeks past.

"Saturday, November 24.—His Majesty has passed the night almost without sleep, but his fever is not increased this morning."

(Signed) "H. R. Reynolds, Henry Halford,
"W. Heberdeen, M. Baille."

NOVEMBER 19.

Yesterday a despatch was received at the Admiralty, acquainting their Lordships, that two French frigates from Rochefort for the Isle of France, had been driven on shore and totally destroyed by the English ships on that station.

Letters from Plymouth mention a most affecting occurrence—The Narcissus, Lord Aylmer, was run foul of in Santona Bay by a Spanish frigate; by the shock both immediately went down; and lamentable to add, the crews of both vessels perished.

We are happy to learn, that the Cortes have dissolved the Spanish Regency, and committed the Executive Government of Spain to three Military men—Blake, Agar, and Ciscar.

We are sorry to state that the negotiation for the exchange of Prisoners is understood to have failed.

The expedition from the Cape of Good Hope against the Isle of France, was to sail on the 27th of August.

The inveteracy of Bonaparte towards British commerce still increases, by his Decree of October 19—all British merchandise of whatever description, in France, or any country connected with France, is to be publicly burnt.

NOVEMBER 22.

Four northern mails have arrived this day; three from Amholt and one from Heligoland, but they bring very little intelligence. The following are the only articles worth notice in the German Papers.

VIENNA, OCTOBER 31.

Since the brilliant victory obtained by the Russians on the 1st of September, over a Turkish army of 40,000 men, and the capture of Rudschuck and Giurgewo, nothing material appears to have occurred on the theatre of war. The Russian commander in chief, Count Kaminsky, is making dispositions to attack the fortress of Verna and Wedin.

Mails have arrived from Malta and Gibraltar.—We have already noticed the precautions taken in that garrison to guard against the introduction of the epidemic disorder which prevails in Cadiz, and some other Spanish ports.

Letters have reached London from Portugal four days later than the last dates of the official despatches. One from Lisbon of the 7th observes, that in conse-

quence of the entrance of a strong detachment of the Portuguese militia into Obidos, supported by a body of British cavalry, Massena had thought it prudent to withdraw his rear guard from that neighbourhood.—The same letter mentions that the works of the enemy for constructing a bridge across the Tagus, near Santarem, had been impeded by the attack of our gun boats on the 4th and 5th inst. The British head-quarters continued at Pero Negro. The garrison of Peniche had been strengthened in consequence of some movements of the enemy in that direction. A Colonel on active service writes to a relation from the neighbourhood of Villafranca, that Massena would not attack the British lines for some time, if at all, and that should he succeed in his attempt upon the van of the allied army, it would require 160,000 men to make any impression upon the second line of defence.

A Mercantile House, of considerable consequence in the City, stopped on Tuesday last for a large sum, report says £200,000.

We are sorry to hear that Lord COCHRANE and some of his friends have been taken by the French in the Bay of Biscay. His pleasure yacht, it is said, having been dismasted in a gale of wind, was pursued and captured by a French privateer. It is reported, that Lord GEORGE GRENVILLE and several other gentlemen were on board the yacht.

NOVEMBER 24.

An official account has been published of the failure of the expedition against Malaga under Lord Blaney.

Detachments from Gibraltar and Ceuta consisting of about 370 British, 470 Germans (deserters from the French) and 630 Spanish troops, proceeded under convoy of the Topaze frigate, to Frangerola, on the 13th Oct. The enemy's troops from Malaga attacked those who were landed; who having, at first, mistaken the French for Spanish Cavalry, were thrown into confusion, Lieut. Col. Grant, 82d regt. however, succeeded in checking the advance of the French, and enabling most of our troops to reembark. Our loss was as follows—1 Officer and 9 privates killed, 1 Officer and 20 privates wounded—7 officers, 5 Sergeants, 162 rank and file missing. Among the killed was unfortunately Major Grant 89th regt. Wounded, Lieut. Read, 82d regt. Missing, Lord Blaney, Capt. Annesley, Lieut. Sheaby, Ensigns Watts, Moulson, Hopper, 89th regt. Lieutenant Stanum foreign corps—and 115 of the German deserters.

A Gazette Extraordinary was published on Tuesday night containing the official account of the defeat of Murat's attempt upon the Island of Sicily, in which we had only 3 men slightly wounded—and took from the French 900 prisoners and one Standard.

STOCKHOLM, NOVEMBER 5.

Friday, November 2, which was fixed on for the solemn entry of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince into this town; he proceeded from Dettningholm, to the Royal country-seat, New Haga, whence he was attended to this capital by Baron Hamilton, Lord High Chamberlain, and arrived here at two o'clock in the afternoon. On his reaching the Custom-house he was received by the Governor-General, the Magistrates, and the five elders of the City; and a grand entry was made. After which he was introduced to the King, and dined in public.

On the 9th of October his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden solemnly professed the tenets and principles of the pure Lutheran religion, and answered in the affirmative several questions which were put to him for that purpose by the Archbishop.

NOVEMBER 6.

The day before yesterday his Royal Majesty adopted his Royal Highness the Crown Prince in the Session Hall of the States of the Realm, for his son, under the name of Charles John; which name his Royal Highness is henceforth to bear.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

Despatches were yesterday received from Sir John Stuart, brought by Captain Mackay, of the 21st foot, containing an account of the defeat of the enemy in their late attempt to invade Sicily.

The substance of Sir John Stuart's despatches was last night given to the public in a Bulletin, of which the following is a copy:

"War Department, November 19, 1810.

A Despatch has been this morning received from Lieut. General Sir John Stuart, dated Messina, 22d September, 1810, reporting that at day-light on the morning of the 18th September, the great body of the enemy's flotilla appeared to be preparing an attempt at landing, between Messina and the Faro;—while their movements escaped the attention of the main body of the British force, a debarkation was effected by a detached corps under General Cavignac, near St. Stefano, about seven miles to the southward. This corps consisted of about 3500 men, Corsican and Neapolitan troops, who had crossed the Straits in about forty large boats, and gained the Sicilian shore before the dawn.

Upon the first alarm, Major General Campbell had repaired to the menaced quarter, where he found the German riflemen engaged with the enemy, and the 21st regiment, and part of the 3d Germans, occupying the post of Mili, to prevent the advance of the French upon Messina, as well as the mountain passes above it.—As day broke, he perceived the enemy already on the heights, and extending from hence to the beach, but shortly after, they began to waver, and those nearest the boats to commence a precipitate embarkation, in consequence of a sudden and vigorous attack made upon their flank by the second Battalion of Light Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Fisher. Major General Campbell, observing this movement of irresolution, pushed forward with the 21st regiment and 3d Germans,

along the beach, and thus succeeded in cutting off all the enemy's troops, who had gained the heights, besides some whom the boats abandoned.

"We have taken about 900 prisoners, including a Colonel and two Officers of the General Staff, together with the colours of the Corsican Legion.—Besides these, the enemy lost many in killed and wounded, particularly in the boats pulling off from the shores.

"Of the British, only three private soldiers were wounded."

We mentioned yesterday that the merchants interested in the American trade had waited on Marquis Wellesley, to learn from his Lordship the intentions of His Majesty's Government as to the withdrawing of the Orders in Council; the American merchants having, as we stated, speculated already on the faith of Champagny's letter, announcing, that at a given period the Berlin and Milan Decrees would be annulled, as far as the Americans were concerned. We understand that no definitive answer was given, but it was hinted that as soon as it could be fairly ascertained that those Decrees were virtually and substantially rescinded, his Majesty's Government would feel no hesitation in annulling the Orders of Council.—But even in that case, taking into consideration the whole of Bonaparte's conduct, where is the security for the due observance of any new-patched arrangement? We understand, however, that an official communication will be made on this subject in the course of a week or ten days.

NOVEMBER 23.

COUNT DE GOTTORP.—Yesterday morning, at half past ten o'clock, the Marquis Wellesley waited upon his Majesty the King of Sweden, at the Clarendon Hotel, Bond street. After a long interview, the Noble Marquis conducted his Majesty to his carriage, and went with him to the Foreign Office, whence they proceeded to the Admiralty; after which they visited a number of Government Offices. In the evening his Majesty dined with the Marquis, who received him at the front door, and conducted him to the drawing-room. Among the company invited on the occasion were, the Earl of Harrowby, Major Armstrong, Mr. Culling, C. Smith, Mr. Hamilton, Captain Mainwaring, &c.

The Corsican battalion which was lately taken in Sicily buried its colours in the sand, but they were discovered by a dragoon, and carried to the British headquarters. They bear the inscription—"Joachim Napoleon, King of the Two Sicilies, to the Royal Corsican Regiment."

By a despatch received from Lieutenant-General Campbell, dated Gibraltar, October 23d, it appears that a detachment had been made from the garrison of that fortress and of Ceuta, with the object of destroying a number of privateers and gun-boats fitted out by the French at Malaga, as well as for the purpose of harassing the enemy's post in that neighbourhood.

This detachment, consisting of about 370 British, 470 Germans (deserters) and 630 Spanish troops, was placed under the command of Major General Lord Blaney.

The naval part of the expedition was conducted by Captain Hope, of his Majesty's ship Topaze; and the whole proceeded upon the 13th ult. to Frangerola, where a false attack was to be made, with a view of drawing away the enemy's principal force from Malaga.

This object seems to have been answered; but unfortunately the Commander of the troops was induced to make a serious attack upon the town of Frangerola, to which the light artillery was inadequate; and time being lost in this attempt, the enemy's troops arrived from Malaga, and attacked such part of our own as was ashore, suddenly and successfully.

It appears, that the troops were thrown into confusion, from mistaking a party of French cavalry for Spaniards, and their being allowed to approach unresisted, surrounded and made prisoners Lord Blaney, with several Officers, and dispersed the troops. Lieutenant Colonel Grant, arriving with the flank companies of the 82d regiment he succeeded with this detachment and part of the Spanish regiment of Toledo, in checking the advance of the French, and in enabling most of the dispersed troops to re-embark.

The loss of Major Grant, of the 89th regiment, who was mortally wounded in the first transaction of this expedition, is particularly regretted.

The total amount of loss sustained by the detachment from Gibraltar consists of one Officer and nine privates killed, an Officer and 20 privates wounded, 7 Officers, 5 sergeants, and 162 rank and file, missing, of whom 115 were foreign deserters.

The Names of the Officers are as follows:

Killed—Major Grant, of the 89th regiment.

Wounded—Lieutenant Read, 82d regiment.

Missing—Lord Blaney; Captain Annesley, Lieut. Sheaby; Ensign Watts, Ensign Moulton, Ensign Hopper, 89th regiment; Lieut. Stanum, Foreign Corps.

CARACCAS. LAGUIRA, December 6.

Yesterday arrived H. M. S. Sapphire, of 18 guns, from England, having on board the Deputies from the Caraccas, with the determination of the British government on the application made to them in our behalf. It is said to be satisfactory.

DECEMBER 10.

Yesterday arrived here His Britannic Majesty's brig Avon of 18 guns, Capt. Fraser, having on board the celebrated General MIRANDA, who has arrived out direct from London; and who has been received with the greatest eclat. On his landing a salute was fired from the batteries: He has been appointed Commander in Chief of the forces, and has advised to the sending 5000 men to reduce Coro, where the inhabitants are under French influence and headed by French officers.

COLUMBIA. ALEXANDRIA, January 4.

We are informed from what we deem a correct source,