

BARON OMPTEDA.—The following are the letters which Mr. Brougham attempted to introduce to the House, as additional evidence of the conspiracy against the Queen. But being brought forward after the counsel on both sides had closed their arguments, the House of Lords refused to receive them.

Rome, Feb. 24, 1819.

SIR,—Convinced of your amiable complaisance, of which you have already given decisive proofs, I venture to ask a favour of you.

It is my wish that the enclosed letter, written by the late Swiss *femme de chambre*, Madame De Mont, to her relative, who is still in the service of the Princess (and who, according to the address, is called Mariette Brion, although I believe that she is also De Mont), may be delivered according to the direction which I have received, that is to say, into the hands of Bron herself, without the knowledge of the Princess and of her confidants, who intercept all letters addressed to persons of her suite. You will doubtless find means of conveying the letter to the girl without her knowing that the authorities of Pesaro have had any thing to do with it, and also without her learning that it has passed through my hands; and it would be well, perhaps, to lead her to suppose that the letter was sent from Bologna. The person who delivers it to her should offer to take charge of her answer which you will be good enough to transmit to me, and which I shall forward according to its address.

What is doing with you? I make no doubt of the bustle and trouble which the length of the Princess's fatiguing visit occasions.

Use your endeavours, therefore, to make her embark, and try to persuade her that it is absolutely false that the English gentlemen propose to come and find her at Pesaro. I learn that that supposition induces her to delay her departure, and I think that in this manner she might wait a long time. Be assured, sir, how alive I am to all your proceedings: and believe me, with sentiments of the most perfect esteem, your very humble and obedient servant,

D'OMPTEDA, Minister of Hanover. P.S. Is Hieronymus, the *maitre d'hotel*, still with the Princess? and do you think that he is still attached to her?

To Monsieur la Chevalier Bischi, Director General of the Police at Pesaro. Rome, March 6, 1819.

SIR—I have received with much gratitude your line of the 28th, and regret extremely the embarrassment and the trouble imposed upon you by the favour which I requested of you. Hasten, in consequence, to tell you that I decide for the measure which you propose in intrusting the letter to a person of your acquaintance who would hand it to Madame B. without enjoining any other secrecy than the delivery of it may not be seen by the family of the Baron. If Hieronymus were to see it, I do not think there would be much danger. The essential point is, that the girl should be informed of the contents. If afterwards, by any folly or treachery, it should come to the knowledge of the Princess, the misfortune would not be great. We must endeavour, however, as much as possible, to avoid such an inconvenience. I desire only that the person whom you may choose to execute the commission should have sufficient address, and inspire sufficient confidence, to enable him to deliver the answer which Madame D. will return to the letter in question, and in respect to which I am anxious that it should pass through my hands.

It appears to me that the attempt of the English at Milan rests on a very false conjecture. Have the goodness to tell me your opinion of it, as well as the dispositions of M. Olivieri towards the Princess, whose service he quits. What opinion is to be formed of Vassali? I learn, likewise, that several new Roman servants have been received, whose names I should be curious to know.

Excuse all the trouble to which I put you; not being able to testify to you sufficiently how grateful I am for all the proofs of your zeal, and for the kindness of the person who has procured me so interesting an acquaintance.

With sentiments of the most perfect esteem, I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

D'OMPTEDA. Addressed to Monsieur la Chevalier Bischi, Director General of the Police of Pesaro.

NORFOLK, Dec. 22.

By the Decatur, Bell, Bermuda papers to the 2d inst. and various West India papers are received.

A piratical schooner, called the Creole, has been captured by the Spanish sloop of war Ceres and carried into St. Domingo, and the crew condemned to be hanged. Thirty-five of the unfortunate sufferers who were taken at Rio de la Hache, and confined for some time, but released, arrived on the 20th October, and made their appearance at the court-house in the most abject and wretched state imaginable. They were received in the public hospital, until the pleasure of the Governor could be known.

The Gazette of St. Fee, announces in an official communication from Chili, that on the 15th August, Lord Cochrane sailed with 50 vessels against Lima, and that Gen. San Martin commanded the land forces. The amnesty between Morillo and Bolivar still continues.

A Curacao paper states, that the unfortunate British subjects taken at the recapture of Porto Bello, by the late general Hore, had received their liberty on the 20th September by an order from the constitutional government of Old Spain. Out of nearly 340 prisoners, marched to Panama 17 months ago 123 only have survived the labor and misery of their situation. About 40 officers were sent off to Cheinan and Darien, 50 leagues along the coast of the Pacific, 14 of them were shot by order of the government, most of them were British half pay officers, Captains and Lieutenants. Of the others 8 only survived, the rest having, as it is stated, died of disease. They were to be conveyed to Jamaica.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Governor of Louisiana states, that during the prevalence of the fever, the prisoners confined in jail were exempted from it, and thereby infers that it is a contagious disease, as the prisoners, not being permitted to mingle with people, escaped. This is very natural. During the prevalence of yellow fever in Seville, in 1804, it was observed, that not one of the bakers from a neighbouring village took the fever, although they supplied hundreds with bread. This was accounted for from their early visits, as they went into town by day break, and before the sun had acquired power. In Constantinople, the rich people seclude themselves during the plague, and take the air on the terraces of their houses—hence, they never are affected. If a community were secluded in their houses during the prevalence of disease, it may be checked. In a house the impure air cannot enter in great quantities, because it is fortified with walls and windows, and the rays of the sun have no power. There is no reflected heat, or piercing rays, in well regulated jails and hospitals, nor can a person, thus confined, be predisposed by fatigue, or intemperance, to catch the disease. Prohibiting intercourse with infected persons and districts, was the true cause why the prisoners escaped. In Charleston, a man once undertook to rob a Bank, by digging his way to the vault—he continued under ground for several weeks quite healthy, while the fever raged in the city.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

The agents of the Phoenix Fire Office, Montreal have offered a reward of £1000 for the apprehension of the incendiaries who have been the cause of the late fires in the city and suburbs of that place; and a free pardon to any persons who may give such information as to lead to discovery of the guilty.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Duke of Wellington's Plate.

Yesterday the Duke and Duchess of Wellington gave a grand entertainment at Apsley-house, upon which occasion his Grace displayed the brilliant service of plate presented to him as a tribute of gratitude, by the King of Portugal, for his meritorious service on the Peninsula. At the sight of it, his Excellency the Spanish Ambassador, and others who had not before seen it, were highly gratified.

The following is a short description of the plate: The centre piece represents the unanimity of the victorious nations, by three faces, on each of which are the four quarters of the globe, allegorically described, Europe

with a Horse, Asia with a Camel, Africa with a Scorpion, America with an Alligator, making offerings to the victorious nations, of garlands and flowers, of most exquisite workmanship. The whole is surmounted by the globe, with a most correctly classical figure of Victory, waving her benign wings over the Peninsula, and holding in her right hand an olive and palm branch, indicative of triumph, and in the left three crowns of laurel. The whole is supported by eight Sphinxes, denoting the number of years which the victorious Duke spent in the Peninsula. The next piece is the crest of Portugal, a griffin, with the thunder of Jupiter under his feet, denoting the irresistible prowess of the Portuguese nation. What next presents itself, is a grand column, on which is a beautiful figure, representing one of the daughters of Tagus, carrying trophies to adorn the grand triumphal centre; the beautiful and elegant Candelabra, called the Flambeau of Victory, from its being composed of palm branches. Next is seen a grand column, on which are inscribed some of his Grace's battles, around which are nymphs dancing, and carrying lights to display the inscriptions. The end piece is an Egyptian figure, which, from its stability, indicates the general repose of nations. There are tablets of the whole of his Grace's battles, in regular succession, on the plateau. The ground work of the plateau is composed of silver, burnished, a beautiful design; it is illuminated by 106 wax lights, and the whole form a most delightful spectacle. The length of the plateau is upwards of thirty feet, the breadth about three feet and a half.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 7.—A courier just arrived from Vienna has brought us the following intelligence: On the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th, there were conferences at the hotel of Prince Metternich, at which all the ministers of the great Powers now at Troppan, were present; but the first sitting was on the 25th, at which both the Emperors and the Crown Prince of Prussia, were present. The conferences will continue till the middle of November. It is thought that the Emperor Alexander will set out in about a fortnight for Berlin, by the way of Breslau and Dresden. Several mercantile houses have received accounts that the European Committee, as it is called, consisting of the members of the four great Powers, and now established at Paris, there to deliberate on the general concerns of Europe, will be removed to Vienna.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.

The tendency of the funds towards improvement, the consequence of the great abundance of money in the stock market for some weeks past, has been materially assisted by the failure of the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen, which, while its success was at all probable, was, whether justly or not is immaterial, the source of much alarm to many of the leading stockholders. In the latter stages of the proceeding, when its fate began to be foreseen, this apprehension subsided, and those whom it had induced to sell, gradually resumed confidence, and replaced their stock. This anticipation of the event, which almost always takes place in operations of the funds, and is aptly termed *discounting facts*, caused the actual rise, on the receipt of the intelligence, to be less than it otherwise would have been. With all the foresight that existed on the subject, however, the improvement was full one per cent. which must be deemed very considerable in the present state of the funds, and exceeds that which has often occurred on the news of many a glorious victory. Had it come suddenly on the market, it would, no doubt, have been much greater. The funds seem now to be restored to that natural level from which they had previously fallen, and which fairly corresponded with the state of the finances and of the public debt; it becomes, therefore, extremely hazardous to attempt any prediction concerning the next fluctuation to which they may be exposed. If an advance, a material one cannot, we think, be expected; for though there are many favourable prognostics, the large contracts for loans, now in a course of fulfilment with several of the European Powers, though not negotiated here, can scarcely fail, ultimately to affect the money market of this country. The highest price of Consols for the present account during the week has been 69½; and the same stock left off yesterday at 68¾ buyers. For the January account it has reached 69½ in several large bargains.—*Englishman*.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

THE DISCOVERY SHIPS.

Few particulars of their highly interesting voyage have yet transpired, the officers and crew of the Hecla continuing themselves to casual observations, until their commander shall have laid his Journal before the Lords of the Admiralty. We understand, however, that Lieutenant Parry entered by Lancaster Sound, proceeded over Capt. Ross's special chart of land and reached in the parallel of 74 or 75, 114 or 115 west, about 550 miles farther than Capt. Ross asserted the polar sea to be navigable. In 90, the ships fell in with islands, which continued successively till they reached the extreme westerly point of one in 115, where winter overtook them.—They wintered in a snug bay in Lancaster Sound, and did not get clear of the ice till 5th Aug. this year. From October till February, or about 100 days, they were in darkness; but with abundance of wholesome provisions and other requisits comforts, they passed the time very agreeably. The crew were amused with games of every kind, and occasionally they acted plays for mutual entertainment. On the breaking up of the ice this season, attempts were made to proceed westerly, but immense barriers of ice from the polar sea to the northward shut all hope of succeeding in the parallel of 74; before they could return to the eastward and renew the attempts in a lower latitude, the navigable season, which is confined to August and a few days in September, offered no reasonable chance of succeeding this year; independent of which, provisions would not have held out in so precarious, and dangerous a navigation for the winter, and the time they would certainly have been frozen up. The existence of a polar sea to the westward of Hearne's river, is incontestably established; and experience has taught these hardy navigators, that in the month of August such a powerful radiation from the land takes place, as to render a channel sufficient to demonstrate the certainty of the existence of a northwest passage and that a practicable one, but not open to any possible commercial purposes. In 90, the compasses were useless on board—the attraction of the needle was extreme. The crews of the vessels have conducted themselves as became men in such a momentous expedition. They have been particularly healthy, and returned to England with loss only of one man, that from a casualty; which is a high tribute to the discipline and care of the officers commanding, with the thermometer of Fahr. 55 deg. below zero, where the breath of every one in his sleeping room formed a sheet of ice over his head in the morning.—The ships have been out for 18 months, having sailed from Sheerness on the 18th May, 1819. Sunday last the commander, officers, seamen, and marines of his Majesty's ships employed on discovery in the Arctic regions, returned public thanks to Almighty God, in the Church of St. Mary-le-Strand, London, for the many mercies received during their perilous undertaking, and for their safe return to their native land.

FRANCE.—A most curious and extraordinary paper has been recently circulated in France, purporting to be a Protest by H. S. H. the Duke of Orleans, against the legitimacy of the Prince lately born, as the presumptive heir to the French throne. It is positively denied to be genuine; but it shews the spirit of the times, for extreme pains have been taken to circulate it in every part of France, and copies of it have been addressed to the Ambassadors of every crowned head in Europe, as if to lay a foundation for acting upon the allegations it contains hereafter.

A treaty is said to have been concluded between the British and Turkish governments, which has given offence to the Emperor of Russia, and may have an influence against England in the negotiations at Troppan.

The Spanish Cortes have voted to build 20 ships of war for the protection of commerce, viz:—2 frigates of 50 guns each, 6 corvettes, of 20, 6 brigs of 22, and 6 sloops of 14 guns.

Lord Hutchinson, it is reported, is to be Governor-General of India.

Bonaparte was well at St. Helena, Sept. 25, but cross and surly!