

In such a manner as nearly to sever his head from his body. He was quite dead.

Messengers were immediately dispatched for surgical aid, and to the prince of Wales. The prince came immediately; and as we have already said has gone to Windsor. His royal highness has been attended by surgeons Home and Keate, who, upon inspecting the wounds, have declared them to be by no means dangerous, and have issued the following

BULLETIN:

"His Royal Highness is not considered in any danger, and is as well as can be expected under the peculiar circumstances of the case."
(Signed) "HOME."

The duke had dined with a party of friends at Greenwich, and had returned to town late. An ill-founded jealousy is reported to have been the cause of the valet's conduct.

Crowds of the nobility are calling hourly with inquiries relative to his Royal Highness.

On his Royal Highness extricating himself from the attack of the villain, & getting out of his bedroom, he exclaimed aloud to his valet in waiting, repeatedly, "Neale, Neale, I am murdered! I am murdered!" Neale who was sleeping in an adjoining room, got up instantly; and the duke informed him of the particulars, and said, the murderers were in his bedroom. Neale armed himself with a poker, and he and his royal highness proceeded along the passage, when Neale stepped upon the sword with which the duke had been attacked, which was one of the duke's, and had been sharpened within these few days.

His Royal Highness, supported by Neale, (it being necessary, from the copious discharge of blood) proceeded to alarm the house. The housekeeper was the first who came out. The duke and Neale, without the least suspicion, knocked at the assassin (Seillis's) door, who, it is supposed, mistook what was said, viz. that, "Seillis, the duke has been murdered," for, "Seillis, you have murdered the duke," as he was heard making a noise; and it was then supposed he concluded himself detected, as he was heard opening a drawer, in which was the razor with which he cut his own throat. The razor formerly belonged to the duke, but had been given to Seillis lately.

Cleveland Row, and the immediate vicinity of the palace accessible to carriages, was covered with straw, and every possible precaution taken to prevent any noise that could disturb His Royal Highness. As his wounds are numerous and severe, amounting to 8 or 9, considerable apprehensions of fever are of course entertained.

Seillis has lived with the duke about 10 years, but had once left him & lived with Mr. Manners, the gentleman, we understand, of that name, who married the Dutchess of Roxbury. He soon, however, returned to his Royal Highness's service, and became a great favourite of his master, that he and his family were accommodated with lodgings over the gateway, leading into the kitchen court, from Cleveland Row; from which there was a communication with the duke's suit of apartments. Here they were supplied with coals, candles, &c. from his Royal Highness's establishment. His Royal Highness had also far extended his favours to this man, as to condescend to become sponsor to one of his children, on which occasion he prevailed on one of his royal sisters to stand with him. In consequence, Seillis became in some sort an object of particular attention to all the branches of the royal family, from whom he and his children received many little presents and marks of notice.

It has been since ascertained that Seillis slept for the last four nights in the room which he occupied when in waiting, although it was not his turn of duty, and his wife's apartments were contiguous. This deviation from his usual practice having been mentioned to him, he excused himself by saying, that some of the children were ill. He was seen in the duke's bed room at 11 o'clock, with some linen in his hand, although he had no business there, it not being as we before observed, his turn to attend. In a closet in the room there was also found a pair of slippers, which were known to be Seillis's; from which circumstance it is inferred that he had concealed himself there for the purpose of effecting this horrid design.

No reason has been assigned sufficient to account in the smallest degree for this accumulation of crime and ingratitude. It is said that the deceased had been in a dispute with one of his fellow-servants, and that it was left to the determination of his Royal Highness, who decided against him.

Paris papers to the 17th inst. announce the loss of the little island of St. Maura, in the Ionian Sea, of which possession was taken by a detachment of British troops, amounting to about 2000 men, under the command of Gen. Oswald. The Parisian Journal affects to view this little island as being of very trifling importance, but relatively to the blockade of Corfu, it certainly is of some consequence. The ancient name of the island is Leucadia. It is separated from the continent by a channel of not more than one hundred yards in breadth. The principal town, which bears the name of the island, has a population of upwards of 3000, and is a place of strength.

BARON KOLLI.

A letter from on board the Implacable 74, states that Baron Kolli has been executed in sight of our shipping in Quiberon Bay, and the body left suspended for two days. This circumstance does not occasion any change in our sentiments, that this Baron was an agent employed by the French to entrap and then to betray our government. "Dead men tell no tales."

LICENSED TRADE.

We have heard it said, that the lords of trade came to a determination on Saturday to permit the exportation of cotton into the ports of France, without enforcing the observance of a late order in council, by which that article can only be landed at specified places, and under particular restrictions.

Letters from Gotterburg and Holigoland, state, that 10 American ships had been captured by the Danish privateers, and had been condemned by the court of admiralty at Copenhagen.

A very pressing order had been received at Chatham to provide stores & refit between 20 and 30 gunboats with the utmost possible dispatch. The workmen of all descriptions were ordered into the dock-yard on Sunday, in order to forward this equipment.

MAY 31.

Letters from Hamburg mention the failure of the firm of Blackler and Co. of that city, for a million and a half of Marks Banco. Advices from Trieste, of the 20th ult. state, that the Turks had commenced hostilities by the attack of the fort Kartainez, whence they were repulsed by the French and Croats.

JUNE 2.

A Gotterburg mail arrived last morning, with letters and papers, from that city to the 21st. We have also received German papers to the 16th, and Dutch to the 30th May. The intelligence of any interest, by the Gotterburg mail, relates to Sir James Saumarez, whose fleet arrived on the 20th ult. off that port. The report of a coalition against Turkey, for the purpose of breaking her connexion with England, and forcing her into the anti-commercial system of Napoleon, gains ground upon the continent.

M. Dickenson, who failed some days ago for France, with dispatches relative to a cartel, is returned to this country. He came over in a cartel which arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday night. It is said that the French government demand that the Spanish prisoners they have made shall be included in the cartel, and exchanged for French prisoners in our possession.

A RUSSIAN GALE.

A dreadful gale of wind from the S. E. came on at Otschok, in Siberia, at the latter end of January, and which lasted for two days. The water of the Ochota, which, after passing through the city, empties itself into the sea, was elevated twelve feet above its ordinary level, and carried over the tops of the houses situated in the neighbourhood of its banks. The tempest coming on at night, between two and three hundred of the inhabitants perished in their sleep. A transport, belonging to the India Company, which the tempest had carried into the river in 1808, was raised by the waves, and forced into the middle of the town.

A letter from Landferona, of May 17, says, "It is difficult to pass the Sound on account of the Danes, who carry into their harbours almost every vessel, merely on suspicion."

Extract of a private letter from France.

"Bonaparte is so given to passion, that at times he appears mad, and there is no doubt that he will at last turn really mad. In his late journey to Antwerp, he committed himself in such a way, that a statute of lunacy would have been taken out against any other person. When the deputation of commerce and manufactures were introduced, he abused them in the coarsest way, called them 'Fools, they did not know what commerce was, that they had deceived him with their promises, but to punish them he would build a town on the other side of the river, plant 6000 Dutch families, and give it such important privileges, as would cause it to become more famous than Tyre and Carthage.' He stopped the Archbishop of Mecklin, who went to compliment him at the head of the clergy, and said to him in a great passion, 'how durst he appear before him with such false language—that he knew their hearts, and that they refused to pray for his marriage with Louisa—that if they had their deserts, they ought to have a stone tied to their necks and be thrown into the Scheldt—but that if it were done they were *aussi betes* as to think they died martyrs.' The above, however strange, may be relied on.

"The situation of Holland is most lamentable—I see nothing but bankruptcy."

"The Emperor scarcely ever takes the advice or opinion of his ministers. Like Mahomet, he considers every thing that comes into his head as inspiration. The king of Holland he has used in a barbarous manner, and would have sent him to prison had not his mother interfered. The Empress Josephine, is said to be greatly in debt; and she will soon, I have no doubt, be forced to resign the title of Empress."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, 1810.

Letters from New-Orleans state that the French corsairs *Le Duc de Montibello* and *L'Intrepide*, have been condemned in the District court at that place for violating our non-intercourse laws. It is believed also that *La Petite Chance* will share a similar fate.

[Nat. Intel.]

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans to a gentleman in Alexandria, dated June 30, 1810.

"A report has just reached town, and very generally believed, that the inhabitants of that part of West Florida composing the settlement of Baton Rouge and Bayou Sarah, have come to a determination to declare themselves independent on the 4th of July, and ask protection of the American government."

SALEM, JULY 24.

More of the Margaret's People saved.

On Sunday last this town was animated with a report, that a number of the people from the wreck of the ship *Margaret*, (whose unhappy fate is strongly impressed upon the public mind) had been taken up and brought home. It proved to be true, tho' not to the extent our hopes had anticipated. Capt. Henry Larcom of Beverley, and Mess. E. A. Irvine and John Very of Salem, have been providentially saved and restored, as from the dead, to their respective families, while most of their suffering companions have been left miserably to perish. Irvine and Very are both extremely weak and emaciated; but Capt. Larcom is much restored, and has given us some particulars of the melancholy occurrences in their forlorn condition.

The long boat (as has been heretofore published) quitted the *Margaret* with 31 souls remaining upon her, on Monday the 21st of May at noon. The yawl was left adrift, having before been attached to the stern of the long boat, but was recovered by one of the sailors, who cast himself into the sea, swam to it, and brought it to the wreck, where they fastened her shattered parts together in the best manner they could. The people on board then proceeded to establish some order, to give the more efficiency to their exertions for self preservation. Under the direction of Capt. Larcom, whom they appointed to act as their head, a scaffold with a covering was erected on the quarter rails, and provisions and water secured and dealt out. The first week they had plenty of salt meat, pork, hams, flour, water, &c.—They also caught a turtle, and having found a tinder box in a chest, kindled a fire, and made soup, which gave them all a good warm dinner—but the last they ever cooked; for in a gale of wind on Sunday the 27th of May, the upper deck of the ship was ripped up by the violence of the sea, the stern broken off, and their provisions and water swept away. On this Capt. Larcom and four others took to the yawl, crazy as she was, keeping a painter fast to the wreck—and the other 26 went forward to the bowsprit, with two gallons of wine and a little salt meat, and another stage was raised upon the bows to live upon.

After the upper deck and the stern were gone the vessel rose considerably, so that the water was only about knee deep on the lower deck. They were able with a boat hook to collect from below hams, &c. but for the want of water those were of little benefit. The wine above mentioned was all the drink they had for seven days; they then with great labour procured a pipe of brandy from the lower hold, which immediately proved fatal to many of them; for their great thirst prompted them to drink too freely of it, and 14 perished the succeeding night, among whom were Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Prince, two much lamented young gentlemen of this town. One, (a black man) perished two days before of hunger and thirst, and another died the day after.

During their lying in this wretched situation, their miseries were aggravated by seeing no less than four sail of vessels to pass at distances too great to observe the wreck; the first of these

was on the third day after the long boat had left them, and was so near that the vessel was becalmed, and the crew gained so far upon her as to see men moving upon deck; but at a critical moment of hope and fear a breeze sprang up, which soon carried her beyond their reach, and they were obliged to return unsuccessful to wreck; from which they had been far as to lose sight of her.

Seventeen days had now passed away, without relief, and little hope remained of much longer preserving the existence. Capt. Larcom then suggested the chance of moving with the boat further northward, as being more the track of vessels; there were three on board the wreck who were a situation to take any interest in, and these thought their chance as good to remain as to venture off in a shattered boat without provision. Capt. Larcom, however, and the others that were with him, (viz. Mess. E. Irvine, John Very, Jephthah Layth, John Treadwell, all of Salem,) determined on this expedient, and accordingly set a little sail and steered north-west, having some pork, some brandy and a quadrant on board. They saw the wreck, by observation, in latitude 12. Using the brandy very sparingly they derived some support from their pork they could not eat for want of drink. After ten or twelve days sailing it rained, and they saved water by soaking their handkerchiefs wringing them into a box; they made a dip-net of their handkerchiefs and caught some small fish, which they split and dried, and from which they derived some nourishment. But the fatigue was excessive; while one steadily bailing out the water, so that they nearly wore the bottom through. They had also some very rough weather. The 16th day after leaving the wreck Mr. Treadwell died, and on the twenty first Mr. Layth. At different times they had seen three vessels pass, without being seen by them. At length, the 23d day, their strength being most exhausted, and scarcely a ray of hope remaining, they gave over all further exertion, and resigned themselves to that fate which seemed inevitable when looking up, Capt. L. espied a vessel about four miles distant—This gave them new life. Fortunately they went to windward, and they laid their course so accurately as to meet her directly in her path. It proved to be the schooner General Johnson, Capt. Stephen L. Davis, from Lisbon for Gloucester, on board of which they were received, and treated by Capt. Davis with the tenderness of a friend, and on Saturday evening they arrived at Gloucester, 22 days from the time being taken up, and on Sunday returned to their families in Beverley and Salem. When the yawl was taken up she had made about one degree of latitude and four of longitude from the wreck.

The following is a list of persons living on the wreck when Captain Larcom left it, viz. Henry Tucker, Benjamin Peele, John Janvrin, John Merrill, Edmund Wingate, Nathaniel Sheffield, Jacob Fowler, James Sinclair, William Burrill, Alexander Marshall.

Of these Capt. Janvrin and two others retained a tolerable degree of strength; the rest appeared to be nearly sunk under their sufferings, & were laying passively upon the stage, probably never more to rise; among these was the amiable Mr. Tucker, of this town, late supercargo of the ship Francis, detained at Naples.

The following died previous to the boat's departure, viz. Isaac Choate, G. E. A. Carpenter, George Prince, Green Perry, Maybury Onion, John Jones, Henry Gill, John Brackley, Samuel Craft, George Crogswell, John Brown, Daniel Cahill, Stephen Vapey, Louis Josias, Hanson Wilson, George Jones.

[Salem Gazette.]

NORFOLK, JULY 25.

The United States frigate Constitution, Captain Hull, from Boston, anchored in Hampton Roads on Monday Thursday last, passed a British frigate of 32 guns, bound to New-York.