

Scraps from London Papers.

At a hunt at Kinswood, Northumberland, on the 3d instant, the fox being hard pressed, took shelter in the cleft of a high rock. The hunters provided themselves with spades, &c. and wrought for a considerable time, until they were on the point of getting the fox, when one of them putting a lever, gave a shock to the rock, which was near forty feet high, and it immediately gave way, and three men that were on the top, with some hundred tons of the rock, were hurled together down the precipice.

SKELTONS—As some persons were digging stones for the highway, near the old mansion belonging to the right hon. Earl Fortescue, in the parish of Ebrington near Camden, in Gloucestershire, they discovered the skeletons of some warriors, to the number of about twenty, with fragments of armour, and several implements of war of varied shape and size and apparently of great antiquity. Many of them were found with their faces downwards, and not more than a foot from the surface of the earth.

The following extraordinary account may be depended upon to be correct; Mr. D. Crowley, taylor, of High street, Portsmouth, 1802, m-s-ered from a counter drawer in his front shop a small parcel, containing various bankers, and promissory notes, to the amount of near 50l. as he believes. In the warmth of inquiry some suspicious circumstances attached to a servant girl, who, after judicial examination, was committed to prison; Mr. Crowley, from good opinion of her honesty, humbly declining to appear against her, she was liberated. Last week the workmen, (who are pulling down the premises) upon taking up a board the counter, found a rat's burrow with a skeleton of a large rat surrounded by papers, whole and in scraps, which, upon inspection, prove to be six notes of 5l each, of Grant and Co. two of 1l each, of Griffiths and Co. both bankers of Portsmouth, and two Promissory notes; of the latter, no part remained except the signatures.

A gentleman at an inn, having a very long bill of fare presented him by the landlord, asked his name; 'Partridge,' said the landlord—indeed, says the guest; 'I thought it had been Snipe, by the length of your bill.' BONAPARTE threatens to lay an additional contribution on the Dutch; that is, in the language of Sir Toby BUTLER, to strip a naked man of his shirt.

In one of COWPER'S Letters, lately published by HAYLEY, he relates the following incident: 'A poor man begged food at the Hall lately. The cook gave him some vermicelli soup. He ladled it about some time with the spoon, and then returned it to her, saying, "I am a poor man it is true, and am very hungry, but I cannot eat broth with maggots in it."'

A thief executed for stealing his own goods. In the reign of David Bruce, king of Scotland a law was made that all emigrants of husbandry left without their goods and tools should be made good by the Sheriff of the county, who was enjoined either to cause the same to be returned, or pay them out of his own pocket. A diligent watch was of course kept by the Sheriff, and such crimes in a great measure prevented. A fellow much inclined to pilfering, finding it thus difficult to steal his neighbour's goods, thought himself of making free with his own. He accordingly stole and secured his own plough, and claimed the value of the Sheriff. Strict search being made, the fact was discovered, the fellow convicted and executed according to law.

In the execution of the order of His Majesty the Emperor, transmitted by the Arch Chancellor of the Empire, for the Proclamation of the Senatus Consultum of the 28th of Floreal, the Chancellor of the Senate has this day decreed the following order of procession:

To meet at the palace of the senate, Sunday the 30th Floreal, May 29, at eight in the morning, to go out by the grand entrance of the palace Rue de Tournon.

The first proclamation before the palace of the senate. The procession passes through the street de Tournon, Saint Sulpice, Vieux-Columbier, place de la Croix Rouge, street de Grenelle as far as street de Bourgogne on the right, and the place of the legislative body.

Second proclamation at the place of the legislative body. The procession passes through Rue de Bourgogne, as far as the bridge de la Concorde, crosses the place and street de la Concorde as far as the Boulevard, goes along the Boulevard as far as new street des Capucines, and enters into place Vendome.

Third proclamation at la place Vendome. The procession proceeds from the place Vendome, passes through street Saint Honore on the left, as far as the place du Tribunal.

Fourth proclamation before the palace of the Tribunal. The procession proceeds through the street de Maite, as far as the place de Caroussel.

The procession issues through the large gates of the Louvre, takes the quays on the left in a straight line as far as the place de l'Hotel-de-Ville.

Sixth proclamation at the place of the Hotel-de-Ville. The procession returns by the quay Pelletier, the quay de Gevres, the Pont au Change, the place of the Palais de Justice.

Seventh proclamation before the Palais de Justice. The procession passes through street de la Barillerie, that of St. Louis on the right, and the quay des Orsevres, the Point Neuf to the left, the street de Thionville, that of Saint-Germain-des-Prez, the street de Poceon, that of Vaugirard and returns to the senate.

The Chancellor of state. (Signed) LAPLACE.

PARIS, May 21. Captain Wright has been commended with more than forty persons, who have recognised him as the officer who had backed them at Belleville. He received the 11, in which this officer was taken had 36 men, of whom 30 fell in the contest. He has declared that they were the best of his crew, and that his sixteen men were wounded. He describes his surrender, to a calm, the six boats advancing with their oars were at the instant about to board.

MAY 22. NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French, decrees the following generals to be Marshals of the Empire: Berthier, Angereau, Mortier, Murat, Bernadotte, Ney, Moncey, Soult, Devoust, Jourdan, Brune, Bessieres, Massena, Lannes. The title of Marshals of the Empire to be given to the following senators: Kellerman, Lefebre, Perignon, Serrurier. Done at St. Cloud. (Signed) NAPOLEON. By the Emperor. H. B. MARET, Secretary of state.

The high officers of the empire are to wear the same dress as that of the Consuls; but they are to appear in a particular costume upon great occasions. The secretary of state has the rank of a minister; and all the ministers will have the title of "their excellencies." The functionaries of the departments, and all those who present petitions, are to address them by the title of Monsieur. The president of the senate will receive the title of "his excellency." The Marshals of the empire are to be called "Monsieur le Marshal;" & when spoken to, or addressed in writing, they are to have the title of "Monsieur." All the public buildings, and a number of private houses were illuminated on the 19th ult. in honor of the acceptance of the Imperial Dignity by BONAPARTE.

The General of Brigade, Prefect of the Department of Morbihan, to the Grand Judge.

VANNES, May 15. "CITIZEN GRAND JUDGE.—An English corvette was taken a few days ago by our gun-boats, at the entrance of the Morbihan; and having yesterday learned that the officers and crew of this vessel had reached Vannes, on their way to Epinal. I had an interview with the captain, with the intention of obtaining by artifice some admission or account relative to the traitors who might be aiding him on the coast, or of the accomplices in the conspiracy who might have secreted themselves aboard his vessel, to escape, as I suspected, to England. I soon discovered this captain to be a person of some importance; he is a Mr. Wright, who landed Georges Pelegru, and their accomplices on the coast of Dieppe, where he was the lieutenant of Sir Sidney Smith, and charged by that commo-

dore with all his negotiations with the French army. I thought he might make some useful discoveries, or at least might acquit himself, by avowing that it was by order of his government, that he disembarked on our coast that band of assassins, and might thus furnish a new and authentic proof of the participation of the British cabinet in this atrocity. I have, therefore, sent him off by the Diligence, and under the escort of the gendarmes, recommending you, however, to pay him the respect due a prisoner of war. Mr. Wright is the same person who some years since escaped from the Temple with Sir Sidney Smith; he is very reserved and cunning, a fanatical enemy of the French, vain enough to consider himself destined to play a considerable part, and so insolent as to believe that his situation secures him from danger. But this may fall him, if he is placed in the alternative of throwing the blame of his mission upon his government, or of passing for an estimable conspirator, and so liable to justice. I thought proper to state my own opinion on this subject. He will set off this evening in the Diligence from Rennes, and will arrive at Paris almost as soon as my letter, he is accompanied by a very young nephew and his domestic, whom I did not think proper to separate from him. Although I wished to conceal from him the motive of the extraordinary measure adopted towards him, he was not to be duped; and I have reason to believe, from my conversation with him, that he had studied his part, and is determined to remain silent, on the principle that he ought only to render assistance to his military operations to his own government. Nevertheless, whatever measures you may take respecting him, I thought, at all events, it would be of importance to send you a man who has a led so conspicuous in the English conspiracy which has struck at France with alarm, and which Providence, always propitious, seems to have thrown (as a new example of its benevolence towards B. naparte) on the coast of Malabar, where his well-armed ship was obliged to be taken by simple gun-boats, and himself to be discovered amidst a crowd of prisoners, amongst whom, in any other part than here, he might have remained undiscovered. I hope, Citizen Minister, you will approve of the measure I have taken. I have the honour to salute you.

"JULIEN." LONDON, June 1. The cause of the removal of Lucien Bonaparte—we beg his pardon, of His Royal Highness Prince Lucien Bonaparte—of Italy, is now divulged. He is to be offered to the queen of Etruria, and after marriage, will be created King—King Lucien the First! June 3.

By Paris papers of the 20th ult. it appears that on the 18th, the Senatus Consultum respecting the Imperial Dignity to be bestowed on B. naparte, was finally adopted, and presented to the First Consul by the Senate in a body. This act contains 143 Articles, and is in substance as follows: "Napoleon Bonaparte is declared Emperor of the French, and the Imperial Dignity hereditary in the legitimate descent, from male to male, in the order of primogeniture, to the exclusion of females and their descent. The First Consul may adopt the children or the grand children of his brother, provided they have attained the age of 18 years complete, and he himself have no children.—Adoption is prohibited by his successors. In default of a natural heir, of the First Consul, or of an adopted heir, the Empire will be transferred to Joseph Bonaparte and his descendants; and in default of Joseph and his descendants, to Louis and his descendants. In case of failure of the heirs of Joseph and Louis Bonaparte, a Senatus Consultum proposed to the Senate by the Titularies of the great Dignities of the Empire, and submitted to the people, shall appoint an emperor. The members of the Imperial Family shall bear the title of French Princes. The eldest son of the Emperor shall bear the title of Imperial Prince. A French Prince who shall marry without permission from the Emperor, shall be deprived of all right to the inheritance, unless he shall have no children by his marriage, and it shall afterwards dissolve."

"The brothers of Bonaparte are to be created French princes. Imperial princes are to be established in four principal parts of the empire. Females are in all cases excluded from the regency; and the reigning emperor may, previous to his death, appoint a regent from amongst the French princes, if his heir male is a minor. "The titularies of the great dignities of the empire are, the great elector, the arch chancellor of the empire, the arch chancellor of state, the arch treasurer, the constable, and the high admiral. They shall be nominated by the emperor, and they shall enjoy the same honours as the French princes, and rank immediately after them; they shall be senators and councillors

of state; they shall form the great council of the emperor." The other Great Officers are, one Marshal of the Empire, chosen from amongst the most distinguished Generals, twenty-eight Inspectors and Colonels-general of Artillery, Cavalry, and the Marine; three great Civil Officers of the Crown, such as shall be instituted by the statutes of the Emperor.—The laws are thus promulgated: "NAPOLEON by the Grace of GOD, and the Constitution of the Republic, Emperor of the French, &c. &c. &c."

The adoption of the Senatus Consultum has been announced by the discharge of Artillery. By the Hamburg mail we find that the Russian note, which complained of the recent conduct of France, in violating the German neutrality, was on the 7th ult. taken into consideration by the diet of Ratisbon. The delegate for Bohemia and Austria declared verbally, "His Imperial Majesty had conceived the right to expect that the French government would, as it had notified to the diet the facts and reasons which had induced, such as it is supposed, might justify the seizure of persons on the German territory in March last. His Majesty therefore thought that there could be no objection to an application to the French government on the part of the Emperor and King for a sufficient & satisfactory explanation. The further consideration of the subject, after the reading of a similar note from the king of Sweden, was deferred for six weeks, so that this case, the most important that have of late years been referred to the diet of Ratisbon, may be said to have been "thrown into obli-vion." No decision can for a long time be looked out from the tedious and tiresome forms of the Imperial Diet; but let judgment be given sooner or later; it is no difficult task to anticipate the sentence from the language held in the first instance by the Emperor of Germany; who, from his obvious dread of encountering the gigantic force of France, admits that there may be grounds upon which "to justify the seizure of persons on the German territory." After such an admission, vain indeed, must be the hope of Austria making any spirited effort to resent one of the most unprincipled outrages ever committed upon the neutrality of any state. Indeed we find that the wisdom, or rather the commands of the emperor Napoleon are no sooner announced than they are complied with by the German states. The measures required by him from the princes and principalities on the right bank of the Rhine for removing their contingents, have been scarcely very promptly adopted by all the part of Germany, and an Electoral Ordinance has been published at Carlsruhe, and in every other part of the territories of Baden, along the Rhine, in regard to the navigation and passage of that river by which it is forbidden to convey any stranger to the left bank, unless furnished with a passport from the French Affairs, under certain penalties.—NAPOLEON, in effect and not Francis, may now be said to be Emperor of Germany, and without Germany. Russia we think will not judge it prudent to enter the hostile field with the present overgrown power of France.

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NEW-YORK, July 25. We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for a file of Irish newspapers to the 9th of June—received last night by the brig George, captain Snow, in 42 days from Cork. The lateness of the hour when the papers were received renders it impossible to present our readers with any extracts to day, and admits of but a slight glance at their contents. The New Administration have commenced their career in a manner which justifies the opinion formed of them. Already have they planned several important expeditions—one of which is destined for the Cape of Good Hope and Batavia, and is entrusted to Gen. Sir Alured Clark. The arrangements to equip a competent armament for these objects are going on with energy and rapidity. We understand the ship True American, captain Teubner, arrived last night from Gibraltar, has dispatches on board from Commodore Preble, for our government.

NORFOLK, July 24. Captures of the British sloop of war Lily. Sunday morning last arrived here, part of the crew of the British sloop of war Lily, captured on the 15th inst. by the French privateer La Dame Amberg, captain Charles Lemarque, who, the day before, captured the ship Mary, belonging to Liverpool; from Africa to Savannah, with a valuable cargo of slaves, ivory, &c. and a ship from Honduras to London, laden with mahogany. After taking out the most valuable part of the Mary's cargo, they gave the crew a "dead of gift" of her, and put the Lily's and the other ships men on board.—They detained Mr. Ashton, (captain of the Mary) on board the privateer, and purpose carrying him to Guadaloupe as an evidence for her condemnation.

The following account of the capture of the English sloop of war Lily, has been given us by Mr. Norcock, the purser: "I beg leave to acquaint you of my arrival here this-day, with the remaining officers and crew of his majesty's sloop of war Lily. On the 14th instant, on or about the hour of 2 P. M. being then in lat- 33-24-N. and long- 79-13-W. we observed two sail to windward, to which we immediately gave chase. At half past 3, perceived the one to be an armed vessel lying to, with French colors flying boarding a ship, which we supposed to be English, and continued in that position till dark, when we lost sight of them. Tacked occasionally, working to windward during the night; at half past 8 A. M. observed two sail to the westward, which we supposed to be the same as yesterday; made all sail in chase, and cleared ship for action. At nine distinguished them to be the two ships we saw yesterday, the one having the other in tow, standing to the southward and eastward on the starboard tack. Half past nine the one hoisted English colors, which we returned; passed to windward; tacked on our weather beam, and cast the vessel she had taken in tow off; three quarters past she edged away, taking us for a merchant vessel, we shewing no guns, a d-d having a temporary prop rigged to decoy her. At 23 minutes past 10, she ranged up on our weather quarter, shifted her colors to French, and commenced a heavy fire upon us, which we immediately returned; she then dropped anchor, and kept up a heavy discharge of musquetry, musquetoons and carbons in her tops and decks, and that of grape and langrage from her bow chace which cut our braces, bowlines, and running rigging in such a manner as to render the ship totally unmanageable, and completely defeated all our exertions to alter our position so as to get a great gun to bear; and the only resistance we were able to make (having no stern chace) was that of the small arms. It is with the greatest concern I have to mention the death of Captain William Compton, who fell in the action. She still kept (taking every advantage of our ungovernable state) under our stern, raising us (and aft) with her bow chace guns, and 100 men at musquetry, making sundry fruitless attempts to board till noon, when she passed to windward, on which we gave her the whole of our larboard broadside, and laying us athwart her, raked us sundry times, which I am sorry to say deprived us of the assistance of the whole of the officers on deck; Lieut. Fowler being the last who fell, giving directions to strike the colors; the ship then lying a perfect log on the water; standing, running rigging and sails completely cut to pieces, masts and yards severely wounded. In this state, the enemy made another desperate attempt to board, which they effected on the bowsprit, with upwards of 100 men, and the feeble resistance we were then able to make, having then 18 men out of our small number (being only 76 at the commencement of the action) killed and wounded. It is with the utmost concern I have to add, we were compelled to strike our colors, and at half past noon were taken possession of by the French sloop privateer La Dame Amberg, of Guadaloupe, mounting fourteen 12 pounder cannonades and two long 9's having on board 140 men. The Lily mounted sixteen short 12 pounders, and merchant guns.

List of killed and wounded. Killed.—captain William Compton; Lieutenant Samuel Fowler. Severely wounded.—Mr. Mich. Head, master's mate; Scipio Thompson, do. of HMS Driver; John Revant, boatswain; Rich. Scarratt, Peter Olden, Thos. Bennett, Thos. McCann, John Plunket, W. Calvin, (since dead) seaman; Rob. Hammond, Rob. Day, Wm. Wilson, private mariners. Slightly wounded; Robt. Risker, James Allen, Edward Warren, seamen; William Wade, private marine. The gentlemen who gave the above account says, that the crew of the privateer were mostly English, Scotch, Irish & Americans, and that the captain was a Scotchman; Thinks from the shattered condition of the Lily, that she cannot be got into port. The privateer was formerly the British Packet Marlborough, lately captured by the French in the West Indies. James Biscoe, NO. 21, CALVERT STREET, HAS received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Bristol, the whole of his SPRING ASSORTMENT of Hardware, Cutlery, BRASS & JAPANNED WARES, Amongst which are, Waldron's prime grass, cradling and bramble SCYTHES Sickles Broad and narrow Hoes Spades; Shovels, and Fring pans Saws and sawing Twine London and Bristol Pewter Smiths' Anvils, Vices and Hammers Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual credit may 19 Notice. ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to purchase either from John Stewart, sear, or his agent, Henry Roberts, any part of the land distinguished on the plot of my Lady Mansel, No. 35, or of a trad' in Harford, called Mount Pleasant—both in my possession, and to which I have titles. JOHN STEWART, Laurence County, July 26, 1804.