

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 22d of November 1804,

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. It is this day ordered by His Majesty in Council, That the order in Council issued on the 5th of this instant November, for proroguing the Parliament from Tuesday the 27th day of this instant November, to Thursday the 3d January next, be discharged; and that the Parliament be prorogued from Tuesday 27th day of November, to Tuesday the 15th day of January next; and the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of that part of the united kingdom called Great Britain, is to cause a commission to be prepared in the usual manner for proroguing the Parliament accordingly.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

BY THE KING,

# A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS our Parliament stands prorogued to Tuesday the 27th day of this instant November, We, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, That the said Parliament shall be further prorogued on the said 27th day of this instant November, to Tuesday the 15th day of January 1805; And we have given orders to our Chancellor of that part of the united kingdom called Great Britain, to prepare a commission for proroguing the same accordingly; And we do further hereby, with the advice aforesaid, declare our royal will and pleasure, That the said Parliament shall, on the said 15th day of January 1805, be held, and sit, for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs; And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly at Westminster, on the said 15th day of January 1805. Given at our Court, at the Queen's Palace, the 22d day of November 1804, in the 45th year of our reign.

(GOD SAVE THE KING.)

WHITEHALL.—Nov. 24. 1804.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Alex. Peck, to the Church and Parish of Gile, in the Parishes of Meigs, and County of Forfar, void by the translation of the Rev. George Addison to the Church and Parish of Auchterhouse.

Commissions in the Renfrewshire militia, signed by the Lord Lieutenant.

John Corbet, to be Lieutenant, vice Sheddin, appointed in the line, dated Nov. 12. 1804. George Harper to be Ensign, vice Wilson, resigned, dated as above. Commissions in the Danubian Volunteers, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of that County.

Robert Robertson, Esq. late of the 6th West India regiment, to be Captain and Adjutant, dated March 1. 1804.

## HAMBURG MAIL.

HAMBURG, Nov. 16.—The following singular circumstance occurred to Marshal Brune during his late residence at Constantine:—On the 6th of October, the Ambassador returning from his country seat to the capital, gave his Chamberlain a small trunk, containing his portfolio and other important papers. The Chamberlain afterwards passing the canal in a small vessel, arrived at Tophana about a quarter of an hour before Marshal Brune. During this interval he was stopped by a number of labourers, who wished to obtain possession of the trunk, and upon his refusal to deliver it, used him ill. A person belonging to the law was extremely advised to be cautious, and in support of the superintendent of the labourers who seconded the views of his people. The Marshal, however, arriving just in time, they desisted; but upon his demanding from the Porte the most signal satisfaction for this insult, the superintendent of the labourers saved his life by throwing himself at the feet of the Ambassador, in which he was joined by all his relatives. The lawyer persisted in denying the charges, till finding himself upon the eve of execution, he also threw himself at the feet of the Ambassador, and likewise obtained pardon.—He was, notwithstanding, banished from Constantinople during his life.

On the 13th an English courier from London, by Hufum, and a Hanoverian courier, were stopped between Schwelm and Rhine, by some unknown persons, who took from them their dispatches.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.—The new English Ambassador, Mr Arbuthnot, is expected here in a short time; he is accompanied by Mr Morley, who is appointed English Consul General in the Levant. The King of Great Britain has ordered that in future all political objects shall be referred to the Ambassador, and all commercial affairs to the Consul General. It is believed that the commercial intercourse between Turkey and England will be greatly benefited by this regulation.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—The Envoy of the Elector Arch-Chancellor has delivered to the Papal Nuncio a plan of a Concordat for the German Empire, which the Nuncio will send to Rome for the approbation of his Holiness.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Rafomovsky, and the English Envoy, Mr Arthur Pakenham, have this day given in notes to the Minister of State.

The Court of Austria has appointed M. Von Reclives, from Ragusa, who was Envoy at Naples, to be Consul at Leghorn.

Some disturbances have taken place at Venice, but they have been speedily quelled.

In the Italian Republic, a cordon of troops has been drawn along the frontiers of Tuscany.

RATISBON, Nov. 9.—The Elector Arch-Chancellor has declared, that the French Envoy accredited to him, M. Portis, holds in his Court the next rank to the Roman Imperial Envoy; but in the circle of the Diet he can only be considered as a foreigner of distinction.

The departure of the Elector Arch-Chancellor for Paris, is now fixed for the 15th inst. It is understood that he will be received at the German frontiers by a French Councillor of State, who will accompany him to Paris.

MILAN, Oct. 30.—Notwithstanding the favourable public accounts from Leghorn, relative to the epidemic putrid fever that prevails there,

it produces a great alarm here, and in Genoa, and throughout Upper Italy. The letter from Leghorn, of the 21st and 25th inst. received here, were repeatedly fumigated and steeped in vinegar; and even the circumstance that on the 24th inst. a second consultation of the most eminent physicians of Leghorn, Sienna, Pisa, and Lucca, which was held there, shews that all fears are not dispelled. The contagious disorder of Malaga appears to assume a great variety of forms.

ROME, Oct. 29.—Cardinal Ruffo is gone to Naples, and M. Artaud has arrived here from Paris as successor to the First Secretary of the French Legation here, M. Gandolph. The Emperor of Mount Vefuvius have ceased, the following fact may deserve the attention of the Naturalists:—The English ship of the line, which lies before Naples, changing its position during the time of eruption, one of the anchors, when drawn up, was found to be so hot that the sailors could scarcely touch it. Does not this prove, that the force of the volcano is under the sea?

ANOTHER LETTER SAME DATE.

The Papal Secretary of State, Consalvi, has notified the intended journey of his Holiness to Paris, by the following note:

From the Chamber of the Quirinal, Oct. 30. His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, having signified to the Holy Father his earnest wish that his august coronation should be performed by the hands of his Holiness, and requested him to repair to Paris for that purpose, the present circumstances not suffering the Emperor to make a journey himself. The Emperor has also added, that the ceremony of another journey of his Holiness, but that the great interest of religion will be the principal; and that the consequences for the advantages of religion will be of the most extensive importance. Induced by these considerations to comply with the desire of his Imperial Majesty, and to procure the advantage of religion, his Holiness has resolved to set out on the journey, to which he has been invited, on the 3d of November, and has commanded the Cardinal Secretary hereby to notify the same to your. &c. and to signify, that, as was done by his predecessor, and lately by Pius VI. of holy memory, who made a journey to Vienna; the Curia, all the congregations and tribunals at Rome, will remain in full activity, and public affairs be carried on in the customary manner. The Cardinal Secretary has also notified this opportunity to renew to you, &c. the expression of his high esteem. (Signed) "CONSALVI."

ALICANTE, Oct. 16.—The epidemic disorder rages here with dreadful fury; not fewer than from 70 to 100 bodies are buried at once. The harbour is shut, and no vessels suffered to come in or go out. The churches, and all public places of meeting, are shut up, and many persons have died for want of the necessities of life. The warm weather, which still continues, prevents any hope of the speedy cessation of the disorder, which has communicated to the neighbouring villages, the whole Spanish coast from Alicante to Cadix is infected.

CADIZ, Oct. 16.—The epidemic disorder here is now greatly on the decline; a number of deaths are only 45 or 48 a day. Though there is scarcely an example of any person who recovered from it in 1800, having it again now, it is as certain, that all who escaped it then, and all foreigners, are now attacked by it. The whole southern coast of Spain, to Farragona, is infected with it. No person is permitted to go out of this city, or to enter it.

The day before yesterday the frigate Sabina arrived from the Havannah, with three millions and a half of piastres, for the King's account, but was immediately obliged to fail for Vigo.

MALAGA, Oct. 20.—The dilemma here, *God!* decreases daily. On the 16th of October, 22 died, on the 18th, 10, and yesterday only five persons; the number of sick is, however, 339. It is said the harbour will be opened on the 27th instant.

HAGUE, Oct. 19.—General Marmont has returned to Amsterdam from his journey to the Texel. It is said that he will go to the coronation at Paris, and that General Vignolle will take the command in his absence.

The Ambassador, Schimmelpenninck, is expected back from Paris on the 15th with the new constitution.

ST PETERSBURGH, Oct. 18.—The Amethyst frigate, with Lord Granville Leveson Gower, and his suite, on board, arrived at Cronstadt on the 17th. His Lordship has since come to town.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—As Henry IV. of France, after gaining the famous battle of Ivry, rested under a tree, the memory of which was long preserved by a stone with an inscription, which was destroyed during the late revolution, the Emperor has given orders for the restoration of this monument.

## ROBBERY OF WAGSTAFFE, THE MESSENGER, &c.

We have to announce a new instance of the infamous policy which now uniformly characterizes the conduct of the French Government, and which is so much of a piece with all the measures of the Corsican Usurper, that it will excite indignation without any surprise. Mr Wagstaffe, the messenger, left this metropolis on the 7th instant, with dispatches for Berlin and St Petersburg. He failed from Harwich in the Auckland packet, Captain Hamond, and on the 17th arrived safely at Hufum. Here he met an Hanoverian messenger, of the name of M. Schwiner, who was understood to be on his way to Schwelm, with dispatches for the Hanoverian Minister, who resides at that place. The travellers proceeded in safety to Rheinberg. When they came near Lubek, passing through a wood, they observed a man on horseback in a cloak, who watched them in a very alarming and suspicious manner. But, as it was noon-day, and the travellers were well armed, they were not much apprehensive of being attacked by a single robber. However, in a very short time, the fellow made a signal, and five other men immediately appeared, and joined the first. The carriage was soon surrounded by six men armed with carbines and sabres. They furiously demanded the papers in possession of the Messengers, as well as all their money, and every article of value. It was vain to resist such a formidable banditti; and the messengers quietly submitted to their fate. Mr Wagstaffe delivered the bags which contained his dispatches, which the chief of the band of ruffians received with great eagerness. When the papers were scoured the signal

was given for general plaracy, which the ruffians obeyed with great alacrity. The messengers were then conveyed to a more retired part of the wood, and were each tied to a tree, the ruffians threatening them with the most dreadful consequences if they attempted to release themselves before an hour and a half elapsed. In this situation they remained a considerable time, every moment in apprehension lest the ruffians should be in ambush, or should return and wreak a more barbarous vengeance on them. At length, by great struggling, Mr Wagstaffe disengaged himself from his bonds, and released his fellow sufferer. It is said that the ruffians also tied the postillion, and a waggoner who happened to be passing the road at the time, lest they should give information at the next town of what had passed. According to this statement, the postillion and waggoner effected their escape first, and, in the agitation of their fears, did not stay to release the messengers; but the waggoner returned soon after for that purpose.

It is also said, that another person, who represented himself as an Hanoverian merchant, joined the two Messengers before this outrage happened, and was suspected of being a confederate with the ruffians. The waggoner said that all the ruffians had been seen on horseback bending their course towards Ratzburg.—The postillion was found at the next village, and was with difficulty induced to proceed with the travellers to Schwelm, where they arrived in the evening. Mr Wagstaffe obtained money at Schwelm, to bear his expenses to London, after he had dispatched an account of this transaction to Mr Jackson, at Berlin. Mr Wagstaffe ascertained that the ruffians entered Ratzburg, at which place there is a French garrison. Mr Wagstaffe left Schwelm on the 15th. The Hanoverian messenger was too much indisposed to proceed. Mr Wagstaffe reached Hufum on the 18th, and took his passage on board the Lark packet from Harwich, at which place he arrived yesterday morning.

For several months past, there have been two persons at Hufum, who are well known to every inhabitant of that place to be in the pay of the French Government. On the arrival of every packet, they obtain, at the different inns, the names and quality of all the passengers. One of the spies is named Carco, and is son of a hatter of that name, who formerly lived in Piccadilly, at whose house General Dumourier lodged when he first visited this city; he was some years since sent out of the kingdom under the alien act. The being the case, it is not to be wondered at that the French are made acquainted with the arrival of every messenger at Hufum, and that they should waylay such of them as they have reason to suppose are the bearers of important dispatches.

The above account has been communicated to us through several channels, and we think, may be relied upon as authentic. The only variation from it, which we have heard, respects the description of the marauders. It has been said, that they appeared like ordinary highwaymen, and not in French uniform; but this we believe is a very vague report, founded upon the account in the Hamburg paper, which says "persons unknown." But, surely, however certain of the fact, no Hamburg paper dare to say they were French soldiers. It has been also said, that the outrage was committed upon the Hanoverian territory; but even the Hamburg Correspondent contradicts this report, and admits it took place upon the neutral territory of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, within two German miles of his capital.

The stranger, who represented himself as a Mecklenburg merchant, is suspected to have been one of the agents of Bonaparte's Secret Police, and an accomplice to the plunderers. Mr Wagstaffe was within 21 German miles of Berlin when this atrocious outrage was committed.

## LONDON—Nov. 26.

A private letter from the Hague, of the 15th inst. states, that General Marmont, at Amsterdam, and General Rousseau, at Rotterdam, had several conferences with the principal Bankers and Merchants in those two cities. The object of these conferences has been to obtain a loan of two millions of florins at Amsterdam, and five millions of florins at Rotterdam, for the Emperor of the French, who, in return, promises to recall, not his army of soldiers, but his brigade of Custom-house Officers, from the Batavian Republic, and to permit the citizens to continue their commercial intercourse with England, through the medium of neutrals, as since the beginning of the present war. For these sums, amounting to nearly 1,400,000. Bonaparte offers, as a pledge, the silver-mines, the salt-works, and the Electoral palaces, domains, and forests of Hanover, with an interest of six per cent.—When the letter went away, the issue of this military political and financial negotiation between the Emperor of one nation and the subjects of another Government, his Ally, was not known; but Schimmelpenninck, who was then at the Hague had received a courier from General Marmont, and intended to set out for Amsterdam, no doubt to back the intrigues of this General.

In addition to the information concerning the appointment which the capture of Bonaparte's treasury ships has caused in France to Bonaparte and his accomplices, we can add, from the authority of our Hague correspondent, that such is the want of money in the mock Emperor's treasury, that even the pay of the army of England is three months in arrears, and some of the interest due to the State creditors has not been paid since the second trimester, year XI. January and April, 1803, whilst others, and those more favoured, have obtained the interest due in the first trimester, year XII. or September and December, 1803. This is confirmed by the French papers of the 11th and 12th inst. They complain loudly in Holland, as well as in Germany, of Bonaparte having ordered deputations, Princes and Ambassadors to Paris, to be present at his coronation on the 6th November, when he knew that such an event would not take place for France. The expense of all these persons in France is very great, and draws much money from the neighbouring countries, suffering from this swindling trick. It is now reported that the day of his coronation is, for the fourth time,

postponed to the 6th of next January, or, as the French call it, *le Jour des Rois*; but many think, that not even then the Usurper will have money enough to produce the expensive spectacle which he has promised his Parisian and French slaves from the provinces. It was said at the Hague, that Schimmelpenninck would not return to Paris as an Ambassador—and that, before the 1st of December, he would be proclaimed the First Magistrate of the Batavian Republic; and that the present Minister of the Foreign Department, Van der Goes, will succeed him as an Ambassador in France. Another treaty of subsidy and military capitulation, between France and Holland, is talked of. The deficit to be made good in last year's budget, of the Batavian Republic, amounts still to thirty-three millions of florins, or three millions sterling; an immense sum, for a nation not containing much above two millions of persons; a nation without sufficient territory to procure subsistence even for half of that number, without the support of commerce and manufactures, both now entirely annihilated by French tyranny, and by Bonaparte's oppression and extortions.

A gentleman of the name of CARR arrived in town on Wednesday last from a tour through the North of Europe, and brought dispatches from the British Ambassador at Petersburg. By this gentleman we learn, that since the seizure of Sir G. RUMFOLD, there is the greatest peril in any of our countrymen attempting to proceed, as they hitherto have done, direct from Berlin to Hamburg, through Lauenburgh, which, for the space of three English miles, is occupied by the French advanced posts, who have strict orders minutely to examine the passports of all foreigners passing through that part, in consequence of its being known to the French Government, that Englishmen have hitherto been in the habit of proceeding that way without molestation.

A letter, we understand, has been received in Hull from Rotterdam, stating, that a respectable English merchant resident there, has been seized and sent off to Paris, in a way similar to Sir GEORGE RUMFOLD.

A private letter from Hamburg, dated November 16, says, "In the night of the 14th instant, the French made another attempt to carry off some person from the Danish territory, on the bank of the Elbe, but failed in their design, the object of their pursuit having made his escape.—It is supposed they meant to have seized General SONTAG, who is in the service of England."

The King of NAPLES, it appears, has determined on quitting his capital, and is on the eve of returning to Palermo. The accumulation of so many French troops in his dominions, and the avowed contempt which the French Government has for every law of nations, however sacred, has doubtless given rise to this resolution on the part of his NEAPOLITAN MAJESTY. During his absence, Cardinal RUFFO, it is supposed, will be placed at the head of the regency. He has lately been recalled to Court, where he has received several distinguished marks of royal favour.

The Papal Father has some reason to dread the consequences of a journey to France, considering the fate of his predecessor, considering the character of the French Usurper, and that the latter has an uncle who is a Cardinal, and who must naturally be desirous of being placed at the head of the Romish Church. It is evident that the Pope is fully aware of these consequences, by ordering prayers for his safe return to the Roman Capital.

Letters have been received from Madrid, dated the 8th instant, which mention that the capture of the galleons was known in that capital, but do not speak of it in any terms of asperity. A Spanish frigate, having on board three millions of dollars, lately got into Ferrol. The Spaniards were the lookout vessel at the time; but, as the vessel was obliged to keep so great an offering as admittance of the escape of the frigate.

In the event of a war with Spain, it is stated, that part of the produce of the captured prizes will be appropriated towards liquidating the recognized claims of the merchants and manufacturers of this country upon the Spanish Government, which should have been discharged immediately after the signing the Treaty of Amiens, and which, not being so satisfied, furnish one of the prominent causes of the impending war.

Should a war ensue previous to the restoration of the treasure in question, it will be condemned to the Crown, as a capture made previous to the war, instead of being adjudged to the captors, as would have been the case, had a declaration of hostility preceded the seizure of the vessels. It is usual, however, on such occasions, for the Crown to surrender to the captors, half, or two-thirds of the value of the prizes so made.

One of our cutters looked into Brest a few days ago, and counted twenty-one fail of the line and five frigates, all apparently ready for sea, as indeed they have been six months ago. They may be ready, but we are well assured they are not inclined to come out.

The Glory has sailed from Plymouth, to join the squadron under the command of Sir JOHN ORDE; it is to be his flag ship.

It is sufficiently remarkable, and no flight proof of the impression made on the French flotilla, that since the experiment made by our gallant tars, they have not been at any one time outside the pier of Boulogne, more than one twenty-five fail of frigates and luggers, and those that at any time ventured out, always took care to sneak in again at sundown.

Yesterday dispatches were received from Admiral RUSSELL, of the Texel, dated on board the Eagle, of 74 guns, the 19th inst. They were forwarded to Lord MELVILLE, at Wimbledon.

An express arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, and a cutter immediately failed with dispatches for Admiral COCHRANE. Other fail sailing vessels have been ordered to be got ready for sea with all possible speed to carry out dispatches.

BLANCKMAN, who has lately been taken prisoner, formerly performed with great éclat at the Theatre at Dunkirk; but, at the breaking out of the Revolution, the Theatre being but little frequented, and the war with us following soon after, knowing something of nautical affairs, enga-

ged, with some others, to try his fortune by privateering, but adopted a different method from PAUL JONES, who was an Englishman and a fighting man; for every vessel which BLANCKMAN took was by trick and insinuation, by which method, however, he was so successful, that he captured two carriages, and lived in an elegant house, at the corner of the principal street, leading from the town into the Basse Ville, and was respected as one of the principal merchants there. He stands about five feet six or seven inches high, is of slender make, dark complexion, and ordinary visage, and appears about thirty-five years of age. In his manners he is gentle, is of liberal education, and of good talents. He constantly boasted, that with a single smack not worth 600*l.* he would at any time take an English merchantman worth as many thousands; and that therefore he little regarded being taken, which he was three times taken, and remaining in an English prison two or three months, particularly as he could depend upon his partners at home, that they would make up to him of the prizes which he sent in; the number of which, during the last war, amounted to thirty-four, of different descriptions.

He heard, and are extremely sorry to relate, that on Friday last, about two P.M. the brig of Sunderland, HENRY HANNA, master, was unfortunately run down in Sea Reach, in about thirty fathoms water, by a light collier, belonging to the ports of Shields. From what we can learn, no blame whatever attaches to the master or crew of the Supply, their vessel being by the wind, and the light collier before the wind. The crew of the Supply had not got above a boat's length from their vessel before she went down. The light collier, we understand, is a small, unfortunat circumstance for all parties, as we understand the Captain of the light collier was well-indebted at the time the accident happened, and the crew of the Supply could not possibly keep their vessel clear. It is supposed, that no doubt must have been kept in the light vessel, although repeatedly called to by the crew of the Supply.

The Commissioners of the Navy have, within this week, purchased several vessels, for the purpose of being fitted as fire ships at Woolwich.

The object of the Prince's visit to Lord THURLOW, at Bath, is said to have been to consult that learned Lord respecting the proposed settlement of the Princess CHARLOTTE of Wales. His Royal Highness returned to Warrington House on Thursday night.

The Dukes of DEVONSHIRE and NORFOLK, and Mr FOX, are said to have paid their respects on Saturday to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Carlton House. They went, we doubt not, to add their congratulations to those of the whole country, upon the late reconciliation.

Friday his Royal Highness the Duke of York held a Military Review at the Horse Guards, at which the several Officers commanding the Volunteer Brigades were present. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Secretary at War, had each long audiences with his Royal Highness previous to the review.

A report having prevailed that Mr TIERNEY would soon accept the place of Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a canvas has taken place for the Borough of Southwark. Four candidates, we understand, have already started, viz. Sir THOMAS TURTON, Captain COLLETT, Mr SHIPLEY, and Sir WILLIAM ARD.

LORD EARLEBY, on passing through Windsor on Wednesday last, saw a crowd collected, and, on enquiry, the cause was told that a poor Clergyman's goods had been seized for a debt of 4*l.* which his Lordship immediately paid.

A long depending pedestrian match against time was on Friday performed by Lieutenant SKETCHLEY, an officer in the Army of Defence, for a considerable wager. This match has been for some months in agitation, Sir S. having offered a bet that he would go from his house in Conduit Street to Maidenhead, Berks, and return in eight hours and a quarter. The pedestrian started at five o'clock yesterday morning, and crossed the country to Burnham, Bucks, where he refreshed, and arrived at the place of destination at a quarter before nine. He returned by the turnpike road, and arrived at his house at five minutes past one, having performed the feat in ten minutes less than the given time.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—Last Sunday a Charity Sermon was preached at St Margaret's Church, Lothbury, by the Rev. JOHN OWEN, M. A. and a collection made in behalf of this beneficent and national institution. The text was taken from the 103d Psalm, ver. 4. "I will save thy life from destruction."—He observed, that the advantage to be derived from the Society had spread itself from pole to pole; and that now the tawny Indian beyond the Atlantic, and the dusky African, were feeling its influence, through the advice and apparatus transmitted to them by the Humane Society; that on Tuesday the night no less than thirteen persons had been restored to their friends and to the nation; that in the course of thirty years, since the establishment of this institution, and in the limited extent of population in which it had existed, not four thousand persons had been recalled to a second life; that he could point out a gentleman of the faculty who was present in church, and who had received gifteding marks of favour from the society, for having brought to life two ill-born infants, who may one day be an ornament to the nation, and who now are a living comfort to the otherwise wretched mother.

The affair of a fir *Elope* of high rank, occupies much conversation in the higher circles.—She did her husband, and fled to the arms, as it is said, of her "first love," with him she has now quarrelled, and from him she has separated. Who the third lover is, this dependent sayest not.

Wellminster-hall promises to furnish an ample supply of *chit-chat* for the ensuing winter, as there are no less than four *rim. con. sales* to be tried in the course of the fittings. All the parties are in the circles of fashionable life, and the circumstances which will be necessarily disclosed are of a nature singularly curious, particularly one, in which the defence is to consist of recrimination