

hat, being now in possession of my opinion, you will not neglect giving it another direction and object; and that the Nobility of Moscow will assist me, as a proof of their attachment and love for me, the present which will be dearest to my heart, and constitute a real embellishment of the solemnity of my coronation. I am yours most affectionately.

"ALEXANDER."

FRANCE.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 29.

Public rumour assigns the Government of the Cape of Good Hope to Admiral De Winter, or Citizen Janissen, Chief Commissary of the French troops in the pay of the Batavian Republic.

NOVEMBER 30.

The Minister at war has published the proceedings of the Council of War convoked by General Menou, previous to the surrender of Alexandria. The Council assigned the following reasons for authorizing the Commander in Chief to propose terms of Capitulation:—

1. That the troops do not amount to one third of the force necessary for the defence of the entrenchments, forts and city of Alexandria.

2. That even this number is daily diminishing by increased diseases.

3. That the quantity of corn in the granaries cannot subsist the troops and sick beyond the 23d of September.

4. That the greater part of the other articles of provision are extremely scarce, and will be totally consumed before the 23d of September.

5. The horse flesh is the only kind of meat remaining for the troops.

6. That, in consequence of the increase of disease, the Hospitals can no longer furnish to the patients even the mere necessities of life.

7. That there is a total want of the elements and medicines indispensably necessary for the patients afflicted with scorbutic complaints.

8. That the fresh water remaining in the cisterns of Alexandria will last only twenty days.

9. That a supply cannot this year be obtained from the Nile, in consequence of the English having cut the dyke of Lake Maadie, and the calady which conveyed the fresh water into the cisterns being now filled with salt water.

10. That the situation of Alexandria has become extremely insalubrious, from the quantity of water by which it is surrounded.

11. That there is reason to suppose the Plague will this year break out with considerable violence.

12. That the small number of troops in a state of activity are extremely fatigued by continual service, and the actions which have taken place since the evacuation of Cairo.

13. That the allied powers have collected before the place nearly 25,000 men, in English, Turks Syrians, &c.

14. That the ports and roads of Alexandria are blockaded on the side of the Mediterranean by more than 40 vessels of war of all sizes, 17 of which are within the passages of the old harbour.

15. That on the south side, upon the Lake Marcotis, more than 120 armed troops strictly blockade the entrenchments and the city.

16. That to the east and west of Alexandria, two formidable camps of the enemy occupy lines extending from the sea to Lake Marcotis.

17. That upon all occasions, when the French troops have had to give battle, they have been attacked in front by the enemy's land forces, and in flank and rear by an immense number of gun boats and bomb-ketches, whose fire reached from one Lake to another.

18. That the fort of Marabout has been taken, after the most honorable defence, having been attacked with more than 60 pieces of artillery.

19. That the unexpected and extraordinary surrender of Cairo, has enabled the Allied Powers to act with all their united force against the city of Alexandria, with the addition also of the means ceded to them at Cairo by the French.

20. That no farther supplies of provisions can be derived from the Arabs, all the channels of access being completely cut off.

21. That there no longer remains any hope of the arrival of succours from Europe sufficient to compel the enemy to retire before the 23d of September

the period when the provisions shall have been totally consumed.

To this document is annexed the particular reason which actuated General Menou. It is in the following terms:—"My individual opinion is, that the Capitulation of the fort of Cairo, which could not, and ought not to have been expected by the division of the army posted at Alexandria, has irrevocably determined the fall of Alexandria: In fact, Cairo should have held out at least two months and a half more than it did; and then Alexandria would have been destroyed by disease, and the French would have preserved Egypt."

BOSTON, DECEMBER 25.

On Wednesday night a vessel went into Dolliver's Cove, in Marblehead harbour, an inlet little more in width than the vessel, having all her sails lowered but the fore-top-sail, and there grounded upon an easy bed, without dropping anchor. Her appearance in the morning excited the curiosity of the inhabitants, who, on going to her, found her to be a schooner from Gibraltar, Hooper, Master, but no soul on board. It was afterwards found, that in the storm of that night she struck upon the Brimbles. There was on board the crew of another vessel, which had been sold.—The whole took to the boat, carrying with them the cash proceeds of their voyages, and landed upon the Haste, where they spent the remainder of the night. In the mean time, as the flood made, the vessel got free, and made her way into Marblehead as aforementioned, and in the morning the crew, relieved by boats from Beverly, arrived safe after her. We hear no news by this arrival.

FROM THE SENTIMENTAL AND MORAL MAGAZINE.

AN AFFECTING HISTORY.

AN Inkeeper at the town of Normandy had eight children. His wife, whom he loved with the utmost tenderness, died of a fever, after fourteen years cohabitation. He was inconsolable for a while; but at length he emerged from his grief, and transferred all his affection to the fruits of his marriage-bed. The income arising from the profits of his business, was an incompetent maintenance for his family. Hence several of his sons and daughters, when they attained to a proper age, quitted their father's house, and entered into servitude. So strong was the innholders attachment to his children, that he regarded their departure in the light of a temporary banishment. However, there yet remained at home his eldest and his youngest son, who practised every filial duty to supply the deficiency of absent comforts. Prior to this period commenced the last war between France and Great-Britain: In the progress whereof the French compelled into the service a multitude of young fellows, who were averse to the profession of arms. It unhappily fell out, that the innkeepers' youngest boy, a lad about sixteen years of age, was seized upon by a recruiting party, and hurried into Flanders. The distress of the poor father at this melancholy incident would probably been insupportable, if his brother who was the Minister of the parish, had not used every argument, which reason and religion suggested, to alleviate the pangs of the bereaved parent. But although a course of time had assuaged the severity of his sufferings, yet his sorrows were occasionally quickened by the piteous tales the youth transmitted to him, of the many hardships he underwent abroad; by repeated applications of this necessary son for money, and by the inability of the father to gratify the pressing requests of a starving child.

After some years were elapsed, there rode an officer into the yard of the inn; who alighting from his horse, called aloud for the landlord. The master of the house observing, that his guest by his apparel was a man of rank, approached him with deference; at which time the officer, fixing his eyes steadfastly upon his host, acquainted him, that he was just then arrived from Tournay, and had been desired to inform him of his son's health. The landlord's fond heart bounded at the mention of a person so exceedingly dear to him, and he was urgent with the gentleman to continue his conversation upon that engaging theme; but the soldier replied,

that he was necessitated to pay a few visits in the town, and would take a more favorable opportunity to satisfy every enquiry of his host.

About ten o'clock at night, the gentleman returned to the inn, and told the landlord, that he had invited several friends to dinner the next day; wherefore he ordered a plentiful and elegant entertainment to be provided. At this protracted stay of his guest the innholder secretly rejoiced, hoping thereby to hear many particulars about his boy in the Netherlands. The officer complaining of fatigue; and desiring to be conducted to his bed chamber, the man of the house took up a candle, and lighted him to his apartment. No sooner were they both entered than the gentleman drew a purse of gold from his pocket, and gave it to the landlord, with a charge to take care of so valuable deposit. Then wishing him a good night, and reminding him of the next day's engagements, he shut the door, and hastened into bed.

[To be continued.]

Anecdote of a British Sailor, related by Mr. IVES.

IN 1756 Admiral Watson having failed with his Squadron and the King's troops from fort St. David to the assistance of Calcutta, in the East-Indies, stopped at Mayapore, on the banks of the Ganges, where the enemy had a place of considerable strength, called Bouge-Fort, which it was necessary to procure before he proceeded farther in the expedition. The action was begun by a brisk cannonade from the squadron, which soon silenced the cannon of the fort; but the garrison not offering to surrender, and continuing to discharge fire-arrows and small arms, it was determined in a council of sea and land officers, that Colonel Clive should endeavour to take it by assault. For this purpose, at five in the evening, the Admiral landed an officer, two midshipmen, and about forty sailors from each ship, under the command of Captain King, to assist the Colonel in storming the fort, which he intended doing just before day-light, under the cover of two twenty-four pounders close to the ditch. In the mean time the Colonel had given directions that the whole army, (the necessary guard excepted) and the detachment from the ships, should rest on the ground in order to recover themselves as much as possible from the great fatigues they had undergone in the preceding day's service.

All now was quiet in the camp: and we on board the ships, which lay at their anchors but at a small distance from the shore, had entertained thoughts of making use of this interval to refresh ourselves also with an hour or two of sleep; but suddenly a loud and universal acclamation was heard from the shore, and soon after an account was brought to the Admiral that the fort had been taken by storm. This was a joyful piece of news, and the more so as it was quite unexpected; but when the particular circumstance that uttered in this success was related, our exultations were greatly abated, because we found that the rules so indispensably necessary in all military exploits had been entirely disregarded in the present instance, and therefore could not help looking upon the person who had the principal hand in this victory, rather as an object of chastisement than of applause. The case was this;

During the tranquil state of the camp, one Strahan, a common Sailor belonging to the Kent, having been just served with a quantity of grog (arrack mixed with water,) had his spirits too much elated to think of taking any rest; he therefore strayed by himself towards the fort, and imperceptibly got under the walls. Being advanced thus far without interruption, he took it into his head to scale at a breach that had been made by the cannon of the ships; and having luckily got upon the bastion, he there discovered several Moors sitting upon the platform, at whom he flourished his cutlafs and fired his pistols, and then, after giving three loud huzzas, cried out, "the place is mine." The Moorish soldiers immediately attacked him, and he defended himself with incredible resolution, but in the encounter had the misfortune to have the blade of his cutlafs cut in two about a foot from the hilt; but this mischance however did not happen, till he was nearly supported by two or three sailors, who had accidentally straggled to the same part of the fort on which the other had moun-

ted. They hearing Strahan the triumphant sound, roused the whole army, who taking the alarm, presently fell on pell-mell, without discipline, following the example of the sailors. This attack though made in such confusion, was followed with no other ill consequence but the death of the worthy Capt. Dougall Campbell, who was unfortunately killed by a musket-bullet from one of our own pieces in the general confusion. Capt. Coote commanded the fort for that night, and at day-light the fort saluted the Admiral. It was never exactly known what number of Moors there were in the fort when our people first entered. We took in the fort eighteen pieces of cannon from twenty-four pounders downwards and forty barrels of powder.

Strahan, the hero of this adventurous action, was soon brought before the Admiral, who, notwithstanding the success that had attended it, thought it necessary to shew himself displeased with a measure in which the want of all military discipline so notoriously appeared. He therefore angrily enquired into the desperate step which he had taken. "Mr. Strahan, what is that you have been doing?" the fellow after having made his bow, scratched his head, and with one hand twirling his hat upon the other, replied, "Why, to be sure Sir, it was I who took the fort.—but I hope there was no harm in it." The Admiral with difficulty was prevented from smiling at the simplicity of Strahan's answer; and the whole company were exceedingly diverted with his awkward appearance, and his language and manner in recounting the several particulars of his mad exploit. Mr. Watson expiated largely on the fatal consequences that might have attended his irregular conduct, and then with a severe rebuke dismissed him; not before he had given the fellow some distant hints, that at a proper opportunity he would be certainly punished for his temerity. Strahan amazed to find himself blamed where he expected praise, had no sooner gone from the cabin than he uttered these words;—"If I am flogged for this here action, I will never take another fort by myself as long as I live."

ANECDOTE.

AS Dr. Young (the celebrated author of the Night Thoughts) was walking in his garden at Welwyn, in company with two ladies, one of whom he afterwards married, a servant came to inform him that a gentleman without wished to speak with him. "Tell him," says the Doctor, I am too happily engaged to change my situation. The ladies insisted he should go, as the gentleman was his patron and intimate friend; accordingly they each took hold of an arm, and led him to the garden gate; when, finding resistance vain, he bowed respectfully, laid his hand upon his heart, and (in that expressive manner for which he was so celebrated) spoke the following lines:

Thus Adam, look'd when from the garden driv'n,
And thus disputed orders lent from Heav'n;
Like him I go—but yet to go am loath;
Like him I go—for Angels drove us both;
Hard was his fate, but mine still more unkind;
His Eve went with him—but mine stays behind.

An Extract from JOHNSON'S *Principles of Aethyria*.

WHEN we act according to our duty, we commit the event to him, by whose laws our actions are governed, and who will not suffer us to be finally punished for obedience. When in prospect of some good, whether natural or moral, we break the rules prescribed us, we withdraw from the protection of superior wisdom, and take all the consequences on ourselves. Man cannot so far see the connection of causes, and events, as that he may venture to do wrong, in order to do right. When we pursue our end by lawful means, we may always console our misfortune, by the hope of future recompence. When we consult only our own policy, and attempt to find a nearer way to good, by overleaping the sacred boundaries of right, and wrong, we cannot be happy even by success; because we cannot escape the consciousness of our fault; but if we miscarry, the disappointment is irremediably embittered. How com-