

the steps of the throne, each according to his rank and office.

## CORONATION.

The Ceremony of the Coronation was then begun and performed in the following manner:

The Archbishop of Moscow (the celebrated Plav) who officiated on the occasion, after having gone through the various parts of Divine Service, proceeded to read, and read the Gospel. His Imperial Majesty ordered the Imperial Mantle to be taken from the table on which it had been placed, and to be put upon his shoulder. This was done by the Archbishop, who accompanied the act with the usual prayer. The prayer being finished, His Majesty called forth the Imperial Crown. This one of the bearers of the *Imperialia* carried to the Archbishop, and he presented it upon a cushion to his Majesty. His Majesty took the Crown and placed it upon his head. This act the Archbishop also accompanied with a prayer. His Majesty next called for the Sceptre and the Staff of command, which were likewise presented to him by the Archbishop, and he then seated upon the Imperial Throne, holding the Sceptre in his right, and the Staff of command in his left hand.

His Majesty next re-placed these *Imperialia* upon the cushions on which they had been presented to him, and made a sign to her Imperial Majesty to draw near him. He then took off his Crown, inclined it towards and suspended it over her Majesty's head, and again replaced it on his own.

The small Imperial Crown was then brought to his Majesty, which he placed upon the Head of the Empress, while four ladies of the bed-chamber advanced and adjusted it on her hair.

The Imperial Mantle and the chain of the order of St. Andrew were next brought to his Majesty, with which he invested the Empress, and the same ladies of the bed-chamber advanced and fastened them on.

The Archdeacon then recited all the titles of his Imperial Majesty, and concluded by exclaiming *AURUM SELEN*—grant him a length of years! Now all the bells began to ring, and on a signal given from the cupola of the church, 101 pieces of cannon, which lined the walls of the Kremlin, were fired off. The different Regiments drawn up in the adjoining square and streets, also fired a first volley.

While the choir was singing the words *AURUM SELEN*, all the dignitaries of the church and the nobility of both sexes stood up and bowed three times, in congratulation to His Majesty.

When the singing in the choir, the ringing of the bells, and the roaring of the cannon had ceased, His Imperial Majesty rose up from the Throne, returned the Sceptre and the Staff of Command to the Persons whose office it was to carry them, and then knelt down. In this posture he read from a book the prayer prescribed for the occasion; and when he concluded it, the Archbishop and the whole of the Assembly threw themselves also upon their knees, and repeated a prayer, while His Imperial Majesty alone stood up.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Definitive Treaty will necessarily occupy more time than many conjecture. The Negotiations will not be intricate; but the Spanish, Dutch, and Portuguese Ministers, will assist in them. The greatest difficulties will certainly arise from the variety of considerations to which the discussion of a fair and satisfactory Treaty of Commerce must give rise. The moderate and thinking part of the nation are satisfied with the terms as far as they have ascertained them.—As to colonial possessions, we have enough in every part of the globe; and the point of honor has been gained in the retention of all the ships captured by our gallant Navy. JOHN BULL is so tenacious of the honor of our Tars, that he would sooner consent to give up half a dozen Islands, before he would a stick of timber captured by them.

In the Medico Laurentian Library at Florence, is a Syriac MS. of the Evangelists, written A. D. 886, full of pictures and miniatures, exhibited in twenty-six leaves. The second shows a Virgin Mary under a Ciborium, supported by four pillars, which are dressed with chervous, lozenges, and eggs. The other plates give every character-

istic ornament of the Saxon style of architecture; as nebules, lozenges, quatrefoils, chevrons, flowers fruit, birds, and a rich variety of sculpture. So early an instance as to date, and so authentic in point, has not it is presumed, been produced: what has been observed of the Church of Tours, and that of Hexham, being rather probable conjecture. Here we have a curious and uncontrollable fact full in view; the only difficulty is to account for so singular an appearance.

By accounts lately transmitted to the Board of Admiralty, by Dr. Trotter, a physician of eminence in his Majesty's Navy, and since published by that gentleman in the last year's numbers of the London Medical and Physical Journal, it appears from trials repeatedly made under the Doctors direction that the sea scurvy, so long the opprobrium of medicine, is now found completely and readily to yield to the effects of the concrete acid of Lemons.

In the 8th year of King Edward the II. 1345, April the 17th, a statute of Provisions was enacted to the following purport:—That no person should sell a fat ox, if fed with grass and not grain, for more than sixteen shillings, or if fed with grain for more than twenty-four shillings, or a heifer grils fed, for more than twelve shillings.

Nov. 21.

An envoy from the Emperor Alexander is on his way to Rome with full powers to treat with the Pope, respecting the Restoration of the Order of Malta. The Provisional sovereignty of the Order is said to have been granted by the Emperor to his Holiness.

Private letters from Paris state, that there has been lately instituted at Rouen, a Chamber of Commerce, composed of the most intelligent Merchants and Manufacturers there, for the purpose of assisting government with their advice in the Commercial regulations which are to be adjusted between the two countries. All important documents are to be submitted to it, and it is to correspond directly with the Consulate.

Bonaparte seems determined to equal in his household establishment the splendour of the ancient Monarchy. The office of Commander in Chief of the Consular Guard is abolished, and four generals are to take command of it each day in succession. A Governor of the Palace is also appointed, and the expenses are to receive twenty-five thousand francs per annum.

The following is an extract of a letter from a serjeant of the 61st regiment, attached to the expedition under Sir Home Popham, dated Rosetta, September 4.

"We left the Cape on the 30th of March, and on the 28th of May arrived at Mocha, from whence we sailed up the Red Sea, and arrived at Cossair, in upper Egypt, on the 7th of July, where we joined the Indian Army. We left Cossair on the 21st of July, and marched 7 days across the desert, and well it may be called a desert, for in the course of that time I saw not a mark of vegetation, except two or three Casnow trees. We met with wells at three different places on our march; on other days the water was carried in leather bags on the backs of camels. On the 28th we arrived at Kennea on the banks of the Nile, and on the 9th of August embarked on that river in boats for Cairo, where we arrived on the 10th. On the 28th we again embarked at Cairo for Rosetta, and on our arrival there, on the 31st, received accounts of the surrender of Alexandria, to our great mortification, as we were within two short days march of it. We expect to remain some time in Egypt, and on quitting we will no doubt be sent to Bengal, as the regiment is put upon that establishment."

## EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The Empress Catharine one day asked Prince Alexander, the reigning Emperor of Russia, whom he would wish to resemble the most, Alexander the Great, Constantine the Great or the Great Frederick?—"Do not speak to me of such men," replied he, "their glory cost too much blood; my model shall be Henry the IVth of France, who, being compelled to lay siege to Paris, sent Provisions through subterraneous passages to his revolted subjects."

## FRENCH PRODIGES.

In a late Paris *Moniteur*, the Consul appears in his customary style of exag-

geration. A long list of names appear under his signature, of soldiers who have received rewards for distinguished acts of bravery. Those acts, as related under the sanction of the name of Bonaparte, are truly extraordinary. We shall transcribe one or two of them for the amusement of our readers.

"To Citizens Robino and Tisse, chasseurs of the 20th Regiment, a carbine of honour, for having, themselves alone, taken two hundred Hungarian prisoners!"

"To Citizen Henus, Brigadier, a musketon of honour, for having, with only four chasseurs, taken five hundred prisoners!"

"To Sociterune, Brigadier, a carbine of honour, for having brokethrough three hostile battalions, and in their fight taken two pieces of artillery and a caisson!"

## TURKISH CEREMONY OF LAYING A FIRST STONE.

The Town of Jaffa, in Syria, becoming a great depot for the Ottoman army, on account of the French in Egypt, and otherwise, of the utmost consequence to the Turkish government, his Highness the Grand Vizier embracing the opportunity of British officers serving in his camp, to further fortify it gave directions that plans to that effect might be prepared; which being done and approved, Saturday, the 30th of August, 1800, was fixed for laying the first stone of a large bastion, with all the pomp usual on great occasions in the East; and for which purpose, his Highness the Grand Vizier gave it every eclat, by honouring the work and its projectors, in laying the first stone himself, with the following ceremony, viz.—The Grand Vizier, with all the great State officers and attendants, guards, &c. came to the foundation of the new bastion about six o'clock in the morning, where they were met by Brigadier General Kochler, and all the other British officers. The salient angle stone being prepared to be set, it was done in his presence by one of the British Royal Military Artificers; when solemn prayers were performed by one of the Ulema, and parts repeated by all the Turks present, in a most devout manner; when a mallet, covered with blue velvet, was handed to the Grand Vizier, with which he struck the stone three times, saying a short prayer, which in like manner was repeated by all the great officers according to their ranks. During this part of the ceremony, five sheep were sacrificed, and the stone sprinkled with their blood. His Highness then retired with the State officers to a superb tent, pitched near the occasion, where Brigadier General Kochler, who commands the British military mission in the dominions of the Grand Signior, was invested with a sable police of the first order; and Major Holloway, the chief engineer, (who planned the bastion, as part of a system of works intended for the defence of the important depot at Jaffa and its environs) with a police of ermine; Major Fletcher, the second engineer, with a silk robe of honour; and some interpreters, &c. with castanes. Then the foregoing officers, being seated near his Highness the Grand Vizier, were served with coffee, &c.; after which the Grand Vizier, with all the attendants, British officers, and all the attendants, who were very numerous, returned on horseback, sumptuously caparisoned, and with great dexterity riding, and throwing *djerris* in front.

Thus ended this memorable event; which, probably, is the first military work that ever was planned, and commenced by Englishmen in the Holy Land.

Dulhuk, a celebrated droll of the court of Manhood, had been guilty of a crime. The Sultaun commanded him to be executed in his own presence. The executioner waved his scymetar round the head of the criminal, who trembled with apprehension; on which some pert Lords of the Court said, "Thou wretched coward, man came into the world in an instant, and must go out of it as suddenly."—"That is very true," said poor Dulhuk, "but as I am just now not prepared for my exit, and your Lordships are, suppose one of you take my place." The Sultaun could not help laughing, and pardoned poor Dulhuk.

A loose fellow was brought as an evidence in a Court of Law, on a point of religion. One of the Judges asked him

if he knew any thing of religious ceremonies. "Yes," replied he, "I understand them all."—"Well," said the Judge, "didst thou ever witness a corpse for the burial?"—"My profession is that of a washer of the dead," said the man,—"What dost thou repeat in prayer, whilst thou art dishing the corpse?" rejoined the Judge.—"Why I always first say to the corpse, Happy fellow, thou has now escaped the chance of being cross-questioned before a Judge."

## SHOCKING MURDER.

A letter from Bourdeaux, inserted in the last Paris papers, contains the following account of a horrible crime, perpetrated a few days before, in the neighbourhood of Blaye:

A farmer had sold some cattle to a person of that vicinity, at a certain credit. On the day of payment, not being able to go himself, he resolved to send his daughter for the money.—The latter had a lover, to whom she communicated the object of her journey; and it may be naturally supposed that she invited him, and that he promised to accompany her.—But scarcely had he received this proof of his mistress's confidence, when the miscreant thought of robbing her of the sum she was going to procure.—He communicated his design to three accomplices, who were of course to share in the booty.—Having all four disguised their dress, and blackened their faces, they proceeded to lay in wait for the girl, who disappointed of her lover's company, had performed the journey alone, and was now returning after succeeding in her mission.—From one of those secret presentations, which sometimes anticipate misfortune, she had the precaution to conceal all the money in her bonnet, except twelve livres.—The robbers stopped her and demanded the money which she had been to receive.—She answered she got no more than twelve livres, which she offered to give them.—On searching her and finding no more than two six-livre pieces in her pocket, they permitted her to continue her journey.—Scarcely had she left them, when the lover recollected himself, pretended that he had not searched her sufficiently, and assured them that they had been deceived by her. The three accomplices took the direct road, while he himself taking a circuit, and washing his face in a brook on his way, pretended that he had come to meet her.

The moment she saw him, she thought herself in safety, and immediately told him what had happened, and the stratagem she had employed. This conversation took place near a fish pond. A shot was heard, and two sportmen were seen at a little distance in pursuit of a hare. Fearing that he should be disappointed of his prey the wretch assassinated his mistress, cut off her head, which he suddenly wrapped up in his handkerchief, and throwing the body into the water took to flight. Thinking that the hare had been wounded, the sportmen hastened in the same direction; traces of blood led them to a thicket, behind which the murderer had concealed himself. His terror, and the appearance of the handkerchief, which was covered with blood, induced them to think that he had seized the hare. They tore it from him, but what must have been their horror, in finding that it contained the bleeding head of a young female. They instantly apprehended the assassin, and conducted him to the goal of Bourdeaux.

## OFFSPRING OF MERCY.

When the Almighty was about to create Man he summoned before him the Angels of his attributes, the watchers of his dominions. They stood in Council around his hidden throne.

"Create him not," said the Angel of Justice; "he will not be equitable to his brethren, he will oppress the weaker."

"Create him not," said the Angel of Peace; "he will manure the earth with human blood; the first-born of his race will be the slayer of his brother."

"Create him not," said the Angel of Truth; "he will defile thy sanctuary with falsehood, although thou shouldst stamp on his countenance thine Image, the Seal of confidence."

So spake the Angels of the attributes of Jehovah; when Mercy, the youngest and dearest child of the Eternal, arose, and, clasping his knees, "Create him, father," said she, "in thy likeness the darling of thy loving kindness."