

CONTINUATION OF  
Foreign Intelligence.

Received by the ship Light-Horse, and other arrivals.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30.

The Pacha of Achra, surnamed Gezzar or the Ravenous, to designate his ferocious character, has raised the standard of rebellion in Asia, because he had been displaced by the Grand Signior, who justly felt indignant at the cruelties committed by that monster in the government under his orders.

The Pacha having fortified Acra, has put himself at the head of a band of brigands, and took the towns of Kaffa and Rama, which form part of the government of Damask; he spreads devastation and death in those unfortunate countries.

Thirty years ago, this individual was Bey (Governor of a town or province in Egypt) of Cairo; he stirred up a rebellion against the famous Aly Bey, then Governor of Egypt, and put him in prison; but being subdued by the other Beys he fled to Damask, where he afterwards kept a coffee-house. The Pacha of Damask, who knew his military talents, employed him during the war against the Russians, and charged him to fortify and defend the port of Bayruti; he built a fortress, and it was here that he got the surname Gezzar, or the Ravenous, because he had ordered a great number of people to be buried in the fosse of the fort. When peace was restored, the Turkish Admiral, who had been acquainted with him in Egypt, gave a very favorable account of his operations at Bayruti, and had him appointed Governor of Acra and Pacha of Sidon and Tyrus.

The English General, Cook, has received orders from the Grand Signior, to leave the territory of the Ottoman Empire. This order was given in consequence of some violent disputes between the Turkish Minister and that General.

PARIS.

LYCEUM OF ARTS.

Public Sittings of April 19.

This was the 41st public sitting since the establishment of the Lyceum, and the fourth anniversary since its first opening. This interesting epocha has been justly celebrated. When the secretary general observed, that by preserving that establishment the only object and the only recompense of the Lyceum had been, to be useful and preserve the esteem of the public, an unanimous applause marked the unequivocal approbation of the whole assembly.

Among the different subjects treated on we remark the following—

A report of Darcet on a new method of embellishing earthen-ware, invented by citizen Olivier, manufacturer in the suburb Antoine. A civic crown was granted for this invention.

Report of Malherbes on the economical method of spinning invented by Tremble, mechanic; and on an improvement of the double cranes employed for unloading vessels. [A medal.]

Report of Vauguelin and Lagrange, on the new method of tanning by means of which the best quality of leather can be tanned within 10 days or 20 at the most, although the same could not be done formerly in less than two or three years. The manufacture established at Seves, by Sequin, the inventor of the new method, is actually in a state to tan per annum 88,000 hides of oxen and 400,000 small skins, of cows and calves. [Civic crown.]

The sitting terminated with new experiments made by Vauguelin and Fourcroy on the detonation effecting by the dashing of muriate against oxygene of potash mixed with sulphur and charcoal.

The experiments were perfectly executed by Boullon, La Grange. [Aurora.]

PORTSMOUTH, June 19.

The funeral of Sir JOHN LAFOREY takes place tomorrow. The following are the instructions which have been issued by the Admiral commanding the Port, for the order of the military procession on this occasion.

ROYAL WILLIAM, at Spithead, June 19.

It being my intention to pay the deceased Admiral Sir John Laforey, Bart. every military honor due to an officer of his high rank, at his funeral, on Tuesday next, the 21st inst. the flag officers and captains of the fleet are to assemble on board the Majestic at ten o'clock in the morning of that day, and to attend the procession in the following order, viz.

A twelve oar'd cutter, with the Marine-band.  
Barge with 3 Captains CORPSE, Barge with 3 Pall Bearers. In a barge—the Captains, Pall crew dressed. Bearers.

Admiral Sir Peter PARKER, Bart. Chief Mourner.  
Rear Admiral Sir ROGER CURTIS, Bart. Vice Admiral COLPOYS.

Rear Admiral BLIGH.

The 8th Captain in seniority The 7th Capt. in seniority.  
10th ditto 9th ditto  
12th ditto 11th ditto

The remainder of the Post Captains, according to seniority two and two.  
Commanders in the like order.

The flags and pendants in the different boats to be hoisted only half-staff.

As soon as the procession begins from the Majestic, the flag ships, and all his Majesty's ships and vessels at Spithead and in Portsmouth harbour, are to strike their flags and colours half-mast, following the example of the Royal William in striking the same, and hoisting them again. The Majestic to fire minute-guns when the boats are at a proper distance, and continue doing so until the Royal William hoists the flag to the mast head. The Majestic only to keep her flag and colours half mast till sunset.

The ships near which the procession passes are to man the shrouds, the crews with their hats off, and turn out a guard, presenting their arms, but not to beat the drum or cheer; and the boats which row are to land in regular succession at the Sally-port. The Procession to move from thence in the following order:  
Here follows the order of the procession by Land.]

DOVER, June 14.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sercey, commander of the division sent to India, to the Minister of Marine and Colonies.

Canary Isles, 15th Germinal.

"We arrived here the 26th of last month, the thirteenth day after leaving Rochefort, after a pleasant passage, all well. In our road, by one of those happy chances which Providence reserves for Republicans, we met an English ship bound for Martinico, laden with all kinds of provisions, and we have taken her. So that we shall economise our stores, and live, for some time, at the expense of the enemy; for, upon computation, I find that this vessel will furnish us with biscuit for one month—and meat, &c. for two. We hope to meet by and by with some vessel that shall find us in drink. We have made use of our leisure here in exercising all our people, and our pains are repaid. We put in here to wait for the frigate La Virtue, which we had left at Rochefort. She joined us yesterday, after a passage of 10 days. We sail this day. A perfect Union, entire submission to the laws of discipline, constant love for the Republic, unanimous wish for the stability of the Coalition and of the government, an ardent desire of making them known and respected in the part of the world to which we are going. Such is the disposition with which we set off. We feel, grateful for the hospitable reception which the Spaniards have given us here.

LONDON.

Court of King's Bench, June 16.  
GAMING.

BADIOLI v. OLDNO.

This was an action for money had and received for the plaintiff's use.

Mr. Garrow stated his client, Mr. Badioli, to be a very respectable man, who had lived many years in this town, and had acquired, by his industry, a handsome fortune.

The defendant kept a gaming-house, at No. 29, Oxendon-street.

He was certain the jury and every body would agree with him as to the importance of this action. The plaintiff had in his house, and educated under his care and protection a grandson, not yet arrived at age, who, after he had finished his education, was taken into business by Mr. Badioli, and was afterwards to be furnished with the means of living by his own industry.—This young man had the misfortune to be enticed into one of those numerous gambling-houses, which form the pest and destruction of the young men of the times in which we live. He there lost a great deal of his grandfather's money, and of course could not come out without those arts which undermined every thing that was valuable in the human mind. He lost at this house £. 161 14, the sum for which this action was brought. If he made out by fair legal evidence that that sum of money had been lost at the defendant's gaming table, justice, common sense, and law laid the plaintiff was entitled to recover it back again. The effect of a few verdicts against such men, would be extremely beneficial to the public, inasmuch as it would make the keeping of gambling houses an unprofitable trade, and therefore they would shut their doors against young men, and betake themselves to something better.

The learned counsel hoped the jury, by their verdict, would convince such defendants, at least that they were not superior to the laws, and make them feel that the keeping of such houses was a losing trade.

M. Wilson was here called on the part of the plaintiff, and said, he was the grandson of Mr. Badioli, and lived as servant with him, in the month of June, 1795. He lost to Mr. Oldno, the defendant, the sum of 161l. 14s at No. 29, Oxendon-street. He lost it playing at Rouge et Noir. The defendant was there, and, after the game was over, put the money of the bank, as well as the money he had won, into a bag. During play, when any thing was wrong, the defendant directed the table. There were a great many other people here. He always saw Oldno there. He saw him there after he had lost his grandfather's money.

On his cross examination, he said, his grandfather was an oilman, and he was his servant, and acted in his shop. He never rendered his grandfather an account, because he kept no till. He robbed him of 500l. between the month of June and the month of September following.—Among other things, he discounted two notes, the one for 100l. and the other for 80l. which he took out of a book belonging to his grandfather.

Mr. Erskine was Counsel for the defendant, and said, he was certain, his Lordship and the gentlemen of the jury would join in giving him full credit for the sincerity of those observations he had made on that important subject, when engaged for plaintiff. He did not then feel any disposition, interest, or duty to contradict any one of those observations. That the existence of gaming-houses was the pest and destruction of the rising generation, of the young men of this age; and that they were extremely dangerous to the community of which we were all members, he had no inclination to dispute. But he knew his Lordship too well; and he had no doubt that, before the fittings were over, he should likewise know the jury too well, to suppose their laudable attempts to prevent the destruction of the community by gambling, would at all alter the ordinary administration of justice, or the rules of evidence as applicable to that administration. Because there were gaming houses in this town, which deserve to be reprobated, did it therefore follow, that, on slight evidence, any one subject of the community was to be pitched upon by such a witness as they had heard, and to have taken out of his pocket so large a sum of money, on the single oath of such a man? If that witness had been a young man of irreproachable life, conversation and character, the case would be extremely different. But, on his own testimony, he had no morality at all, and had violated every rule of affection, most undoubtedly, which nature had implanted in him. He took his grandfather's money and applied it to his own use. He therefore stood in the most suspicious situation. He now wished to get back part of that large sum of money of which he had robbed his grandfather, and a great part of which he had

expended on other pleasures, at brothels, &c. It was therefore extremely dangerous to rely on the evidence of such a man, unsupported by any other testimony.

Two witnesses were called on the part of the defendant, who gave their evidence in such a manner, that

Lord Kenyon told the jury, he thought they ought to pay no credit to it. His Lordship was certain they would find a great deal of pleasure, as far as the administration of justice could do it, to check this growing and monstrous evil.

Verdict for plaintiff—161l. 14s.

June 19.

BURDON v. CARTWRIGHT.

This was an action for damages against the defendant, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The declaration contained also a count for seducing the plaintiff's wife away from her husband, and harbouring her, &c.

The first witness proved, that the plaintiff and his wife lived happily together, and had three children.

It appeared afterwards in evidence, that the defendant had been married to the plaintiff's sister, but she was dead.

Some time ago the plaintiff's wife quitted her husband, and went to live with the defendant, passing as the defendant's sister, who had come from the country, 300 miles off. The defendant invited a gentleman and his lady, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, to dine with him and the plaintiff's wife, whom he called his sister.—While they were at dinner, the plaintiff came in and addressed his wife, asking where she had been, and where her ring was? She pulled it out of her pocket. He invited her to return home with him. The defendant said to her, "Mary, if you have any thing to say to this man, go into another room, and do not disturb my company."

The plaintiff and his wife then went away together, and she staid with her husband about a fortnight, but then returned to the defendant; immediately afterwards this action was brought.—There was no evidence whatever of any Adultery.

Mr. Erskine made a very able and eloquent speech for the defendant. He produced a letter which the plaintiff wrote to the defendant after his wife went home with him, thanking him for the care he had taken of his wife. He then produced another letter, and proposed to read it in evidence; it was a letter from the plaintiff's wife to the defendant, whereby she complained of her husband's treatment towards her; but Lord Kenyon decided, that it could not be read in evidence, for that the wife could not, in any manner, be evidence in this action. One witness proved, that the wife had, for several years, complained of the ill-treatment of her husband.

Lord Kenyon observed to the Jury, that this was a blended action; that of adultery and seduction—of the adultery there was no evidence, and therefore they would dismiss that part of the case; but of the seduction there was abundant proof, and that was as much an attack on the plaintiff's comfort and peace of mind, as adultery could be. If the wife had any reason for quitting her husband, she should have gone to her mother. The defendant had no business to harbour her.—The jury would therefore consider what damages they would give.

Verdict for the Plaintiff—damages 200l.

NAPLES, May 4.

In spite of the horrible inquisition established by the Minister, and the numberless arrests that have taken place, people still talk here of the disasters of the army of the coalition, and murmur at the obstinacy of the Government. The refusal of the mediation of Spain, and all the misfortunes of the State, are attributed to the Queen, who has always sacrificed the interest of Naples to the views of her family, and the same remarks are made upon her conduct as those of the people of Paris on her unfortunate sister. Preparations of war are still going on, but the fermentation ceases. The troops in Naples so far from being sufficient to oppose the French, will scarcely be able to maintain order and tranquility. Among the persons arrested are almost all the men of letters, and a crowd of monks and ecclesiastics. The Abbe Vecchiotti is dead in prison, after having drunk a bowl of chocolate, in which it is suspected that poison had been infused. It is not known whether a number of state prisoners of distinction and rank, who were persecuted are still alive. The numbers arrested in Naples and Sicily are estimated at 14,000. If the Government be compelled to enlarge all whom it has proscribed, a revolution is inevitable.

TYROL, May 25.

Different proclamations have appeared within these few days, announcing the energy with which the Government is adopting the proper measures for securing this country from invasion. One of these proclamations, dated Inbruck, the 21st of May, begins in the following manner:

"We must unite all our efforts to save the country. It is essentially necessary to the maintenance of religion, the constitution, the property, and every thing that is most dear. We have an entire confidence in the tried courage of the Tyrolese nation, which conjointly with the Imperial troops who are this moment entering the country, are in a condition to check the enemy if they should attempt an invasion. But to this end provisions and money are necessary; the former cannot be procured without a sufficiency of the latter."

The Proclamation then goes on to recommend the instant converting of the church plate into money. Private persons are also invited to send their plate to the mint, and their arms.

A second Proclamation was issued on the 22d establishing the manner of transmitting the church and private plate, and the nature of the obligations to be delivered for them.

VIENNA, May 16.

The Imperial proclamation relative to the new acquisitions in Poland has been published at Vienna on the 11th inst. and runs as follows:

Whereas circumstances have led to a total dismemberment of the kingdom of Poland, and whereas we have in consequence given orders to take for-

mally possession of the districts fallen to our share by virtue of the treaties of partition concluded with the Imperial court of Russia and the royal court of Prussia. We have therefore appointed the Baron de Margelich our commissary plenipotentiary, and charged him to take the preparatory steps for the organization of all the branches of the administration of those provinces which are incorporated with our monarchy, as part of our kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria, and this, in our opinion, will tend to the advantage of the subjects.

We now ordain to all the subjects and inhabitants of this new acquisition, whatever their rank and occupation may be, to the clergymen as well as to laymen to the magistrates of cities, in short to every one without exception, to recognize the appointed commissary plenipotentiary in that quality, and to execute punctually whatever he shall ordain in our name. The time for administering the solemn oath of allegiance will afterwards be fixed; nevertheless, all the inhabitants under our sovereignty, and protection are bound to obey and behave as if they had already sworn the oath of fidelity and submission, and therefore the Polish coat of arms ought every where to be taken down and that of our Imperial and Royal majesties substituted. No tribunal ought in future to administer justice, or pronounce judgment under any than our sovereign name. And lastly we ordain also that the public prayers in the churches be made for us and our illustrious house of Austria. By executing all this faithfully, the inhabitants will render themselves worthy, and partakers of our royal favour, as on the contrary those who against our expectations should oppose the said regulations or any other arrangement, that may in the process of time be taken, must accuse themselves if we shall find ourselves obliged against our will to employ rigorous measures, and the severity of justice instead of the lenity with which we are used and inclined to treat all our subjects.

FRANCISCUS II.

May 19.

We hear from Cracow, that on the 27th the Imperial Commissioner Baron de Margelich has formally taken possession of that city, in the name of the Emperor. The troops were in parade, as well as the Jews, the magistrates, the university, and the Chanoines. The bishop received the commissioner in the Cathedral where a throne was erected for him. The Baron caused the decree of the court which authorized him to take possession of Cracow, to be read, and then the clergy and the [Austrian] troops paid homage to him as the representative of his sovereign. The Polish arms were afterwards taken down and those of Austria substituted. The ceremony ended with a dinner of 80 covers which was followed in the evening by an illumination through the city. It was remarked that the house of the Russian General Lacy was the best illuminated.

Accounts from Ukraina mention that the four Russian armies of 35,000 men each, which are destined to protect the frontiers towards Turkey, will unite and form but one army; other irregular troops viz. Cossacks, Calmucs and Balchirs will join this army, so that it will be increased to 160,000 fighting men under the order of Marshal Suwarow. The accounts add, that a train of 720 pieces of artillery is to be transported to the banks of the Dniester.

May 27.

The alarm disseminated by the approach of the French, is deeply felt in every state of Italy. The little republic of Lucca expressed its inclination to rise in arms; but the peasants, who, in this affair at least, were wiser than their Lords, resisted the design, stating, that they were confident they should be safe at any time by delivering a few pictures from the collections of the wealthy.

The Venetians were assembled in what is termed the Pregadi upon the same business. The sittings lasted three days. The object was to determine whether they should arm to make their neutrality respected.

The young Senators, probably allured by the influence of appointment or the glitter of arms, recommended an armed force with strenuous and ardent eloquence.

But the elder and wiser Senators overruled them in the debate, and produced a decree, importing, that they would arm only sufficiently to preserve internal tranquility, seeing that to oppose, in the States of the Republic, the progress of either the French or Austrian armies, required more troops than they were able to raise.

It is therefore only with paper protests of the territorial rights of states, and impracticable rights of men, that the Venetians will meet either the facile French, or the disappointed and irritable Austrians.

During the late engagements in Italy, Beaulieu must have been in the most dreadful situation. He had no more than 16,000 men, when he was compelled to throw 10,000 men into Mantua, upon his retreat into the Tyrol. In that country the late movements had caused a scarcity so extreme, that they were compelled to exclude all strangers from the Tyrolese.

AUGSBURG, May 22.

The French in the city of Milan, pass their time with the utmost gaiety and festivity. Plays are acted and balls and entertainments given every night.

MADRID, April 26.

Signor Perignon, the French Ambassador, went on the 13th to Aranzuez, where the court resides, to present his credentials. His train was magnificent, four cabinet messengers preceded, and the persons in his suite followed him in four superb carriages. The ceremony being over, the Prime Minister, Prince della Paz, entertained the Ambassador with a splendid dinner, where the members of the cabinet and the first nobility assisted.

LISBON, April 12.

A Negro Prince, son of the King of Porto Novo, on the coast of Mina, was christened on the 2d inst. in the Royal Chapel by his Eminence the Cardinal Patriarch, in the presence of the first officers of the court and other illustrious persons. The Prince of Brasil having stood god-father on the occasion, the Negro Prince received the name of