

cut Julia Hartop, close under his own name—'The tree,' said he, 'shall not bear such a memorial of her affection and none of mine.' By the time he had finished he had acquired some degree of composure, and he ventured to return to the house.

When he reached the door he found it open, and he stepped into the hall. He waited a few moments for a servant to introduce him, but none happened to come, and, after a little hesitation, he walked softly into the parlour. The first object that met his eye was the venerable figure of his friend, sitting by a table, and leaning upon his hand, with his eyes cast down, in the attitude of meditation. The sight of the room in which they had last met, gave him back the sensations he then felt—when he looked round on the furniture and discovered every chair and table, every flower-piece and drawing just in the places he had left them, Julia entered his bosom, and touched at a thousand points—he trembled, and would have given the world to have gone back. He made an effort to speak, but the voice he would have uttered was lost—Mr. Hartop lifted his eyes from the ground—At the sight of Melmoth he started from his seat—he took his hand, looked him full in the face—the tears came at last. 'You are come, Sir,' said he, 'to a house of mourning, but I hope you will not repent of your visit; the obligation it confers is deeply felt—I have suffered severely in my family since I saw you last. I have lost a daughter, and such a daughter—he paused. I have had the distress to see her die by inches before my face; and with such angel meekness did she bear it all—he paused again—nature melted within him at the thought; it revived the images of tenderness in his memory, and all the father rushed into his eyes. He could not but remember that such things were, and were most dear to him.'

'But I am not without consolation,' he added, pointing with a triumphant action of the finger, to a bible that lay open upon the table, 'I am not without hope; that book assures me we shall meet again—meet in a better and a happier world, never, never to be parted.'

As he said this, he cast a look upwards. A silence of a few moments followed. He stepped to the mantle-piece, and taking down a portrait—the portrait of Julia—he presented it to Melmoth—'I was charged,' said he, 'to deliver this to you, Sir, as soon as the original was no more. She drew it herself, a little before she died; and, in her last moments, she intrusted it with me, as her legacy to one with whom she had once wished to be united.'

Melmoth gazed on the miniature with a kind of weeping rapture that wants a name. He dwelt on every feature till imagination gave it life. He saw again that face, with all its touching sweetness, which his heart had just told him he should see no more; and he forgot, for a moment, that he held only the semblance in his hand. Mr. Hartop felt himself overcome, every nerve that he had was shaken; and he walked up to the window to conceal his emotion—a robin, at that instant, flew down, to pick up some crumbs that had been thrown upon the grass-plot—He burst into tears.

The good old man did not long survive his daughter. A shock so severe, soon broke a constitution which time had already shattered—and when he died, he left his little all to Melmoth. He was buried, as he had desired, in the same grave with his wife and daughter; and one plain stone, with as plain an inscription, marks the spot.

Melmoth returned into the active scenes of life. A natural gaiety of temper, and a fine flow of spirits, served to dispel the gloom which hung over his mind; but the loss he had sustained was never forgotten—and, often, in his brightest moments, when the image of Julia crossed his mind, he would step aside into the shade, to dwell on her virtues, and feel the melancholy luxury of tears.

#### FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

THE two intended ARCHWAYS, one for carriages, the other for foot-passengers, under the Thames, from Rotherhithe to the vicinity of the London Docks, are about proceeding with great vigour. The principal Engineer is Mr. Robert Vazie. The management of this prodigious undertaking, for which an act of parliament has just received his Majesty's assent, could not be in better hands. As this ingenious artist is familiar with the Collieries in the North, one of which is worked underneath, and quite across the bed of the Tyne, he must be of course prepared to encounter all the difficulties which may oppose themselves. But the fact is, that from borings, and that complete disclosure of the sub-strata of the soil, which the construction of the London docks has effected; there is not the slightest ground for apprehension.—'These are Imperial works, and worthy kings.'

#### "FRUITFUL VINES!"

THERE is living in the county of Somerset, a Gentleman and his Wife, who yet bear the appearance of young people, who have already had nineteen children, who are, we believe, all living.

There is in the same county, another pair, who have had eighteen children.

Neither of these cases, however, equal what a family, some years since of this place, produced. A lady who was twice married had eighteen children by her first, and three by her second, husband!

[New Jersey Paper.]

## Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, October 3.

### LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Factor, captain Caldwell, in 41 days from Greenock, (arrived yesterday at this port,) the editors of this Gazette have received Glasgow papers to the 22d of August, being several days later than the accounts before received from thence. An official account had been received by the English admiralty of the French and Spanish fleets having put into Ferrol, and that they had increased their force to 37 sail of the line. Several unsuccessful attempts to storm the fortress of Bhurtore, in the East-Indies, were made by general Lake. In these actions gen. Lake lost 3000 men.

### HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, August 6.

Three American ships from Baltimore and Charleston, bound to Amsterdam, have been taken off the Texel, by the English, and sent for England. The English admiral who cruises before the Texel, has declared that he has orders to send to England all ships bound for the Texel with West-India produce.

The troops embarked in the Texel are furnished with provisions for six months. Vice-admiral de Winter has brought the ships of war and transports out of the Nieu Diep, and drawn them up in two lines, and they make a very fine appearance.

HAGUE, August 6.

The fleet will be ready to sail the day after tomorrow. Rear-admiral Kikkert commands under vice-admiral de Winter.

### ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 15.

It is a well known fact, that every American vessel which has sailed for the Mediterranean for some time past, with English produce on board, has been captured by the Spaniards. It was not till Saturday last that this extraordinary circumstance could be accounted for by the underwriters, and for the discovery they are indebted to the following extract of a letter from vice-admiral Collingwood to William Marfden, Esq. dated off Cadiz, 26th of July, and transmitted by him to the committee at Lloyds:

'The Factor, American brig, from Liverpool, mentioned in the letters from Lloyd's as having a very valuable cargo on board, was spoken by the squadron within four leagues of Cadiz light-houses. I sent the Hydra to see her in safety through the Straits, without which she would probably have been taken by the gun-boats, and which the master seemed to think a much less evil than proceeding on his voyage to Naples, and running the risk of being met by a Tripolitan. I have been informed the Spaniards give to neutrals, laden with English property, every encouragement to put themselves in the way of their cruisers, by discharging them quickly, and paying their freight liberally.'

'The American schooner Hermon is stated to have come off this port before the blockade, for the purpose of being taken; and, after condemnation of her cargo, was at sea again perhaps in less time than she could have performed her original voyage; so that they have both a pecuniary interest in being captured, and secure themselves from the danger of meeting the cruisers of Tripoli.'

### SCOTLAND.

GREENOCK, August 19.

In consequence of the expected co-operation of Russia with this country, government are now taking up in the river a great number of ships, to be employed as transports to convey Russian troops to Swedish Pomerania.

August 21.

Admiral Calder joined admiral Cornwallis on the 11th; admiral Stirling, from off Rochefort, it is stated, has joined also, so that admiral Cornwallis has now upwards of thirty sail of the line; and will, probably, be further strengthened by the force under lord Nelson or admiral Collingwood. He is immediately to be reinforced by several ships from Portsmouth and Plymouth, and in a few days he will be in such a state as to combat, with every probability of success, the whole combined forces of the enemy.

The hostile fleet in Ferrol now amounts to about 37 sail of the line.

### PORTUGAL.

LISBON, August 13.

On the 3d instant advices were received of the combined squadron being seen steering into Vigo on the 27th ult. consisting of 27 sail of ships of war, and admiral Nelson said not to be far from them, his squadron having been seen off Cadiz and Lagos Bay, some days ago, and the Pouletta sloop of war was dispatched to inform him. We hourly expect some great news from the consequences of Nelson's falling in with them, and it is probable he has been joined by the squadron blockading Cadiz, being 9 sail of the line, under admiral Collingwood.

August 14.

The combined fleets are reported to have got into Corunna. They left three ships at Vigo on the 31st ult. Lord Nelson was said to be off Viana on the 7th inst. The two Spanish men of war, taken by the Ferrol-squadron, have arrived at Plymouth.

## American Intelligence.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, September 28.

### COMBINED FLEET.

IT will be seen by our marine list, that a large fleet, supposed and said to be the combined French and Spanish fleet, from Vigo, was fallen in with, on the 16th August last, in lat. 44, 3, long. 13, 18, W. then standing W. S. W.—This fleet has also been reported by captain Williams, at Salem, to have arrived at Cadiz, prior to the 23d August. The difference of lat. and long. between the spot where the fleet was spoken, as above, and Cadiz, is 7, 32, lat. and 7, 7, long. We think it highly probable the fleet has arrived at Cadiz.

Arrived the brig Shipwright, Doak, Bourdeaux, 47 days. August 16, at four A. M. moderate clear weather, wind N. E. by E. defiered, a fleet bearing S. S. W. distance 4 leagues, under easy sail—also a small ship bearing W. N. W. distance 2 1-2 leagues. A frigate and line of battle ship gave us chase at 9 A. M. lat. 44, 3, long. 13, 18, W. was boarded from the latter, and found them to be French; could not learn where they were from, nor their destination—after examining our papers, they ordered us to steer N. W. all day and night—the fleet was steering W. S. W. The small ship proved to be English, and from every appearance a Lisbon packet, homeward bound, which they took, and after stripping her of sails, rigging, &c. set her on fire. The number of the fleet was thirty-four—17th, at 2 P. M. the ships to windward, (five line of battle ships and a frigate, all under English colours,) bore up to join the fleet. At 7 P. M. cloudy, lost sight of the fleet, 18th, at 9 P. M. was boarded from a Spanish privateer, treated politely, and informed, that the above mentioned fleet was from Corunna and Vigo—and the small ship burnt was an English Lisbon packet, bound home, with much specie on board.

We are told the secretary of the navy has written his correspondents that ~~James B. Bay~~ is very content with the peace that has been made with Tripoli. But we also learn, the public will be more acquainted with some further particulars on this subject, when Mr. Eaton arrives. We understand he is now on his voyage home in a private vessel. He went to Africa in a public ship.

### NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, October 2.

Captain Petre, of the British packet, has favoured us with the following communication in manuscript, from the printer of the Halifax, Royal Gazette:

ROYAL GAZETTE OFFICE,

Halifax, September 16, 1805.

By a schooner that arrived here this morning from St. John's, Newfoundland, after a passage of 7 days, the following particulars respecting the combined squadron were received:

Translation from the Portuguese.

"Vigo, July 29, 1805.

"On the morning of the 23d inst. in a thick fog, in the lat. of —, and about 40 leagues west of Cape Ortegal, the vanguard of the combined French and Spanish squadron, coming from Martinique, fell in with an English squadron, comprising 13 two-deck, and 3 three-deck ships of the line. A battle immediately ensued in the fog in great confusion; nine French ships being to leeward were unable to join in the battle, which lasted, with great obstinacy on both sides, for 6 hours. It is said one of the English three-deckers was completely wrecked, and all the rest were very much damaged.

"On the 24th the combined squadron rejoined and chased the English, who avoided a second combat; thereby raising the blockade of Ferrol.

On the 27th in the afternoon, the said combined squadron entered this river Vigo, comprising 19 ships of the line, 4 frigates, and two brigs of war, bringing also with them a Spanish galeon, loaded with plate from Lima, which had been taken by the English.

"Two ships of observation, or for reconnoitring, were left off this port, which are not yet come in; there are also two Spanish ships missing, which separated in the action, one dismasted, and the other very much damaged—from the thick fog it is not known what course they took, or whether or not they afterwards fell into the hands of the English.

"This combined squadron is composed of excellent ships, particularly the French, well manned, &c. 6 of them, however, are very much damaged—it is supposed there are about 300 men wounded, (which are to be disembarked to-morrow and sent to the hospital,) and from 40 to 50 killed. The squadron has on board 12,000 troops, and is commanded by the Spanish admiral Gravina, second in command to admiral Villeneuve.

"Yesterday an express was dispatched to Ferrol, and it is presumed that within 3 or 4 days this squadron will be joined by another now in that port, comprising 17 sail of the line, and that they will then put to sea together, taking with them the Sabina frigate which was in this port. The Ferrol squadron has 13,000 troops on board—it is much feared that Nelson will reach this before the Ferrol squadron."

October 3.

Captain Baine, arrived yesterday in 48 days from Nantz, informs, that on the 21st of August he passed through lord Nelson's fleet, of 12 sail of the line, and was boarded by a brig, the captain of which informed, they were bound to Vigo in pursuit of the combined fleets.