

I now can boast of none—grief has subdued it—yesterday's sun beheld the darling of my age consigned to the earth—the worm will soon begin to feast upon the beautiful cheek I have so often kissed with all the idolizing warmth of a parent; but she is happy, an angel—his voice faltered—Nature demands those tears from me as her just tribute—the virtues of my child too—he could not proceed, a sob stifled his words—after an interval, he continued. I have a wife, she is dying, blest release from misery, yet frail fortune would not enable me to see her depart. She raved for her child—I wept—she called for food—I shuddered—I had none—I crawled from the house to this grave—it has been watered with my tears. Unhappy man! ill-fated Harland—Harland! repeated I with emotion—Great God! pardon me, had you a son?—Yes, the hopes of his happiness mitigates my despair. A friend adopted him, and promised to shelter his youthful head from the misery I feel. Since the five first years of his life I have not beheld him. Now, cried I, catching him in my arms, you behold him—blasted his ardent expectations, returned a beggar to you. For a moment he was silent, then raising his hands to heaven, exclaimed, thy will be done, Almighty Father! this is the final stroke. How fallacious are the promises of men. Well does the holy book of infinite wisdom advise—Put not your trust in princes or the children of men.

Come, my child, my poor deceived son, let us hasten to your mother, perhaps the lives, you may receive her blessing. But why should I minutely dwell on this melancholy subject? No, amiable Miss Blandford, I will not pain your generously susceptible heart. In a fortnight I paid the last mournful tribute to both my parents. Half insensible of existence, I continued till a happy destiny conducted me to the spot where so providentially I assisted in saving you—again I was the instrument of preserving a life so infinitely precious. Oh, Miss Blandford! at your sight sensations unknown before rose in my breast! Pardon my presumption. My mind open to each soft impression—such a form, such sweetness, no wonder. The keenest distress reduced me to my present situation. I had no friends to whom I could apply for assistance. In my tranquil days I had taken pleasure in cultivating small spots of ground, and rearing

All the lowly children of the vale.

In this situation I mix not with the other domestics—that indeed I could not bear. Fortune in degrading my rank has left my spirit unsubdued. Pardon me, Madam, for having engaged so much of your time. I could not resist the wish of acquainting you with the occurrences that have reduced me to this station. Farewell, most amiable of women, may smiling peace ever hover round you, prays

E. H.

(To be Continued.)

LONDON, November 23.

Sunday morning was driven on shore at Hayling Island, near Portsmouth, one of the French gun-boats, No. 344: she is quite new, and fitted with long masts and sails: she is furnished in a very rough manner, and will hold about 70 men.

A Prussian vessel, arrived in the river from Amsterdam, reports that the trade of that city and of Rotterdam had become nearly suspended in consequence of the blockade by the English, and the interference of the French in almost every object of domestic œconomy, as well as of political relation. French Custom-house-Officers, have been appointed at every port to controul the Dutch Officers, and to enforce the prohibitions against the importations of British manufactures. The preparations in Holland for the expedition against this country are in general supposed to be nearly completed.

MEDIATION OF EUROPE.—In answer to some observations by Mr. Fox, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was true Lord Hawkebury had stated—"that the mediation of Russia would be accepted if offered." And the mediation of that power had been offered and accepted; in consequence of which discussions did take place, which, he was sorry to say, did not, in their result, hold out the prospect of a practical arrangement between this country and France. He hoped circumstances would permit him to lay the papers, on that subject, before Parliament in a few days.

NOVEMBER 24.

Mr. Pitt was unable to attend at the opening of the present session of Parliament, as the corps which he commands had then been ordered to do duty on a certain

part of the sea-coast for three weeks. Considerable number of the Volunteer corps have been ordered on permanent duty on the coast.

His Majesty's ship Poulette, on the 15th inst. near the Island of Alderney, fell in with 30 of the French flat-bottomed boats, escorted by several armed vessels.—They were immediately attacked, and having no chance to escape were all run on rocks: a brig, lugger, and a sloop were taken possession of, and brought off. Those last, being considerably injured by the fire upon them, and the badness of their situation, it is supposed will never be fit for service again.

It is confidently stated, that the Count Woronzow who has been so many years in this country, as Ambassador from the Court of Petersburg, is appointed to succeed his brother as Minister of Foreign Affairs in Russia. This appointment cannot but be considered as fortunate for this country.

All the demands of General Mortier of the passage of French troops through the Prussian Territory, have been complied with.

The French are said to insist on their demand of a Loan from Hamburg. To palliate their conduct in exacting money from this neutral city, they accuse the Magistrates of allowing the British to recruit in the Town. This is denied, but still the demand for *l'argeant* is continued. The Senate have been in Session and a meeting of the people to be held on the 5th November. The English vessels at Lubec have received notice to quit that place without a moment's delay; as the French are expected to take possession of it. Hamburg is likewise to be invaded, except the demand of a Loan is complied. The British Envoy, it is said, has told the Senate that if they consent, all Hamburg property in England will be confiscated.

At Bilboa, when it was learnt that the British government had prohibited vessels sailing without convoy whose destination made it necessary for them to pass the Spanish Coast, orders were issued for detaining the vessels loaded with wood, and bound to England.

NOVEMBER 25.

It is said British troops have been sent to Egypt, and allowed by the Beys to occupy the forts.

A son of the late Napper Tandy has been discovered and imprisoned in Ireland. A Mr. George Teeling has also been arrested.

Government feeling confident of the continued tranquillity of Ireland, have discharged the yeomanry from permanent service.

The establishment of so large a force as now assembled on the French and Flemish coasts, is attended with an expence which the resources of the country cannot long sustain. All the neighbouring Provinces have been drained of provisions, and the necessary supplies are now for the greater part, drawn from the interior.

Government has determined that if any Gallic troops effect a landing, the stock exchange shall be closed, to prevent any bargains injurious to the credit of the country.

Four ships of the line have been ordered to proceed with all possible dispatch, to join Lord Nelson's squadron off Toulon. It is believed that the French, while they keep threatening our own coasts, actually meditate another expedition to Egypt. If they should set out, it is to be hoped they will not be fortunate enough as on the last occasion, to reach that country, without our fleet being able to fall in with them on the passage.

NOVEMBER 27.

It was reported that the late tempestuous weather had compelled our fleet to abandon the blockade of Brest; this report we are happy to contradict—our ships are still off that port, and there is no fear that the enemy will elude their vigilance.

MADAME LE CLERC, (sister to the First Consul and widow of General Le Clerc, who died at St. Domingo) is married, it appears by Paris papers of 15th November, to M. le prince de Borghese. The marriage was celebrated at Morfontaine. The new married couple set out a few days after, for Rome.

The Spanish and Portuguese ambassadors had frequent interviews with Earl St. Vincent, first Lord of the Admiralty.

It is said that Mr. Grey was very anxious for a coalition between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox: propositions for that purpose had been drawn up, but were eventually abandoned.

The people appear to have considerable apprehensions of Ireland being the first point of Invasion. The Admiralty have made numerous appointments for the raising

and organizing of sea fencibles along the coast of that Island. An officer, by name Huttertan, said to have arrived at Plymouth, and who had escaped from Bourdeaux to Spain, strengthened those fears. He reported that the army assembled at Bayonne, under Gen. Angereau, is destined for Ireland. He had ascertained that several Irish prisoners of war had been enticed or forced into this army, which early in the present month consisted of 30,000 men, and was continually augmenting.

The Invading force is still momentarily expected, and they account for the procrastination by supposing that Bonaparte finds the defensive preparations so far beyond what he had expected, that he deems it expedient to provide a stronger force, and to make more formidable arrangements for the attack.

The further bombardment of the French ports, Boulogne, &c. it was believed had been resolved on by the British Government, and would be carried into effect with the utmost vigor.

Mr. James Tandy, (son of the celebrated Irish patriot Napper Tandy,) after being some weeks in the custody of a messenger, had, after several examinations, been finally committed to Kilmainham gaol for trial.

DEAL, NOVEMBER 20.

The Immortalite frigate is just arrived in the Downs. She left it, as I before informed you, on Wednesday evening with General Francis Dundas on board, to cruise off the French coast.—Early on Thursday morning we arrived off Boulogne, and immediately stood close in shore, in order to give the General an opportunity of surveying the enemy's works, as to be within reach of their batteries, which continued throughout the whole of the day to discharge at the ship. It was in fact an uninterrupted roar of artillery, but happily without effect.—Not a man of ours was hurt, and not the least injury was done to the ship. The greater number of the bombs went over the Immortalite, but some dropped quite close beside her. In one instance a Midshipman observed a bomb fall within a yard of the ship, under the cabin window. The Immortalite fired not a single gun during the whole of the cruise, which extended altogether to about 6 miles eastward, and the same distance westward of Boulogne.

Gen. Dundas was on deck engaged in viewing with the closest attention, the camps and fortifications of the enemy. There is a camp of three miles in length to the East of Boulogne and one of equal extent to the west. There is one also which appears about a mile round. From the best observation that could be taken, it is calculated that those three camps contain no less than 150,000 men. The ship was so near shore as to afford the clearest view; so near, indeed, that she was in one instance obliged to let drop her anchor to protect herself from being drifted up the bay of Boulogne by the tide, which was then flowing, and which at ebb or flow forms a strong current at the mouth of the bay. The Immortalite sailed for Dover Roads on Thursday night, and remained there waiting for a favorable wind until this morning. The object of this cruise seems to have been to ascertain the state of the enemy's preparations. General Dundas sets off for Darham Downs this evening.

Another letter, same date.—General Dundas is now and has been for two hours back in consultation with the port Admiral Montagu, to whom he went almost the moment he landed, and took with him several papers. This naturally induces an opinion that some plan of attack is in agitation.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 30.

The Captains of vessels, who left Rotterdam on the 19th inst. state, that there were in the Texel 300 transports and gun-boats ready for sea.—The ports of France and Holland are as closely watched as ever.

The prohibition against the exportation of salt-petre, arms and ammunition for six months from the 6th of December next, shews the continuance of the war is expected.

It is computed that 200 sail of shipping will be required to bring home the produce now on hand at Demarara, and expected from the crops now commencing.

PARIS, NOV. 1—22.

On Tuesday 8th, the First Consul after having reviewed the army at Boulogne, on the 10th November, caused it to go through the different nocturnal military manœuvres. Wednesday, he passed in the harbour, where he visited, notwithstanding the very inclement weather, two divisions of the flotilla which had come from Hayre. The flotilla of Boulogne was reinforced