

A DREAM.

THE thoughtful youth to guilt a prey,
His heart the seat of wild alarms,
Beneath a bending willow lay,
And sunk in sleep's encircling arms:

When lo! a voice assail'd his ear,
'Twas Mary's once bewitching strain,
The hapless Maid once lov'd so dear,
But now, the victim of her pain:

"Give back," she cried, "the plighted vow,
"In honour pledg'd, return for thine,
"Will Hear'n such guilt as thine allow,
"Nor pity such distress as mine?"

"Give back the peace that I possess,
"Ere thy false lips, to ruin true,
"Had taught my weak deluded breast,
"To place its only hope in you.

"Give back the constant heart I gave,
"Tho' now that heart shall beat no more—
"My lifeless body, in the grave,
"Shall claim the part it own'd before."

He started at the plaintive sound,
In sorrow's cadence, doubly sweet,
The scene was silent all around—
And Mary lifeless at his feet!

EUGENIUS.

FOR THE COURIER.

Suppose two ships are at anchor on the same meridian, eighty miles distant from each other, and that they both set sail at the same time; the one steers due east at the rate of six knots an hour, and the other, sailing at the rate of eight knots, forms an angle with the meridian, that will not be altered until she comes in contact with the former. It is required to know the distance sailed by the former, and the course and distance of the latter: also the whole time of sailing? J. H. C. S.

MR. CHUBB.

Had the writer of the communication signed "A Citizen," and which appeared in the Star of last Tuesday, been a man of character, he would have respected the character of others; or if he had only wanted information on the subject on which he wrote, he would much more easily have obtained it by calling upon me. But this does not appear to have been his object; he only wished to indulge an invidious, malicious disposition, and for what reason he thought proper to fix upon me, I cannot tell; but of this I am certain, that I have not intentionally given him, whoever he may be, a just cause for doing so. But had he been a man of domestic and social feeling and sympathy, he would hardly have commenced an attack upon me at the present time, even if he had a just and proper cause. I have repeatedly notified Jurors of the fee, especially that class of persons who most desire it, and they have called upon me and received the same, and I considered the matter notorious. And it is not in my recollection, that any one has called for that purpose, without getting it, except perhaps a few cases immediately upon my appointment to the office, and before I was fully acquainted with the propriety of the claim. For though in past years I have served as a Juror upon a number of Inquests, I never received a fee for so doing, nor did I know of any other person receiving one, nor indeed did I hear any thing about a fee; and in my accounts against the public, I have charged only for such fees as I have paid. This I have certified in my accounts for the two years last past, agreeably to an order of a Special Sessions, holden on the 24th June, 1823.

The Editor of the Star has always professed a determination not to admit into the columns of his paper, observations of a personal nature, tending to injure the character of others, and made by anonymous writers; why has he deviated from this line of conduct in the present instance? whether he also has certain feelings to gratify, or whether it be from want of judgment, I cannot say—but I know it is disgusting to many, it certainly is so to me.

Upon the whole, if this said Citizen has any demand against me, since the last March Sessions, let him call and I will pay him; or if he give his name and place of residence, I will send it to him if he wish. And if he has any thing further to say to me, or of me, let him, like a man, come forward with facts and with his name, and let him not like a base and cowardly assassin, attempt again to stab in the dark.

ALEXANDER M'LEOD,
Coroner.

12th Nov.

LONDON,

SEPTEMBER 13-20.

An association of a private nature, but of men of known wealth and character, has been formed to recover the treasures which were sunk in Vigo Bay, in the reign of Queen Anne. Smollet describes the amount at fourteen millions of pieces of eight; and we are informed that the galleons are entire, and may be distinctly traced at low water. The contract is with an Englishman, and the half of what is recovered is to go to the Spanish Government, which is sufficiently anxious to see the undertaking speedily realized. The great diving bell of Ramsgate, and other bells, with a complete crew of English divers, under a strong protection will sail in a few days. It is ascertained that the galleons are on a sandy bottom, and if we may believe what we hear, there is no doubt of success. The Bay of Vigo being enclosed with a narrow entrance, is very calm, and this will much favour the undertaking. Should the plan succeed, it will be a most fortunate circumstance for the Spanish Government, and will enable it, if it be honest, to re-establish the credit which it has lost, by the refusal to pay the loan of the Cortes.

The first masquerade given in England upon the foreign plan, uniting, after the Venetian fashion, elegance, with rude mirth and revelry, was by the Queen of Charles I. but as it was unfortunately fixed for a Sunday, the populace loudly complained of the profanation of the Lord's day. In front of the banqueting house at Whitehall, a scuffle ensued between the soldiers and the people, in which half a dozen of the latter were killed, and two or three of the guards. This produced a general dislike of the Queen, which afterwards aggravated every other imputation that was cast upon that unfortunate lady, as well as created a violent popular and sometimes magisterial opposition to masquerades generally for a century after.

La Perouse.—Captain Manby, recently arrived at Paris, has brought a report, supported by presumptive evidence, that the spot where the intrepid La Perouse perished, forty years ago, with his brave crew, is now ascertained. An English whaler discovered a long and low island, surrounded by innumerable breakers, situated between New Caledonia and New Guinea, at nearly an equal distance from each of these islands. The inhabitants came on board the whaler, and one of the Chiefs had a cross of St. Louis hanging as an ornament from one of his ears. Others of the natives had swords, on which the word "Paris" was engraved, and some were observed to have medals of Louis the Sixteenth. When they were asked how they got these things, one of the Chiefs aged about fifty, said, that when he was young, a large ship was wrecked, in a violent gale, on a coral reef, and that all on board perished, and that the sea cast some boxes on shore, which contained the cross of St. Louis, and other things. During his voyage round the world, Capt. Manby had seen several medals of the same kind, which La Perouse had distributed among the natives of California; and as La Perouse, on his departure from Botany Bay, intimated that he intended to steer from the northern part of New Holland, and to explore that great archipelago, there is great reason to suppose that the dangers already mentioned caused the destruction of that great navigator and his gallant crew. The cross of St. Louis is now on its way to Europe, and will be delivered to Capt. Manby.

A French Traveller.—Mr. Blaqui, a French traveller, who has recently favored the world with a tour in England, thus describes *la cuisine Anglaise*—The dinner, without soup, consists of a raw and bloody beefsteak, plentifully powdered with pepper and spices, and covered with slices of horse radish, similar in appearance and size, to the chips which come from under the plane of the carpenter. The beefsteak is immediately followed by a plate or two of vegetables in naturalibus, that is to say plain boiled; then a crust-stand with five or six bottles, containing certain drugs, out of which you choose the ingredients necessary for giving some taste to the insipid mess. Sometimes a fowl succeeds these dishes of the primitive ages; but the English themselves agree that chickens with them are tougher than beef, and therefore they prefer ducks. I was thus enabled to understand why our deck on quitting Havre was so crowded with French fowls.

Transfusion of Blood.—The extraordinary operation of taking blood from the veins of a man, and injecting it into those of a woman, was lately performed by Dr. Blundell, Lecturer on Midwifery at Guy's Hospital, upon a poor woman aged 25 years. She was, to all appearance, dying from loss of blood, after a severe labour, when Dr. Blundell (seeing the imminent danger of the case) laid bare one of the veins of her left arm, taking care to prevent the blood flowing from the orifice. The husband of the woman, who was a robust man, was then called in, and two ounces of blood taken from his arm into a glass tumbler; this blood was then, by means of a syringe, slowly thrown into the vein of the woman, in the direction of the heart, and the same quantity immediately after repeated. In about ten minutes the woman rallied, and gradually recovered from the jaws of death. The syringe was of brass, and well tinned on the inside; to the mouth a pipe was fixed, of about two inches long, and the size of a crow's quill, shaped like a pen at the end, but with a blunt point. All air was carefully expelled from the syringe when used.

A seaman belonging to the Windsor Castle, of bad character, and one who was considered to disgrace his Majesty's Navy, after various means had been tried to reclaim him, was last week drummed out of the Fleet. This imposing ceremony was performed by the culprit being placed in the ship's boat, with his hands tied before him, a halter about his neck, and a paper, on which was described his offence, fastened to his back, and rowed alongside of every man of war in Plymouth harbour, the drummers in the boat sweetly serenading him with the honourable air, the 'Rogue's March.' He was then set on shore.

SEPTEMBER 30.

INDIA.—The Hero, Captain Steel, arrived at this port on Tuesday last, from Bombay, whence she sailed on the 15th May. She brings Calcutta papers to the 23d April, eleven days later than the papers which arrived at this port on the 12th inst. The main army under the command of Sir Archibald Campbell, which, according to the accounts by the Albion, was advancing towards Promé, on the road to Umrapoor, the Barmese capital, had been compelled to make a retrograde movement of forty miles, in consequence of the repulse of the division under Brigadier-General Cotton, at Donabew. Sir Archibald had invested the place into which the Bundoola had thrown himself, with about thirty thousand troops; and sanguine hopes were entertained of its being speedily taken.

These papers contain some details of the capture of Arracan, by the division under General Morrison. The General's despatch is of great length, and begins by the announcement:—"The Almighty has been pleased to permit that the exertions of the south-eastern division of the army should be crowned with complete success!"

The names of the officers who have suffered in the affair are as follow:—Killed, Captain French, 16th Regiment, M. N. I.—Wounded, Lieutenant J. Clarke, A. D. C. to Gen. M'Bean, Capt. Evanson, Lieut. Harris, and Volunteer Graham, of his Majesty's 54th Regiment; Major Kemm, 2d Light Infantry; Lieutenants White and Gladstones, of the 16th Native Infantry; Captain Seymour, 26th Bengal Native Infantry; Lieutenant M'Kean, 42d Native Infantry; and Captain Fitten of the Pioneers.

The following details of the capture of Arracan are from the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of the 14th April:—"It appears that on the 26th March, General Morrison attacked the enemy, posted on the Padoah hills, drove them from the pass, and advanced to within a mile of Mahatee. On the 27th, Colonel W. Richard's brigade was employed in the attack of a strong position at Mahatee, where the Burmese were entrenched on the opposite bank of a river. The troops forded the river, and gallantly carried the position, with the loss of two or three men killed. On the 28th the force halted. On the 29th it advanced about seven miles, and came in sight of the very strong position taken up by the enemy for the defence of Arracan. It was a range of hills, almost inaccessible in front from swamps, the summits being cleared and entrenched. An attack on these heights was conducted by Brigadier-General M'Bean, on the evening of the 29th; but it failed in consequence of the extreme difficulty of ascending the heights, and the successful resistance of the enemy in rolling down stones. Our loss, on the occasion, was one officer, Captain French, of the Madras 16th Regt. killed; Major Kemm, Capt. Fitten, and some other officers wounded, about thirty men killed, and a hundred wounded. On the 30th batteries were opened on the enemy's works; and, on the evening of the 31st, arrangements were made to attack a fortified height, which was the key of their position. Brigadier Richards, with a part of his brigade, consisting of detachments from his Majesty's 44th Regiment, and from the 26th and 29th regiments of Native Infantry, were employed on this service, which was performed entirely with the bayonet, without firing a shot, and announced to the camp by the British drums and fifes from the summit. During the night reinforcements and two guns were sent up to Brigadier Richards; and, on the morning of the 1st instant, a general attack was made on all the enemy's works, which were carried with admirable bravery in an hour, the Sepoys yielding with their fellow soldiers of his Majesty's service in pushing on after the defeated enemy. The 26th regiment is said to have been particularly distinguished in this gallant exploit, the native officers being anxious to deserve the approbation of their Brigadier, who had formerly belonged to this corps." The triumph of this capture, however, is considerably abated, for, as on several former occasions of a like nature, with our crafty Burmese foe, the cage is often taken, but the birds have contrived to escape. One letter says, after the mentioning of the taking of Arracan,—"The fellows, however, took good care to carry away almost all their valuables and families, so that we found the whole town completely deserted, save a few wounded Burmese priests and a wounded woman, who could not escape."—Another letter says—"The city of Arracan contained 90,000 inhabitants two days before the storm, when they all fled. About 15,000 have since come in."

FROM THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS.

England has recognised the Republics of South America, and France that of Saint Domingo; and since we no longer guide the affairs of the world, we must follow them. But how? Embarrassed by the recognition of the South American Republics, while we have garrisons in Spain, we wish to persuade Spain to recognise those Republics for a certain sum of money. There may be negotiations now going on between Spain and these Republics, with this object, by the mediation of France and England. The Spanish Minister may enter into this view, and the late troubles in Spain may serve both as a pretext and a means of conquering the national dislike to this measure which at present is, we believe, invincible. It existed in the cortes, and a Minister who should propose to acknowledge the independence of the Colonies might endanger more than his place. Formerly England offered to guarantee the Island of Cuba to Spain if she would acknowledge the independence of her Colonies, and may, perhaps renew the offer.—The United States now, it is said, offered in conjunction with France, some guarantee to Spain, but France declined. But of what consequence, it will be said, is it to England, whether Spain recognise the independence of her Colonies or not, for England has possession of her trade? It is of consequence, for this would add the force of right to the independence in fact. The mere passive resistance of Spain on this point is considerable, and will render the existence of the republic precarious for a number of years. The effect of the independence of Saint Domingo must also be considered. How will this news be received in Russia? What will be said of it by the Allies? Will it be explained that the passage of foreign Ministers through Paris has produced nothing but Republics? If to this we add the affairs of Greece, the future, we may say, is pregnant with important and difficult matters.

(FROM A PARIS PAPER, SEPTEMBER 21.)

The Holy Alliance.—Is it not evident that the Holy Alliance has attained an object quite opposite to its wishes? The torrents which it sought to hem in, has spread over America, and instead of carrying ruin and desolation with it, has fertilised the land and spread benefits wherever it has flowed. The power which has hastened these results, did not sign the Holy Alliance. Great-Britain was the first to oppose principles which she saw led to an abyss; and she is now to profit by all the

advantages of separating herself from the Continental system, in which we might have shared, had we done as she has done. What have the other powers gained? Austria is daily losing her influence in Italy and Europe; she wishes to see Greece restored to Turkey, and Greece will escape both from the Turks and the Austrians. She hoped to have a navy, but she cannot leave the Gulf of Venice without the permission of England. By the assistance of her shipping she might have kept her troops some time longer at Naples; but this is prevented by the number of ships Great-Britain now keeps in that neighbourhood. This is all she has gained by the Holy Alliance. The projects which Russia has had for these fifty years are also rendered abortive. Greece is now beyond her reach.—If she should reach Constantinople, the vessels of England will prevent her from passing the Dardanelles, or having any share in the Mediterranean. While England traverses over the whole world, she keeps in inaction the eight hundred thousand Russian soldiers who cannot be set in motion without money. This is all Russia has gained by her favourite policy, the Holy Alliance; be the first to destroy it? The principles will not, the power which created this Alliance have been profitable to those who have had nothing to do with it; and ruinous to those who have; while it is probable that this question may be discussed at Petersburg, the French Minister, perfectly satisfied with the triumph over Hayti, are making triumphal journeys through our department. They seek repose, and our diplomatists do the same. Our Ambassadors fulfil their duties at Paris, and probably we shall learn from the English Ambassador at Paris the result of the deliberations at Petersburg. Our Ministers remain inactive, and they are hardly sensible that the human mind, which they are incapable of chaining down, is hastening forward with gigantic steps fleeing from the past, fatigued with the present, and seeking a refuge in the future.

DUBLIN POLICE.

A Heavy Log.—On Monday a lubberly-looking sailor applied to the Magistrates of College-street Police, for a warrant against his Captain, for striking him.

The complainant said he had been steward of a vessel from Quebec to Dublin; that the Captain had, in the course of the voyage, given him several beatings, of which he kept a regular log, and would, if he pleased, show it to him.

The Magistrate said he should certainly have no objection to see such a curiosity.

The steward accordingly produced a paper, on which were the following items to the credit of the Captain:—

June 5th.—Wind fair.—Captain in a foul bad humour; only said there was no land like the land of Liberty (meaning America), for which Captain said he would take the "liberty" to give me a kick in the stern port; did so accordingly—a cruel hard one.

June 7.—Wind changeable.—was remarking that the breeching of a gun was out of order. Captain desired me to mind my own, at the same time his foot let me know that my back was turned towards him. Remarks.—Captain can't bear to hear any one say his ship isn't the best on the station.

June 25.—Wind S. S. E.—Told Captain could not grind any more coffee. You can't grind (says he) No, says I. Then what use have you with all them grinders, said he, and he knocked out my front tooth. Remarks. Captain would go more than an arm's length for a joke. Damn'd fond of puns. I'll punish him yet for them.

July 1.—Fine strong breeze; ships going ten knots an hour; only told Captain the beef was any thing but sound; he told me I deserved a sound thrashing for saying so; said I couldn't let a bit of it in my stomach, as it was as tough as a cable; then, says he, you shall get your bellyful of rope's end. Captain too smart with an answer—will make him smart for it.

July 10.—Captain scolding me all day, and gave me a blow on my cheek; Lord knows Captain had too much jaw of his own, at all times, to attempt having any thing to do with another's. I'll make him laugh on the wrong side of his mouth for all this; he shan't be always a-letting his hand go cheek by jowl with my chops; no chap could stand it.

The Magistrate, after complimenting the complainant on the ingenuity and novelty of his log-book, desired the Clerk to give the Steward a summons to his Captain, to answer the complaint.

The Hussar Frigate.—It is stated by a correspondent to the New-York American, that the British frigate Hussar, which was sunk in the East River during the Revolutionary War, on board of which is said to be a large amount of Gold, will unquestionably be raised.—A few enterprising gentlemen of New-York have employed Major Bayard as their engineer, they have succeeded in placing several chains in under her bottom, and with the powerful aid of screws, it is their intention to raise her to the surface of the water.

The King of Benin, Africa, who has 500 wives, being anxious to add a white one, has proposed to the King of England, to give him a black wife in exchange.

Bolivar has given another sum of 20,000 dollars, to Lancaster, to encourage education in Colombia.

A company is about to be formed for establishing telegraphic communications from Liverpool, through Coventry, Birmingham, and Manchester, to the Eastern and Western coasts—also to Holyhead, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Intelligence have been received from Captain Franklin, up to the middle of June, all well.

On Tuesday, Sept. 25, the foundation stone of a splendid monument to be erected to the memory of John Knox, was laid in the City of Glasgow. It stands in view of the Cathedral, and promises to be a beautiful ornament to the town.

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER 2.

Whale Fishery.—We are happy to announce that the projected scheme, for the introduction here of this valuable branch of Commerce, has been finally put in progress; and that at this time a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of £15,000, and above one half of the shares already subscribed, is in existence. A committee of management, consisting of S. Cunard, L. Hartshorne, and J. Allison, Esquires, was appointed, at a late meeting of the Stockholders; and arrangements are now in progress to commence here early next spring, the building of a ship of about 300 tons, to be dispatched to the Sandwich Islands. The establishment of this company will be hailed as a great provincial advantage; and is a new indication of that more vigorous and enterprising spirit which now animates our commercial men.—*Nova Scotian*.

NOVEMBER 4.

Steam Navigation.—It is expected that the first Steam Ship on the Dingle Bay Establishment, will reach this port early in Spring, 1826; and we are happy to hear, that the Chamber of Commerce in this Town, have manifested a disposition to second this liberal and beneficial plan, by encouraging the extension of it to Quebec on one side, and the American States on the other—thus rendering it complete—without a recurring to foreign assistance.—*W. Chronicle*.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Oct. 20.

On the 12th of the month, the Legislature assembled at Charlotte-Town, and his Excellency opened the Session with a Speech, breathing of harmony and good will. The house returned an answer in the same spirit. In looking over an account of their proceedings in the Register, we find, that N. Atcheson, Esq. of London, has been appointed agent to the Island, and that he has been requested to use his influence at the Colonial Office, in having the ports of Charlotte-Town, Three Rivers, and Richmond Bay, erected as Free Ports, under the New Trade Act.

The Roman Catholics in the island have presented a petition (through Ewen Cameron, Esq.) begging the house to remove all invidious and impolitic distinctions on account of their Religion. The petition was received: and a day appointed for its discussion. The Revenue of the last year is said to be equal to the Expenditure.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, Oct. 27.

Custom-House Fees abolished.—It is with much pleasure we state, that the Officers of His Majesty's Customs in this place, have received official instructions from the Lords Commissioners, to discontinue the exaction of all fees, charges, &c. at the Custom-House after the fifth day of January next: fixed salaries in lieu thereof will be granted to the Officers, on a scale proportionate to the existing value of their respective situations. This regulation, which extends to all the Colonies, will be hailed by them with gratitude, as another proof of the liberality of the parent country.—*Prince Edward Island Register*.

FOR THE CLYDE,

To sail on the 1st December,

THE FINE SHIP
CASSANDRA.
WM. FRIER, Master.

Now on her second voyage; has elegant accommodations for a few cabin Passengers. For Passage apply to the Master on board, or
WILMOT & KIRK.

12th November.

For London-direct.

The fine fast sailing coppered Ship
William & Alfred.
JAMES MASON, Master.

WILL be ready to sail for the above Port on or about the 20th instant. For Passage, having handsome furnished accommodations, please apply to the Master on board, or at the Store of the Subscriber.
GEORGE THOMSON.

November 5, 1825.

FOR THE CLYDE—DIRECT.

THE NEW SHIP
VULCAN.
Johnston Home, Master.

470 tons burthen.—Will sail on or about the 25th November. For Passage please apply to the Master, or at the Store of the Subscriber.

WILLIAM SCULLAR.

20th October, 1825.

For Sale by Private Contract,

THE good Schooner EX-
PERIMENT, laying at
WATERBURY'S wharf; burthen
per register 68 tons; she is
two years old; is built of yellow birch and
hackmatack, which had been docked 7 years
previous to its being put together; is well
found and fit for sea, having a suit of Sails
new last fall, a good hemp and a chain
Cable, &c. For further particulars apply to
SAMUEL STEPHEN.

October 29, 1825.

FOR SALE.

20 SHARES of the Stock of the St.
John Marine Insurance Com-
pany.—Apply at this Office.

29th October, 1825.

R. MACINTYRE,

Has just received, on Consignment, per Hugh
Johnston, from Liverpool

4 BALES of BOMBAZETS and
CAROLINA STRIPES, of very
superior quality, which he offers for sale by
the Bale or Piece, very low for Cash or
short Credit.

Oct. 29.

90 FIRKINS best Cumberland
BUTTER, for sale by
W. & T. LEAVITT,

North Market Wharf.

Oct. 29.