

THE STAR;

AND NEW BRUNSWICK LITERARY, POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

"PARTIBUS IMMOTIS, ET INSTANTU PETIMUS."

VOL. I. SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1818. No. 17.

Just Received from Halifax,
A FEW REGS OF
Manufactured Tobacco,
& boxes No. 1 Chocolate;
For Sale by **STEPHEN HUMBERT,**
Aug. 18th 1818.

Day & Evening Dancing School.
MR. RUGGLES' Engagements are such, that he can stay but one quarter longer in this City. He offers to continue his Day School for Music and Masters, another Quarter, from Wednesday September the 2nd, two lessons per week as before. He also proposes to open an Evening School for dancing, on Tuesday, at 7 o'clock, and per week, provided a sufficient number apply, for such class previous to the above time of opening. Application to be made to Mr. R. at Mrs. McTigue's. St. John, 16th Aug. 1818.

ROBERT ROBERTSON
Has received per the **CLYDE**, from Greenock, **JOHN & MARY** from Liverpool, and **JAMES** from London, in addition to his former Stock, a general assortment of British merchandise; consisting of
SUPERFINE broad and narrow Cloths; Cassimeres, India Cottons; shirting Cottons; Calicoes; Gingham; Shawls; Scarfs; lambs' wool and worsted Hose and Socks; Carpeting; Osnaburghs; Patent Sheetting; gentlemen's and boys' coarse and fine Hats; Slops; Threads; cotton Balls; sewing Silk and Twist; coarse and fine Shoes and Boots; Teas; loaf and brown Sugar; Brandy; Gin; Rum; Spirits; port, sherry and Madeira; Wine; Champagne; bottled Porter; Cheese; Pork; Flour; Indian Corn; Barley; Oatmeal; split and round Pease; ship Bread; Mustard in bottles; Soap and Candles; Crockery; Glass and tin Ware; Nails and Spikes of various kinds; flat, bolt, bar and sheet Iron and Tin; Stoves; Pots; tea Kettles, &c. Cordage; bolt Rope, of a superior quality; Lines; Brushes; Ships Compasses; Patent Lights; Quadrants; an assortment of Cutlery; basket Salt; Pepper; Alspice; Nutmegs; Starch; Indigo; Wafers; shaving Soap; shoe Blacking; black and bright Varnish; together with an assortment of Stationery; all of which will be sold cheap for **CASH**, or **TREASURY NOTES**.
26th May, 1818.

JAS. WILSON informs the public that he continues in the house adjoining the Church—having taken the whole upper floor, consisting of two very commodious rooms, which has been constructed in such manner, as to have a separate School for young Misses, where they will be instructed in every branch of liberal education, and the strictest attention paid to their morals.
The Boy's School conducted on the New System which instructs them in the following branches:—
Latin and Greek Languages, English Grammar, Geography, Penmanship, Arithmetic, &c. &c.
The success which I have met, emboldens me to trust on the patronage of an enlightened and discriminating public, with a confident hope that my attention will meet an adequate encouragement: at the same time, I feel all the anxiety incident to a new and important undertaking, and look forward to the progress of the establishment with a determination to use the utmost effort to make it satisfactory to my patrons in every branch of a liberal education.
Many have been misinformed with regard to the rules and intention of the School. It is not a charity school; nor confined to any sect of children, as has been represented; all are at liberty to repeat their catechism, and attend their own place of worship the education is not as in central schools restricted to religion or perusing tracts, but a classical and English Education—Religious instruction being left to their parents and pastors.
N. B.—A few Poor Children admitted gratis and found in books, &c.
19th May, 1818.

CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
THE SUBSCRIBERS
Offer for Sale, at their Store in Water Street, in quantities to suit Purchasers, either wholesale or retail, (nearly opposite the Store of NATHAN MANNING, Esq.) a quantity of Mould and Dip
CANDLES,
OF their own MANUFACTURE, equal in Colour and Quality, of longer Durability and give as clear a Light as any imported from Great Britain—**ALSO,** Rush Lights—one with in them 10 to 14 or 14 hours; new and no smoking, and a pleasant smell while burning; or when extinguished; their use is much recommended by the owners of the Light House situated at the Cape of the North Star, and at the Cape of the South Star. Lanthorn ditto, from 10 to 24 lbs. Small 4 and 6 lbs. and 6 inch short. Likewise good Candle Tallow, Wick, Wax, Lamp and Candle Cotton.
GALE & COOK,
WHO HAVE
A NEW Yawl BOAT, and a Cherokeo BOAT, with Sails, &c. for Sale on a short credit, and at a low price.
SAINT JOHN, 5TH AUGUST, 1818.

JOHN MURPHY,
TAILOR & HABIT MAKER,
Begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the City of SAINT JOHN, and its Vicinity, that he has commenced Business in the house of the late Mr. STEPHEN BAYLY, deceased, in Prince William Street, and hopes from the assiduity and attention he means to make use of, he may obtain a share of public patronage and employment, as his utmost endeavours will be made use of to please and give satisfaction to them that may favor him with the custom.
N. B.—He likewise hopes that the late Mr. BAYLY's customers may continue their commands in the same Shop as before, and that the same satisfaction will be given them.
St. John, 4th August, 1818.

PORTLAND BREWERY,
(LATE OLD MESS-HOUSE.)
FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBER, the following
BEERS, viz:—
BURTON ALE, 10s. per doz. } Exch-
PORTER, 6s. do. }ange of
METHEGLIN, 4s. do. } bottles.
TABLE BEER as usual, 10s. per gallon.
JOHN GODARD.

SPRUCE BEER.
For Sale by the Subscriber at his Brewery,
GOOD SPRUCE BEER, at the moderate rate of
FOUR PENCE per Gallon;
To commence from this date,
21st July, 1818. **JOHN GODARD.**

WILLIAM HALE,
TAILOR & HABIT MAKER,
RETURNS THANKS to his Friends and the Public in general, for the very liberal Patronage afforded him, since his commencing Business in this City—He begs leave to inform them that he has removed to his house on YORK POINT, directly opposite Mrs. McKAY's; where he still continues to carry on the above Business, and can assure them, that no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.
St. John, June 9, 1818.

PEWS
To be Sold or Let.
SEVERAL PEWS in the Scots Church of this City; remaining undisposed of; those persons who may wish to purchase or rent, either whole or parts of PEWS, will have an opportunity of doing so, on applying to any of the following individuals, Messrs.
JOHN THOMSON,
ROBERT ROBERTSON OR
JOHN PAUL.
St. John, 19th May, 1818.

JOHN L. VENNER,
HAS FOR SALE,
23 BARRELS Irish PORK,
11 Tierces } Do. BEEF,
1 Barrel }
9 Tierces } OAT MEAL.
3 Barrels }
11 Tierces SHIP BREAD.
4th August, 1818.
POST OFFICE, SAINT JOHN,
13th June 1818.

MAIL will be made up at this OFFICE regularly to go by the **STEAM BOAT** to Fredericton. **J. C. F. BREMNER, P. MASTER.**

An Answer to Gen. COFFIN'S
"Appeal to the Public."

I was much surprised at observing "The Appeal to the Public" in the City Gazette of Wednesday last, signed "JOHN COFFIN," and my surprise on many accounts increased at every step. I advanced in the perusal of it, Scurrility and vulgar abuse under feigned signatures, can only reflect obliquely on the authors of such productions, and the *Præter* that gives them publicity. To answer them would be as degrading to the character of a gentleman, as to give them the last appearance of General Coffin's name. To insist longer in such a course would be to expose my own weakness, and I am compelled to lay before the public a true statement of the conduct of my father and myself with respect to the schooner Martin, which is now seriously impeached by General COFFIN in a shape that admits of an answer, that to remain silent would be a species of treason against our own characters, as men of good faith and fair dealing. I must, at the same time, strongly protest against the propriety of these transactions having ever been made a subject of discussion in a public Newspaper; but as this is the course that General COFFIN has thought proper to pursue, he must abide by the consequences of his own decision. These will be, now, regretted by us, merely as they regard his family, for many branches of which we still cherish an unabated esteem and respect.
The conduct of Collector WRIGHT, being altogether in his official capacity, has already been called in question; and he has made his justification before the only Tribunal competent to decide upon it.
The facts relating to the transactions in question, so far as they regard my father and myself, are these:
In consequence of information lodged at the Custom House, by one of the Boatmen and Tide Waiters, that several contraband articles had been brought up in the schooner Martin from Lubec, and landed in the night and carried to General COFFIN'S House, she was seized by the Collector on or about the 17th of April, 1817. In the afternoon of the day on which the seizure was made, the Collector referred the circumstances of the case to me for my opinion and advice thereon. After reflecting upon them, I was satisfied that there was a legal ground of proceeding; but, as the articles which it could be made to appear had been landed were of small value, I entertained strong doubts as to the propriety and expediency of a prosecution. Early the next morning, before I had an opportunity to communicate my sentiments on the subject to the Collector, I received intelligence, that during the preceding night, the schooner had been forcibly rescued and run away with. This most novel and extraordinary occurrence at once suspended all deliberations as to the propriety of a prosecution. But I can with confidence assert, as well from my recollection of my own sentiments on the occasion, as from information I have received from the Comptroller of the Customs, as well as from the Collector, of what passed between them at the time, that if it had not been for the rescue, the schooner never would have been prosecuted.
For a day or two all proceedings were absorbed in inquiries after the perpetrators of this daring outrage, and General COFFIN was proclaiming in all quarters of the town, that as the vessel had been run away with, he should make the Collector responsible for her value. On the morning of Saturday the 19th, the Collector and Comptroller caused an advertisement in printed Hand Bills to be struck off, of which the following is a copy:

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.
WHEREAS the Schooner MARTIN, lately belonging to Lieutenant-General COFFIN, burthen about 30 tons, was Seized in this port on the 17th instant, for a breach

of the Revenue laws, and placed under the custody of an Officer of the Customs, and was on the same night forcibly entered and carried out of this port by some person or persons not yet known.
A Reward of **TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS** is hereby offered by the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs in this port, for the apprehension of the said persons, or any one of them, or for the discovery and detection of the person or persons who instigated, employed, or assisted the said persons who run away with the said schooner, that they may be dealt with according to Law: And the said Reward will be paid for the rescue of the said schooner with her Materials.
St. John, 19th April, 1817.

They also gave directions to have the same published in the Newspaper of that day. On the morning of Saturday the 19th also, I received a letter from General COFFIN, of which the following is a copy, the original being still in my possession.

St. John, 19th April, 1817.
SIR.—As Advocate General I beg leave to deposit with you, the articles that has been said to have occasioned the seizing of my boat. The two barrels of Cyder were regularly reported at the Custom House before they were taken by the Tide-waiter, and the above articles was offered to Mr. Wright, that he and Mr. Parker might judge whether they were of sufficient notoriety to occasion a further investigation. But Sir, all that could be urged, was insufficient to abate in the smallest degree, the hostile conduct of Mr. Wright. He had got hold of me and my property, and it required no penetration to discover the secret design of his heart and mind. Under circumstances so oppressive, and I conceive unwarranted, as to refuse the offer of a candid exposure of the articles that were actually brought in the vessel, and that the informer should be present to acknowledge that the packages were the same he had seen and no other; I say, Sir, I would at all hazards, have buried the vessel and all she contained, in the bowels of the earth, before she should have been exposed to public sale; and Mr. WRIGHT has very justly brought upon himself, the censure and ridicule of the whole town.
Holding the Register, I mean to proceed in search of the boat, and I wish to be informed whether I can bring her back, or make the best of her wherever I may find her; tho' from the condition of her sails, and the violence of the wind during the night, I conclude she must have been wrecked upon the opposite shores, or compelled to seek some situation, where I shall not think it an object to pursue her.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
J. COFFIN.
The articles, I shall send to your Office. The box of Claret; 23lbs. of Candles, and the Tea 2 pounds; eleven bottles (out of the dozen and a half) left of the Claret,
WARD CHIPMAN, Esq.

Astonished at the contents of this letter, which were so highly exceptionable, both with regard to myself as a public officer, and in my private relation to Mr. WRIGHT, I immediately prepared an answer, of which the following is a copy; the original still remains in my possession.

St. John, 19th April, 1817.
SIR.—I have received your letter of this day's date, and I feel extreme pain and regret that you should have thought proper to address such a letter to me. You have left me no alternative, but to hand over the letter and any articles you may send, to the Collector of the Customs, who will undoubtedly pursue such measures, as his highly responsible situation requires.
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. CHIPMAN, JUS.
LIEUT. GEN. COFFIN.

I communicated this letter, and my proposed answer to my father, whom I had previously apprised of the intended advertisement by the Officers of the Customs. He at once became very much disturbed and alarmed at the state of things, as they regarded General COFFIN. The evident implication in the General's letter to me, that he had caused the rescue; the consideration, that if this letter were communicated to the Collector, he would be bound to prosecute to extremities; and the appearance of such an advertisement, to be sent to all parts of the world in a public newspaper, seemed to impress his mind so heavily with the serious consequences that might ensue to General COFFIN, that he insisted upon my suppressing General COFFIN's letter to me, and my answer thereto, in a manner, that from my father, I could not resist. But, I strongly remonstrated against the measure, as a dereliction of my duty as a public officer, after so high-handed a violation of the law: for in that light I have ever considered, and still do consider, the Rescue of the schooner Martin. But, upon my father's persevering injunctions, I did consent to withhold these letters, and he thereupon wrote to General COFFIN, what the General now terms "the secret friendly confidential paper," of which the following is a copy:

MY DEAR GENERAL.

Whether you will excuse this or not, I feel compelled from motives of the purest friendship, to say to you, that I think the steps you have taken and are pursuing, are those of a mad-man, if you regard your reputation or your most important interests, if any thing else can be important in common with you. It is your business, instantly to assure the Collector that the vessel shall be brought back, and placed in his custody. A prosecution then may be, and I have no doubt will be, conducted in a manner that will be as little prejudicial to you, as can be practicable. If this advice is neglected 'till this day's Paper comes out, the Rubicon will be past. In haste, ever most faithfully yours,
W. C.

Saturday, 19th April, 1817.

[N. B. The words printed in Italics, were underscored in the original, at the time it was sent.]

This letter, by my father's direction, I showed to the Collector, in order to obtain his sanction thereto, without which it might have been altogether ineffectual, before it was sent to General COFFIN; and I then immediately dispatched it to the General, who, in a short time returned the letter with his answer indorsed on it, as follows:

Lower Cove.

MY DEAR JUDGE.—I am where I can only say, I thank you for your advice, and I will abide by it; and if I can put my hand on her, bring her back to the Collector on the faith of a man, Yours,
J. COFFIN.

Provided no advantage is taken, whatever, of any person.
J. COFFIN.

[The original of the above letter and answer, are now in my father's possession.]

In reply to this answer to the best of my recollection, another short note was written to the General by my father, of which no copy was retained, merely informing the General that he had no authority to make any terms, and that he must see the Collector without delay; which I understood he did. Having communicated General COFFIN's answer to the Collector, I immediately proceeded to the Printing office, to stop the advertisement from being inserted in the Newspaper, and was barely in time for the purpose, it being already in type, and the paper being on the point of being put into the press. I well remember that my father (with his characteristic ardour in every thing in which he is seriously engaged,) remained on horseback upwards of an hour, in the market square, near to which the Custom house was then kept, and until I had reported to him, that the insertion of the advertisement in the newspaper of that day was suppressed.

After this my father had no knowledge or concern whatever, in any of the proceedings relating to the schooner Martin, nor was any further communication respecting them made to him; indeed he shortly after sailed for Boston, on the business of the Boundary Line.

The next period of these transactions in which I had any concern, was on the morning of Monday the 21st of April. I had understood that General COFFIN, in the intermediate time, had set out in pursuit of the vessel, and had been driven back by a head wind. I had also understood, that one of the Tide Waiters who had set out in the schoer Little Belt, in pursuit of the Martin, in expectation of the reward before the advertisements were suppressed, had also been driven back by the same head wind.

On the morning of Monday, the 21st of April, at an early hour before breakfast, I was much surprised at receiving a visit from General COFFIN, who appeared to me to be

labouring under great alarm and dejection. The object of his visit, he stated to be, induce me to go down to the Collector, and get him to stop the sailing of the Little Belt, which was then getting under weigh to off again, in search of the Martin. To the best of my recollection, General COFFIN that time made a proposition to me, to the effect, that he would give a Bond to pay the Collector, the sum of £150. or such other sum as she might be appraised at, and send the Martin to himself when he should recover the possession of her—that in the meantime a prosecution could be regularly carried on in the Court against her, and he would pay such sum on her being condemned. But I well remember that my opinion at that time was as it still is, that under the circumstances of this case, any such proposition would have been highly objectionable. I conceived a flagrant violation of the law to have been committed. The schooner Martin, no matter what the cause of seizure was, had been forcibly rescued from the custody of the Law; and I did then think as I still do think, that I could not have been justified in recommending, no the Collector in acceding to any proposition that had not for its basis, the replacing of the vessel in the same custody from whence she was taken. To this effect I advised the Collector, whom I went immediately to see according to General COFFIN's request. General COFFIN accompanying me apart of the way; and I well recollect that I arrived at the Collector's justin time for him to stop the Little Belt as she was passing his house, which he did. The proposition which I was then authorised by the Collector to make to General COFFIN, was to the effect, namely: to give a Bond, binding himself in the Penalty of £300 to bring the vessel back to the custody of the Custom House; to deliver up the offending articles that had caused the seizure, and to pay the expences incurred, namely—a satisfaction to the owner and crew of the schooner Little Belt, and the persons going in her; and this I understood from the Collector, was in substance the understanding between General COFFIN and himself on the preceding Saturday, upon which all further publication of the advertisements had been suppressed.

I returned to General COFFIN with this proposition; to the best of my recollection, he objected to the amount of the penalty, as being far beyond the value of the vessel; I think he did consent that it should be as high as £200, but I will not undertake to say that the amount of the penalty of the Bond was distinctly agreed upon, between General COFFIN and myself: indeed, as the foundation of the agreement was to bring back the vessel, and upon this being done, the Bond would be void, I did not think the amount of the penalty a matter of much importance, and to the best of my recollection I so stated it to General COFFIN. But it was most certainly agreed upon by General COFFIN and myself at the time, that a Bond should be given by him to bring back the schooner Martin; that he should deliver up the articles in question, and pay the above expences. Accordingly the Collector sent for the persons that were going down in the Little Belt, in order to adjust the amount of these expences, and General COFFIN and myself proceeded to my office in order to execute the Bond. On our way thither, he stated that he was so much hurried, as the vessel in which he meant to sail was about getting under weigh, that he could not wait for the Bonds being regularly drawn out, but that he would put his hand and seal at the bottom of the paper, and I might fill it up afterwards. I accordingly wrote at the top of the first page of a sheet of paper, the names of the parties alone, and he put his hand and seal at the bottom of the second page, and immediately hurried away for fear of losing his passage. I went to the Collector again and informed him that the Bond was duly executed, which, whatever might be the legal doubt of the validity of such an instrument, I conceived under the circumstances of the case, I was justified in doing.

The expences were at that time adjusted with the parties concerned. I wrote a note to General COFFIN then embarked, stating their amount, and sent the same to him—whether he received it or not, I do not know. The vessel in which he was, which I understood had been delayed until this arrangement on shore should be completed, was then permitted to proceed, and the Little Belt was stopped from proceeding in pursuit of the Martin.

With regard to the contraband articles, it was a part of the agreement that they should be given up, as I have before stated; and the impression on my mind at this day is, that in the conference with General COFFIN, I stated that they ought to be sent to the Custom House before he sailed; to which he replied, that such was the hurry it was impossible to do it then, but that Mrs. Coffin, on being applied to, would deliver them up. Mrs. Coffin was applied to after the General sailed, and refused to deliver them up; upon

this being made known to me from the Collector. I have no doubt that I wrote a note to Mrs. Coffin, to the effect stated by General COFFIN in his 'appeal,' which there can be as little doubt my agreement with the General fully authorised me to do; but of such note I have no copy. The transactions of this morning of the 21st of April, were, as it will be perceived, from this detail of them, very hurried and irregular; Gen. COFFIN, was apparently in a state of extreme anxiety and depression of mind, and I can with perfect truth and sincerity declare, that my great object on this occasion, as in all the proceedings relating to the schr. Martin, in which I was engaged—was to perform what my duty required of me, while I was in the same time actuated by a friendly disposition towards General COFFIN. I did indeed confess, that, (so far as I was concerned,) no man, let his rank and influence be what they might, should trample upon the laws with impunity, but, where an offence had been essentially atoned, I was ready to advise against, and to forbear any vindictive proceedings.

The Bond was never filled up by me, as I daily expected the return of the Martin. The Martin was brought back by General COFFIN, on or about the 28th of April, and replaced in the custody of the officers of the Customs. The Bond, or rather the paper intended for a Bond, being no longer of use or validity, was afterwards destroyed by me.

On the 29th of April, the Martin, and the articles in question, were libelled by me in the Court of Vice Admiralty, together with divers other seizures that had been made about that time, as is the practice in such cases. Proceedings were regularly had to condemnation; and after this I had no concern, nor was I in any manner advised with, relative to any subsequent proceedings. The course, which I thought the only proper one under the circumstances of this case, had been pursued, namely, regular proceedings were had to condemnation in the Court of Vice Admiralty; there my official duties ceased, and there my interference ceased also. No prosecution or proceedings were had or contemplated against General COFFIN for the rescue, of the schooner, nor, (to make use of his own terms,) was "any advantage whatever taken of any person" on his account; nor would the transaction ever have been made a subject of discussion, had it not been for General COFFIN's complaint to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury upon his arrival in England, against the Collector of the Customs, with regard to the prosecution of this schooner.—I must not omit here, to relate one or two circumstances that occurred about that time: in the first place, I signified to General COFFIN soon after the Martin was brought back, that it would never answer for the persons who actually run away with her, to return to this Province, as public policy would require in such case, that they should be taken notice of, and he intimated that they would not return. Another little anecdote is too characteristic to be omitted: very soon after the vessel was brought back, General COFFIN professing that he now desired nothing but peace, told me that he had a few brace of ducks, which he had killed on the voyage, and asked me whether he had not better send one or two pair as a peace offering to the Collector. I advised him by no means to offer at such a time, would be equally unworthy, in him to make and in the Collector to accept. This circumstance is well remembered by some of my friends, as having been mentioned by me to them when it happened, and is of importance only to shew that, at that time the prevailing feeling in General COFFIN's mind, was not that of a deep sense of injury. The usual daily civilities continued to pass between us, until he embarked for England a few days before which, we had a friendly conversation in the market place.

In the month of June 1817, Gen. COFFIN thought proper, to insert in the public newspapers here, some intemperate paragraphs against the Collector. The Collector, justly incensed at such proceedings, which he conceived forfeited all claim that General COFFIN might otherwise have had to further forbearance, thereupon prepared a statement of the circumstances attending the rescue of the schooner, to be submitted to the Commissioners of the Customs, for their direction whether a prosecution should be commenced against General COFFIN for this offence; the case of the Martin, having in the official returns, been stated merely as an ordinary seizure. This representation the Collector was induced to withhold at that time, in compliance with the earnest solicitations of the Comptroller and myself, made under an apprehension of the very injurious consequences that would probably ensue therefrom to the General; and under a hope that the General's rashness and imprudence in this affair, would not be permanent, and certainly never dreaming that he could venture, after his own conduct with regard to the

Martin, to make any official complaints against the Collector respecting this seizure; otherwise a sense of justice towards the Collector, would never have permitted us to make this interference. This statement of the Collector would for ever have lain dormant, had it not become necessary, many months afterwards, to transmit in defence against General COFFIN's representations to the Lords of the Treasury. Thus every thing respecting the seizure of the schooner Martin, so far as respected my father and myself, remained until the last winter. By the December mail from England, which was received here in the month of February, numerous and voluminous letters were said to have been received from General COFFIN, then in England, respecting the concerns of the Province, by several persons with many of whom it was said he had never corresponded before. It was soon rumoured and came to my father's ears, that it appeared among other things by these letters, that General COFFIN, in addition to the very serious charges he had exhibited against the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, had been making representations to His Majesty's Ministers strongly impeaching the propriety and rectitude of his conduct, as His Majesty's Agent, under the 4th and 5th Articles of the treaty of Ghent. My father at first ridiculed the idea of any conduct so base and ungrateful towards him on the part of General COFFIN, and for some time gave no credit to the report. He however, immediately set on foot an inquiry, and very soon ascertained to his utter astonishment, that the information he had received was but too well founded. From some of the gentlemen he obtained copies of each one of General COFFIN's letters as respected him and the business of the Agency; and from other persons ascertained that the General among other things, boasted of his free access to all the Public offices, and of his having (to use his own coarse and vulgar, but strongly significant expression,) "blown up Old CHIPMAN," and set the matter of the Boundary under his management in its true light before His Majesty's Ministers. It was reported that, to some of his correspondents, he had transmitted a copy of a letter, said to be written by the Under Secretary of State, intimating Earl BATHURST's thanks for the representations, and an assurance that they should be attended to. About this time, also, my father received a letter from the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, requiring of him, as a matter of importance to them, if not to public justice, to furnish them with copies of his letter to General COFFIN, and of General COFFIN's answer respecting the schooner Martin; together with such other particulars within his recollection, as led to his interference on that occasion.

After a moments reflection, there was no room to hesitate with regard to the course now to be pursued. As my father had in the manner before mentioned kept back from the officers of the Customs, all knowledge of General COFFIN's official letter to me of the 19th of April; and which until this time had never been seen by any person but my father and myself, and had instead thereof, made the communications to them which had influenced their conduct with regard to the General and the schooner Martin; as the Collector might with great propriety, when they were originally shewn to him, have taken copies of my father's note to General COFFIN, and of the answer indorsed thereon, for the justification of his own conduct, if he had anticipated its ever being called in question, as it now was by General COFFIN. As there was therefore, nothing 'secret or confidential' in the transaction, to justify the withholding of these copies from the officers of the customs, but on the contrary, under the then existing circumstances, they had a right, in their defence against the memorial presented by General COFFIN, to the Lords of the Treasury, to demand and receive copies of all the papers which had been shewn to them, in order to influence their proceedings with regard to the schooner Martin; as I felt it my indispensable duty on this occasion, to furnish them with a copy of General COFFIN's letter to me of the 19th April, which had been thus withheld from their knowledge, and which is any thing but a confidential one; as in addition to all these indispensable considerations of justice to the officers of the Customs, it was incumbent upon my father as a measure of self defence to furnish all the means in his power of giving information to His Majesty's Government, respecting the conduct of a man representing himself to be so much in their confidence, for although he had no reason to fear any suggestions that could consistently with truth, be made with regard to his conduct; yet, as it was impossible to conjecture, after the discovery now made of General COFFIN's temper and disposition, towards him, what other shafts of the same malignity might in the dark have been pointed against him; under all these considerations my father justly feeling that General COFFIN's conduct did not entitle him to any further

efforts on his part, to serve him from the consequences of his malignity, with my concurrent advice furnished to the officers of the Customs of all the letters above recited ment.

The last link in the chain of is afforded by General COFFIN since his return to this place in the month of May last; when he attempts to justify himself to the circumstances of which is a faithful history. How far it is made out, let any man of intelligence decide! Not having, while in England, set on foot that the ingenuity suggest, to destroy the character and fortunes of those, whom, and delusion, he had conjured wandering fancy as engaged against him; since his return slanders the most foul and vindictive, have marked every progress.—Even the sacred recent females, have not escaped; but, because they were by the most tender ties with his vengeance, infamous Han turb their peace and blast brought ready in print from be put into the hands of the man, and be by him hawked about. Is this "the character," is it of Honor" of "a Soldier" in general prides himself in his "the real Soldier determine!

The more recent occurrence Gen. COFFIN and myself, who roused the public attention in a course of judicial would be highly improper and me to make any statement present occasion. In due time the public eye.

I come now to General statement of the transaction schooner Martin, in his "Public," the softened and which, affords an amusing other productions. He commensurate by asserting in bold terms, that his letter to me deliver up the offending article "the day after the schooner seized" and "that the rescue the following evening;" at calls in question my conduct "upon this candid display of given my opinion to the the case, that the vessel made liable under the "before me: first, not "cles on board at the time "the articles themselves no "to pursue the vessel, and "intention of fraud what subsequent statement in the turday last, in which the "as truth is announced to "the day," to "recover "something that may carry "of truth;" he repeats that the letter was written "the seizure. Now I submit, that if such a letter, in suling as it was, had been time stated by General C time before the rescue, standing the offensive term couched, have been inclined a relinquishment of the set not upon the ground of articles on board at the because, if it could be evidence that the articles had in the schooner, this would sufficient to work a copy out the articles having been on board:—not upon the having been no intention the circumstance given in Custom House, that the a in the night, was of itself rily explained, a sufficient intention; but such recollection have been founded on that the articles themselves sufficient consequence or expedient to prosecute the fact is, as it appears on itself, which is the first foregoing statement, and it is, so far as my conduct this letter was not written. This violent out insurmountable barrier in commodation, with regard of the vessel on the allege. The only object with all to avoid the necessity of the outrage itself, against it. And let it be here all, that it is to this cowardly rescue alone, that to attribute all his di General COFFIN's state was written to me the day true? The letter itself f

efforts on his part, to serve him or save him from the consequences of his madness and folly, with my concurrent advice and opinion, furnished to the officers of the Customs copies of all the letters above recited in this statement.

The last link in the chain of this narrative, is afforded by General COFFIN's conduct, since his return to this place from England in the month of May last; which in his 'appeal' he attempts to justify, by a reference to the circumstances of which the foregoing is a faithful history. How far his justification is made out, let any man of candour and intelligence decide! Not contented with having, while in England, set in motion every means that the ingenuity of malice could suggest, to destroy the characters and ruin the fortunes of those, whom, in his frenzy and delusion, he had conjured up to his wandering fancy as engaged in a conspiracy against him; since his return to this country, slanders the most foul and violence the most vindictive, have marked every step of his progress.—Even the sacred rights of innocent females, have not escaped his profanation; but, because they were connected by the most tender ties with the objects of his vengeance, infamous and Bills to disturb their peace and blast their reputation, brought ready in print from England, must be put into the hands of the common Bellman, and be by him hawked about the streets. Is this "the character," is this "the Shield of Honor" of "a Soldier" in which the General prides himself in his "appeal?" Let the real Soldier determine!

The more recent occurrences between Gen. COFFIN and myself, which have so sensibly roused the public attention, being placed in a course of judicial investigation, it would be highly improper and indecorous in me to make any statement of them on the present occasion. In due time they will meet the public eye.

I come now to General COFFIN's own statement of the transactions respecting the schooner Martin, in his "Appeal to the Public," the softened and plaintive style of which, affords an amusing contrast to his other productions. He commences his narrative by asserting in bold and unqualified terms, that his letter to me, offering to deliver up the offending articles, was written "the day after the schooner Martin was seized" and "that the rescue took place on the following evening;" and he thereupon calls in question my conduct, for not having "upon this candid display of circumstances, given my opinion to the Collector upon the case, that the vessel could not be made liable under the circumstances laid before me: first, not having the articles on board at the time of seizure, and the articles themselves not of consequence to pursue the vessel, and there being no intention of fraud whatever." And in a subsequent statement in the Courier of Saturday last, in which the General professes, "as truth is announced to be the order of the day," to "recover himself, and state something that may carry the appearance of truth;" he repeats the same assertion, that the letter was written "the day following" the seizure. Now I am willing to admit, that if such a letter, intemperate and insulting as it was, had been written at the time stated by General COFFIN, or at any time before the rescue, I should, notwithstanding the offensive terms in which it was couched, have been inclined to recommend a relinquishment of the seizure of the vessel; not upon the ground of her not having the articles on board at the time of seizure; because, if it could be established in evidence that the articles had been brought up in the schooner, this would have been equally sufficient to work a condemnation, without the articles having been actually found on board—not upon the ground of there having been no intention of fraud, because the circumstance given in information at the Custom House, that the articles were landed in the night, was of itself, unless satisfactorily explained, a sufficient evidence of such intention; but such recommendation would have been founded on the single ground, that the articles themselves were not of sufficient consequence or value to render it expedient to prosecute the vessel. But the fact is, as it appears on the face of the letter itself, which is the first one published in the foregoing statement, and a most material fact it is, so far as my conduct is concerned, that this letter was not written until after the rescue. This violent outrage had placed an insurmountable barrier in the way of any accommodation, with regard to a prosecution of the vessel on the alleged ground of seizure. The only object with all concerned then, was to avoid the necessity of a prosecution for the outrage itself, against the perpetrator of it. And let it be here remarked, once for all, that it is to this circumstance of the jawless rescue alone, that General COFFIN is to attribute all his difficulties. But, is General COFFIN's statement, that his letter was written to me the day before the rescue, true? The letter itself furnishes the answer.

The General, indeed, "regrets not having a copy of the letter to lay before the public," but "he recollects that it was rather a stiff letter, complaining of the oppression and tyranny of Mr. Wright, and offering to send the remnant of stores to my office;" and that "no answer or notice was taken of it." Recollecting thus much, it is strange indeed, that he should have so mistated a most material circumstance, as to say, that it was written before the rescue.

It is a wise and salutary maxim in the law, "Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus," or, in other words, "a man detected in one deliberate falsehood, is no longer entitled to credit for any thing he says;" and to give the maxim the most favorable construction, "if a man's memory is so decidedly erroneous in points so material, no dependence can be placed on any thing he relates." It is for the public to determine, whether this rule ought not to guide their opinions and decision on the present occasion. With regard to the cyder, General COFFIN states in his "appeal" that "the two barrels of cyder the Collector had passed the day we arrived." In his statement of Saturday last, after being on the recovery, he says, "on the arrival of the schooner at St. John on the 14th (the schooner arrived during the night of the 15th,) the two barrels of cyder was reported at the Custom House early in the morning, and permitted to be landed the same day by Mr. Wright, about 12 o'clock. I will now state the facts with regard to this part of the transaction.

The two barrels of cyder were not reported at the Custom House, and no knowledge was had of them there until they were discovered by the Tide Waiter on board the schooner. Upon the Collector's making inquiry about them in consequence of this discovery, General COFFIN pledged his honor that they had been purchased at Moose Island, at that time in His Majesty's possession, and the Collector thereupon permitted them to be landed. In the information afterwards lodged at the Custom House, it was stated, that the cyder with the other articles had been purchased at Lubec. These facts were related to me at the time, and can be substantiated by proof.

The burthen of General COFFIN's charge against me is, that I disgracefully, and by stratagem, possessed myself of the articles in his absence, which caused the condemnation of the vessel, which could not otherwise have been procured. To this I might in the first place answer, that proof of the articles having been brought up in the vessel, would have been sufficient without actual production of the articles, and that this proof was furnished by General COFFIN himself (if any other were wanting,) in his letter written three days before the articles were sent for. In the next place, that the Collector under the authority of a writ of assistance, might have gone to General COFFIN's house and taken the articles away by force. But my justification is to be found in the agreement, made with General COFFIN, on the morning of the 21st of April, before detailed, which it might at that time have been fairly insisted upon, should be complied with in this respect, before the Little Belt was stopped on that morning, but which, from indulgence to General COFFIN, was not done.

Should General COFFIN undertake to deny this agreement as stated by me, because there is no written memorandum of it; I can only say that I have stated it according to my present recollections of the transaction, which are corroborated by all the concomitant circumstances of the case and leave no doubt upon the subject in my own mind; that it was in the first instance offered by General COFFIN himself, as appears by his letter of the 19th of April, to deliver up the articles in question; and that this was made throughout these negotiations, as it is obvious it must have been made, an indispensable condition. And in confirmation of another part of this agreement, General COFFIN on the day after the vessel was condemned, sent the amount of expenses as they had been adjusted on the morning of the 21st April, with a very civil note to the Collector.

General COFFIN as I have before stated continued on friendly terms with me until he sailed for England, and I never heard from any quarter that he had any ground of complaint against me individually in this transaction, until my return from the United States early in the last month. If he had felt that such ground of complaint really existed, it is a little extraordinary that he did not include the circumstance in his memorial to the Lords of the Treasury. It would have made a striking feature in the history of oppression there set forth. But if this idea had at that time suggested itself or been suggested to him, he must have felt, as he must now feel, if his frenzy will afford him a single cool moment for reflection, that such an accusation against me was impossible to be

trued. It is equally groundless and ungrateful, at it was necessary at last to fix upon one incident of these transactions, when upon to found his machinations of vengeance against me. And this appeared the only one that he could wrest to his purpose. As the charge against my father with regard to a "secret confidential paper," the statement before given affords a sufficient answer without further comment.

But the report made by the Collector and Controller to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, of the circumstances attending the seizure and condemnation of the schooner Martin, appears to be the inexplicable one which has called forth General COFFIN's vengeance; and in the Courier of Saturday last, he expresses his expectation that the statement, I am now making, will "show to the full satisfaction of the Public, on what occasion this vessel was devoted to smuggling, and how far the owner was concerned therein, that authorized the Collector and Controller to make a report to that effect." I have it not in my power, nor if I had would it be proper for me on the present occasion to make known the contents of this report; but thus much I feel myself, under existing circumstances, justified in declaring, that I do know that this report merely contained a cursory intimation that the schooner Martin had been before under suspicion, but did not contain any charge of her having been before devoted to smuggling or engaged in any smuggling transaction, nor was there therein any intimation that the owner of the Martin had been previously concerned in any such transaction; the report being in this regard confined to the facts as they have before stated, would never have been transmitted had it not been rendered necessary to the defence of the Collector, upon his being called upon to justify himself against the complaint most imprudently exhibited against him by General COFFIN, to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. If General COFFIN has been disappointed in his expectation of obtaining an order for the restitution of his schooner; his failure must be imputed to the representation made of his own rashness and folly in causing the rescue; the same circumstance that finally rendered the prosecution indispensable in this Country. And even in this prosecution, if there had been a good and legal ground of defence, he might have made his claim in the Court of Vice Admiralty here, where notwithstanding the Slur which he has attempted to cast upon the Judge of that Court in his memorial, he would have had every benefit the law would allow him. This not having been done, the judgment of the Court must in this regard be conclusive against him.

The false, scandalous and malicious libels that have been heaped upon the public, by General COFFIN upon the present occasion, to keep out of sight the only circumstances that have any bearing upon the proceedings with regard to the schooner Martin, can only be properly noticed, by an appeal to the law of the country. It would be an insult to the public, as well as disgraceful and degrading to the parties concerned, to discuss these topics in a public newspaper.

In making the foregoing statement, I have endeavoured to confine myself to a relation of the facts, as they arose in the course of the transactions alluded to, without any other comment or observation, than what appeared to me to be necessary for their elucidation. But the stubborn things, and men of understanding can draw their own inferences. I am aware of the extent to which, in doing this, I have trespassed upon the attention of the public. My apology must be found in the urgency of the occasion, which has induced me to break that silence in which my father and myself had determined until now to persevere, and in my resolution that this shall be the last and only notice, I shall, in this way, take of these transactions; unless, a new occasion of equal urgency shall render it indispensable.

General COFFIN, in the close of his "appeal," states to the public, that "they all know the character he has ever supported among them; and hopes that they will do him the justice, to bear it in recollection." He is welcome to every benefit that can be derived from this part of his appeal; a ground of defence usually resorted to, though not on their own solitary testimony, by persons who, without it, have no hope to escape.

After all, what is General COFFIN's aim and object in all his wild proceedings? Does he expect to force from any one, the payment of the value of his vessel, by any violence, any calumnies, or any other means that he can resort to? In such an expectation he will assuredly fail. Is he actuated solely by a principle of revenge, groundless, desperate revenge, and that too directed against persons who uniformly befriended him until his own conduct rendered it impossible, & who never said or did aught against him, until, in self defence they were obliged to? In this case also, his machinations will as certainly be frus-

trated. Let the public take a dispassionate review of the conduct of this man, a Lieutenant General in His Majesty's Service, and a Member of His Majesty's Council of the Province, in the transactions upon which he has appealed to their judgment; and then let them decide, whether his proceedings ought not to cover him with disgrace, & how far, consistently with a due regard to the public peace and the decencies of social life, a man, while governed by such a spirit, can be upheld in any community. And let Gen. COFFIN himself bear in mind, what all experience proves to be true, that men, who will persist in such a course, will be given over to their own strong delusions, until they involve themselves in a labyrinth of difficulties, from which they will in vain, attempt to escape.

WARD CHIPMAN, JUN.

St. John, N. Brunswick,
8th September, 1818.

LONDON.

July 26.—There is one circumstance in the present situation of our public affairs, the effect of which, as we are public journalists, places us in an unpleasant dilemma; our duty requiring one thing, and our feelings another. We allude to the present situation of the Queen, which is more serious than has been publicly made known. It is an unpleasant duty to add, that the state of her Majesty's health is now become so hopeless, and her bodily and mental strength so totally exhausted, that it is almost a false delicacy to observe our former silence. So long as it affected the feelings of her friends, or by coming to the knowledge of the individual herself, might, by any probability, have produced mischief or pain, so long we deemed it an imperious duty to abstain from dwelling upon any of the circumstances of her disease; but as it has now attained to a degree which precludes all hope of recovery by her immediate friends and family,—and as the sufferer herself is beyond any concern or intercourse with the world around her, we consider that such delicacy would now become fastidiousness.

The illness of her Majesty is a total decay of nature, and a daily increasing morbidity in all those parts, the energy, or at least the regular motion of which, is necessary to the functions of life. What usually occurs in this disease, and which is always the last stage of it, has some time since commenced in her Majesty. A quantity of water has already accumulated in the chest and stomach, and as the system (as the physicians denominate it) has not energy enough either to discharge it by the force of nature, or to admit of any impression even by the most powerful medicines, her case is pronounced thoroughly hopeless. We really find it difficult to express the whole extent of this opinion when we are speaking of a person yet living; we must leave it, therefore, to our readers to supply what we feel ourselves restrained from saying.

The substance of the above opinion was, we believe, authoritatively given, upon the occasion of the Duke of Gloucester being about to take leave for the Continent. Her Royal Highness the Duchess had long proposed to accompany her husband upon a tour through France, Switzerland, and Italy; and they were about to depart, when the above state of her Majesty's malady was reported to them by the physicians in attendance. The result was, that as the melancholy event could not long remain suspended, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has found it her duty to remain in England.

Such, therefore, is the actual state of her Majesty's illness: it is impossible for us, consistently with suitable feelings, to enter into further detail, and we almost doubt whether we have not already said too much. It is the laudable usage of the people of England (the effect of our free constitution,) to regard our Royal Family with something of our family-attachment: and as it is the nature of the human mind to connect actions with words, it would be a breach of public duty to weaken or violate the salutary sentiment. In reflecting upon the Queen, we cannot forget, and we ought not, that she is the wife of the King, and the mother of those destined to the succession. Neither can we forget, nor ought we, how well and amply she has discharged all family duties, and as far as respects the domestic relations of a wife and a mother, how very few in her exalted station have exhibited such a long course of most exemplary conduct. These are considerations, we say, which not only justify, but require, a great degree of public feeling and sympathy in her present situation. No one, we are persuaded, will accuse us of flattering Princes, and we are perfectly sincere when we add, that we are not indifferent

[See Supplement.]

POET'S CORNER.

THE SCENES THAT ARE PAST.

Surrounded by cares of this wide world of sorrow, Of its grief mingled cup—ever dead 'd to taste; The heart can a woe-soothing balm often borrow, From the cheering remembrance of scenes that are past.

The scale, from friends, country, relatives, banish'd, Will out the dull hours of solitude waste; Retracing the joys of his youth which have vanish'd? While the tear of regret falls for scenes that are past.

And yet while reviewing his blithely spent childhood, A gleam of joy's sunshine o'er his soul will be cast, As he dwells on the sweets of his dear native wild wood; 'Ere he sigh'd in remembrance of scenes that were past.

What bosom that throbs with the least touch of feeling, Youth's joys can forget while its life pulse shall last? Though shadows of time o'er it careless are stealing; 'Twill cling to remembrance of scenes that are past.

Wherever I'm placed on this stage of commotion— Though misfortunes dark clouds should my prospects o'er cast, My heart will e'er beat with a pleasing emotion; When it calls to remembrance the scenes that are past.

Then cheerful I'll quaff of prosperity's measure, Nor repine at adversity's soul chilling blast! And ever recal with a warm thrill of pleasure; The soothing remembrance of scenes that are past.

FRUITLESS SORROW.

Art why do I permit this heart to stray, Where hope is never seen, can never come, Why waste in fruitless sorrow life away, And fix a languid gaze upon the tomb?

Soft weeping heart, return, no longer trace Those gloomy paths, where the dark cypress bend; Cast thine eye forward to the realms of peace, Nor vainly grieve more for the long lost friend.

This sorrowing pensive bosom, once the seat Where hope illusive held her cheering reign, With rapid rous' joy oft its warm pulses beat, And calm life's current roll'd thro' ev'ry vein.

But fancied bliss in vain do we pursue, And find the charm as treacherous as fair, The promis'd joy which we transported view, Flies like a phantom thro' the wilds of air.

Thro' life's dark paths have trod and lived to know Some of its grossest ills, a painful part, The varying sources of fast springing woe, The throbs of anguish and a broken heart.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Paris, July 11.

On the 5th of July were drawn out of a pit near Calais, in which there was very little water, the bodies of two young persons, bound together with a shawl. The female, aged under 18 years, was quite dead. She was the daughter of a respectable shopkeeper in the town. The young man was a bakers' servant; he expired almost immediately. A note, written by him, and found in his apartment, announced that, being opposed in their project of an union, they had determined, a month since, upon putting themselves to death.

We have just learned the tragic fate of Gen. Letellie. He could not survive his wife, who died towards the end of last month, in consequence of the unfortunate overturning of her chaise. Since that melancholy event, he has never ceased to complain of his misfortune, and did not conceal from his friends that he was resolved soon to join her whom he had lost.—He kept his word too well. Yesterday morning, after having sent his servant to one of his friends with a letter, in which he announced his fatal design, he shot himself with a pistol in the heart, and died instantly. His friend, who, on receiving the letter hastened to the spot, found him extended on his bed, and weltering in his blood. His left hand, which was placed near his heart, had round it a lock of his wife's hair, and a handkerchief which she had used recently before her death. His last will, which is written with the most affecting sensibility, directs that he should be buried beside his wife.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—A curious case of breach of promise was tried lately in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, before Lord Norbury, and a respectable city jury. The plaintiff was a widow lady, above 53 years of age, named, Hawkins, and the defendant, Mr. Kelly, at least 65. The lady had been married early in life, when she was very beautiful, to Mr. Blosset, and after his death had married Mr. Hawkins. Subsequent to the death of her second husband, a long courtship took place between her and the present defendant, and a marriage was agreed upon between them. He borrowed £50 from Mrs. Hawkins, for the purpose, as he assured her, of purchasing the wedding clothes, and when he received the money set off to Limerick, and there married a Mrs. Hamet. Upon the present action being commenced, the defendant wrote the plaintiff a letter, in which he threatened, that, if she went to law, he would prove that she had permitted him to take the grossest liberties

with her. This letter was stated to be couched in terms so exceedingly indelicate, that the Counsel, to use the words of the Noble and Learned Judge, in his charge to the Jury, "dropped a curtain of decency on it," and waved the reading it in Court, and sent it up to the Jury. No proof of the truth of the allegations contained in this letter was given. The main defence was the lack of conduct in the lady; but nothing more was proved than that she had been married very young to her first husband, who was then an elderly gentleman; and that, as is no very uncommon in such cases, her character was freely spoken of, though nothing injurious to her fame could be established. The damages were laid at £1000. The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—£250.

BOXING.—The battle between William Neate and Thomas Oliver took place on Friday. A spacious ring was first formed in Bulstrode Park, Bucks, on a beautiful eminence, but the Magistrates interfered and the cavalcade hurried off to Mile-end, over a rough road of many miles, where the battle was fought. Betting was 11 to 8 upon Neate. Seconds—Cobb and Belcher, for their countryman; and Jones and Clark for Oliver.

Round 1. After some feints to measure tactics, Neate, in hitting short, was returned upon slightly, and he slew out his right hand which floored Oliver by a blow on the throat.

2. Both men hit short, and in a confused meeting Neate went down by an overbalance.

3. Neate produced first blood from the back of his neck. Oliver placed a smart body blow upon his ribs and broke his ribs, and Neate missed a tremendous right-hand lunge. A rally followed in which each devil was shewn, but Oliver's science are him the best, although he was well hit. Neate was knocked down—6 to 4 on Oliver.

4. Oliver primed upon his mettle, commenced a rally, but the men overhit themselves and both down.

5. A round of seven minutes took place, but it was occupied in cautious manoeuvres, Oliver hitting without the force of the body with it, seemingly not to have a repetition of the right handed taste in the first round.—They exchanged frequent hits and separated, and in rallying Neate went down.

6. Decidedly in favour of Oliver, who planted one, two, hits with much gaitery, and floored his adversary, who had retreated to the ropes—2 and 3 to 1 on Oliver.

7. Oliver bled from the mouth, and a manly round was fought, rather in favour of Neate, who cut Oliver severely upon the chin. After a ruffianing rally both went down.

8. Oliver steadied himself, and Neate made play at him, and floored him by a heavy hit upon the forehead which produced a stream of claret—6 to 4 on Neate.

9. Neate slipped, in making play.

10. A severe hitting round, in favour of Oliver, who closed with his adversary, and gained the fall.

11. A bloody round, in a strong trial of courage, and Neate had none the worst of it, although he got pinked about the ribs, and there were strong symptoms of the Clancery suit. Both hit themselves tired, and both down.

12. Oliver shewed weakness, and had the worst of the round, which brought betting even.

13. A severe rallying round, and Neate was hit down; 6 to 4 on Oliver.

14. Neate had rather the best in rallying; but he was thrown.

Oliver brought the betting to ten to one in his favour in the 19th round; but in the subsequent round Neate caught his adversary a flush hit on the jaw, which dropped as if a pistol ball had hit him, and the fight was supposed to be ended. Oliver, however, like a true English bull-dog, staggered up to his adversary in the next round, and was floored again, bleeding from the ears.—He partially recovered, but in the 29th and 30th rounds, he was hit senseless with his adversary's right hand, and he could not be brought up again. The battle lasted one hour and three minutes, and it was a real game one. Both were hideously hit, and Neate's jaw had an ornamental screw.

West Country Dick was beat in 10 minutes by Hudson.

S. Davis, Neate's cousin, beat the Jew, with much gallantry, in 13 rounds.

A novelty presented itself on the ground, in a splendid Barouche and four, in which were two ladies, who viewed the fight with much attention.

JULY 26.

In our paper of last week, we merely noticed the production of Mr. Jamieson's new piece *Nine Points of the Law*, at the Hay-Market Theatre: for the performance was over at so late an hour, that we are unable to render it the justice which it deserved.—As we feel a strong partiality for this writer (the best comic writer of the day, though

with innumerable faults) we shall now endeavour to supply what was there wanting. And as the best method of giving our readers a suitable notion of this play, and its peculiar character, will be to give a part of the dialogue itself,—we shall endeavour to do this from memory. The play is not published, nor probably will be so; we cannot pretend, therefore, to give the dialogue with literal correctness.—We shall give enough, however, to afford an imperfect idea of the chief character—Precise, a polite Magistrate:—

Scene: Enter Precise and Mrs. Prim.

Precise.—Well, Mrs. Prim, now let me have every thing quiet, clear, and comfortable—and without any slight to you, Mrs. Prim, with us little talking; for after the noise and bustle and dirt of a Police Office all day, a little silence and cleanliness are a necessary repose.

Mrs. Prim.—Ah, Sir! you are so good, that I never can make you a sufficient return. Had it not been for you, when my husband died, I should have been turned out into the world; but you paid his debts, and set me up in this house, where by industry and patience, and your goodness—

Precise.—Come, say no more of this.

Mrs. Prim.—Well, I will not, Sir. But now, Sir, if you would give me your advice and assistance in the little affair I was mentioning to you this morning—

Precise.—You mean the business of Feeble. Well, now tell it to me, and as short as possible. And remember, if you wish me to understand you, the fewer words the better.

Mrs. Prim.—Well, Sir, as I told you in the morning, though I am down a little in the world at present, yet I am of very good kin. My grandmother was—

Precise.—Well, we'll talk of your grandmother another time—Suppose, we now begin with your mother, or yourself.—

Mrs. Prim.—Well, Sir, as I was saying, I am of very good kin, and by the mother's side. Mr. Feeble, a very rich old gentleman, is a near relation to me. Now, Sir, this Mr. Feeble lives a few streets from hence; he is a rich old man, and has a very good estate.

Precise.—What do you call a good estate?

Mrs. Prim.—Why about two or three thousand a year.

Precise.—So do I.—Go on.—There is nothing like understanding each other.

Mrs. Prim.—Well, Sir, and for many a long year he has lived such a huggler-muggler kind of life—

Precise.—What do you call huggler-muggler?

Mrs. Prim.—Why a kind of—a something of a—In short a—Lord, Sir, I wish you understood me.

Precise.—Well, I have a tolerable notion from your explanation.—Go on.

Mrs. Prim.—Well, Sir, this Mr. Feeble has a servant by the name of Crafty, who keeps all his friends and relations from the door. If we go to see him, he opens the window of the area or first floor, and answers that his master will see no one. And in this way all his natural relations were kept off, and no one sees the old gentleman but this knave. Now, Sir, I cannot help thinking that all is not right. What do you think?

Precise.—I think so too.

Enter a Servant with a letter for Mrs. Prim.

Mrs. Prim.—Precise, the meantime, doubling up his gaiters, his coat, &c. in a formal, neat, characteristic way.

Mrs. Prim.—Oh! Sir—such news in this letter. Will you give me leave to read it to you. My cousin Chubby, and her son, master Charles, are coming to town, and want my lodging. Shall I read you the letter?

Precise.—Is that all that the letter is about?

Mrs. Prim.—Yes, Sir.

Precise.—Why, then, as I know what the letter is, we'll read it another time.

Mrs. Prim.—Now, Sir, if you would oblige me—

Precise.—How, Mrs. Prim?

Mrs. Prim.—Why, Sir, you must know that my Cousin Chubby is very well to do in the world.

Precise.—What do you call "Well to do in the world?"

Mrs. Prim.—Lord, Sir, why you don't understand English—I mean, comfortable plenty of money.

Precise.—That's English.

Mrs. Prim.—Well, Sir, now as she is rich, I should wish her to be comfortable; and if you would let her have your room—

Precise.—Hey—what?

Mrs. Prim.—You are so good, Sir, and have been so good to me—now, if you would go up into the garret, or into the back attic, which has such a pleasant prospect into the Butcher's slaughter-yard—

Precise.—Here, my trunk, (calling to the servant) good bye to you.

Mrs. Prim.—Nay, my dear Sir. Well,

then, I am glad he is gone.—A stiff, formal, precise old Bachelor.

The following will give a sufficient notion of the plot:—

Crafty, (Barnard) formerly the servant of a deceased man of fortune, named Feeble, keeps possession of his house, and represents that his master is still living. He forges a will in his own favour, and is countenanced in the scheme by a drunken fellow servant (Liston) who finally deserts him, and discloses his villainy. Mrs. Chubby (Mrs. Devenport,) with her son Percival Chubby (Toby,) being relatives of the deceased gentleman, are very importunate to be admitted into his house. Crafty uses all his arts to exclude them, but they are at length introduced, through the bungling of his drunken associate.

There is another plot, whether principal or secondary it is hard to determine. The Honourable Mr. Hairbrain (Jones,) in love with Miss Liquorice (Miss Mathews,) follows her to her relation's house, whither also his father, Lord Liquorice, (Russel,) pursues her with the same view of offering his hand in marriage. The son is naturally preferred by the young lady, and as she proves in the end to be the heiress of the late Mr. Feeble, her relative, the Noble Lord consents to her union with his son.

Boston, August 16.

[Translated for the Charleston Times.] Official letter from D. Simon Ponce de Leon, commander of the Spanish brig of war St. Fernando, to His Excellency the commandant General of the Marine Department, dated

Havana, July 14, 1818.

Most Excellent Sir.—On the 24th, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, I separated from the brig Churrucio, with the two schooners—the brig continued her course with the convoy. On the 26th, we anchored opposite the bay of St. Augustine. At 4 o'clock of the following day, the schrs. entered the port and we immediately set sail. At 5 in the afternoon of the 1st inst. the Island of Abaco bearing S. S. W. distance 40 leagues, we were brought too by a sch'r which, on nearing us, hoisted the flag of Venezuela. We hoisted that of Buenos Ayres, and when within speaking distance, took down the Buenos Ayrean, hoisted the Spanish flag, fired into him, when he lowered his colors and his people precipitated themselves in the hold. At this crisis it being calm and my vessel not manœuvring with the readiness that I wished, he was enabled, owing to the lightness of his vessel, to escape beyond the reach of my fire before I had completely crippled him, though I had done much damage to his rigging. We lost sight of him in the night, and notwithstanding our endeavours to find him, at day-light he was not to be seen. We then steered our course for Providence channel, where on the 9th I brought to the sloop General Aury, Capt. Nicholas Patterson, near the Berry Islands, under American colours, and bound according to the papers he presented from the port of Charleston to Saint Thomas, one of the little Antilles.—When we overhauled him, he was bearing N. E. from the bank of Bahama, a course far out of his proper direction. We found on board the sloop seventy two negroes, slaves, not mentioned in her books, and which they endeavoured to conceal from us. After some remonstrances, the captain delivered up his commission to cruise against Spain, issued by the government of Buenos Ayres. He had on board iron and ammunition of war, the flags of Buenos Ayres and Venezuela—in consequence of which the negroes are placed on board this vessel, and the captain and crew made prisoners. During the rest of our cruise, nothing worthy of notice occurred.

God preserve you many years,
SIMÉON PONCE DE LEON.

It is to affection the world owes its whole race of coxcombs; Nature in her whole drama never drew such a part: she has sometimes made a fool, but a coxcomb is always of the man's own making.

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