the Chesapeake, it had been ascertained that the men demanded were native Americans. The National Intelligencer sometime after, told us that the references of the men, who pretended to be Americans were then in a regular course of inquiry. The presumed Massachusetts man, we all know, was found not to be a native American—of the other two, and their story of attending mills in Maryland, we hear no more. On the other hand, the British go regularly to work;—as to the justice of their reflections, we leave our readers to form their own opinions—their relation of facts, is out of our power to contradict. The Trial is published to the world, and we once more insist, that silence on the part of our Government, will be considered as acquiescing in its accuracy; and if things are misrepresented, we are suffering and must suffer, until the proceedings of this Court are at least counterbalanced, by formal investigation, on our part. If the Trial exhibits a true state of facts, it is well enough for our government to preserve silence as they do—they could only make bad worse, as it respects themselves, by moving. If they felt strong, would they not be as anxious for courts martial as the British?

If any circumstance renders a Court Martial or rather a court of inquiry impracticable, there is the National Intelligencer, the Government paper, a ready medium for communication to the public, such documents or correspondence, as would give us a correct state of facts, which certainly the Administration, ere now, do or ought to possess.

SEPTEMBER 24.

The last "National Intelligencer" contains a number of depositions on the subject of the nativity of *three* of the seamen taken from the Chesapeake. It appears by them that William Ware, one of those seamen, was born a slave to Norman Bruce, of Alleghany county, Maryland, and raised on his farm, and went by the name of Romulus;—That John Strahan or Strawhan, was born at the tanyard of William Tilghman, in Maryland, and was bound an Apprentice to the sea service; and was of light sandy complexion; and that Daniel Martin was born at some Spanish settlement in America (Gonaive) was a coloured boy, and was brought into the United States, when about 6 or 7 years old.—He was indentured as an apprentice by the Selectmen of Westport, in Massachusetts, and ran away when about 15 years of age. No mention is made of Wilson lately executed at Halifax.

The approaching session of Congress will decide the destinies of our country. Their fiat will determine, whether we are to wage war with the only nation who could hurt us; and that too, in support of a principal the most wicked and absurd, which ever entered into the phantasy of the most chimerical politician. We have little to hope, in the present awful crisis, from our delegates. The time was, when Dexter, Ames, and Otis, would have raised their voices for their country; but alas! the talents of our present representation, (with a wonderful paucity of exceptions) are like 'two grains of wheat in two bushels of chaff,' compared with their predecessors. The nation, however, has one hope in Mr. John Randolph. The intrepid spirit, the lofty independence, the fervid eloquence; and the extensive knowledge of this gentleman, will, we hope, be put in requisition for the benefit of his country. His Cato-like integrity, and his pure and unsullied honor, will never allow him to embrace the sinister side of a great national question, for the sake of sneaking into a little temporary popularity. This gentleman, notwithstanding the dearth of talents in Congress, may yet deserve the glorious appellation of "*the Saviour of his Country.*"

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 28.

A Captain, of a vessel who left Monte Video, July 10, says, the reports there were that the British army, consisting of 10.000 men, had landed about 30 miles from Buenos Ayres on the 21st of June, and on the 6th of July were within two leagues of the out-works, which the Spaniards had thrown up near that city for its defence.

HALIFAX, OCTOBER 2.

COURT MARTIAL.—On Friday the 18th ult. a Court Martial was held, on board H. M. S. Acasta.

PRESENT,

FRANCIS PICKMORE, Esq.

Captain of H. M. S. Ramillies, and Third Officer in Command at Halifax, *President.*

CAPTAINS

Wm. C. Fahie,	Philip Beaver,
R. H. Ld. W. Fitzroy,	Edward Hawker,
John Shortland,	N. D. Cochrane.

In pursuance of an order from the Commander in Chief, the Court proceeded to the Trial of *forty-four* Seamen and *one* Private Marine, of H. M. S. *Jason*, charged with having—"on or about the 5th September, while that ship lay "at anchor in the Narrows, at the entrance of New-York "harbour, made, or endeavoured to make, a *mutinous as-* "*sembly*, and for concealing the same:—Also, for attempt- "ing to take possession of the ship from the officers, for the "purpose of *deserting* in the boats."

The Court continued to sit, by adjournments, every day (Sundays excepted) until Tuesday, the 29th ult.—When, having heard the evidence in support of the charges, also what the Prisoners, collectively and individually, had to offer in their defence; and most maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the whole, the charges were found to be fully proved against—*Thomas Campbell, William Caton, Mounsey Tinning, Robert Dinen, Peter Bond,* seamen; and *Patrick Brown,* marine;—and in part, against—*John M'Neil, William Lang, Edward Milton, Joseph Molena,* and *Thomas Martin,* seamen; on whom sentence of *Death* was then pronounced in the usual form:—But, in consequence of certain circumstances, the Court most humbly recommended the five last-mentioned criminals to His Majesty's Royal mercy.

The charges not being proved against the remaining *thirty-four* seamen, they were therefore—*acquitted.*

This is another melancholy and incontrovertible proof of the effects which the conduct and declarations of the American Government are calculated to produce—Various plans have, at different times, been suggested by the enemies of Great-Britain, to distress and reduce her Navy—Northern Coalitions have threatened to cut off its supplies—infernal engines, submarine fires and explosions, have been invented, to destroy those floating castles, which were known to be invincible in fair and open combat; but all have, hitherto, failed—and it remained for the French party in America, to suggest a plan, which must inevitably succeed, if persisted in—To offer *encouragement* and *protection* to *Mutineers* and *Deserters*—Seduce the seamen, and then—*a fig for the ships!*—But we trust that His Majesty's Government, while sending fleets to protect the commerce of the Baltic, will perceive and parry the blow, which is aimed at the vitals of Great-Britain, from this quarter of the world.

SAINT JOHN, October 12, 1807.

By a Letter from a Gentleman dated at Halifax the 4th inst. we learn, That the Beagle Brig of War had arrived there on the 3d in 35 days from Portsmouth, with Public Dispatches, the contents of which had not transpired, but the following important information was received from the Officers of the Beagle—That the Island of *ZEALAND* and *COPENHAGEN* with all the *DANISH FLEET* had been Captured by the British Forces—That our loss was very severe, said to be 7000 men killed and wounded, (seamen and soldiers) that this bold, though necessary measure was a preventive one, to save that Fleet from falling into the hands of Bonaparte, or making a part of a Northern Confederacy forming against Great-Britain; and further to prevent a Coalition of the Naval Forces. Lord Collingwood, after leaving Eight sail of the line off Cadiz, had gone up the Mediterranean with the following Ships—*Ocean, Queen, Malta,* and *Montague,* supposed in search of the Russian Fleet off Tenedoes, while Admiral Gambier, it was expected, would secure those at Constradt.

Admiral Cochran had sailed from Halifax with two line of battle Ships, two Frigates, and a Brig, supposed for the Danish Islands.

General Craig with his suite had embarked on board the Horatio Frigate, and 16 sail of Transports with Troops bound for Quebec or Halifax, waited a wind.

The Revenge* (American Dispatch Schooner) had arrived at Portsmouth and immediately received Orders to hold herself in readiness to sail at an hour's notice.

The Beagle was dispatched from Portsmouth in so great a hurry, that they had not time to get the Official Dispatches which were Printing.

Orders had arrived to detain and bring into Port all Danish vessels.

The Two Regiments had sailed from Halifax for Quebec.

As the Post was leaving Town, Mr. *Howe* desired him to inform the different Post-Masters, That Six Sail of the Line had arrived there from England, and Seven more daily expected.

* *It is worthy of remark, that Mr. Jefferson should have selected from among the* American Navy, *a vessel of that name to carry those Dispatches—How far the name corresponds with Mr. Jefferson's disposition, time may discover.*

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Pallas, Captain Robertson, from Plymouth; Brig Swift, Capt. M'Lauchlan, Philadelphia; Ship Caledonia, Capt. Boag, Portsmouth; and Schooner Mary-Ann, Capt. Beatteay, New-York.

SAILED.—Ships America, Capt. Colbourn; Duke of Kent, Capt. Edington, for England; and Sisters, Capt. Abrams, for Falmouth, Jamaica.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

OCTOBER—1807.	*Sun Rises & Sets.*			*High Water.*	
	H.	M.	H.	H.	M.
12 MONDAY,	6	30	6	8	31
13 TUESDAY,	6	32	6	9	23
14 WEDNESDAY,	6	33	6	10	12
15 THURSDAY,	6	35	6	10	46
16 FRIDAY,	6	37	6	11	20
17 SATURDAY,	6	38	6	11	58
18 SUNDAY,	6	40	6	0	36

Full Moon, 16th Day, 9h. 50m. Morning.

To be Sold at Public Auction,



ON MONDAY the 26th day of October current, at Twelve o'Clock at noon, at the Wharf of DANIEL M'MASTER'S, Esq. at *Saint Andrews*, the Schooner UNION as she lies at the said Wharf, being of the burthen of Ninety-One Tons or thereabout, Five Years old, with her Sails, Rigging, Anchors, Cables, Boat and other Materials belonging to her—An Inventory of which may be seen by application to the Master on board, or at this Office.

The above Schooner and Materials taken in Execution and to be Sold by

ELISHA ANDREWS, Sheriff.

ST. ANDREWS, 7th OCTOBER, 1807.

COMMUNICATION.

A YOUNG MAN of competent ability, strong recommendations of character and of respectability, wishes to engage himself as Teacher of a School in some pleasant and populous Settlement, in this, or the adjoining Province of NOVA-SCOTIA. As much may be expected from his ability and exertion, an equivalent Salary will be required. A few lines, containing particulars, addressed to A. B. and forwarded to the Printer of this Gazette, will meet due attention. *September* 17, 1807.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH or BOOKS given for Clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS at this OFFICE.

BY AUTHORITY.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, 6th OCTOBER, 1807.

IN consequence of the present state of the Differences between GREAT-BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, the President and Commander in Chief of the Province directs, that the Colonels or Officers commanding the several Regiments and Independent Companies of Militia in this Province, do forthwith cause a Draft to be made of *one fourth* part of the whole of the said Regiments and Companies respectively, (including the Exempts)—and that the persons so Drafted, hold themselves in readiness for Actual Service, to march at a moment's warning.

The Arms and Accoutrements belonging to Government, (or so many as may be necessary) will be collected, and placed in the hands of the persons so Drafted, and put in the best possible condition for use.

From that spirit of Loyalty to the best of Sovereigns, and sincere attachment to the most excellent of Constitutions, heretofore so generally manifested by the Inhabitants of this Province, the Commander in Chief cannot but hope and expect, that the necessity of making the Drafts from the body of the Militia, will in a great measure be superseded by the voluntary offers of service, from those Young Men who inherit the principles of their Fathers: He therefore further directs, that the said Commanding Officers do afford to both Officers and Men under their respective commands, an opportunity of displaying, in this manner, their zeal in the service of their King and Country.

The Commanding Officers as aforesaid are required as soon as possible, to furnish the Commander in Chief with their several Reports, accompanied with Returns of the names of the Officers and Men appointed for service by either of the before-mentioned modes; noting particularly the Volunteers. By the PRESIDENT'S Command,

JOHN ROBINSON, P. Secretary.

MILITIA REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

SAINT JOHN, 7th October, 1807.

HIS Honor the PRESIDENT and Commander in Chief, having been pleased to order a Draft to be made of the *one fourth* part of the Militia of the Province, including the Exempts, to be in readiness for Actual Service at a moment's warning; the Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Saint John County Regiment directs, that the Exempts within the limits of his command, the Artillery Company, the Troop of Horse, the Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies, Captains MELICK'S, RYAN'S and MERRITT'S Companies, and the Free Blacks forming the Company of Pioneers upon the Eastern side of the Harbor, do assemble, armed and equipped, at the Alarm Post of the Regiment in King's Square, on SATURDAY next the 10th instant, precisely at TEN o'Clock in the Morning, for the purpose of carrying into execution the PRESIDENT'S Order.

Captain SIMONDS' Company will, in like manner, and for the like purpose, assemble at the Company Parade in *Portland*, on MONDAY next the 12th instant, at TEN o'Clock in the Morning; and Captains WILBOUR'S and WETMORE'S Companies, with the Free Blacks upon the Western side of the Harbor, will in like manner, and for the like purpose, assemble at the Ruins of *Fort-Frederick*, at *Carleton*, at THREE o'Clock in the afternoon of the same day.

The Exempts are at liberty, at any time before the time of appearance as aforesaid, to attach themselves to either of the Companies of the Regiment, provided they signify their election to the particular Captain, or to either of the Field Officers; otherwise they will be formed together into a Company, under the command of the Officers already appointed.

The Captains or Officers commanding Companies or the Troop, will be prepared with complete Returns or Rolls of their respective Companies, attested to as required by the Militia Law: And they will also on the respective days of assembling, make a particular Report of the state of the Arms and Accoutrements of their Companies.

THOMAS WETMORE, *Lieut. Colonel Commanding the Saint John County Militia.*

By the Lieut. Colonel's Command,

ABEL HARDENBROOK, *Adjutant.*

Last Saturday was really a proud Day for this City.—All the Militia of the Eastern District, assembled in obedience to the Order of the 7th instant, and instead of a Draft of the one fourth part as was required, they, with one voice, tendered their services generally as Volunteers upon the present emergency—This, being rather without the limits of the General Order, rendered it necessary for the Commanding Officer of the Regiment to make Report to the Commander in Chief, which was done immediately, and in a few minutes His HONOR appeared in front of the Battalion, and accepted, in form, the general tender of service, in a short appropriate Speech, in which he paid them the highest compliments for their Loyalty and Zeal.

As the Companies in the Western District, and the Portland Company are to assemble to Day, we defer making any further observations upon this subject.

His Honor the PRESIDENT has been pleased to appoint *Adino Paddock*, Esq. Surgeon to the Saint John County Regiment of Militia.

STUDVILLE FOR SALE,

EITHER the whole or in Lots to suit purchasers—25 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of executing the Deeds. A reasonable time will be allowed for paying the balance. Proposals in writing, post paid, describing the number of Acres and situation of the Lot or Lots, if addressed to the Honorable JOHN SAUNDERS, *Fredericton*, will be immediately attended to.

FREDERICTON, 7th OCTOBER, 1807. 6w