

that, it is probably by this time accomplished; for the expedition was planned with so much secrecy, and executed with so much celerity, that both the French and the Danes must have been wholly unprepared to meet it. We are indeed assured that this is undoubtedly the case, and that whatever be the design of the British fleet, there exists no obstacle which is likely to prevent its execution.

It is commonly understood that the first and principal object of this powerful armament is to secure the possession of the Danish fleet, and afterwards, if possible, to occupy those positions which command the entrances into the Sound, and of consequence the navigation of the Baltic. These objects, however, are only to be attempted on condition that Denmark is unwilling to declare in our favour, and is not disposed to refill with all her forces, the approach of the French. It is difficult to understand the precise nature of the conditions which Denmark will be required to subscribe; but it is easy to see that she is placed in a dilemma from which she can hardly escape, without the most ruinous injuries. If she declares for Great-Britain, her finest provinces will be immediately over-run, and perhaps ultimately estranged; and if she gives way to the menaces of France, her marine will be seized under the pretence of protection, herself rendered impotent as a naval power, and perhaps deprived of the principal sources of her revenue. In this choice of difficulties it will naturally be asked, what right has Great-Britain to compel a friendly power to this premature and ruinous declaration? Unfortunately, however, the times are returned, in which the right of the strongest is alone recognized, and in which Governments, of themselves disposed to equity and moderation, are in some degree compelled to act on the principals by which they are opposed, and to meet the hostilities of the enemy on his own system. But it requires a case of very clear necessity to justify such a procedure.

Rumours are again revived that a large French army is preparing to invade Portugal, or at least to compel her to renounce her connection with this country. We do not believe that such an army is in a state of very forward preparation; but when Bonaparte has leisure to attend to it, there is no doubt but such a project will form part of that general attack on our commerce, which he has now completely organized.

MR. MOTT,

Be so kind as to give the following a place in your paper.

King's College, Windsor, 25th Sept. 1807.

On the 19th inst. was held at this University, the first Commencement, at which, Mr. ROGER VIETS and Mr. WILLIAM HILL after having been examined and found duly qualified, were presented by the Rev. Dr. Cochran, Vice-President of this College, for their Degrees of Bachelors in Arts, and had the honour of being admitted to the same by the Rev. Charles Porter, President. As this was the first thing of the kind that ever took place in this Country, it was attended by a numerous assembly of spectators. On the evening of the 22d inst. the graduates gave a splendid gala, which was honoured by the presence of a great many respectable inhabitants of this place, of both sexes.

MR. MOTT,

WHEN we observe at this interesting moment, sentiments of loyalty and attachment to our glorious Constitution exhibited in public prints, such productions strike the reader as being highly commendable as tending in a great degree to instil proper sentiments in the minds of the people. On perusing the composition given in your paper of the 21st ult. under the title of a *Communication*, I cannot refrain from making some observations, not on the style, as I suppose it is meant merely to the lower class, and should be very sorry my pen should attempt to lessen it in their eyes, merely on that account. I shall therefore confine my remarks solely to the purport of it as it strikes me.

First, after a very fair statement of the wrongs we have suffered from the United States of America, he mentions, "Shall we be driven into a war for the defence of our farms and estates earned from the wilderness." It certainly appears to me in reading it, that he supposes such a war would be unpopular in the extreme—This paragraph certainly does not correspond with the sentiments he wishes us in the former parts of his composition to fancy he possesses, or if I have put a wrong construction on it, it certainly requires some explanatory notes at the bottom. The whole is concluded with this following energetic remark, "And we shall also carry with us the remembrance of former wrongs, led on by no temporizing commanders, but by such as feel for the honour, dignity and preservation of the Empire, more than their own and families sordid views."

Here I cannot help observing that the author may be a friend, but certainly not a useful one to Government, as he holds out ideas from which the worst of consequences may be drawn. We have at this moment a melancholy instance before our eyes of the effects of want of harmony and division creeping into Governments, whereby the Continent of Europe is become a prey to tyranny and oppression.—These are my ideas of his valuable Communication, and must again repeat that by casting such reflections on our temporizing commanders, he confutes the very ends he wishes to establish. I conclude by stating myself to be a sincere well wisher to His Majesty and this Province.

OBSERVATOR.

MR. MOTT,

I request you will insert in your valuable paper, the following extracts from the QUEBEC GAZETTES of the 8th and 10th instant.

It cannot fail to afford the highest satisfaction to every loyal subject in these Provinces, to find that such a spirit of loyalty and zeal for His Majesty's service pervades all orders of men in the extensive and populous Province of Lower Canada, nor can there be a doubt, that as soon as the same vigorous measures shall be adopted by the authority in this Province, a similar spirit will be conspicuous among His Majesty's subjects in New-Brunswick, and that their exertions will be in no degree inferior to those of the inhabitants of the neighbouring Provinces of Nova-Scotia and Canada.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

Frederickton, 29th September, 1807.

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 3.

In consequence of the preparations for war which have been referred to in the United States, during the existing differences between that country and Great-Britain, similar measures have been recently adopted in this part of His Majesty's dominions.

During the last ten days a levy of one fifth of the Militia men, between the age of 18 and 50 has been effected, nearly throughout the whole Province.

The zeal which has been manifested on this occasion, with the exception of here and there a few individuals, will do lasting honour to the Province of Lower Canada.

His Majesty's Government, no doubt relying on the pacific views of the United States and her naval superiority, has left this Province, for the present, without a large regular army; but if depending on this circumstance, any description of persons have imagined that the country would fall an easy prey to an invader, we wish some of them had been present at the Reviews which have just taken place. They would there have seen a peasantry formed by nature and habit to undergo all the hardships of war, cheerfully leave their homes in the midst of harvest to attend on the reviews, and furnish their respective quotas, often under an impression that they would be immediately marched to the frontiers, with an alacrity bordering on enthusiasm.

To produce this effect, no Newspaper misrepresentation, no inflammatory Town-meeting, harangues and resolves, have been necessary. The calls of duty and honour have been sufficient; and the effect will be as lasting as these principles in the heart of every brave and loyal man.

The force raised is estimated at about twelve thousand men. It can always be supported by the Militia of the point attacked and by further detachments from more distant parts of the Province if necessary. The whole when added to the regular troops and put into activity by the powerful means of Great-Britain, will be fully adequate to oppose any force that can be brought against us.

We have abstained, on the present occasion from mentioning any particular instances of good conduct in the different divisions; because we have not in our power at present to do full justice to all. We may however be permitted to say, that the Battalions of Quebec and Montreal have shown that spirit which was to be expected from them; the conduct of many of the Country divisions has been nothing inferior to theirs.

SEPTEMBER 10.—We noticed in our last, from our own observation, as well as from the general reports which had reached us, the zeal manifested by the inhabitants of this Province in coming forward for the defence of their King and Country. We now have the pleasure of being able to publish the General Order issued on this occasion, by His Honor the President and Commander in Chief. Whatever may be the result of the present differences between the United States of America and Great-Britain, the inhabitants of this part of the Empire will always have to reflect with pride on the opportunity which has been afforded them of supporting their own honour and signaling their attachment to a sovereign whose reign has been particularly marked by acts of goodness towards them.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS,

QUEBEC, 9th September, 1807.

THE PRESIDENT and Commander in Chief of the Province having received the Return of the Militia who have been commanded, under the General Order of the 20th August, to hold themselves in readiness for actual Service; having also received from the Commanding Officers of Battalions in the Districts of Quebec, Montreal and Three-Rivers, a detailed Report of the Spirit and Disposition manifested by their respective Corps, feels it incumbent on him, in the most public manner, to express his perfect Approbation of the Conduct of the whole of the Militia on the present occasion; with the exception only of some few Individuals, who by their ill Conduct have rendered themselves contemptible in the opinion of their fellow Subjects.

The President also feels himself justified in asserting that a more ardent Devotion to His Majesty's Person and Government, has never been witnessed in any Part of the British Dominions; and it is particularly to be remarked, that the Idea of defending their own Families and their own Property, has appeared in manner to have been absorbed in the Minds of all Descriptions of Subjects in this Province, by the more general Sentiment of coming forward in the Cause of a justly beloved Sovereign, and in support of a Form of Government, which has been proved by Experience to be the best calculated for promoting the Happiness and securing the Liberties of Mankind.

The Adjutant General has it in Command, to make known to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Militia, the President's warmest Approbation of their Conduct; and for this purpose he will transmit a Copy of the present General Order to the several Commanding Officers, who will cause the same to be publicly read to their respective Corps. They will at the same time make known to them, that the President will avail himself of the earliest opportunity to transmit an account of their Conduct to the Secretary of State, for the Information of their most gracious Sovereign, assuring them moreover, that he will consider it as the highest happiness of his Life to have had such an opportunity of doing justice to the Zeal, Loyalty and public Spirit of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province.

(Signed)

THOS. DUNN,

President and Commander in Chief.

By His Honor's Command,

HERMAN W. RYLAND, Secretary.

To Colonel BARRY, Adjutant-General of the Militia of Lower Canada.

Just Received from New-York,

And for SALE by NEHEMIAH MERRITT, SUPERFINE, FINE, MIDDINGS, and RYE FLOUR, and INDIAN CORN: Also, NAVAL STORES.

Saint John, 14th September, 1807.

SAINT JOHN, October 5, 1807.

The Ship John, Capt. Marshall, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, and brings papers to the 22d of August. Capt. Marshall put into Loch-Rian, where he saw a Glasgow paper of the 2d September, containing the account of the Capture of COPENHAGEN and the DANISH FLEET by the British Forces; he could not obtain the paper, nor does he recollect any further particulars, only that the accounts came by a vessel from Elsinore to Leith, and was universally believed.

A Letter from a respectable House in London, dated 21st August, received by the Ship John, says, "We fancy there certainly will be a WAR with the United States, as our Ministry will not swerve from the Treaty as concluded in January, and the check that will be put on the Trade of Neutrals will be more than the Americans will consent to, considering the encroachments they have been indulged in during the two last years."

Last Saturday the Ship Argo, belonging to HUGH JOHNSTON, Esq. was Launched from Portland-Point. She was built by Mr. EZEKIEL BARLOW, and is allowed by good judges, to be one of the best vessels ever built in this Province.

MARRIED] Last Wednesday evening, WILLIAM SCOVIL, Esq. to Miss ELIZABETH BYLES, daughter of the Rev. Dr. BYLES, Rector of this City.

DIED] On Friday morning last, after a tedious and distressing illness, which he bore with exemplary fortitude and resignation, Mr. DAVID BEVERIDGE, aged 56 years; a native of Edinburgh in North-Britain. He was an affectionate husband, a tender father and an upright honest man.—His remains were interred yesterday, attended by the Masonic Society, and a great number of respectable inhabitants.

WILLIAM KING,

PROFILE TAKER.

MOST Respectfully returns his thanks to the respectable Inhabitants of this City, for the very liberal encouragement he has already received, and acquaints them that his stay will be to the 9th inst. he therefore requests those Ladies and Gentlemen who are desirous of having their Profiles taken correctly, will improve this opportunity.

Mr. KING flatters himself with the extensive practice he has had in the United States, Nova-Scotia and Newfoundland, having taken upwards of 30 thousand, that he will give satisfaction to those who will favour him with their company.—His prices for 2 Profiles on beautiful wove paper is 2s. 6d. or, reduced to a very small scale to put in Lockets, for 5s.—He has for Sale, a few very elegant Frames suitable for the Profiles at his Room in the House of Mr. JOHN PUGSLEY, King-Street.

Saint John, 3d October, 1807.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

ON Monday the First day of FEBRUARY next at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the same day, at VANHORNE'S Tavern, in Fredericton, (by Licence from the President and Council)—That well known and valuable FARM on Long Island, in the Parish of Prince William and County of York, containing about 120 acres, all Intervale Land: formerly the residence of Major MURRAY, now part of the Estate of the late WILLIAM DONALDSON, Esq. deceased; and to be sold for the purpose of in part satisfying the debts due from the said Estate:

HUGH JOHNSTON,

ARTHUR DINGWALL,

WILLIAM DONALDSON,

Executors of the same Estate.

St. JOHN, OCTOBER 1, 1807.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of this City, that he intends to keep a constant supply of the best MEAT that can be purchased, at the Public Market in the Lower Cove.—He therefore solicits the custom of a generous public, who may depend upon being served in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

N. B. The highest price will be given for Cattle and small Stock, by applying as above.

JEHIEL PARTELOW, Senr.

Saint John, 28th September, 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.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of the late NATHANIEL UNDERHILL of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Three Months of this date, and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to DUNCAN M'LEOD, Administrator.

FREDERICTON, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1807.

ALL Persons having any legal Demands against the Estate of the late ISAAC BONNELL, Esq. of Digby, deceased, are hereby required to render them duly attested within Eighteen Calendar Months; and all indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Wm. F. BONNELL, } Executors.

DIGBY, 10th DECEMBER, 1806.