

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, MAY 27.

We have received the proceedings of the Court Martial held at Hampton, N. H., in the case of Capt. JOHN HALL, of the Marine, and WILLIAM HOOK, of the Crew, of the Chesapeake.

In the case of Capt. Hall, the court sentence him to be privately reprimanded, under the charge of "negligently performing the duty assigned him."

In the case of Mr. Hook, the court sentence him to be "discharged the service of the U. States," for negligently performing the duty assigned to him.

ELECTIONS.—From Any Part the Public Advertiser says that the representation to Congress composed of reform Republicans and For Reformers, from Massachusetts all the returns are not yet received. It is thought the legislature will consist of upwards of 100 defeated members. It is also reported that the returns cannot be immediately collected. It is probably incorrect, from whence we are informed that the parties to the legislature will be nearly balanced.

The ship Raleigh, Hendy, arrived at Philadelphia, on the 23d instant. In twenty-eight days from London, Philadelphia, on the 23d instant. It was laden with every kind of provisions were extremely scarce and enormously high. The cost of provisions was 2 large quantities which had been shipped to England, and Scotland, for crushing, had been rejected. The Raleigh has 26 passengers.

This vessel and the Dryden, from Liverpool, London papers, were received to the 14th April. They contain news of important events, and interesting paragraphs appear to most material. London, April 12.

We have, among other interesting communications, received the Dutch Consul's message to the Legislature, on the state of the finances, in which he acknowledges the deplorable state of the treasury, and that he cannot hope for an amendment for their circumstances until the establishment for a maritime peace. In this deplorable state of their commerce and finances, his anxiety has thought proper to request that the French Emperor should give them assistance. In peace to be negotiated with England, he is to stipulate for the restoration of the Dutch colonies, particularly of Guiana. This motion would seem to imply that a negotiation was going on on this topic. The Netherlands, even spoke with confidence of the success to be expected to obtain.

The Dutch papers contain a recent intelligence from Copenhagen, in which they are proceeding with the utmost activity in their preparations to invade Sweden, and they expect to send a body of troops far has actually sailed to cross over the Scania; but this we totally discredit.

Several private letters, relative to Spain, were yesterday received by the Commodore Mallet. They contain important which we have seen we select the following extract.

"The pretensions of Catalonia, Navarre, and Biscay no longer belong to the Spanish Bourbons. They are taken possession of by the French troops, and the Grand Duke of Berg has published a proclamation, stating that this measure is necessary for the purposes. This proclamation has occasioned a fall in the value, from 65 to 60. The number of French troops have entered Spain, is not fifteen thousand men. A French force is daily expected at Malaga. Cordova, Seville, Granada, and throughout Spain."

OF A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL, ASSEMBLED ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES SHIP THE CHESAPEAKE, IN THE HARBOR OF HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE, ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JANUARY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE.

PRESENT, CAPT. JOHN RODGERS, President, Captains Wm. BAINBRIDGE, HENRY B. WELLES, SYDNEY DECATUR, Jr., and JOHN SNEY, Masters Commandant JOHN SMITH, and JOHN PORTER, JOHN TABBELL, JACOB LEVY, JAMES LAWRENCE, and CHARLES BARLOW.

try of the Navy of the United States to Captain John Rodgers directed, and we do hereby certify that on December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, the said Charles Gordon, Esq., a master commandant in the navy of the United States, was assigned the duty assigned him, which is in use said warrant, status, and laudable preferred service, and having heard all the evidence, and the prisoner's defence, and very maturely and conscientiously considered the case, gave the following OPINION:

The charge made in the warrant of the law the Secretary of the Navy assigned to said Charles Gordon, is in these words: "For negligently performing the duty assigned him."

"In that he had the command of the said frigate, Chesapeake, from the first day of May, 1807, to the sixth day of June, 1807, and during all that time he had not the guns of the said frigate exercised."

"In that he had not the guns of the said frigate exercised as often as he was bound to exercise them, or to her sailing for sea."

"In that the crew of the said frigate Chesapeake were not called upon to exercise their arms, or to her sailing for sea."

"In that the crew of the said frigate Chesapeake were not called upon to exercise their arms, or to her sailing for sea."

"In that he did not take care to have the matches of the said frigate fitted on their carriages."

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needed to sea. But it appears to the court, from the evidence, that the crew of the Chesapeake as allowed by the government was never completed even when she sailed for sea. In order to render her full complement of men her rendezvous was kept open, and new recruits received, also, during the period of her sailing. That her crew were uncommonly sickly; and that she was not in a condition to sail at that time many desertions might have been expected. It is therefore, in the opinion of the court, that in such circumstances, the crew of a ship was no obligation upon the said Charles Gordon to have the guns exercised, or to have the matches primed, while she was in port. It is therefore the opinion of the court, that the specification is fully proved, they do not impute any neglect of duty to the said Charles Gordon on this account.

It is admitted by the said Charles Gordon, that the crew of the said frigate were not exercised until the 19th day of June, three days before she sailed for sea. But under all the circumstances stated in the remarks of the court in the preceding specification, the court are of opinion that neither the regulations of the navy, or the usage in such cases, made it the duty of the said Charles Gordon to have quartered the crew more early. And for the same, his sexual negligence is not proved.

It is admitted by the said Charles Gordon, that he did not have the guns of the said frigate were securely fitted on their carriages. But the court are of opinion that, in such circumstances, it was the duty of the commander of a ship of war personally to see to the safety of his vessel. It would be impossible for him to possess such minute duties until. The duty of a commander is to give the orders to the powder, and to perform such duties, who are to report to him what they have done, and to his satisfaction, and to command him to visit and generally examine the manner of the execution. It is therefore, in the opinion of the court, that the specification is not proved.

It is admitted by the said Charles Gordon, that the crew of the said frigate were not exercised until the 19th day of June, three days before she sailed for sea. But it appears to the court by the evidence, that the crew were not exercised until the 19th day of June, three days before she sailed for sea. But it appears to the court by the evidence, that the crew were not exercised until the 19th day of June, three days before she sailed for sea.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PUBLIC ARE ADVISED THAT THE COURT OF COMMONS HAS RECEIVED A REPORT FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE LANDS AND REVENUE, THAT THE REVENUE OF THE CUSTOMS HAS INCREASED IN THE YEAR ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER LAST, BY THE AMOUNT OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

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