

HALIFAX, September 9.

Arrived, Yesterday, H. M. Ship Tartarus, Captain Pasco, from Hampton Roads; the Ship Orion, of and from Virginia, bound to Tonningen; and the schooner Shadow, of and for Philadelphia, from Naples—detained by the Tartarus.

From the Halifax Exchange Coffee-House Book.

"The Gleaner, ketch, has arrived in the Chesapeake, with despatches, from England.

"The popular ferment was so great at Norfolk, that, it is said, the Tartarus was obliged to cut and run from Hampton Roads—The American frigate Essex, and several Gun-boats were preparing to detain her, of which she received notice from His Majesty's Consul at Norfolk."

H. M. S. Melampus, from hence bound to Quebec, has been ashore in the Gut of Canso—the following letter from a gentleman in his Excellency Sir GEORGE PREVOST'S Suite, gives the particulars:

Sunday, September 1.

"Before this reaches you, you will doubtless have heard of the cause of our delay—after sticking fast on the sand for 48 hours in Chedabucto Bay, we were fortunately hove off by the united exertions of the Sapphire, Rattler, and ourselves, on Thursday last—Although the ship had been previously lightened of almost every thing in her, including water, provisions, spars and most of her guns, we were enabled by very hard working, to get underweigh again on Friday afternoon, for the purpose of going to Ship Harbour, where we are now replacing our stock of water. In the act, however, of heaving up our anchor, it got foul of the Rattler's cable, attached to an anchor carried out for our relief; and the consequence was that we were obliged to cut our cable, to prevent again getting on shore—This circumstance will keep us here until the anchor can be weighed and brought to us.

"We have been fortunate in fine weather, smooth water, and having the Rattler with us, as well as the Bream, accidentally coming through the Gut; an fortunate in meeting the Sapphire, waiting in Ship Harbour for a Mirimachi ship. The Hunter passed the Gut on the 18th ult. and the horse brig two days after.

All on board both ships are in perfect health."

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1811.

We were favored this morning with the Boston Gazette of the 5th inst. from which the following paragraphs have been copied.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 5.

FROM OPORTO.

Capt. Breath of the Brig Fanny, has arrived at New-York, from Oporto—sailed the 1st of August, and informs, that King Joseph with 50,000 French troops, had entered Madrid; and that the British army was retreating towards Lisbon. The markets at Oporto were bad; flour was 11, corn meal 5, rye flour 1 25, rice 6 dollars.

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

There have been numerous arrivals from Lisbon, and other Portuguese ports; some of which sailed as late as the 24th July. No recent general battle had been fought; but the reporters say, the movements of the French indicated a speedy one. The tidings of the affair of the Little Belt excited some agitations at Lisbon, which had subsided. A Proclamation had been issued for a general impressment of the male population of Portugal. The removal of the stores from Figueras to the Tagus, for the supply of the army on the South of the Tagus, had given rise to a ridiculous report that a French division was advancing on Figuera.

LATEST FROM BAYONNE.

Capt. Moffet has arrived in Philadelphia from Bayonne; which if dates are accurately given, he left 20th July—He informs, that Massena, would not return to Spain—[We have conversed with a Gentleman from Paris, who informs us, that Massena had left that city early in July on his return to Spain with five regiments of Imperial guards]—but that Marshals Berthier and Bessieres had proceeded to Spain, with 80,000 troops, and that more would follow them.—Centinel.

VERY IMPORTANT.

We are assured, that on the demand of the British Minister, the President of the United States has unequivocally disavowed any orders having been given to chase or attack the Little Belt; and agreed to call a Naval Court of Inquiry upon the conduct of Capt. Rodgers in the affair.

We understand that Rodgers justifies his conduct on orders which he received as early as the 9th May last.

It will be recollected, that immediately after the publication of Commodore Rodgers's letter, the National Intelligencer boldly asserted, that the President approved of all the conduct of Rodgers; and refused to grant his request for a Court of Inquiry. Some time after this, a paragraph sneaked into a remote paper, stating, that at the repeated request of Commodore Rodgers, a Court had been ordered; when all the world now know that the step was taken in consequence of the repeated demand of Mr. Foster. This will not read well in history.

If there has been any improper conduct in the affair, reparation ought to have been made for it; and it ought to have been done in an open and magnanimous manner.—N. York paper.

The policy of another Embargo recommended by the Executive.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 31—An Embargo, it is intimated in a Northern print, will probably be laid by proclamation on all the vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, in consequence of the present cri-

tical state of our affairs with Great-Britain. Truly, when we look at the almost certain capture of every vessel sailing from our ports for any other than a British port, and the probability of those in the ports of Great-Britain sharing the same fate, we are led to believe that an immediate Embargo would be the best possible step for the President to take at this moment. There is but one obstacle in the way; The President has not the power to adopt such a measure; it rests exclusively with the Congress.

The numbered despatch announced in a letter from the American Consul at Liverpool, which was to be sunk by the bearer, in case of war, contained communications from Paris to our government, of such a nature as would not bear the light, and therefore no risk was to be run in the passage.—Balt. Fed. Repub.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of Commodore Rogers' conduct prior to and during the engagement with the sloop of war Little Belt, assembled in New-York harbour on board the frigate United States, on Saturday last. Commodore Decatur presided; with Captains Chauncey and Stewart, his associates. General Paulding is Judge Advocate.

Revolution in South America.

By the following extract of a letter from Lagura, dated the 8th August, 1811, it appears that the revolutionary spirit of South America is similar to that in France, during the reign of Robespierre and Marat.

"I have given you a description of this place, at least the situation of it—It at present differs but little to what it did when I last wrote: nothing but confusion reigns all over South America. People are daily taken up as suspected of plots against government: All foreigners are fearful of assembling; in fact a total suspension of business, as well as society, at present reigns. The order of the day is 'Liberty and Equality.' I left Caraccas yesterday at 5 A. M. nothing then had been heard from the army that had gone against Valencia; perhaps they have taken it, and marched against Cora. There are various conjectures. Despatches are daily received from General Miranda, but not made public; and daily do people go equipped by Government as Volunteers to join the army. At the different gates of the city of Caraccas, are the Heads of the Traitors, stuck up on poles, and underneath written—This Man has died for being Traitor to his Country. Two Men were hung yesterday; They were condemned by the Patriotic Society; their crimes not made public. The time for apprehending offenders is in the dead hour of the night; a guard enters the house and takes the offender out of his bed, and next morning his head pays the forfeit of his imprudence. We deem it dangerous to be seen three together talking in the streets, and highly so to express our sentiments, or criticise on the conduct of the government, even in private parties, as we know not but what our own servants may be employed as spies against us. This is precisely the situation of this country at present.

"I hesitate not to say, that things are coming nearer every day to a close; and that South America will be Independent is certain; for 'tis impossible to be otherwise."

SALE AT AUCTION,

By ANDREW CROOKSHANK,

At the Commissariat Stores, on MONDAY the 30th instant, at 12 o'Clock,

A Quantity of PROVISIONS, BEDDING, BARRACK FURNITURE and UTENSILS, reported unfit to be issued to His Majesty's Troops.

Saint John, September 16, 1811.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Saint John, New-Brunswick, 16th Sept. 1811.

FRESH BEEF

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's Troops and Departments in this Garrison not exceeding 400 pounds per day, and for the Garrison of Fredericton not exceeding 800 pounds per day; the delivery of which to commence on the 7th of November next, and to cease on the 10th of March, 1812, both days inclusive, making a period of 18 weeks.

The BEEF must be well fed, of an unexceptionable, wholesome, marketable quality, and delivered to the Troops in entire quarters with the Suet, and to the Staff and Departments, as shall be applied for by written orders from this Office; the issues to the Regiments are to be made twice in each week.

Payment for the quantities delivered will be made every nine weeks, in Cash or Bills of Exchange at the current rate, at my option.

Such Person or Persons as wish to contract for the supply of the above mentioned FRESH BEEF, will leave sealed Proposals at this Office, previous to 12 o'Clock on Wednesday the 9th of October next, to be written upon "Tenders for Fresh Beef;" none of which will be attended to, unless the price is expressed in words at length, and the lowest offer, if approved of by the Commanding General, will be accepted.

Unexceptionable security will be required for the due performance of such Contracts as may be entered into.

WILLIAM H. SNELLING, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

TO BE SOLD,

A Handsome well-bred BAY MARE, eight years old, about fifteen hands two inches high, bred at Cornwallis, Nova-Scotia, got by a Horse brought from England by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, is perfectly steady to ride, and quiet in single and double Harness.—Inquire of the Printer.

Saint John, 16th September, 1811.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Durham, Capt. Scott, New-Castle; Sloop Nelson, Capt. Findlay, Halifax; Ship Anderson, Capt. Tate, London; Brig Mary, Capt. Stokes, do.

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, passed in the 45th year of His present Majesty's Reign—Chapter 6th, Section 3d.

"And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall knowingly buy, exchange or detain, or otherwise receive from any Soldier or deserter, upon any account whatever, any arms, cloathing, caps or other furniture belonging to the King, or any such articles belonging to any Soldier or deserter as are generally deemed Regimental Necessaries, according to the Custom of the Army, or shall exchange, buy or receive from any Soldier, any provisions unless by consent of the Officer Commanding the Company to which such Soldier shall belong; every person so offending shall incur the penalty of five pounds."

As several instances have lately occurred of the infringement of the above clause of the Act of Assembly, under pretence of ignorance; in future no such excuse will be received, and any person convicted of the offence will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

R. LEONARD, Capt. 104th Regiment, Commanding the Garrison.

FORT HOWE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1811.

Received by the Ship WILLIAM, Seth Seely, master, from Liverpool, a consignment of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of the following Goods:

SUPERFINE and Second Broad CLOTHS; single and double milled Cassimeres; Flannels and Blankets; fancy Waistcoating; Prince's Cord; twilled Washington's Stripes; Cotton Cords; Pelice Velvets; plain, green, yellow and black Cambrics; large rich fancy Shawls; Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cambric Muslins; plain and twilled Cotton and Worsted Cords; fine and coarse Dimities; fashionable Dimity Vesting; rich pink and black Sarsenet-Cambric; Cotton Shirts; buff, blue, pink and lilac corded striped Cambric; quality Binding and Ferretting; shirt Buttons; Bombazetts and Bombazeens; plain Muslins; furniture Dimity; Cambric printed Cottons; Irish Shirtings; Cotton and Gingham Umbrellas; double and single spring Braces; Gingham assorted; Irish ounce Threads; Irish Sheetings and Linens; Sewing Silks; Thread and Cotton Lace; ladies and gentlemen's Silk Beaver Hats; gentlemen's Leather and Silk Gloves; ladies long and short Silk Gloves; ladies and gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hose; Camblets and Calimancos; fancy printed Calicos; coarse Hats; 111 crates of Liverpool China and common Ware; 10 cases half pint Tumblers.

The above consignment will be disposed of by the Package at a very small advance, for Cash or good Bills of Exchange on England.

N. B. Patterns of all the above Goods may be seen by applying to NEHEMIAH MERRITT, Saint John, September 16, 1811.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED on Saturday Evening, from the Ship Bellona, the following Boys—HENRY PHILLIPS, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, brown complexion, a Welchman—JOHN ROONEY, 16 years old, 5 feet high, fair complexion, dark eyes, an Irishman. Any person who will give information so as they may be apprehended, shall receive the above Reward. GEORGE BELL, Master.

Monday, September 16, 1811.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

THE Subscriber having been compelled to leave his native country Sweden (upon the expulsion of his King from the Throne) and his patrimony taken from him by the Russians upon the conquest of the country, took refuge in England; but being unable to support himself there, emigrated to this country, where he proposes teaching the FRENCH LANGUAGE, should a sufficient number of Subscribers offer, to afford him a subsistence.

He is ready to be examined as to his knowledge in the above language, and if encouraged, every exertion will be made to instruct the Pupils entrusted to his care.

Price of Tuition per quarter, £ 1 : 10

Entrance, " " " " " " " " 10

Private Lessons each, " " " " " " " " 3

Gentlemen desirous of subscribing will be good enough to leave their names at the Compting-Room of MESSRS. JOHN BLACK, & Co.

JOHN HESSE.

St. JOHN, SEPTEMBER 12, 1811.

BOARDING and LODGING.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a genteel Boarding and Lodging House in King's-street, where every attention will be paid to those who may encourage his undertaking.

CHARLES M'PHERSON.

St. JOHN, 6th JUNE, 1811.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS there has been the liberal time of FOUR YEARS since the dissolution of the Co. partnership of BRADFORD GILBERT, & Co. given to those indebted to them to make payment.—Notice is hereby given, to all those indebted to said Bradford Gilbert, & Co. that unless payment is immediately made to Bradford Gilbert, & Son, who is appointed to receive the same, their accounts will without discrimination be put in suit. May 30, 1811.