

guns, a most horrible tempest of barrels, kegs, canisters and bladders of Scotch Snuff!—What do you think, sir, by this time, must be the situation of the enemy? See them all cursing, stamping, coughing and sneezing—officers and men running against each other as blind as bats.

Now, sir, let our brave defenders (if they can for laughing) jump on board and take them all alive—the ships, of course, are prizes to the captors, and will amply pay for all the snuff and powder that was expended in the glorious conflict—Is not this snuffy invention of mine, a thousand times more profitable, effectual, and merciful, than the pitiful pip pop play of gun-boats, or the murderous havoc of torpedoes.

Let our engineers make a number of mammoth mortars, that will throw into a fleet or army five miles distant, a whole hoghead of snuff at once; this they surely may accomplish—or pray, how did the battering rams of old (before either snuff or gun-powder were heard of) throw stones into a city of above a thousand weight? Surely I need say no more; is it not self evident, that if government will but reduce my sneezing theory to practice from that moment we shall be invulnerable at every pass, and a match for all the world. None of the valiant sons of Mars will wish to come within reach of our ammunition: not so much for fear of being subdued and taken prisoner, as the scandal that all this should be effected by the means of SNUFF. What would have become of the honor of Nelson, if the Danes had attacked him with snuff, instead of powder and ball? What a ridiculous bleary eyed subject of laughter he would have been to all the universe. What officer on earth that has any respect for the honor of himself and family, would not rather stand before a cannon's mouth and be blown to shivers than be taken prisoner by snuff? Only let us once give our enemies a good dose of dry Scotch snuff, and from that time not even a picaroon will dare to come within sight of our coast. Away then with your old fashioned guns and mortars, firelocks and swords, congreve rockets, gun-boats, stink pots and torpedoes—snuff will protect us by land, against all invaders. Scotch snuff ought to be written upon our national flag that all who see it may keep at a respectful distance, and draw near with awe. Snuff will enable our mariners to navigate the ocean unmolested; the trump of fame shall be filled with snuff triumphant and blow our sneezing reputation round the world.

SIONARY YUG.

SALE AT AUCTION,

By ANDREW CROOKSHANK,
At the Commissariat Stores, on FRIDAY next,
at 12 o'clock,

A Quantity of PROVISIONS, BEDDING, BAR-
RACK FURNITURE and UTENSILS, repor-
ted unfit to be issued to His Majesty's Troops.
Monday, September 30, 1811.

A SCHOOLMASTER.

WANTED at SHELBURNE in the Province of Nova-
Scotia, a person qualified to teach the following
Branches of Education, viz. *English Grammar, the
Latin and Greek Languages, Orthography, the Use of
the Globes, and the Practical Branches of Mathematicks.*
The Town of Shelburne is situated in a very healthy
part of the Country, where every necessary of life may
be procured on as reasonable terms as in any part of
the Province. Any person of good character, qualified
to teach the above Branches of Education, and willing
to undertake the same, will please to apply to the Rev.
Dr. BYLES at Saint John, or to the Subscribers at Shel-
burne, by whom particulars will be made known.

THOMAS B. ROWLAND,
COLIN CAMPBELL,
J. V. BUSKIRK.

Shelburne, 2d September, 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 exceed-
ing 400 pounds per day, and for the Garrison of Fre-
dericton not exceeding 800 pounds per day; the deli-
very of which to commence on the 7th of November
next, and to cease on the 11th 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.

THE SUBSCRIBER

DESIRES all Persons who have been indebted to
him more than Six Months, to call and settle
their Accounts without further delay.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Saint John, 29th April, 1811.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1811.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Rosina, Capt. Potter, from Portsmouth; Ship
Five Sisters, Capt. Cronk, Liverpool; Schooner Lin-
net, Capt. Haviland, Halifax; Ship Caledonian, Capt.
Boag, Plymouth; Brig Margavet, Capt. Hall, Ports-
mouth.

We were this morning favored with Boston papers
to the 24th inst. from which the following have been
hastily copied.

Latest from Portugal.

Despatches from Lord Wellington to 26th July have
been published in the Spanish papers; they simply re-
late to the operations of the opposing armies, in which
is found no event of any political interest. They men-
tion, that the two armies under Soult and Marmont
had separated, the former for Seville, and the latter for
Placentia, about 150 miles apart; and that Lord Wel-
lington was at Abrantes. This step, forced upon the
French by necessity, shews the skill and adroitness of
the British commander, in frustrating the plans of an
adversary to entrap him in a snare; and enforces upon
the mind a still stronger conviction, that while the fate
of Portugal rests in the hands of a General so skilled
in arms, and so adroit in manœuvres, it must terminate
successfully to the cause of freedom, and the rights of
humanity.

Late accounts from the Isle of France, mention the
capture of the French frigates Renomee and Nereide,
with troops on board, bound for the Isle of France.—
These frigates, in company with the Clarendo, on ar-
riving at the Isle, and finding the place in possession of
the English, bore away for Madagascar, where they
were pursued, and the two former captured after an ob-
stinate resistance. The Clarendo escaped in the night,
not having been in the action.

These accounts also state, that the expedition fitted
out against Batavia, sailed from Madras and Bengal,
the latter end of April last. The troops sent on this
expedition amounted to nearly eighteen thousand.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 21.

LATEST FROM RUSSIA.

The Herald, Gray, has arrived in Philadelphia, from
St. Petersburg. She left that city the 12th July. The
information by her is, that the ports of Russia, Sweden,
Norway and Denmark are open to American com-
merce.—That English vessels were freely admitted in
Russian ports; but that notwithstanding this disregard
of Napoleon's commerce-hating Continental system,
there existed no prospect of a rupture between the two
Emperors.—That the Russians had met with a defeat
from the Turks, and had been obliged to retreat across
the Danube; and that it was believed hostilities between
the Turks and Russians would speedily cease.—Austria
continued to obey the Continental system with the
most rigid servility.

The last news from Russia is favorable to neutral
commerce. The Emperor Alexander has had the inde-
pendence to refuse compliance with the commands of
the French Despot to adopt the Continental commerce-
destroying system; and the Despot has relaxed his me-
naces.—Thanks to the Portuguese and Spanish Patri-
ots, and their allies, for this boon to neutral commerce.
Before Massena took leg-bail from Lord Wellington,
the French Emperor had ordered an immense warlike
preparation on the Russian frontier; and he told his
Legislative automatons that he had placed One Hun-
dred Millions extra in the hands of his War Minister
for the great purpose, while Caulincourt was insulting
the Russian Emperor with the most impertinent de-
mands.—But when the "spoiled child of fortune" and
a mob of Marshals and Generals came daily posting to
Paris, like Job's messengers, each with some new tale
of disaster and disgrace; the scene was shifted, and the
South instead of the North, became the great object of
the Despot's solicitude.—The war preparation ceased:
Caulincourt was recalled: Lauriston was sent with a
lullaby profession of amity; Alexander was left to ma-
nage his own concerns his own way; and the enforce-
ment of the execution of the system in the North was
postponed until a more convenient season. Had the
French arms been successful in the peninsula, the long
sword of Napoleon would ere this have extended his
accursed commerce-hating system to the White Sea.—
No wonder then, that the commerce-haters in Paris
and Washington exhibit so much excruciating sensibi-
lity at any success of the allied arms in the peninsula;
and are so ready to swallow any absurdity which ap-
pears to favor the success of the tyrant's mercenaries
therein.

Accounts by a southern arrival from Europe state,
that a Russian Nobleman had left Petersburg on an
amicable embassy to England. The Portuguese and
Spanish Patriots have Ministers in Russia.

The British King's Messenger has not embarked for
Bermuda, as the Baltimore papers reported. He was
in Washington at the last date, waiting for answers to
despatches from Mr. FOSTER to Mr. MONROE. It is
said his orders would not permit him to wait after
Thursday last;—when from the scattered situation of
the Cabinet Ministers, it was not probable the answers
would have arrived. Clerk COLVIN, however was in
Washington!

COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the last Centinel we gave a summary of the evi-
dence of the principal officers of the President frigate
before the Court inquiring into Commodore Rodgers
conduct. Since then we have received the additional
evidence given by the 2d, 3d and 4th Lieutenants, the
boatswain, eight midshipmen, the carpenter, and the
"Captains," as they are called of all the guns on the
main and quarter-decks, amounting to 43 witnesses;
and they all testify to the facts already published, that

the Belt fired the first gun; that the action did not con-
tinue more than 15 minutes—(Capt. Bingham said half
an hour;) that no other shot were fired than round and
grape; [Bingham said iron langridge was fired;]—that
the President was not on fire and did not sheer off; that
no shot hit the hull of the President, and only two her
masts; and that in every particular the Commodore's
letter was correct. Lieut. Dallas testified, that on see-
ing that the Belt had fired, he fired a gun in return,
from general orders, without any particular direction.

SEPTEMBER 21.

FROM PORTUGAL.—We were yesterday favored with
Lisbon papers of August 7.

A letter is published from Lord Wellington, dated
at Castello Branco, August 1. He states, that he had
put his whole army in motion for the left, proposing
to take cantonments in Beira Baira, in place of those
which had been held in the province of Alem Tejo;
that Soult was said to have gone to Grenada; that the
army of Portugal (Marmont's) remained on the fron-
tiers; and that the French General Bessieres had col-
lected 11,000 infantry, and 1500 Cavalry at Benavente.

General Laval is appointed to the command which
Sébastieni lately sustained.

If Lord Wellington should find it necessary to retire
from his new positions, he would probably occupy the
same entrenchments he held last year near Lisbon, his
movement having been to the northward.

Prices at Lisbon, August 13, flour 13 to 14 dollars
currency; corn 150 to 160 cents; ship bread no sale.
A petition from the Brazil Company to prohibit the
importation of Spirits from the West-Indies, had been
presented to the Government, and acceded to—in con-
sequence none would be allowed to be landed.

TOULON (France) JULY 19.—Vice Admiral Eme-
riau, in order to favor the entry of two frigates which
were liable to be cut off by the enemy, caused thirteen
sail of the line, and a frigate to get under way. Four
sail of the line and two frigates, exchanged broadsides
with the enemy's foremost ships, one of which and a
frigate sustained some injury in their rigging. The
French squadron manœuvred* in presence of sixteen
sail of the enemy's line, two frigates and a brig; but
the enemy having previously taken the windward po-
sition, our Admiral ordered the squadron to return in-
to port. L'Ulm is the only vessel which has received
any injury, and that but trifling.

* If this squadron could thus manœuvre, why not prac-
tice something more warlike than a retreat into port?

Head-Quarters, Fredericton, 25th Sept. 1811.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Honorable the PRESIDENT, and Commander
in Chief, is pleased to dispense with the FALL
DRILLS of the Militia Forces for this year.

H. W. HAILES,
Adjutant General Militia Forces.

STEPHEN HUMBERT

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES in Hogsheads, SUGAR in barrels;
and a quantity of second hand RIGGING, com-
prising Cables, Hawsers, and Running Rigging of all
descriptions. September 28.

THOMAS MILLIDGE, junr.

Has Just Received by the Ship FIVE SISTERS,
DAVID CRONK, Master;

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON, viz:

CASKS of Glass Ware consisting of quart and pint
Decanters, Tumblers and Wine Glasses; casks of
Earthen Ware, well assorted; Crown Glass 9 by 7,
10 by 8 and 12 by 10; white, black, yellow and vene-
tian red Paints in qr. kegs; Lampblack in 4 and 1/2 lb.
papers; boild Linseed Oil in jugs; 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d,
12d, 20d and 24d fine drawn Nails; Brads and Scup-
per Nails; small single Canada Stoves; Sheet Iron for
Pipes; Iron Pots; Pump Leather; Pump Chambers 5,
6 and 6 1/2 inches; Loaf Sugar in small Loaves; striped,
rose and point Blankets; white, red and yellow Flan-
nel; Slops of every kind; blue Serges; blue Cloth from
7s. 6d. to 30s.; Lint Ozaburges; Anchor Dowls;
Deep sea, Hambro, Log and Cod Lines; Sewing Twine;
cast Iron Tea kettles; Steel screwed Scrapers; 2 1/2 and 3
pint Britannia Teapots; breast and coat Buttons;
Shovels and Spades; Copper Nails; sheet Copper; thin
sheet Lead; bar Lead; roll Brimstone; scrubbing
Brushes, Mops and Woollen Thrumbs; Tin Dutch
Ovens; Horn and Tin Lanterns; Tinder Boxes; Bin-
nacle Lamps; Sailor's quart and pint Pots; Pewter
Plates, Basons and Dishes; best Wine Corks 10s. per
groce; 10 and 11 inch Wood Compases; 11 inch Brass
and amplitude do.; single and double Ebony Quad-
rants; Casks of strong Ale in large bottles; do. of the
same in pint bottles; baskets of Cheese; black Taffy;
men's coarse and plated Hats; superfine lined Silk do.;
best Silk Hats; also, 4000 bushels of Liverpool SALT,
and 100 tons of best COALS.

Saint John, 30th September, 1811.

JUST RECEIVED

BY the Schooner Messenger from Barbice, a con-
signment of 48 casks and 45 bags COFFEE,
containing about 40,000 lbs. which will be sold on
reasonable terms by JOHN ROBINSON.

Saint John, 10th June, 1811.

An ALMANACK

For the Year 1812, will be published at the ROYAL
GAZETTE OFFICE on the 15th of November next,
Monday, September 2, 1811.