

good fortune should so often interpose if not altogether frustrate our plans, and that we have so lately seen him again eluding the naval superiority which we possess—no less in numbers than in zeal and courage—there is yet a degree of meritorious applause due to the exercise of that zeal and courage, whenever we find it supporting our just boasts over the enemy, that we are never backward in yielding. It is in this view that we would place before an applauding public, the recent very gallant enterprise achieved at Guadeloupe by an active Squadron of our small cruisers. On Tuesday the 12th inst. this Squadron, consisting of his Majesty's ship *Thetis*, brig *Pultusk* and *Achates*, and *Bacchus* schooner, arrived off the Hayes, a bay on the northern part of Guadeloupe, and having manned their boats with about 180 seamen and marines, under command of Capt. Elliott of the *Pultusk*, the *Thetis* and *Achates* ran abreast of the fort and opened a heavy fire, while the boats pulled to the shore and landed the party back of the town, who immediately advancing took possession of it and attacked the fort in the rear, where the enemy was strongly posted, and had about 200 men; but the impetuosity and courage of ours soon made them give way, leaving two killed and some prisoners in our hands; while on our part two men were wounded on board the *Thetis*, and two others in storming the fort.

This object accomplished, an attack on the Imperial brig *Nessus*, lying in the port ready for sea, was immediately about to be made; but the chief part of her crew abandoning her and escaping to the shore, she was carried without any resistance, and all her officers and about twenty men made prisoners. A large sloop lying near her was also taken, and both brought out without any further difficulty, and sent to Antigua. The *Nessus* is a remarkable fine brig, about the size of the *Alp*, only five years old, and fully laden with coffee, intending to sail the next day for France. In the whole of this affair our national character for intrepidity and hardihood was highly conspicuous, and serves to give the enemy warm proof of what they may expect in the event of a more extensive enterprise for any purposes of permanent conquest.

We only further learn respecting this capture, that the enemy fell in with the *Junon* to windward of Antigua, that she sustained the unequal contest with the whole three of his frigates, and did not at last strike until completely crippled and unmanageable. Nothing has transpired to give the least conjecture as to the route and destination of the two ships of the line and the other frigates, it being generally understood those arrived are part of the French Squadron seen off Madeira, steering for this country.

There appears however to be some further enterprise upon the enemy at Guadeloupe, that would encourage the hope, that a full retribution has been obtained for his accidental success and transient escape. A small schooner from Nevis, arrived here, passing under the lee of Guadeloupe on Monday last, saw off Ance le Barque, a bay of that Island between Basseterre and the Hayes, six sail of men of war, two of them apparently of the line, and at four P. M. observed a heavy cannonading opened from them, and vigorously returned from the shore, and kept up without intermission until seven in the evening, about which time there was a tremendous explosion, and the fire from the shore seemed to cease. The Master of this vessel gives no further account, but is induced to believe that it was an attack by our men of war on the enemy's Squadron lately arrived. We trust the result has been the capture or destruction of the whole of them.

The following transports were those arrived on Tuesday under convoy of the Loire frigate, from Portsmouth, having 1200 men on board under command of Lieut. Col. Codd, viz. *Woolga*, *Ellen*, *Thetis*, *Idus*, *Royalist*, *Zephyr*, *Nellor*, and *Columbine*.

TRINIDAD, DECEMBER 28.

By letters from Martinique of the 20th and 21st inst. we learn that a party of seamen and marines, under the command of Capt. Cameron of His Majesty's ship *Hazard*, landed at Guadeloupe, near Basseterre, and attacked a Fort, which they carried, for the purpose of enabling the Boats from the fleet to retake the *Junon* frigate, and to capture or destroy the two French frigates, from which had been previously landed 600 men, the latter of which purposes they completely effected; but we are sorry to add, with considerable loss on our side, as it is stated that Capt. Cameron, a brave and deserving officer, with his first Lieut. and 200 men, fell in the action. Upwards of 50 French prisoners had arrived at Martinique.

To be Sold at Auction,

For the BENEFIT of the UNDERWRITERS,
ON FRIDAY the 9th day of MARCH next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at **Mrs. COCK'S Tavern**—The Hull and Materials of the Brig *Mars*, Thomas Cole master, wrecked on the 19th ult. 12 miles S. E. of this place—Also, the Cargo of said Brig, consisting of Timber, Plank and Lath Wood.—For further particulars apply to **Fraser and Donaldson** Saint John, or **Peter Stubs, & Co.** Saint Andrews.
THOMAS WYER, Auctioneer.
Saint Andrews, 19th February, 1810.

TO BE LET,

And Possession given the First day of May next,
A VALUABLE FARM and GRIST MILL, the property of the Subscriber, on *Hammond River*, at the *French Village*—The Farm produces nearly 100 Tons of good English Hay annually, and will be let with or without the Stock, as may best suit the tenant.—The situation is well calculated for a Public House.—None need apply but such as are steady, sober and industrious.—For further particulars inquire of
NATHANIEL GOLDING, King's-street.
Saint John, 26th February, 1810.

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

SAINT JOHN, February 26, 1810.

From HALIFAX, February 16.

POSTSCRIPT.—We were, last evening, favored with a London paper of November 27th; a Liverpool paper of the 22d, and two or three Cork papers to the 15th of December; received over land from Yarmouth, N. S. to which place they were brought by the Brig *Dasher*, from Liverpool, Eng. From them we have hastily extracted Lord **COLLINGWOOD's** letters and enclosures, giving details of the late gallant actions in the Mediterranean.

The Treaty between Russia and Sweden has been published—It consists of 21 Articles—and is to continue in force until the 1st of Feb. 1813—The Swedish ports are to be closed against the ships of war and merchantmen of Great-Britain, with the "exception of the importation of salt and colonial productions, which habit has rendered necessary to the inhabitants of Sweden."

H. M. S. *Squirrel*, Lord William Fitzroy, arrived at Portsmouth, Eng. in 30 days passage from this port.

The Marquis of Wellesley, arrived at Portsmouth in H. M. S. *Donegal*, November 26.

Parliament was to meet on the 23d of January.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

Last night French and Dutch papers reached town, the former to the 29th ult. and the latter to the 2d inst. They speak of the speedy departure of Bonaparte for Spain, and they add that he will take with him a force of 100,000 troops.

The evacuation of Walcheren, we understand is to take place to-morrow.

Last Wednesday, Marquis Wellesley kissed hands on his appointment to the Foreign Department. Those rumours therefore were unfounded which attributed the delay of that ceremony to the determination of the Marquis not to take a part in the Administration, except conjointly with Mr. Canning.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse Guards, Dec. 4.—The King has been pleased to approve of the following regulations relative to promotions in the Army, and appointments on the Staff, being substituted for those notified in the General Order of the 20th of March last, which have been found not sufficiently explanatory of His Majesty's intentions.

"No Officer shall be promoted to the rank of Captain, until he has been three years a Subaltern.

"No Officer shall be promoted to the rank of Major, until he has been at least two years a Captain; and no Major shall be appointed to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel until he has been nine years in the service.

"No Officer shall be allowed to fill any Staff appointment (that of Aide-de-Camp excepted) until he has been four years in the service.

"No Subaltern Officer shall be considered as eligible to hold the appointment of Aide-de-Camp until he has been present with his regiment at least one year."

By command of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief,
Harry Calvert, Adjutant-General.

CORK, DECEMBER 12.

London papers to the 6th inst. have been received.—The intelligence they have brought, though not of considerable importance, is yet in general satisfactory. The London Gazette of the 5th, contains an official account of the surrender to his Majesty's Arms of Zante, Cephalona, Ithaca, and Cerigo, which have been thus rescued from the oppression of the French yoke, and, under British protection, restored to their legitimate Government.

From BOSTON February 14.

The *Rolla*, Wells, of Newburyport (put into Holmes' Hole) on her passage from Sumatra, on the 26th Jan. fell in with the wreck of the barque ship *Hibernia*, of Leith, (Scot.) from which she took four men, all badly frozen, viz. the boatswain, Henry Lundy, Henry M'Kinzie, Richard Roberts, and James Lynder. These men were five days and six nights on board the wreck, without sustenance, except a trifle of raw salt beef and fish which they got from the masts of the ship. The captain, mate, two seamen, two boys, and one woman, all perished with cold, viz. James Hardy, captain, Alexander Dallas, mate, John Wilkey and James Elps, seamen, William Brown and Patrick Haven, boys, and Jane —, of Liverpool. The ship was from St. John, bound to Liverpool, and was upset in a gale the 19th of January. Capt. Wells made application to the seamen of *Tisbury* on his arrival here, and the surviving seamen were landed from his ship, in the care of Doctor Rufus Spalding.

DIED] On the 14th of Nov. at Lansdowne House, Berkely-Square, London, the Most Noble the MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE.—His titles and estates devolve to his only brother Lord HENRY PETTY.

—On Tuesday last, Mr. WILLIAM DONALDSON, of this City.—His remains were interred on Thursday.

—Yesterday, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ANN WHITNEY, in the 46th year of her age, wife of Mr. SAMUEL WHITNEY, Merchant.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN STONE, late of Queen's-County, deceased, are requested to render the same properly attested within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
JAMES JORDAN, Executor.
Saint John, 26th February, 1810.

ALL Persons having any demands upon the Estate of JAMES HENLEY, late of St. Mary's, in the County of York, deceased, are requested to present them within Six Months; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
HENRY SMITH, Administrator.
Frederickton, 16th January, 1810.

From the BOSTON COLUMBIAN CENTINEL;
The Diplomatic Policy of Mr. MADISON Unveiled.
No. IX.

MR. SMITH'S MISREPRESENTATIONS OF MR. JACKSON'S LETTERS, CONTINUED; AND SOME REMARKS UPON THE PRINCIPLES PRETENDED TO BE SET UP BY GREAT-BRITAIN AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

We pass now to the examination of the last charge preferred by Mr. Smith against Mr. Jackson;—

"That he had been instructed to insist upon the three conditions of Mr. Canning, which had been declared by our Government inadmissible."

As this charge is still persevered in, and as it is made the chief cause of complaint against the British nation, it is of great importance to ascertain whether Mr. Jackson was directed to persevere in these claims; recollecting, however, that there is abundant evidence that our Government authorized Great-Britain in the first instance to expect they would be conceded.

Mr. Jackson in his first letter of October 9th, in answer to this charge explicitly declares, "That he was not authorized to renew those proposals which had been found to be unacceptable to us, and that he could not have made such a proposal inasmuch as it would be inconsistent with his other declaration, that he was not instructed to make any proposal whatever on this subject, but to await the propositions which our cabinet might see fit to make to Great-Britain."

—Mr. Smith, in his answer to this positive and explicit, clear and unambiguous declaration, that Mr. Jackson was not directed to persevere in these claims, replies, "That he perceives that any agreement on this subject must include a stipulation on the part of the United States to relinquish the trade with the enemies colonies even in branches not hitherto interrupted by British orders for capture, and also a sanction to the enforcing of an act of Congress by the British Navy."—Mr. Smith adds, "That a known determination on the part of his Britannic Majesty to adhere to such extraordinary pretensions would preclude the hope of success in the negotiation."

It is impossible to conceive of a more palpable contradiction, or a more unfair representation; and one can hardly conceive any other motive for such conduct than the wish to produce, not only a collision with Great-Britain, but a prejudice in the minds of the uninformed part of the people of the United States.

Mr. Jackson would have been justified in replying to this insult in warm and intemperate language; but he did not lose sight of the dignity of his office, and the interests of both countries to preserve a good understanding. To this flat contradiction he modestly replied, in his letter of Oct. 23,

"That his government ordered him not to renew proposals which have been already declared here to be unacceptable but to receive and discuss proposals on the part of the United States, and eventually to conclude a convention between the two countries. It is not of course intended to call upon me to state as a preliminary to negotiation, what is the whole extent of those instructions."

From this mild and temperate answer it follows, that he was not instructed to insist upon the offensive conditions, but that he had a full power to conclude a treaty, of which though he could not before hand state the utmost limits, yet it was fairly to be inferred they were far short of the conditions which had been declared offensive, and upon which he was not authorized to insist.

So far we have unequivocal proof of the anxiety of Great-Britain to close with us upon any terms; and this disclosure of her disposition, and of the full powers of Mr. Jackson to conclude a final adjustment of all differences, produced the very laconic and insulting letter from Mr. Smith, which put an end to the conferences.

In answer to the second solemn avowal of Mr. Jackson that Great-Britain insisted on no conditions which our Government had deemed inadmissible, Mr. Smith replies on the 11 of November—

"That it is understood that his Majesty perseveres in requiring as indispensable conditions an entire relinquishment of the colonial trade, and also a permission to the British navy to aid in the executing a law of Congress."

This it has been shewn was absolutely false; and one would naturally expect to find no small degree of temper in Mr. Jackson's reply—but he cautiously abstained from imitating the indecorous example of Mr. Smith:—Reciting, therefore, at large this offensive clause in Mr. Smith's letter, he says—

"This same statement is contained in your letter of the 9th inst. and represented as the substance of our previous conferences. In my answer, I took the liberty of shewing that such a supposition was erroneous, and I have looked in vain to my letter of the 23d to find any suggestions of that nature. I believe, therefore, that by reference to my two letters you will find that the statement now again brought forward is contained in neither of them, that it made no part of my conversations with you, and that I have in no way given room to suppose that I ever made such a statement at all."

Our language, though remarkable for its strength, does not furnish the means of a more direct and positive denial of a charge; and one would have supposed it impossible for any man, with honest views, to persist in it after such unequivocal declarations. But Mr. Smith and Mr. Madison have disappointed us—they rely more upon the folly and blindness of their partizans than one could have conceived to be possible.

In spite of all this evidence, we are still told, with the most unparalleled indelicacy, that Mr. Jackson was directed to persist in pretensions which our government had repeatedly declared to be inadmissible.

The remainder of this Number will appear in our next.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

A few copies of a Form of Prayer,
To be used on WEDNESDAY the SEVENTH of MARCH 1810; being the Day appointed by Proclamation for a General Fast and Humiliation.
February 26.