

The capture of the Isle of Bourbon is a very important event, inasmuch as that Island was the chief rendezvous and harbor of the French ships of war that have done so much damage to our East Indian Trade. The little resistance it made naturally excites our surprise that it was not attacked long ago. The Isle of France is the only other possession which the enemy have in the East-Indies, and that, we dare say, has ere this been wrestled from them.

No Officer was killed in the attack upon the Isle of Bourbon, and immediately after its capture, Commodore Rowley returned his cruising ground off the Isle of France.

JANUARY 10.

Accounts from Holland received yesterday, state that it was hoped they would be able to avert the fate with which they were menaced: alarmed by the threat of annexation to France, the Senate and Legislative Body were understood to have represented, through King Louis, their readiness to adopt and enforce any measures suggested by the French government for distressing this country. They also agreed that Holland should give every aid of which it was capable in any way, to the French finances. In this representation some of the principal commercial houses are said to have joined. It is possible the propositions may be accepted, but we doubt whether it will prevent the eventual incorporation with the French empire.

A Spanish naval officer of the name of Espanosa, arrived in one of the late Cadiz packets with dispatches for Admiral Apodaca; he brings an account of the entrance into Spain of French reinforcements, consisting of sixty thousand men.

By a vessel from Rotterdam, which sailed from thence on the 5th inst. we learn that the arrival of the French custom-house officers was dreaded throughout Holland, and that a great many of the inhabitants were preparing to quit their native country, and seek an asylum in Great-Britain or her Colonies.

JANUARY 11.

Col. Burr, formerly Vice-President of the United States, arrived at Hanover on the 16th of December.

Sir S. Smith is about to be employed upon a new expedition, now in contemplation.

The British army has entirely left the frontiers of Spain, and moved towards the Tagus with the view, it is said, of taking a position to the North of the River.

Mr. Oakley is about to return to America. We believe he leaves town this day, in order to embark.

PLYMOUTH, JANUARY 3.

Yesterday came down express, Mr. Powell and suite of the American Embassy, and failed in a hired cartel directly for Morlaix, having been refused a landing at Calais.

DEAL, JANUARY 10.

Landed here last night from the United States ship John Adams, a Messenger with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney, from Philadelphia.

BERMUDA, FEBRUARY 21.

We have been politely handed the following circumstantial account of the proceedings of the expedition against Guadeloupe:—

One division of the army under the command of Brigadier General Harcourt, which sailed from Prince Ruperts Bay, landed on the 28th January, in the neighbourhood of Point a Petre, the other under the immediate command of the General in Chief, sailed from the Saintes, but did not land until the 30th, at about 2 miles to the northward of Bassaterre; both landings were effected without loss—on the 2d February, a junction of the two divisions, it is supposed, having taken place, a summons to surrender was sent to General Ernouf, who answered, that it was his determination to hold out to the last extremity.

Early in the morning of the 3d, our troops attacked an entrenched camp of the enemy near Bassaterre, and an action took place, the firing continuing very heavy until about two o'clock in the afternoon, when the French were seen retreating towards the town, blowing up their works as they abandoned them. A general bombardment of the town is supposed to have taken place that night, as many shells were seen from the vessel which gave this intelligence, and Sir Alexander Cochrane with his squadron consisting of 4 or 5 line-of-battle ships, with many frigates, sloops, &c. were left standing in for that purpose.

The British force is supposed to have gained possession of the whole coast of the Island, excepting Bassaterre, immediately after the landing;—several small vessels which were loaded in the out ports with produce, and numerous passengers with their valuables, bound to France, were unable to get out, on account of the light unfavorable winds for some days previous to the landing, and were taken possession of. The French are supposed to have about 2000 regular white troops and 6000 blacks.

Arrived, Thursday n. m. s. Cleopatra, Capt. Pechell, from Halifax.

Yesterday, Thistle schooner, Lieutenant Proctor, from a cruise; Eliza, packet, from Falmouth; and Dutch ship Havic, from Batavia, bound to New-York, with a valuable cargo prize to the Thistle.

The packet left Falmouth on the 15th ult. and has brought the December and January mails.

The Thistle fell in with the Dutch ship Havic, on the 10th inst. she mounts 10 guns and had 52 men on board at the time of the action, which lasted four hours and a half, Admiral Buyls, in the Dutch service, was on board, and, no doubt, directed the manoeuvres of the ship.

The Havic had 1 man killed, and the Admiral and 7 men wounded; the Thistle had 1 man killed, and Lieut. Proctor, and 6 men wounded.

BOSTON, MARCH 15.

ST. MARTINS TAKEN.—The schr. Comet, Capt. Guthrie, has arrived at Philadelphia, from St. Barts, with information, that the British, after the surrender of Guadeloupe, proceeded to St. Martins and St. Eustatius; the former of which they took possession of on the 15th of Feb.

Capt. Hopkins arrived at this port from St. Barts, confirms the above report of the capture of St. Martins, and also adds, that St. Eustatius, was in possession of the English.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

An arrival at New-York from Cadiz, brings accounts to the 20th January, which state, that a battle was fought the beginning of January, in which the Spanish army was dispersed; that a large French army was marching into Andalusia; that the Supreme Junta were preparing to remove to Cadiz; and that the fleet at that place, were getting ready for sea.

Intelligence by this arrival also states, that a serious insurrection had broken out in the South of France; that Marshal Massena had been called upon to head the insurgents; and advices forwarded to Lord Collingwood, inviting him to aid their plans.

Lord Wellington is mentioned in the London papers as the successor to Lord Minto, in the Governor-Generalship of India.

A letter from New-York, of the date of Sunday last, says, "The house have agreed to the amendments of the Senate, on Macon's bill;—this is the report, but I hardly think it possible."

From WASHINGTON, March 7.

"The bill from the Senate, granting 5000 dollars for an experiment of Fulton's Torpedoes, is now before the House, and a question to take it into consideration for a second reading, has passed by a majority of 49. Mr. Quincy moved to have the bill printed; but this was not permitted. As the whole of this business appears to be susceptible of the highest degree of merriment, I think it unfair, that the people who are to pay the money, should be deprived of their share in the amusement."

"March 8.—The House have agreed to a conference with the Senate, on Macon's Bill. The joint committee of conference, is composed of Messrs. Anderson, Leib and Smith, of the Senate, and Messrs. Macon, Fish and Cutts, of the House.—A motion has been made, and ordered to lie on the table, for adjourning Congress to the 2d April."

COMMUNICATION.

THE MASK THROWN OFF; OR THE

Rejection of Mr. Jackson Explained!!

The following Resolutions of Dr. Leib, in the Senate of the United States, ordered by that body to be printed, have at last withdrawn the veil from the sacred mysteries of the Cabinet. It is now no longer a wonder why Mr. Jackson was dismissed, nor why Mr. Madison's angry speech, and Mr. Giles's insulting resolutions were passed.

We have always declared, that the real measures of the Cabinet would not be disclosed till towards the end of the Session. Macon's bill was only an entertaining wedge—Mr. Epes's bill for refusing search, was the prelude to hostilities; but Mr. Leib's resolutions, are the first actual declaration of war.

What then are we to say? Was Mr. Madison's declaration in his message, that he had left the door open for a renewal of intercourse with Great-Britain, a mere piece of deception and perfidy? Or have they found, from Mr. Pinkney, that Great-Britain has at last reached her ultimate point of retreat and forbearance?

We believe the latter to be the case—we believe Mr. Pinkney has made our cabinet to understand most distinctly, that Great-Britain will not consent to the degrading acknowledgment, that her minister has insulted our government, merely to screen our ministers from the effects of their rashness and folly.

This firmness in Great-Britain, has produced Dr. Leib's Declaration of War. We are glad that our internal enemies have at last thrown off all disguise.

If letters of marque and reprisal are to issue in case Great-Britain does not ratify Erskine's arrangement, which she has declared she will not, and which she is under no manner of obligation to do, then war will be already declared as soon as these Resolutions shall pass.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, be required to instruct our Minister at the Court of Great-Britain, to demand of the British Government, an immediate compliance with the arrangement made by their Minister, Mr. Erskine, with this government, comprising atonement for the attack, on the frigate Chesapeake, and a relinquishment of the orders in Council, and that on failure to execute that arrangement, our Minister be directed forthwith to return to the United States.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, be required to instruct our Minister at the Court of Great-Britain, to demand of the British Government, an immediate release of all American citizens impressed into the British service, and that on failure or refusal to make such release, our Minister be directed forthwith to return to the United States.

Resolved, That on the failure or refusal of the Government of Great-Britain, after demand made by our Minister, to carry into effect, the arrangement made by Mr. Erskine, the British Minister, or on the refusal or failure to release all American citizens impressed into the British service, the President of the United States be authorized to issue letters of marque and reprisal, against the ships and vessels belonging to the government and subjects of Great-Britain.

ST. ANDREW'S PACKET.

WANTED as a PACKET between this Port and Saint Andrews, a VESSEL from 45 to 60 Tons Burthen, well found, and having good accommodations for Passengers—To commence the first of May next and continue two years. Any Person wishing to furnish a Vessel for the above purpose, will please apply to JOHN DUNN, Esq. at St. Andrews, or HUGH JOHNSTON, or JOHN WARD, Esquires, St. John. Saint John, 26th March, 1810.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 1st January, 1810. BILLS of EXCHANGE on the Right Honourable and Honourable Board of Ordnance and Paymasters of the Royal Artillery, to be disposed of at the above Office, to the best bidder.

SAINT JOHN, March 26, 1810.

Since our last the English Mails for December and January, have arrived; the London dates are to the 12th January inclusive.

From HALIFAX, MARCH 13.

Sunday arrived His Majesty's schooner Barbara, Lieut. Deckers, from Bermuda, after a passage of 15 days, with the December and January mails, received at that place the 20th ult. by the Eliza Packet, from Falmouth.

Our London papers are to the 11th January—but no event of great moment appears to have taken place since our last advices.

Bonaparte has repudiated the Empress Josephine, and contemplates espousing, some say, the daughter of the King of Saxony, others the daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

Gerona has been forced to surrender to the French. The Deposed King of Sweden has been sent, with his family, to Stralsund, from whence, it is said, he is to be conveyed to France: where, no doubt, he will be as well taken care of as Ferdinand VII.

We have made some extracts from the London Courier, a Ministerial Paper, on the subject of the treatment Mr. Jackson experienced from the American Government—Indeed there appears to be full as much difficulty in England as on this side of the Atlantic, in tracing any insult on his part, in the letters which passed between him and Mr. Smith—Cabinet Councils had been held on the subject, and Mr. Oakley was to leave London the 11th January with the ultimatum of the British Government, the substance of which is reported to be, that if the United States are not disposed to renew the negotiation with Mr. Jackson he is to be recalled, and no other Ambassador sent.

Troops were embarking at Portsmouth, and Cork, it is said, for this place.

French Troops were marching into Spain; and also into Holland, which is soon to be annexed to France.

The British army have left the Spanish frontiers, and it was expected would take a position on the north side of the Tagus.

The Squirrel, on her passage to England saved the crew of the Ship Rose, Capt. Bain, from Quebec, which foundered on the 5th of November; and the Traveller, transport, Capt. Hardy, one of the Squirrel's convoy fortunately fell in with the Countess of Crawford, from Quebec bound to London, when in a sinking state, and took out the crew, as also that of the William and Ann, Fountain, also from Quebec, which had foundered the 5th November.

The Hullfaren, from hence, arrived at Liverpool in 23 days.

We received Bermuda papers by the Barbara, to the 21st ult. They furnish some interesting particulars of the operations of the Expedition against Guadeloupe.

We are happy to find by the papers that the Schooner Thistle, Lieut. Proctor, arrived at Bermuda the 20th February, with a large Dutch ship, from Batavia bound to New-York, laden with Coffee, &c. captured on the 20th, after an action of four hours and a half—the Dutch ship mounting 10 guns, and being manned with 52 men.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION;

AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE,

TO-MORROW, at XI o'Clock, will be Sold, (weather permitting)

A VARIETY of Articles seized by the Officers of the REVENUE, and condemned in the Court of Vice-Admiralty as forfeited to His MAJESTY, consisting of SOAP, TEA, RAISINS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, WINE, GIN, SEGARS, &c.

N. B. The Money must be paid before the Goods are delivered.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ST. JOHN, }
26th MARCH, 1810, }

FREDERICTON, 17th MARCH, 1810.

College Lands and Funds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Proprietors of COLLEGE LANDS, that the Governor and Trustees expect a punctual fulfilment of their several Covenants respecting Rent for the current year ending the 24th instant; and that the Treasurer has been ordered without further notice or delay, to take the requisite legal steps for recovering all arrears of Rent and Notes given therefor; and that in all cases hereafter when the Rents shall not be paid at the stipulated times, the same will be either immediately distrained, or sued for.

Notice is also given, that a careful Keeper of the College Grounds has been appointed, who will not fail to detect and procure evidence of any trespasses that may be attempted thereon; and that all persons found trespassing in any manner upon such Grounds and Woods, will be immediately prosecuted.

Notice is further given, that L. 700 of the College Funds will be forthwith put out at Interest on good security in the County of York, and that such person or persons as may wish to hire the same, or part thereof, not under the sum of £100, will please to send written proposals to the Treasurer, on or before the 15th day of April next, specifying the names of the sureties, and describing the real security which can be given.

By order of His Honor the Governor and Trustees,
Wm. HAZEN, Junr. TREASURER.

Thomas Millidge, junr.

Has just received by the Schooner HENRY, Capt. HARRIS, from JAMAICA,

57 Puncheons of High Proof and well flavored JAMAICA SPIRITS; 5 or 6 Puncheons of which are very old, and will be Sold low for Cash.

Saint John, 19th March, 1810.