Extracts from Halifax papers received

LATEST FROM ENGLAND We have just received Halifat pr pera to Och, 24, with London dites to Sept. 8. One London paper tage the American negotiations has no broke off-another says at has it has troops still embarking for A merica. Hi 1 had not sailed.

Nearly 300 British seamen have been brought in prisoners by on privateers, within these few weeks, and double that number parolled at

LONDON, SEPT. 8. The American Negotiation:
We copy from the Morning Chramore, which has for some days in-

sisted that the negotiations at Chent had broken off, the following statement:

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G. 17.

" Towards the close of commercial business yesterday, a report obtained general circulation that the negotiations at Ghent were not only broken off, but broken up, and that the duties of the British commissioners at Ghent being concluded, Lord Gambier had reached Eugland. As to the alledged fact of his Lord. snip's arrival, we think we may positively affirm that it is unfounded, With regard to the other circumstances the following is the information we have been able to ac.

" It was accurately said vester. day in our paper, that there has been no meeting "by appointment, for the purposes of conference since the 25th of last month," but it is true that there was ansinterview for another object two-days subsequent to that date. It was acknowledged on both sides that on the occasion of the meeting of the 25th, some intemperate language had been employed, and each party was anxious to remove any personal feeling that was in the least degree opposed to that gentlemanly sentiment which public negotiators ought reciprocally to preserve. To interchange apologies under the in ritacility that had been mutually shewn, was the sole and exclusive purpose of the interview of the 27th, and it had no political object whatever. We repeat then, that from the 25th of Aug. to the 2d of Septemper, there has been no conference on the business of the negotiation between the British and Ame-

rican agents. " However, subsequent to the 27th ult. we are told, but not on the same satisfactory authority from which the preceding intelligence is derived, that through the medium of the British commissioners writer proposals have been transmitted to this government from the American plenipotentiaries, and which were enclosed in the dispatches that were received on Monday, and on which ministers on the same day deliberated. It is said that these proposals were an endeavour on the part of the republican agents to renew the suspended negotiation, and that they contain an accommodating of fer, but coupled with the indispersable condition, that an armistica both by sea and land, should be con ceded. To this condition, it is as ley do serted, that the cabinet would not that assent, and in that situation ef things it is supposed that the attempt d two to prevent the rupture had been is or pub-

> at Ghent are in consequence wholf discontinued. " We have strong grounds for believing by letters which came to our hands yesterday, through a private channel from Paris, that the American commissioners when there, inmediately prior to their departure for Ghent, had little or no hopes ci a peaceable result from the negotiation which had been confided to their management."

effectual, and that the proceeding

From the above statement it is evident to us, that the morning Chronicle feels it has gone too far in its former assertions. For what does the statement of to-day amount to On the 27th ult. the negotiators di meet to interchange apologies fo some intemperate language used ca the 25th; but that from the 25th to the 3d inst. no conference had takes place on the business of the nego ciation. No conserence! Why Because it may be that on accoun of the previous intemperance on the 25th, it was deemed more adviseable merica. to proceed by written correspondence. And written proposals are now said to have been actually trans mitted by the American Commissi oners to the British subsequent t the 27th ult. which proposals it stated, were an endeavor on the par ed in his minister of the Republican Agents to reut his ma- Morning Chronicle to-day, not broken off) negociations."

W that presum ing to any knowelge of the points submitted to our Greinment, prof the deternination of our Government upon them we hink we may safely go the length of still affirming, that the negociation has not broken off. Probably ule Courier.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 6. Some of the staff corps ordered to America, were this morning order-

ed wembark. A naval armament with troops sited from Brest on the 1st to take possession of the Islands we ceded to Feance, by the treaty of the 30th

Saxony is said to be anxious for the restoration of the king of Sixony, and Austria, it is suspected, seny, and recourages this feeling, in order to thwart the designs of Prus-

THE WASP AGAIN! Capture of the British sloop of war Aron, by the American sloop of war

Wasp.
By the Lady Arabella, packet, which arrived at Falmouth on Wedneslay from Lisbon, but last from Cork, we learn that about an hour before the packet left the latter place, H. M. brig Castilian, 18 tuns, arrived there, having on board the Captain, and surviving crew of H. M. late brig Avon, of 18 guns, which had sank after a desperate actior with the American ship of war Wasp, of 22 guns, which sheered off on the Costillian's coming up. The Avon lest 30 men in killed & wound ed. The staughter on board the Wasp was also conjectured to beg

SUMMARY OF POLITICS! ABERDEEN. Sopt. 3;

very great.

. The affiars of Norway are said to be finally settled, and Prince Christian his formally stipulated for the subjugation of the Morwegians, after having, as it would appear, placed their army in a situation where it was surrounded by that of Sweden. The letters and public documents of this prince have for some time been of a very undecided description. He affected to be the warnke leader of a people resolved to sucrifice all for independence, and at the same time he informed his enemy, that he would faithfully represent to the people the dangers to which they were about to expose themselves in the war. In the present era of daplicity and undernand intrigue, it will not be very wonderful, if it appear that Prince Christian had merely gone over to manage the Norwegians; to take the lead among them with many patriotic declarations, in order to prevent some more determined man from as suming the character of their chief, and finally to bring about their subjugation to the crown of Sweden. -The spirit of the people was certainly good, their good discipline and valor unquestioned, and the passes of the country such, that a comparatively small army could effectually stop invaders. But with all these advantages, we find the fortresses on the frontiers given up, without resistance, and after some unmeaning movements in the field, on the part of the Norwegian army, an armistice agreed on which virtually resigns the Independence of Norway.

With regard to Poland, no person can be sarguine enough to expect, that it will be restored to indepen-dence during the present of things. The partitioning of tand will for H. form an important part of the discussions to take place at the approaching congress. A re-Emperor Alexander had some intentions of erecting it into an interpen-dent kingdom, under a Resian peince, and were this to be accomplihed, Poland would be but a vassal state of Russia; but the court of Vienna, it is said, will oppose this arrangement, and insist upon the dismemberment of the territory. It is thus that the allies give liberty to Europe; and when we reflect, that in Spain despotism in church and state is restored in its horrors, while continued inroats upon liberty are made in France, and the most ridiculous attempts are made to res tore priest craft, and the exploded notions of the divine right of kings, we cannot help saying that, within our recollection, the liberty of Europe never appeared in a less thriving

"And whatever we may think of the blessings we have conferred upon Europe by the late revolution, it is Let certain, that a majority of the continental states do not all thank breaking their bonds the Spanfards Ar. Nethinger tyho was in the actual the spanfards to a property thing we had done while to a op boats of Wasp, and who is express no gratitude or good will for of taking possession of her.

Dutch, with much apathy, decline our commerce, and threaten to discontinue the Orange Boven since their prince imposed a tax of three half pence a pound on butcher's meat -the Austrians are apprehensive of renewed attacks from France, which are loudly threatened-and of all the nations of Europe, perhaps Rus sia and Prussia only, would thank Britain for her exertions, and Sweden while the crown prince retains his influence; all three having to expect the treatment of treacherous. allies, had France proved successful in the war.

For what reasons we so pertinaciously urged the war against France will ever be a very pertit at question, while the fatal effects arising troin that war are felt indemnity for that past and security for the future we have not obtained. We have added about six hundred millions to our national debt, and of course, thirty millions to our permament taxe -- and have just as little security, as at any period of the reign of Buonaparte.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1814 Appointment by the Executive of Ma-

ryland. GEORGE P. STEVENSON, Major 51st Regiment M. M.

On Friday last a Frigate, accompanied by two Tenders and several Bayes, came up the Bay as far as the mouth of Choptank river, where they captured the Easton Packet, Vickers, from Baltimore, with passengers, and goods of different kinds, as also between fifteen and twenty craft. On Sunday morning they were as high up as Talleys Point, in sight from this place, where they captured a few other craft. It is esti mated that the amount taken in vessels and property, is upwards of \$30,000. They have since proceeded down the

Bay with their prizes, &c. On Tuesday night an alarm was excited in this city by alarm guns from the guard at Horn Point. The citizens flew to arms with an alacrity highly honourable; and in a few minutes the whole military force of the place was paraded, and ready to have met the one my had they made an attempt to land. It, however, turned out to be a false alarm, produced by two bay craft ofer-ing the mouth of the harbour. The through obstinacy or some other reprehensible motive, refused to notice or answer the repeated calls of the guard; hereafter vessels entering the harbour after dark, will-be particular in replying to the calls of the guard, or they will be fired on.

From the Fed. Gazette.

THE POINT STILL DOUBTFUL. The news brought by the Sept. Packet to Halifax contains London dates as late as the 8th September at which time it was still contended in London that the negotiations at Ghent were not finally closed; and certainly no such fact was officially announced by the British government. We have therefore some ground to hope that the intention of our commissioners as expressed in the conclusion of their despatches has been changed by some subsequent of fer or intimation from the British gov't. affording reasonable spectation that the negotiation might renewed with more prospect of success. The continuance of our commissioners at Ghent, nearly three weeks after the date of dispatches favours the above ex

pectation.
The increasing evidence of approaching dissentions between the European powers, strengthens the probability that Lord Hill's force ostensibly preparing for America, is in fact, intended for a different destination.

ANOTHER VICTORY!

SAVANNAH, Nov. 4. Arrived, this for noon, at Five Fathom Hole, the British brig Atalanta, of 253 tons, coppered to the bends, with a full cargo of wines. brandy, fruits, silks, cambrics. British bale goods, &c. prize to the United States' ship Wasp, captain J. Blakely. The Atalanta was from Bourdeaux, bound to Pensacola .in coming over the r, last night, without a pilot, she went ashore on the south breaker, but was soon off, after the loss of her rudder and her keel considerably damaged.

The Wasp left L'Orient on the 27th Aug.—five days after, at nine o'clock P M. fell in with a Br. sloop of war, and after an engagement of 46 minutes she surrendered to the Wasp. Immediately after the enemy hailed the Wasp and informed them they were in a sinking condition and begged for aid—Capt, all was on the eve of sending his beats to her when a second sail was discovered close on board of him, which compelled him to abandon the idea

us that the brig they engaged went down soon after with all standing; and every soul must have perished, as no assistance could be rendered of Ky. her. On the approach of the second sail, she was discovered to be a brig of war, and the Wasp was in 10 minates after ready to engage her, and was in the act of weating to do so, when two more brigs were discovered white induced capt. Blakely to make a will from them—they fired a broadside into the Wasp which cut her rigging and did other damage.-The loss of the Wasp in the engagement was 2 men-killed, and 1 slightly wounded. She received three balls in her hull, and a few in her

sails and rigging.

It is supposed that the Wesp has aken, since her departure from the United States, property to the amount of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS sterling.

The Atalanta parted with the Wasp the 22d Sept. off Madeira, the she in good order, and the officers and crew in good health and high spirits.

From the Federal Republican. CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES. Friday, November 4.

THE VOLUNTEER BILL. Mr. Irving of N. Y. for reasons which he assigned, moved to recommut this bill. His objections were principally to the clause which allowed a compensation of six cents and a quarter per day, or 22 dollars and cents a year, or double that surer two years, to such persons as should arm themselves, for the use of arms, inasmuch as the arms should be purchased by the U.S. & put into their hands for a less sum; and to the provision which allowed the volunteers a greater per diem compensation for their services than

was now allowed to the regulars. Mr. Troup objected to the recommitment on these grounds; for although he might not be wholly pleased with some features of the bill, he did not know that they would be improved by recommitment which would consume much tim ..-In reply to the objection to the compensation to those who arm themselves, he said it would have much more weight if the U.S. were able conveniently to furnish them, which however, was not the fact, etc.

Mr. Caihoun of S. C. and Mr. Webster of N. H. favoured the recommitment, on account of the section which exempts two years volunteers from all further militia duty, to which they both had decided objections. Mr. Troup admitted in some degree

the force of these objections to a provision, the insertion of which he has himself opposed. And,
Of the question being taken, the
bir was recommitted to a committee

of the whole. A short time afterwards-The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on said bill,

Mr. Macon in the chair. Mr. Kilbourn of Ohio moved to amend the bill by striking out the clause authorising the volunteers to be commissioned by the states as well as by the government of the U. S. His object was to obtain uni.

formity in the service, and in the

grades of commissions. Mr. Johnson of Ky. opposed the motion from various reasons, the principal of which were, that the governors of states disposed to cooperate with the general government having better opportunities of information of personal character in their states, would better know how to dispose of commissions properly; that there were persons whose situation might be incompatiple with holding commissions un-der the U. S. who would not be precluded from accepting commissions from the states, etc. On the other hand, volunteers might cbtained in some states hostile to the general government, and indisposed to commission the officers, for which case it was proposed commissions should be given by the U.S.

Mr. Kilbourn, yielding to the force of one or other of Mr. Johnson's

reasons, withdrew his motion.

Mr. Webster of N. H. renewed it. He did so on the ground that there was no law or clause of the constitution to authorize nomissioning of these volunteers by the states. The volunteers to be raised by this bill were not and could not be considered as militia, but, so long as they were in service, as a part of the army of the U.S.

budtavoring their deliverance—the prize officer de the Atalanta, in orms | question was maintained by Merars. | before stated in objection to it by Webster, Grosvenor of N. Y. and Mr. Webster and himself.
Ingersoll of Parand the negative by Mr. Johnson of Ky. opposed this Messra lackson of Va. and Sharpy

ly on the distinction between mili tia and state corps, and soldiers, whether enisted or voluntarily engaged, whether regulars or valunicers. On one hand, it was contentied that the governors had constitutionally no right to commission volunteurs, in the service of the states; and on the other, that congreas could by law give them the power to commission them as volunteers; and then receive them into the service of the U. S.

The motion to strike out the words "or by the states" from that clause which directs the manner in which the officers shall be commissioned, was finally agreed to, ayes

Mr. Lowndes of S. C. followed up his amendment by a motion to strike out so much of the bill as authorises the volunteers to chuse their own officers. Such an amendment he said, would be merely formal, because the indication of the wishes of the volunteers in this respect would still doubtless regulate the appointments-but it appeared to him necessarily to follow the amendment already made.

Mr. Johnson expressed his fears of the effect of these amendments, particularly of the latter, in entirey defeating the intention of the bill. Besides spreading a host of officers over the country, without men to command, the effect of the amendment will be to tie up the will and the energies of the prople, which had never yet been fairly appealed to, and again to resort to inefficient measures. The amendment now proposed, he argue, would take the soul out of this bili, and destroy its utility.

Mr. Lowndes, in reply to the. objection to this amendment, that it would create an army of officers, said there was no fear certainly, that the president would commissi in officers before men were enrolled for their command.

This motion again gave rise to a considerable debate, in the course of which it was opposed with much warmth and for e by Messrs j. G. Jackson, Troup and Robertson, and advocated by Messrs Lowndes and Pickering. In addition to what is already stat-

ed, the principal argument in favour of the motion, was, the alledged inability or congr. ss to place the power o appointing officers to com-mana troops of the U S. in any other hands than those or the executive. To this argument it was said in reply, that it might be allowed to have some weight, if the president had no election to accept or refuse tion by volunteers, the power of confirmation still remained with the accept or reject the corps s nized. Gentiemen opposed to force contemplated to be raised by the bill were intreated not to propose amendments to it which would entirely destroy any efficiency it might have according to the original

Mr. Lowndes motion having been rejected,

Mr. Irving of N. Y. moved to strike out 33 1-3 cents, the daily compensation proposed to be allowed, and reinstate, 26 2-3 the rate o-

riginally contained in the bill. This motion was opposed by Mr. Rich of Vt. and Mr. Jackson of Va. on the ground that, no bounty being allowed to these volunteers, their pay ought to be higher than that of the regulars.

The motion of Mr. Irving was

negatived by a large majority. Mr. Irving also moved to reduce the perdiem allowance of 6 and a 1.4 cents to each man for use of the arms with which the volunteers shall supply themselves—this allowance he conceived to be now too great. This motion was, after some re-marks of Messrs. Troup and Jackson in opposition to it, likewise negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Cannon of Ten. made a motion going to require the volunteers to be uniformly armed; which motion, having been opposed by Mr. Troup and Mr. Johnson as unnecessary and inexpedient, was negatived. Other amendments were proposed

Mr. Calhoun of S. C. then moved to strike out the section of the bill which proposes exemption from future militia service for all those who

he provision, so that the wolunteer who has served for two years shall not be liable to militia draft, until the whole body of the militia in his state have served for

a like term. Mr. Hawkins of Ky. moved an amendment embodying the idea of his colleague. Mr. Johnson, which however was not in order, until the pending question was decided.

Mr. Forsythe of Ga warmly op-

posed this motion, and replied to those who had advocated its Without this provision, the inducements theid out in the bill were not sufficient to call forth any number of volunteers, and he deried the validity of any objections which had been brought against it. 12

Some further debate took place; when Mr. Calhoun's motion was agreed to, and the committee agreed to strike out this section.

, Mr. Hawkins then renewed the motion he had before offered, which

was agreed to. Mr. Gholson of Va. then proposed an amendment to the bill, the objed of which was to authorise the

president to receive into the service of the U.S. volunteer corps organized under the authority of the On this motion, the committee of

the whole being equally divided, the chairman decided it in the negative. The committee rose and reported the bill; and the house immediately adjourned.

Public Sale.

The subscribers will expose to public sale on Tuesday the 25th day of November, if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, the following

property, viz. Two horses, one on cart, household and kitchen furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale are, all sums under ten dollars the cuch to be pind, and all above; a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser to give bond or note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

John Joice. Thomas Joice. Also on the same day, (if not sold previous) a pair of oxen, thirty or forty barrels of corn, fedder and feddernouse, hay and straw, for cash Nov. 17, 1814. 277

For Sale, or to Let,

That large and convenient dwelling. house in the c.tv of Annapolis, belonging to the estate of Allen Quyan, csq. deceased, occupied at present by John There are six rooms on Stephen, esq. There are six rooms on the first and eight on the second floor, a large kitchen, wash-house, smokehouse, stable, carriage house, garden and yard.

The houses are all of brick except the the proffered services of volunteers stable, and well calculated for a large thus organized; but after the selecgenteel family, or for a hoarding-house. Possession can be had in

> n Randall, Adm'r D. B. N. is, Nov 13th, 1814.

Jonathan Hutton,

COACH& HARNESS MAKER, Thankful for the liberal encouragenent he has received solicits a continuance of the same, and assures those who feel inclined to patronize him, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to give satisfaction.

He has just completed A NEAT, LIGHT RIDING GIG, he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

Annapolis, Corn-Hill-street, Sw.

November 10, 1814.

John Thompson,

TAILOR.

Nearly opposite the City Tavern.

Returns his thanks for the patronace which has been afforded him, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. He has lately provided himself with a good selection of Broad and Narrow Cloths, and a handrome assort-Narrow Cloths, and a handsome assert-ment of Waistcoatings; which he will make up in the most fashionable man-ner; and on accommending terms Movember 10. 1af3t.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Frundel county, will be offered at public sale, at the farm of David Signart, deceased, within one mile of Red Miles's favora, on Monday the 12th of December next,

About Fifty Negroes,

Consisting of men, women and children. A number of Cattle, Horses & Mules; amongst the Cattle there is a number of valuable Work Oxen and Fat Cattle. Also implements of husbandry of every description. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

Win. Stewart, Adms. Jan Steuart.
Frieby Tilgiman, 'ts"

Nov. 10.

and negatived.