this government would have been induced to follow the examples and place in the ordinary state of pri soners, ready for release and exchange, the few British prisoners named at the foot of t is letter who are still held in confinement as hos-

I request you will be pleased to inform me, whether it is the intention of this government to continue these unfortunate men in prison as hostages, and to withhold their release and exchange; and I beg leave to add, that if this is the case double the number of American prisoners will once more be placed in a'similar state of confinement in retaliation for these men.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed)
THOMAS BARCLAY. General Mason, &c.

List of Prisoners referred to in the preceding letter.

In Massachusetts. John Price, R. Robertson/ John Anderson, John Eagen, James Daw-son, Henry Bedaingfield, William Kitts.

In Rhole-Is and. William Lincoln.

Extract of a letter from the Commissary general or prisoners to col. Thomas Barclay, dated August 12, 1814.

In reply to your letter of the 9th inst. I shall pass over the terms in which you have tho't pr per to convey part of that letter, with the remark, that after the manner in which the subject of hostages had been treated in your letter of the 14th of June, and mine of the 21st and 22 lof the same month; considering the information I had given you in my letter of the 20th of May of the relaxation which had taken place in the condition of the twentv-three hostages in our power at Greenbush, and the cause of it, and the communication I had made you as late as the 28th ultimo, of the convention concluded with Sir Geo. Prevost, by which these and all other hostages appertaining to the class of prisoners captured by or ir m his command, were released and finally exchanged; it could not have been expected, when you thought pr per to make further enquiry as to the situation of those persons yet remaining in our possession, who had been hostages, and the intention of , the government toward them, you should have then resorted to the same declaration of consequences, conveyed in terms amounting to a threat which you had been informed in the letter I addressed to you on the 11th of June, on a former oc asion, was unavailing, and had been

considered exceptionable. In my letter or the 22d of June, I enclosed you, that those who had been hostages, and not sent for exchange by the cartel the in port, should be restored to the programmary state of prisoners. Why, then, un less you were well assured that this had not been done, do you say in yours of the 9th inst. you had hoped that the American gover- ment would have been induced to follow the example of your government? The fact is, at this time there is no Bri tish prisoners in this country in any other situation. The order to that effect went from the office on the 221 of June, as to the prisoners in Massachusetts, and on the 19th of July as to one (Win. Lincoln) in Rhode-Island. The copy of my letter to the marshal of that state, now sent, wil explain the cause of his confinement being thus much lengthened

namely his attempt to escape. The reasons which determined this government to relax in the mode of treatment towards hostages, are detailed in that letter, and were the same which induced it to accept a proposition, on the part of Sir George Prevost, to include all hostages on both sides in the general exchange of prisoners made with him, with the reservation of the right to replace them with others, should it from any change of circumstances be deemed necessary. These reasons, to wic: Information from our agent in London, that the Am. prisoners sent to England for trial were not then confined or treated otherwise than ordinary prisoners, operating, generally so soon as they had been acted on in the exchange of part of the hostages, held by us in the quarter just mentioned, produced instructions from this officer to put on the same footing " the persons heretofore designated as hostages of the maritime class, and to hold them ready for exchange; they are accordingly now so held." FOREIGN.

Extracts from popers veceived at the Office of the New York Mercantile Advertiser by the ship Hanibal.

LONDON, AUG. 22. Another Swedish bulletin has arrived this morning, brought by the Gottenburg mail. Some resistance has been made by the Norwegians to the progress of the Swedisharms, but it has been ineffectual. On the second, gen. Galin, who had previ ously repulsed the Norwegians, fell back to Malmo, and next day was attacked by a force of 3000 men who got in his rear. He had only 1000 men, but after a short action of five hours the Norwegians retired to their old position-Meanwhile the crown prince ordered a force to be collected at Eda to penetrate into the interior of Norway should the union not be effected amicably.

The Norwegians had some strong positions on the Glommen; one at Packstadt, the other at Langenas .-These have been forced. Attacks upon a detachment of 4000 men at Trogstadt, upon the Island of Rano, and upon Rota, have been success. ul, an . the Norwegians have retired beyond the Glommen. Swedes are thus masters of the Giomen from Lake Organ to Frede. rickstadt, and the fortress of Hesing having surrendered to the Swedish fleet, the road to Moss is laid open.

Such are the military operations; out where, it will be asked is prince Christian? Having stimulated the people to resistance, we should have expected to have found him at the head of the troops, snaring their dangers and their deficulties, in the heat and the heart of battle.

After detailing the military ope rations, the bulletin informs us that the inhabitants of Frederickstadt have taken the oath of allegiance to Sweden; that the soldiers and peasants desert the Norwegian army in great numbers, and return home that the women pass through the Swedish army to the Norwegian and seek their husbands and relatives and inv te them to return home, ex hibiting the Swedish proclamation, promising safety to persons and prozerty. The conflict is likely to be a short one, and this is to be wished by all who do not desire an useless effusion of human blood. Morway is incapable or opposing an effectual resistance to the power and resour-

The preparations for the expedi tion to America still go forward with activity, as it respects the mimary part of it; but the flat bottomed boats which were put on ship board last week, were on Monday re-landed.

ces of Sweden.

A strong party of the staff corps. and a detachment of the Royal Sap pers and Miners are at Cumberland Fort, in readiness to empark. Strong detachments of the following regiments embarked last week : 4th, 9th 39th, 44th, 49th, 58th, 81st, 89th and 103d. Detachments of the tolrowing corps will also empark-1st, or Royal Scots, 24, 6th, 21st. 29th, 37th, 41st, 57th 62 , 70th, 76th,

82a, 85th, 95th, 99th and 100th, the

whole amounting to about 2000 men.

in the best order and equipment.

AUGUST 25. Another Hamburg mail arrived this morning. It has brought a strange report from Rome, that the Duchies of Parma, Modena, and Guastalla, which were ceded to the Archduchess Maria Louisa, are to be placed under the government of Buonaparte himself, who is in future to reside upon the Continent. If we could give credit to this report, which we do not, it would justify a suspicion that Austria meant to hold up Buon sparte in terrerem, and to avail herself of his military talents to further her own ambitious projects. But we repeat that we

cannot give credit to the rumour. The king of Naples is said to be arming his whole force against the Barbary powers. We do not believe

The government of France has proposed to increase the auty upon ron imported, in order to give employment to the persons employed in the French iron manufactories, to the number of 600,000, are in danger of being thrown out of bread. The minister of bnance, in his report to the chamber of deputies, stated, that the late war had prevented the import of iron from the north; that in consequence the French forges had considerably increased; but still that the price of iron remained so high in France. that foreign iron, even after paying the duty, could be introduced from England and the north, and sold from 35 to 30 per cent. cheaper tiian

to the want of hands caused by the conscription, and the high price of wood by the destruction of the fo-But the effect was, that the sale of French iron was at a stand, as 600,000 workmen are in danger of being thrown out of bread. He therefore proposes a law for impos ing a duty on iron in its various sea res. viz : on bar iron, 15 :rancs per 100 kilograms; on steel, 40 trancs per ditto. The plan of the law was ordered to be taken into consideration.

The Edinburg paper of Monday last, which we received this morning, contains the following article: Edinburg, Aug. 22.

We are happy to be able to announce the following very acceptable intelligence: "The detachments ordered to embark for treland, for the purpose of proceeding with the expedition to America, are counter manded, by a letter from the Horse Grards, received this morning."

Letters from Naples assure us. that the encampment of 20,000 men near the capital is only for the instruction of the younger part of the soldiers, as is customary .- This army being complete and sufficiently numerous, we are inclined to disbelieve the reports of fresh armaments. All the measures of the government are directed towards the national prosperity which the king has declared it to be his intention to promote during the general peace, by ail possible means. The absurd reports of the German papers of an understanding between the king and Buonaparte are not only improbable but impossible to be true. The former has proven in circumstances more favourable, that he was desirous of nothing so much as of throwing off the yoke of the latter has treated the former too ill to induce us to believe in the irreconcileable natred of Murat, more particularly since Murat has adopted a system of policy for the happiness and independence of the nation he goerns, very different from that followed by Buonaparte.

From the London Courier of Aug. 26. We received this morning Paris papers of Tuesday last. As the period o: holding the Congress draws near, the Paris, as well as the German papers, increase in interest and importance. On all sides, in all caomets, there is much agitation, much activity, and whether true or not, an opinion prevails upon the conti nent but more particularly in France, that the result of the Congress will not lead to the permanent establishment of peace. Lord Castlereagh's and the Duke of Wellington's presence in the Netherlands, has been viewed with jealousy by France, but more particularly the Duke of Welington's presence; for he has been actively employed in inspecting fortifications, giving advice with respect to their r pairs, and suggesting measures for strengthening that formidable line which is to form a barrier on the French frontier from Namur to the Ocean. This line, stretching from the confluence of the Sambre and the Mense at Namur, is to embrace in its passage the sea Charleroi, Mons, Tournay. Coutrai, Menin, Ypres, Furnes, and Nreuport. This line, if fortified strongly, as it is intended to be, with run parallel with that his of French fortresses, which extending from Philipville runs through Maubuge, Valenciennes, Lisle and Cassel to Dunkirk. Hence these fortresses will be kept in check, and any sudden irruption or impression upon the Netherlands in that quarter, be'rendered difficult if not impracticable. The line of Belgie fortresses is now undergoing a careful inspection .-After visiting Namur, the Duke of Wellington and the prince of O. range proceeded to Charleros, and to each of the places we have enumerated. This is detailed in the Paris papers, and with evident uneasiness, The French do not see without considerable ill will, Belgium passing from their yoke; and in most Frenchcompanies, particularly military, hopes are expressed that means may be found to extend the dominions of France again to the frontiers of Old Holland. Efforts have been secretly made to indispose the inhabitants of the Netherlands to the Dutch government; and the French would infinitely prefer seeing these territories return to the power of Austria, than be annexed to Holland. But in proportion as France dislikes this new arrangement, the allies, and particularly England, should ching to and support it. With this accession of territory, the house of Nassau will be a most respectable

the French iron. He ascribes this | contiguous as their territories will be to those which the house of Han. over may probably acquire in addition to their former possessions. The fate of the territory between the Meuse and the Rhine, comprehending what were the 31st, 67th, 82d, 831, 87th and 89th departments o. France, is not yet known, but-the greatest part will probably devolve to Prussia. These arrangements will, it is reported, meet with considerable opposition from France in the approaching Congress. She com plains that the Allies wish to press her too closely; lorgetting that they had it in their power to have exacted and enforced much harder conditions. Their whole policy, and seems strange that it should no longer be allowed by France, was noble, magnanimous and disinterested .-But these considerations have led us farther, perhaps, than we ought to have gone from the contents of these Paris papers, though they seemed

naturally to grow out of them. German troops have crossed the Rhine, and general Kleist has repaired to Coblentz to direct their movements. We suppose that they have crossed from the German side, and that they are destined to take possession of the countries between the Moselle and the Meuse.

From the general correspondence hetween the different European pow ers, Spain seems purposely to stand aloof, and to assume an is solated position, as if she were afraid of catching some contagious disease .-She appears to look with an eye of equal coidness both upon those w were her friends and her foes, and to expose each to the same measure of suspicion and distress-Tres Tyriusve mihi nulis discrimine hasctur-She discourages the entrance of foreigners, may with a singular policy she is not without apprehersions relative to her own subjects wno have been made prisoners of war. They are to updergo a purification, that is, they are not to be employed again until they have given proofs of their good conduct and their p reprinciples. Now we should suppose that the very act of having been taken prisoners fighting for their own country would have been a sufficient prooof patriotism & good conduct, But the government is of a different opinion. Perhaps it thinks that the prisoners from France may have caught the contagion of French principles. It so these prisoners may complain of a little partiality, for their x hig and his chief councellors were also prisoners and the nation required no to purification from them.

There seems to be little doubt of the return of Charles IV. to Spain. out the partizins of Ferdinand who ppear to be uneasy about it, affect to think that his Majesty is coming with the mere intention of spending the latter part of his life in his na tive country in peace.

The British and American commissioners are said to be on a very triendly footing, though the conferences have been suspended since the

departure of a courier to London. Such is the foreign intelligence in these French papers. Of domestic intelligence of importance, they do not contain much. They say that serted, that the cabinet would ro old customs are rapidly returning .-Some time ago two authors and two printers were sent to prison for publishing w rks relative to the emigrant property, which they contended should be restored. They were sent to prison upon a charge of provoking civil war in France. The royal court at Paris has just ordered them to be set at liberty, declaring that there was no foundation for the charge. The works were published some months ago, and the arrest of the authors and printers just after the late decree against the unlimited freedom of the press produced a considerable sensution-one party maintaining that arrest if proper, ought to have taken place long since; another contending that it was a weak submission to the revolutionists; whilst a third, the supporters of government, maintain d'that it was a measure calculated to reassure the holders of national and emigrant property.

PORTSMOUTH, AUG. 26. The Valiant, 74, capt. Mudge, is kept in constant readiness to receive Lord Hill on board for America. His Lordship's arrival remains as yet uncertain as to time. A considerable quantity of military stores is daily shipping.

PARIS, AUG. 17. Yesterday the king received in his abinet Mr. CRAWFORD, minister plenipotentiary from the U.S. of America, who presented to his macontinental powery, connected and jesty his letters of credit.

Extracts from Halifax papers recipi at Boston Num 0

LATEST FROM ENGLAND We have just received Halifat pa pera to Oct. 24, with London dites to Sept. 8. One London paper tan the American negotiations has to broke off-another, says, it has it has troops still embarking for A. merica. Hi 1 had not sailed.

Ne ariy 300 British seamen have been trought in prisoners by on privatetrs, within these few weets, and double that number parolled at

LONDON, SEPT. 8. The American Negotiation.
We copy from the Morning Chra-

nicie, which has for some days insisted that the negotiations at Chent had broken off, the following statement:

" 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. ship's arrival, we think we may positively afirm that it is unfounde With regard to the other circum. stances the following is the information we have been able to ac

" It was accurately said yester. day in our paper, that there has been no meeting "by appointment, for the purposes of conference since the 25th of last month." by it is true that there was ansinted view for another object two day subsequent to that date. It was acknowledged on both sides that or 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 irritacility 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 his 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 armistical both by sea and land, should be con ceded. To this condition, it is 25 things it is supposed that the attempt to prevent the rupture had been is effectual, and that the proceeding at Ghent are in consequence wholf

discontinued. " We have strong grounds for believing by letters which came to out 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 of a peaceable result from the negotia tion which had been confided to their management."

From the above statement it is evident to us, that the morning Chro nicle feels it has gone too far in its former assertions. For what dos the statement of to-day amount to On the 27th ult. the negotiators di meet to interchange apologies for 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 negociation. No conserence! Why Because it may be that on accoun of the previous intemperance on the 25th, it was deemed more adviseable to proceed by written correspon dence. 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 ctated, were an endeavor on the par of the Repullican Agents to rene the suspended (supposed, says the Morning Chronicle to-day, not br ken off) negociations."

With at presum ing to any knowelge of the points submitted to our -Dutch. Government, prof the determination our com of out Government upon them we hink we may safely go the length, of still affirming, that the negociacontinue their pri half peng tion has not broken off. Probably -the A the Courier.

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

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

Saxony is said to he anxious for Mav. the restoration of the king of Saxony, and Austria, it is suspected, secretly encourages this feeling, in order to thwart the designs of Prus-

THE WASP AGAIN! Casture of the British sloop of war ... Acon, by the American sloop of war

Wasp. By the Lady Arabella, packet, which arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday from Lisbon, but last from Cork, we learn that about an hour before the packet left the latter place, H. M. brig Castillian, 188 cuns, arrived there, having on board the Captain, and surviving crew of H. M. liteorig Avon, of 18 guns, which had sank after a desperate action with the American ship of war Wasp, of 22 guns, which sheered off on the Castillian's coming up. The Avon lest 30 men in killed & wound td. The staughter on board the Wasp was also conjectured to be very great.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS! ABERDEEN. Sept. 3;

they The affiars of Norway are said to be finally settled, and Prince Christian his formally stipulated for the subjugition of the Norwegians, after having, as it would appear, placed their army in a situation where it was sarrounded 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 sacrifice 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 duplicity and underband 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 independence during the present of things. The partitioning of and will for H. form an important part of the discussions to take place at the approaching congress. A report has been circulated, that the Emperor Alexander had some intentions of erecting it into an interpen-dent kingdom, under a Resian prince, and were this to be accomplined, Poland would be but a vassal state of Russia; but the court of Vienna, iz is said, will oppose this arrangement, and insist upon the desmemberment 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 its horrors, while continued inro is 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 Me for our good offices. The French express no gratitude or good will for breaking their bonds the Spaniard undo every thing we had done while