

ED m being on the weather quarter of the chas, he hailed and inquired "what ship is that?" not answered, but asked "what brig is that?" he replied, "his majesty's brig —" blowing fresh the name was not distinctly understood. He again hailed and asked "what ship is that," when he was told to heave to and he would be informed. He repeated his question, and was answered to the same effect. Mr. Car was then sent forward to order him to heave to, which he declined doing; at 9h 25 m; the enemy set his fore-topmast studding sail; at 9 h 26 m fired the 12 lb. carronade to make him heave to; when the enemy commenced action by firing his larboard guns. We then kept away on under his lee, and at 29 minutes after 9 commenced action. At 10 o'clock ordered the men to cease firing, and hailed the enemy to know if he had surrendered; no answer was returned to this—he resumed his fire and we continued ours; 10 h 10 m manned our starboard guns and fired 3 or 4 of them, when orders were again given to cease firing; 10 h 12 m hailed the enemy "have you surrendered," when they answered in the affirmative. We were on the eve of taking possession, when a sail was descried close on board of us—orders were then given to clear the ship for action, which was promptly executed. We were then on the point of wearing to engage the second, which we perceived to be a brig of war, when at 25 minutes after 10, discovered 2 more sails, one astern, the other one point on our lee quarter, standing for us; orders were then given to stand from the strange sails. The first sail seen appeared within pistol shot, fired a broadside, and cut away one of our lower main cross trees, and did other damage, and immediately stood for the other two sails last discovered. Continued on a course.

[Here is inserted the names of six merchant vessels captured and manned, or destroyed.]

List of killed and wounded on board the U. S. sloop of war the Wasp, Johnston Blakeley, esq. commander, in the action with his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war —, on the 1st Sept. 1814.

Killed—Joseph Martin, boatswain, Henry Staples jr. gunner.

Wounded—Jas. Snellings, s. clavi. le or collar bone fractured by a wad.

Recapitulation—Killed 2
Wounded 1
Total 3
(Signed) WM M. CLARKE, Surgeon.

Copy of a letter from Com. Macdonough, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Brig Eagle,
Chazy, Nov. 6, 1814.

SIR,
I have the honor to inform you, that about six tons of 3 inch shells have been taken out of the Lake by us at this place, which were thus secreted by the enemy in his late incursion into this country.

A transport sloop has also recently been raised at Isle La Motte, which was sunk by the enemy loaded with their naval stores, and various instruments of war. On weighing the powder taken on board the enemy's squadron, we find 17,000 lbs. with shot in proportion, besides much fixed ammunition.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
T. MACDONOUGH.
The Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the navy.

From the Boston Palladium of Nov. 22.

FROM CANADA.

We were yesterday favoured with Quebec papers to the 3d. and Montreal to the 12th inst. The following are the most interesting parts of their contents:

The Quebec Mercury is filled with extravagant speculations on the subject of the Ghent negotiation. The following is a specimen of the views and feelings of one of the writers.

The Ghent Negotiation.
In our last we had time only to say a few words on the subject of negotiations at Ghent, which we know not how to pass over without giving them some further consideration. In this we shall confine ourselves to what regards the Canadas.

Whilst the U. S. think that G. Britain has been unreasonable in her proposals it appears that there are those in this country who are of opinion that she has not asked enough, particularly in not making any proposal tending to the securi-

ty, in time of war, of the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Lake Ontario. That, as indispensably necessary to this security, as well as the preservation of the Canadas to Great-Britain, the Americans should be compelled to abandon to the British crown, the tract of territory lying between Lakes Ontario & Champlain; insisting that an increase of Am. population, in that tract, will in time become fatal to the hold of G. Britain on these colonies.

QUEBEC, NOV. 8.
The evacuation by the enemy of our territory on the Niagara, is a striking illustration of the importance of the command of the Lake. The enemy did not cross over to our side till the moment his fleet was ready to assume the superiority.—The re-appearance of our fleet has effected what could not be done by the expense of much blood and treasure.

NOVEMBER 3.
Loss of the transport Sovereign.
The transport ship Sovereign, capt. —, bound from England to Quebec, was wrecked on the 18th of October, on the Island of St. Paul, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—she had on board 9 officers, and 186 soldiers of the 49th and 69th and 81st regiments; 2 surgeons; 21 women and children, in all, including the captain, mate and 19 seamen, forming a total of 239 persons. Only 37 lives were saved.

The Sovereign was sailing at the rate of 7 knots an hour; and it being about 7 o'clock in the evening, the rock on which she split was not observed above three minutes before she struck. The survivors were taken off the island two days after by the Champion, and arrived here on the 3d inst. They had saved but a small quantity of provisions, and could not have subsisted very long. Lt. Rolfe, of the 58th reg. is the only officer saved; together with two sergeants, 24 rank and file, and 10 seamen.

Names of the Officers who were drowned,
44th reg.—Lt. Hambly, wife and child—Ensign Wilson.
33th reg.—Lts. Farmer, Hosebridge, Goldsmith, and Sergeant Donaghue.
81st. reg.—Lt. Sergeant, and Ensign Skelton.

Arrived here on the 3d inst, the ship Champion, transport, Kirby, master from Portsmouth, under convoy of the Liffey frigate. On the 9th of Oct. she was captured by the Mammoth, Am. privateer, after an action of an hour and 20 minutes; when the Champion's guns were all disabled and her rigging much cut. She was plundered during 41 hours of her cargo, water and provisions to a considerable amount, and then given up, leaving Capt. K. to proceed where he pleased.

It was capt. Kirby who relieved the survivors of the wreck of the Sovereign from their destitute situation on the island of St. Paul, he having observed a smoke on the island, it induced him to approach, when he perceived signal flags of distress, and, in consequence hove to.

MONTREAL, NOV. 10.
We have no intelligence of moment from Upper Canada—the campaign is advancing to that close which the month of November with its usual gloom and uninterrupted rains must necessarily impose—The enemy, to use a favourite American expression, has progressed but little in his intended conquest of Upper Canada; and we have not yet succeeded in driving him away from that confined space which he occupies, and in the contest for which so many valuable lives have been lost on both sides with inconsiderable advantage to either; the disparity in the number and means of our little army with General Drummond during the arduous struggle on the Niagara frontier under almost every discouragement, in addition to their numberless privations and distresses, claim from their country the warmest thanks; and a grateful and liberal nation will not be unmindful of their distinguished merits.

On Sunday last, the 1st. batt. 27th regt. embarked on board transports in this harbour for Halifax.

November 12.
Much of our paper is this week taken up with the Letter and Plans of the U. States Secretary of War to a Congressional Committee on Military Affairs. It is believed that Congress will pass acts for the purpose of giving these schemes their full effect; but whether the people will comply with them or not is another affair.

Accounts from Kingston as late as the 6th have been received in town. The fleet had not at that date returned from its second trip on the head of the Lake. Nothing from the right division of our army has been received.

The Quebec Gazette of the 3d inst, contains some comments on the British propositions at Ghent. It is glad, it says, that something is to be done for the British interests in North America, but is sorry it is so little. It covets the district of territory between Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain—and says if this is fully settled by the U. States, the whole of Upper Canada must fall, and Lower Canada will not be defensible but at an expense beyond value. It would rather we should have all the forts on the south side of the Upper Lakes than this district, as Britain will have the mastery on the Lakes whenever she chooses. It also wishes the U. S. to be cut off from the communication with the Indians, whom it expects to be made independent, without which it considers the independence would not be durable.

The Montreal Herald, with much abuse, calls for a vigorous prosecution of the war against the U. S. and wishes Sir John Sherbrooke to be commander in chief, whom it praises highly for the capture of Castine, which it considers of very great importance.

Additional reinforcements have arrived at Quebec, consisting of about 900 soldiers and 2 or 300 sailors, together with naval artificers, &c.

From the Federal Republican.
CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Friday, Nov. 18.
STATE CORPS.

Mr. Troup from the military committee, reported a bill to receive into the service of the U. S. certain corps which may be raised by states in lieu of militia, which was twice read and made the order for next Monday.

NATIONAL BANK.
The house again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the National Bank.

After going through the greater part of the bill, the committee rose and reported progress, and had leave to sit again.
Adjourned.

Saturday, Nov. 19.
NATIONAL BANK.
The house again went into committee of the whole, on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the National Bank.

After going through the bill the committee rose at 4 o'clock, and reported it to the house as amended.
Adjourned.

Monday, Nov. 21.
WAYS AND MEANS.
Mr. Eppes reported a bill further to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and supporting public credit, by duties on carriages and harness, which was twice read and made the order of the day on the bill laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
Mr. Lewis from the committee appointed on the 26th of October last, to enquire into the expediency of rebuilding or repairing the public buildings in the city of Washington, and whether it is expedient to alter the sites of the same, made a report stating that the committee had determined that it is expedient to rebuild or repair the said buildings, and that the several banks within the district had offered and bound themselves in writing to loan the government on reasonable terms, five hundred thousand dollars, to be exclusively applied to that object, which sum the committee state is sufficient. The report was read, and

Mr. Lewis reported a bill making the appropriation for repairing or rebuilding the public buildings in the city of Washington, which was twice read and made the order of the day for Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Humphreys, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs enquire into the expediency of authorising the payment to the officers lately under General Jackson for transporting baggage to and from the state of Tennessee.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR CONGRESS.
Mr. Stanford moved the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the senate to enquire and report whether the present chambers of the two houses can be so altered or otherwise improved as to be rendered more convenient for their deliberations; or better rooms provided during the present session within a convenient distance from the public offices.

It was moved by Mr. Lewis to strike out the words in *Italic*.

It was also moved by Mr. Farrow that the bill lie on the table—Negativated.

The question was then taken on Mr. Lewis' motion and negativated. Mr. Lewis then moved to add to the resolution the words "within the city of Washington." Which motion was amended on motion by Mr. Grosvenor, by adding "or within the District of Columbia."

The question was taken on the amendment as amended, and negativated.

Mr. Farrow moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution—which was also negativated.

The resolution was then agreed to in the original form, and a committee of five ordered.

NATIONAL BANK.
The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the National Bank; and the amendments made to the first section being read, they were in part disagreed to, and a part concurred in by the house.

The amendments to the second section being read, were also concurred in.
Adjourned.

Tuesday, Nov. 22.
REPORT.
Mr. McKee from the committee on the public lands, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of the U. S. (commonly called the flying petition) praying congress to grant them a portion of public lands at 12 1-2 cents per acre, on a credit of seven years, made a report.

That the prayer of the petitioners is unreasonable, and ought not to be granted.
Ordered, That the said report do lie on the table.

NATIONAL BANK.
The house resumed the consideration of the amendments of the committee of the whole house to the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the National Bank, when, after discussion, all of the said amendments were concurred in by the house.

The bill was further amended,
Adjourned.

Wednesday, Nov. 23.
MILITIA SOLDIERS.
A bill to authorise the President to call upon the several states and territories for their respective quotas of 80 430 militia for defence of the frontiers against invasion, was brought up from the senate for concurrence—It was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day, with the bill for classing the free male population of the U. S.

ARMY DISCIPLINE.
The Speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of war on the resolution of the 10th inst. calling for information, whether the army is trained by any uniform rule of discipline—Which was read and referred to a select committee.

The report states that no uniform system of discipline has been practised in training the armies either in line, battalion or a company, and that in the opinion of the secretary it would be advisable to instruct a board of officers to digest a system of discipline, &c.

The Speaker also laid before the house a report from the secretary of war on the petitions of the Presidents and Directors of the Potomac and Eastern Branch Bridges—Which were referred to the committee of claims.

NATIONAL BANK.
Mr. Irving presented a remonstrance of the committee appointed by five of the banks in the city of N. York, to take into consideration all matters relating to the state of credit in that city; this remonstrance contains the following sentiments:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the senate to enquire and report whether the present chambers of the two houses can be so altered or otherwise improved as to be rendered more convenient for their deliberations; or better rooms provided during the present session within a convenient distance from the public offices.

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The senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of the petty officers and seamen under the command of Capt. Joshua Barney, Mr. Smith in the chair. The bill was amended on motion of Mr. Gaillard, so as to include the non-commissioned officers and privates of the marine corps; and then; On motion of Mr. Brown, the further consideration of the bill was postponed to the first Monday in April next. The bill supplementary to the act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers, &c. (for the relief of S. Gerard, &c.) was further considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned.

NORWAY.
CONVENTION.
Between His Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Sweden, in the name of the King of Sweden, on the one part, and the Norwegian government on the other part, concluded at Moss, Aug. 14.

Art. 1st. His Royal Highness Prince Christian, shall as soon as possible, convok the States General of the Kingdom of Norway, according to the mode prescribed by the existing constitution.—The Diet shall be opened on the 1st day of September; or if this be impracticable, within the first eight days of October.

2. His Majesty the King of Sweden shall communicate directly with the Diet by one or more commissioners whom he shall appoint.

3. His Majesty the King of Sweden promises to accept the constitution framed by the deputies of the Diet of Eswoold. His majesty will promise such changes only as are necessary to the union of the two kingdoms, and engages to make none other but in concert with the Diet.

4. The promises of His Swedish Majesty, and of the Prince Royal to the Norwegian people, shall be strictly fulfilled and confirmed by his Majesty to the Norwegian Diet.

5. The Diet shall assemble at Christiania.

6. His Majesty the King of Sweden decrees, that no person shall be molested, directly or indirectly, for any opinions heretofore expressed adverse to the honour of the two kingdoms. The Norwegian civil and military functionaries, or those who are foreigners, shall be treated with all regard and courtesy. None of them shall be harassed for his opinion, Those who decline continuing their services shall be pensioned according to the laws of the country.

7. His Majesty the King of Sweden shall employ his good offices with His Majesty the King of Denmark, to procure the revocation of the ordinances or edicts promulgated since Jan. 14th, 1814, against the public functionaries, and the Kingdom of Norway in general.

Done at Moss, Aug. 14th, 1814.
Ratified. CHRISTIAN FREDERICK.

CONVENTION.
Art. 1st. Hostilities shall cease by sea and land between the Swedish troops and fleets on the one side, and the Norwegian troops and fleets on the other, from the day of convention till 15 days after the opening of the diet, with 8 days notification beyond that time.

2. The blockade of the Norwegian ports shall be raised from the day of signing these presents. Importation and exportation shall be free, regard being had to the Norwegian custom duties.

3. If the fortress of Frederikstein has not already capitulated, it shall be immediately surrendered, with the works thereunto belonging, to the troops of his Swedish Majesty. The garrison shall march out of the fortress with arms, baggage and all military honours. The officers shall be permitted to go wherever they think proper; the soldiers shall return to their homes. Both shall promise not again to serve against the troops of his Swedish Majesty.

4. and 5. These articles trace the line of demarkation, stipulate that the Norwegian national troops shall be disbanded, and return to their respective provinces; that only four regiments and a brigade of artillery shall be maintained.

6. Only two Swedish divisions with a proportion of cavalry and artillery, shall remain in Norway. The rest of the Swedish army shall return to Sweden.