



FOREIGN.

Eastern, Nov. 8.

We last night received a Halifax paper of October 24, containing London dates to September 8. The following interesting articles are extracted:

London, Sept. 5.

TROOPS FOR AMERICA.

An embarkation for America of about 5000 troops is on the point of taking place, under Major General Keane. It is generally understood that these troops form what may be termed the advance guard of the main army that will proceed to the same destination, under Lieut. General Lord Hill. The regiments of the line, which are to form the above force, will embark at Plymouth, where the 93d and one battalion of the 95th are waiting in perfect readiness, and they will go on board immediately that the ships from Portsmouth appear off that port. The military assembled at Portsmouth to form part of this expedition, consists of

One squadron of the 14th light dragoons, Major Munroe's brigade of artillery, the principle part of whose guns are on board the Norge.

Captain Lane's rocket brigade, and captain Emmett's company of sappers and miners.

The medical staff to accompany the troops consist of

T. Thompson, Esq. deputy inspector of hospitals.

Dr. Dwyer, physician to the forces.

Mr. Wardle and Forcade, staff surgeons.

Apothecary Carter, &c. &c. &c.

The Mountain guns to accompany brigade of artillery, have been practised on South sea comes on, the greater part of this week, and are found to be most admirably calculated for the service to which they are destined. The Valiant has been detained, supposed to await Lord Hill, and the Zealous is expected to sail with the Norge, as well as the Dover and Alceste frigates, getting ready at Plymouth.

Sept 7.

A detachment of the 19th light dragoons left Maidstone on Monday for Portsmouth to embark for Canada.—The 2d battalion of the 24th, marched on Saturday for Chatham and Margate. The 2d battalion of the line of the King's German legion is to embark at Deal.—The 4th line battalion of the same legion marched yesterday from Deal to embark at Ramsgate—the 5th do. do. moved yesterday from Brabourne Lees to Canterbury, to wait their order for embarkation. Several detachments of cavalry of the same legion are also under orders for a similar destination.

Portsmouth, Sept. 4.

Artisans to go to the American Lakes from the four principal dock yards, in the following proportions: 100 from Portsmouth a like number from Plymouth, and 50 from each of the dock yards to the eastward—Woolwich and Deptford. At first 150 volunteered to go hence, but the number has been reduced to 100. Last evening those from Woolwich and Deptford arrived here in coaches employed on purpose to convey them, and the three parties will embark on board the Zealous, captain Anderson, in which ship they will proceed to Plymouth, where they expect to be joined by the men going from that arsenal, and proceed on their voyage with all possible despatch.

London, Sept. 8.

The American Negotiation.

We copy from the Morning Chronicle, which has for some days insisted that the negotiations at Ghent had broken off, the following statement:

"Towards the close of the 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 England. As to the alleged fact of his Lordship'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 acquire:

"It was accurately said yesterday 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 an interview 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 irritability 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 August to the 2d of September, there has been no conference on the business of the negotiation between the British and American agents

"However, subsequent to the 26th 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 written proposals have been transmitted to this government from the American plenipotentiaries, and which were enclosed into the despatches that were received on Monday, and on which ministers on the same day deliberated. It is said that these proposals were an endeavor on the part of the republican agents to renew the suspended negotiation, and that they contain an accommodating offer, but coupled with the indispensable condition, that an armistice, both by sea and land, should be conceded. To this condition, it is asserted, that the cabinet would not assent, and in that situation of things it is supposed that the attempt to prevent the rupture had been ineffectual, and that the proceedings at Ghent are in consequence wholly 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, immediately prior to their departure for Ghent, had little or no hope of a peaceable result from the negotiation which had been confided to their management."

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 did meet to interchange apologies for some intemperate language used on the 25th; but that from the 25th to the 3rd inst. no conference had taken place on the business of the negotiation. No conference? Why? Because it may be that on account of the previous intemperance on the 25th, it was deemed more advisable to proceed by written correspondence. And written proposals are now said to have been actually transmitted by the American Commissioners to the British, subsequent to the 27th, which proposals it is stated "were an endeavor on the part of the Republican Agents to renew the suspended (supposed, says the Morning Chronicle to day, not broken off) negotiations."

Without presuming to any knowledge of the points submitted to our Government, or of the determination of our government upon them, we think we may safely go the length of still affirming, that the negotiation has not broken off.

Probably the Courier.

Extracts from London papers received per the Saratoga, Capt. Anderson, arrived at Wilmington, N Carolina.

LONDON, Sept. 13, 1814.

We have this day an accumulation of three days French Papers (to the 11,) from which we have made copious and interesting extracts. We lament to observe the tone in which some of these Journals speak, contemplating nothing but renewed war and horror in Europe. For ourselves, we do not believe any of these vile fabrications—we know that there is not a people in existence who would suffer the flames of war to be rekindled on light grounds, and we trust, that the Sovereigns of Europe have learnt too much wisdom to plunge incautiously into this dreadful state of things. These Newspaper speculations ought to be repressed by the French government, and discountenanced by the right-minded portion of the British press; for they only tend to irritate the newly according feelings of rival states, and hurry us into that angry and peevish temper with each other which would prevent us from reaping the harvest of peace, of which the seeds have just been sown.

We have not room for comments on these productions.

From an answer by the Emperor Francis to a Venian deputation, it seems certain that Venice will be re-annexed to Austria; Flanders, we suppose, will be surrendered in exchange. Poland, it is said, is to be independent; but this can scarcely be called so, it is the Emperor Alexander is, as stated, to be King of that country, and his brother Constantine, Viceroy. Italy, by the same rule, was a free kingdom under Beauharnois. The latter country is dreadfully torn by conflicting opinions. Would to Heaven that a well organized league of its states could reconcile all its population to a new order of affairs.

The rumors of disturbances in Norway gain ground: it was not to be expected that tranquility could be at once restored, but we continue to think these statements gross exaggerations. They afford, however, a proof (if proof were wanted) how much more easy it is to mislead and inflame, than to enlighten and pacify a people.

Hamburg, Sept. 6.—The King of Denmark and the Crown Prince of Sweden will both repair to the great Congress at Vienna. The latter will pass through Hamburg.

Copenhagen, Sept. 3.—The Crown Prince of Sweden, it is said, has postponed his journey to Christiana, on account of the troubles which had there broken out. The Norwegians pretended that treason had existed in their army. Some reports state, that 500 Swedish troops have been massacred. It is also said that Gen Haxthausen, and three other officers, have been shot. These are, however, mere rumors, which require to be ascertained.

Denmark having various matters of importance to negotiate, at the approaching congress at Vienna, and, as the sending of couriers to so great a distance at this capital would occasion much loss of time, our King has resolved himself to assist at this memorable assembly. His majesty's coronation, therefore, has been postponed. During his absence, the Queen will govern, assisted by a council of state.

Advices have been received from St. Domingo to the 30th of July, which absolutely contradicted the statement in the Journal des Debats, that Peiton had hoisted the white flag, and that in the cause of France he was proceeding to exterminate Christophe and his adherents. Neither the President at Port au Prince, nor the self-created sovereign at Cape Henry, were at all inclined to restore the island to France.

Yesterday we received letters from Constantinople to the 26th July. There was no longer any appearance of pestilential disorder, and the communications to friendly nations between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean was perfectly open. Some vessels had arrived from Odessa at the Dardanelles, with extraordinary rapidity.

It is reported that a subsidy of five millions of dollars or upwards has been conceded by the British government to the court of Madrid and that the condition of this aid is certain commercial advantages as to the admission into Spain of some productions of our native industry, particularly woolen and cotton manufactures.

Lord Castlereagh is reported to be on his way to Warsaw, previously to his going to the congress at Vienna. At Warsaw the fate of Poland is expected to be arranged.

Yesterday afternoon the Earl and Countess of Cathcart and family left their house in Grosvenor-square, for Dover, where they will embark for Calais. His Lordship visits Paris, and will leave his family during the winter. His lordship, with major Cathcart, his eldest son (and first Secretary,) will proceed immediately to Vienna, in order to be present at the congress; after which his lordship, maj Cathcart and suite, will repair thence to St. Petersburg; where Lady Cathcart and family will join him in the ensuing spring.

The report of the elevation of the Marquis of Buckingham to a Dukedom is revived.

A general leave of absence has been granted by the commander in chief to a proportion of regimental officers stationed at home.

The Norfolk, sailing with the expedition to Plymouth carries a detachment of dragoons, with 10,000 suits of clothing, supposed to be for the North American Indians, and an immense quantity of warlike instruments, adapted for their use.

The last division of sick, &c. arrived last week from France and Spain; also a detachment of sappers and miners; which clears those countries of British troops.

A public meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, and all concerned in the interest at Glasgow, was held on Thursday last in the Fontaine tavern to consider of the propriety of addressing the Prince Regent on the subject of American privateers and of the proper protection which ought to be afforded to the English trade.

Petersburg, May 14.

"The Russian Senate has solemnly resolved to bestow on the Emperor Alexander the surname of the Blessed (bringer of Blessings.) Three Senators, Prince Kurakin, formerly ambassador at Paris; general Tormanzow, the conqueror of the Persians, and col. Soltekow, are to leave this city on the 17th, to bring this Resolution to the Emperor."

Since Wurzburg and Aschuffenburg have been united to Bavaria, the project is again talked of uniting the Danube to the Mein and the Rhine by a canal. The execution of this plan would be attended with incalculable advantages as to Bavaria.

Vienna, Aug. 7.—According to news from Trieste, the Croat regiments which were in the French service have been newly organized, and their force already amounts to 8000 men. A company of Croats and Albanians found at Corfit have been disembarked by the English at Trieste. General Palfi organizes a reserve of 16,000 men in Croatia. The organization of the army of the ci-devant Kingdom of Italy is a complete; there is a regiment of infantry at Bologna, another at Ferrara, and one of cavalry at Forli. The Italian troops are distributed in places of Lombardy. The Venetian Guard is at Vienna, the regiment of Dalmatia at Verona.

Copenhagen, August 13.

Mr. Foster has just delivered in his credentials as Minister from England. The ratification by the British Government of the additional articles of our treaty of peace with England arrived, and we shall re-enter into possession of our West India Colonies. In addition to the Bulletin of the Crown Prince, (see The Sun of yesterday) a private report from Uddewalla states, that General Vegeback has repulsed 2000 men, a Norwegian corps of 6000.

Berlin, August 14.

Prince Hardenberg will set out about the 1st of September, for the Congress of Vienna. The preliminary conferences will commence on the 20th of September. The superb Russian guards, called the young guards, consist-

ing of 10,000 men have arrived here. They will remain three days, and will be entertained at a public festival. The Emperor Alexander has caused to be restored to the relatives of Prince Poniatowski, all his possessions in Poland, which had been confiscated. The mortal remains of King Stanislas Leszcinski have been conveyed from Lorraine to Warsaw. According to letters from St. Petersburg of the 30th of July, the Emperor Alexander had passed in review all the troops of that capital. Baron Anstetten had arrived there from London.

Bonaparte has not been visited at Elba by any of our ships since the Currier. Captain Lower, was there on the 4th of June. Both he and his residence had failed to excite any attention in the Mediterranean.

Seven colliers, says a Falmouth letter, from Wales to Waterford and Cork, have been sunk, within the last fortnight, by American privateers.

Eleven French ships of war at Antwerp, not being finished within the time limited by the treaty of Paris, were put up to auction on the 31st of Aug. as they stood on the stocks. All the timber, copper, iron, or other materials, lying round the ship, were included in the same lot with the vessel. Five months allowed, from the 1st inst. to break them up. Half the purchase money to be paid within 3 days in cash, the remainder within one month, but marine bonds issued for the pay of the navy, were to be taken in payment for one moiety of the sum. The ships were put up accordingly; but not a single bidding was made by those present.

London, September 9.

CAPTAIN BARCLAY.

Yesterday a Court-Martial assembled to inquire into the cause of the capture of H. M. late squadron on Lake Erie, by a squadron of ships and vessels of the United States of America, on the 10th of September, 1813, and to try Captain Robert Barriot Barclay, commanding the said squadron, his surviving officers and seamen, for their conduct on that occasion. The Court agreed,

That the capture of his Majesty's late squadron was caused by the very defective manner Capt. Barclay possessed to equip them on Lake Erie, the want of a sufficient number of able seamen, the very great superiority of the force of the enemy to the British squadron, and the unfortunate early fall of the senior Officers in the action; that it appeared that the greatest exertion had been made by Capt. Barclay in equipping and getting into the vessels under his command; that he was fully justified, under the existing circumstances, in bringing the enemy to action; that the judgment and gallantry of Capt. Barclay in taking his squadron into action, and during the contest were highly conspicuous, and entitled him to the highest praise, and that the whole of the other officers and men of H. M. late squadron conducted themselves in the most gallant manner; and did adjudge the said Capt. Barclay to be most fully and honorably acquitted.—Rear Admiral Foote, president.—Hampshire Chronicle, Sept. 10.

It was not possible to see this brave Officer before the Court, and not be agitated with mingled feelings of regret and admiration, with one arm amputated; the other so dangerously wounded as to be suspended in bandages in a most particular manner; a part of his thigh cut away by a cannon shot; and with 7 other wounds, he presented, while the sentence was passing, an honorable instance of suffering heroism and mental sensibility; for he was affected at the testimony borne by the Court to his conduct, almost to the shedding of tears.

Cork, September 7.

On Sunday arrived from Passages, his Majesty's ship Lightning, captain Renny, and 1500 troops, captain —, with a fleet of transports, having the following regiments on board—1st, 38th, 59th, 62d, 77th and 84th; five companies of the 59th, and the 88th, disembarked this morning.—Yesterday arrived H. M.'s ship Alpheus, with a fleet from Spibhead, bound to the Brazils, Cape of Good Hope, &c.

WEST INDIA FLEET.—This morning his Majesty's ship Magnificent made the signal to weigh, and the whole immediately proceeded to sea.

A late London paper states that a very large medical staff will accompany the troops destined for America. It would appear from this that they expect to be very sick of the expedition—and we hope they will not be disappointed in that expectation.—Boston Palladium.

GAZETTE OF ELBA.

A letter from Italy received in England states that Bonaparte was forming a printing establishment at Elba, and that orders had been sent to the adjacent continent for the types, presses, &c. In addition to the memoirs of his own life, it is said he intends to issue a regular Court Gazette. It is expected the circulation of this paper will be exceedingly extensive.

Death of Baron Munchausen.—This traveler, so celebrated among us for the accuracy and probability of his narrations, and hitherto considered as a fictitious character, turns out to have really existed. The Journal de Paris of the 22d inst. gives the account of his death, and laments the loss which the Republic of Letters has suffered. He died suddenly at Paris the 21st instant, at the age of 66.