

Art. 3. The blockade of Norwegian ports shall be raised from the day of signing these presents. Transportation and exportation shall be free, regard being had for the Norwegian custom duty.

Art. 3d. If the fortress of Frederickstein 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 honors. 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 his Swedish majesty.

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

Art. 6th. Only 2 Swedish divisions, with a proportion of cavalry and artillery shall remain in Norway. The rest of the Swedish army shall return to Sweden.

Art. 7th. The part of the Norwegian army remaining under arms, shall retire within the line of demarkation within two days. The Swedish army returning home shall commence its movements as soon as possible.

Arts. 8th and 9th, provide for the reciprocal restoration of harmony between the two armies: for the discontinuance of contributions and requisitions: and for the liberation of prisoners.

Art. 10th stipulates, with a view to the freedom of the deliberation of the diet, that neither the Swedish nor the Norwegian troops shall approach within three miles of the place of its sitting.

PROCLAMATION OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

NORWEGIANS.—When upon the dissolution of your union with Denmark, we took upon ourselves the direction of the affairs of Norway, it was to prevent our beloved country from being torn to pieces by civil war and factions. Your wishes called us to the throne of Norway; we obeyed your call. Your confidence and your good cause demanded our participation. We resolved to make every personal sacrifice, in order to secure to you those benefits.

It is true we were aware of the dangers which threatened your hopes and ours in such an unequal contest; but we could not possibly conceive that the most powerful states of Europe would continue to oppress a noble and innocent people whose reasonable wish was liberty, and whose only desire was independence.

Meanwhile Sweden's powerful allies informed us by their envoys, that the union of Norway with Sweden was irrevocably determined on. It is known to you that we were willing to sacrifice our personal happy situation, if the great assembly of the nation could find it conducive to the happiness of the nation; but you likewise know that the conditions upon which an armistice was at that time offered were such that we could not at that time accede to them till the fortune of war had been tried, because they were contrary to the fundamental laws.

We saw with regret that our sincere endeavors to avoid a war in the north were fruitless.

The extensive frontier and seacoast of Norway made it necessary to divide the troops. Sweden made great exertions to arm at different points, and in the uncertainty on what part of the kingdom the attack might be expected, from which we could cover the interior provinces of the kingdom, and at the same time hasten to the assistance of such points as were threatened or attacked. In all these respects Gloommen seemed to present the most advantages.

On being informed of the enemy's invasion by Isle Stetten and Swinesand, we hastened to collect a corps at Rackestadt, in order, by an attack from that side, to stop the further progress of the enemy; but the unexpected surrender of Frederickstadt obliged us to make a position on the Gloommen, the enemy having obtained a secure passage, so that the road to Christiania might be forced.

The enemy being superior at sea, had it in his power, by frequent landings, to turn our right flank.

A long blockade by the English and Swedish naval force had hindered us from furnishing our magazines in a sufficient manner; they were nearly exhausted, and want of the first necessities threatened to break that courage which the superior force of the enemy could not bend. The deputies from the diet were not received by the English ministry, and therefore, returned without any hope of assistance, or a relaxation of the inimical measures of that kingdom.

Under these circumstances Sweden proposed an armistice; of the two fortresses, the occupation of which by Swedish troops had been refused in the negotiations broken off, one was already in their hands, and the other cut off from all relief and bombarded.—The fortune of war had declared a-

gainst us, and the continuation of the contest would, in such circumstances have led only to the total ruin of our country. To prevent this, and to give the nation an opportunity of learning the condition of the kingdom by a meeting of the diet, we repeat our offer of retiring from that happy situation to which your confidence had called us.

The armistice and convention of the 14th inst. were signed, and in consequence thereof, we have by our receipt this day directed to all the chief magistrates caused an extraordinary diet to be summoned, to meet at Christiania, on Friday, 7th October, this year. Beloved people of Norway! only imperious necessity, this you cannot doubt, could have induced us to take a step, which your attachment to us renders doubly painful. Our desire was to deserve your love; our comfort is the conviction of your sentiments, and the consciousness that your welfare was the object of all our actions.

Given at Moss, Aug 16, 1814, under our hands and seal of the kingdom.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, VON HOLTEN.

CHRISTIANA, AUG. 19.

The Norway Amazon Corps enlisted under their leader, the Daughter of Parson Pihl, amounts, according to our prints, to 400 young women—some of them were killed, others were made prisoners.

In general the Norwegians have fought desperately, but there were many things wanting to sustain a protracted war; in many parts a want of provisions is already felt, as no proper magazines could be provided.

WASP AND AVON.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.—A very severe action took place on Sunday near Kinsale, between the Avon sloop of war of 16 guns, [rating 18 guns in Steele's list, and doubtless carrying 20 or 22] and the American sloop of war Wasp of 20 guns. The engagement had lasted two hours and twenty minutes, when the Castilian sloop of war hove in sight, and having poured in her broadside, perceived a signal of distress was discovered on board the Avon, and had just taken out her crew, when she sunk. *The Wasp is supposed to have sunk also, as she was water-logged, and not afterwards seen.* The first Lieut. of the Avon, with 33 men, and the Capt. the Hon. J. Arbuthnot, with the second Lieut. severely wounded. The wound received by the former, was in the legs, but it did not prevent him from walking with assistance. The Castilian arrived at Cork on Monday, with the remaining part of the crew of the Avon. The Wasp, it is supposed, had but just arrived on the Irish coast. If not sunk, there is every probability she will be taken, as the President and Ethalion frigates were out from Cork, in search of privateers, and would most probably cross her track, *if she was still above water.*

FRENCH AND SPANISH TREATY.

SEPTEMBER 16.

The peace between France & Spain was published in the Madrid Gazette of the 1st inst. It contains 33 articles, and two additional articles. Property either sequestered or confiscated is to be mutually restored in the state in which it was at the time of confiscation or sequestration. A Treaty of Commerce is to be concluded as soon as possible—in the mean time the commercial relations are to be re-established on the same footing as in 1792.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF SEPT. 15

AMERICAN PRIVATEERS.

At a very numerous meeting of the Merchants, Manufacturers, Ship-Owners and Underwriters of the city of Glasgow, called by public advertisement, and held, by special requisition to the Lord Provost, on Wednesday, the 7th September, 1814, the LORD PROVOST in the Chair, it was unanimously Resolved,

That the number of American privateers with which our channels have been infested, the audacity with which they have approached our coasts, and the success with which their enterprise has been attended have proved *injurious to our commerce, humbling to our pride, and discredit to the directors of the naval power of the British nation—whose flag, till of late, waved over every sea, and triumphed over every rival.*

That, there is reason to believe, in the short space of less than twenty-four months, above *eight hundred vessels* have been captured by a power, whose maritime strength we have hitherto *politically held in contempt.* That, at a time when we were at peace with all the rest of the world—when the maintenance of our marine costs so large a sum to the country—when the mercantile and shipping interests pay a tax for protection under the form of convoy duty—and when, in the plenitude of our power, we have declared the whole American coast under blockade; it is equally distressing and mortifying that our ships cannot with safety, traverse our own channels—that insurance cannot be effected but at an excessive premium, and that a *horde of American cruizers* should be allowed, unheeded,

unresisted, unopposed, to take, burn or sink our own vessels, in our own harbours, and almost in sight of our own harbours.

That the ports of the Clyde have sustained severe loss from the depredations already committed, and that there is reason to apprehend still more serious suffering; not only from the extent of the coasting trade, and the number of vessels yet to arrive from abroad, but as the time is fast approaching when the outward-bound ships must proceed for convoys to Cork, and when during the winter season, the opportunities of the enemy will be increased, both to capture with ease and escape with impunity.

That the system of burning and destroying every article which there is fear of losing, a system pursued by all the cruizers and encouraged by their own government, diminishes the chances of recapture, and renders the necessity of prevention more urgent.

That, from the coldness and neglect with which previous remonstrances from other quarters have been received by the admiralty, this meeting reluctantly feel it an imperious duty at once to address the throne; and therefore, that a petition be forwarded to his royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, representing the above grievances, and humbly praying that his royal highness will be graciously pleased to direct such measures to be adopted, as shall promptly and effectually protect the trade on the coasts of this kingdom, *from the numerous, insulting, and destructive depredations of the enemy;* and that the Lord Provost be requested to transmit the said petition accordingly.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr Ewing, for the ability with which he prepared and introduced the business of this day.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the gentleman who signed the requisition.

K FINLAY, Provost.

The Lord Provost having left the Chair,

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be given to his Lordship for his prompt compliance with the requisition, and for the manner in which he conducted himself in the chair.

NASSAU, (N. P.) Oct. 13.

The American accounts are not always to be depended on, in the shape they bear in their prints, we are ready to allow, when they lay claim to a victory, and particularize circumstances, it too often happens to have grown out of something like truth. In this manner we were willing, when we first heard of our fleet on lake Champlain having been defeated and taken, to put, at least, one half of it down to fabrication. In our paper to day will be seen the American account of that affair, which we are sorry to say, appear to have been decisively in their favour, and our armament on that lake, with the exception of the row galleys (that escaped) all taken. We shall feel much anxiety until we get the British account, which we trust will disprove their statement of our force being superior to theirs; in such a case every British heart would feel alarm for the credit of their countrymen who fought the battle.

We are always willing to allow a merit where due, whether to friend or foe. The American commodore, Macdonough, commanded the state's ships off Lake Champlain. He had previously made himself conspicuous in several enterprises, and certainly would do his best on this occasion: he seems to be an able and spirited officer.

LOSS OF THE TRANSPORT SOVEREIGN

QUEBEC, Nov. 8.

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, 58th and 81st regts. 2 sergeants, and 21 women and children, in all, including the captain, mate and 19 seamen, forming a total of 239 persons. Only *thirty-seven* 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.

AUBURN, N. Y. Nov. 16.

We have conversed with a gentleman who left Prescott about eight days since; he was taken by the enemy two days before the late action near Chipewa; has been about 20 days in their possession; was a part of the time on board the new ship St. Lawrence, which he says mounts 100 guns, and is manned by 700 men. The British naval officers pretended to be much surprised because Commodore Chauncey did not attempt to prevent the St. Lawrence from passing the bar at the entrance of Kingston Harbor, as her guns

were not taken on board till after she was got over. The defences of Kingston were becoming daily more formidable—provisions for the most part were exorbitantly dear; beef was but 12-1-2 cents a pound, owing the frequent supplies "from the States."—The enemy freely admitted they should starve, if it were not for the provisions received from Americans!—The American prisoners in Canada received less than half rations.

THE LAKES.

It is stated that government intend building two 74s and a large frigate at Sackett's Harbor, in addition to those already finished. It is also stated that the enemy are momentarily strengthening themselves on that Lake, and that they likewise meditate the reconquest of Champlain—having already laid the keels of four large frigates at Isle aux Noix. Bost. Pat.

The elegant privateer brig "Reindeer," of about 400 tons, pierced for 22 guns, built of the best materials, coppered and copper fastened, was launched from Mr. Turner's ship-yard in Medford on Thursday last. The keel of another, to be built on the same moulds, and to be called the "Avon," was yesterday laid on the same stocks, and is to be finished in 18 working days. A company of gentlemen in this town having just completed another fine privateer, have named her the "BLAKELEY;" so that the gallant commander of the WASP appears to be in a fair way of reaping a full share of merited honors. ib.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 19.

Arrived yesterday morning at New-Castle, Capt. J. D. Daniels, in his long boat, together with his first lieutenant M. Chase, and six of his men, last from Cape May. Capt. Daniels reports, that he commanded the armed schooner Syren, of Baltimore; that he sailed from N. York in June last on a cruise; that he had taken six prizes, and was returning with a full cargo of merchandize, taken out of his prizes; that on the 16th, two pilots from Cape May came on board of him; that he agreed to give them double pilotage to run him up the Delaware, which they agreed to. He was then within two miles of Cape Island. The pilots stood off from the land, Capt Daniels enquired if there was not a shoal to leeward. One of the pilots who said his name was Bennett, answered, "Do not be uneasy, captain, we will carry you in safe." He further states, that in 15 minutes from that time, they ran him ashore, beat off his rudder, &c. and that after the schooner beat clear of the shoals they ran her back to Cape May, and anchored close in shore; and in the night of the same day, the pilot took his boat with 7 of his hands and two prisoners and left him with the remainder of his crew and prisoners in the greatest possible distress, expecting the enemy to attack him.

On the morning of the 17th inst. at day-light he discovered an armed schooner of fourteen guns and several barges, standing for him; he prepared for action. The enemy commenced it; he sunk two of the barges, and beat off the sch. then set sail on the Syren and run her into the surf near Cape Town, and with the assistance of a whale boat from the shore, landed his crew and prisoners on the Cape, set his vessel on fire in her upper works, while her bottom was under water. He recovered his boat, taken from him in the night, and proceeded up the bay to this port, leaving a vessel and cargo in the hands of the infernals at Cape May, worth 50,000 dollars. Before the captain departed, he saw the people from the Cape busy plundering the cargo, and he was comforted by the reflection that he escaped with his life. He saved nothing but his papers, and part of his baggage.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Nov. 21.

A Yankee Trick.—A letter to a gentleman in this city, from a southern port, states, that the following Yankee Trick has been played off.

On the 13th inst. a British schooner of 18 guns, (32 pounders) appeared in the offing. The commander, doctor and five of the men came on shore to amuse themselves in a shooting frolic; and were all taken prisoners by the militia, and are now at the place where the letter is dated, in confinement. It seems the schooner is now called the St. Lawrence, and was formerly the Atlas of Baltimore. The commander of the schooner, now a prisoner, is a Lieutenant Jackson.

A British Trick.—A letter from the southward, received in this city yesterday, states, that the schooner Fox, formerly of Baltimore, then a tender to a British frigate, had been brought into Shell-castle, by her own crew.

Naval Promotions.—We learn that captains M'Donough, Crane, Warrington and Blakeley, have been promoted to the rank of post captains in the United States' navy. Five naval officers (whose names we have not learnt) have been promoted to the rank of masters and commanders. We further learn, that government have in contemplation to appoint two admirals. N. Advocate.

Copy of a letter from Major Peter Dudley to his Excellency Governor Shelby, dated

Head-Quarters, Detroit, Nov. 19, 1814. SIR—I had the honor to address you two days ago, in which I promised a detail of the affair between our army and the British near Grand river on the 6th inst. On that morning I arrived at the crossing of the river where we were met by a party of dragoons, infantry and Indians, under the command of Maj. Miur, posted the opposite bank to oppose our passage. A brisk firing commenced from both sides of the river, during which a prisoner was taken, who gave information that a considerable force of British and Indians lay at Malcom mill, ten miles distant, whose object was to attack our rear. The general determined leaving a small force here under the command of capt. Wickliffe, to amuse the enemy, while the main body was to be drawn off unperceived, and fall back upon the mills. We came to their encampment about half past four o'clock P. M. and found them strongly fortified with breast works, on an eminence highly advantageous, across the creek which position, owing to the largeness of the stream, and adjoining swamps, appeared accessible only in front, and that over the frame of the bridge, the planks of which had been cut away. The total want of information relative to the passage of the creek both above and below their position, produced a suspension of our operations until nearly sunset, when general M'Arthur determined on heading at drawing off the Ohio, which was formed in the rear of the Kentucky battery and out of the enemy's view; which with the advanced guard, and friendly Indians waded the creek, breast deep with an intention of gaining the enemy's flanks and rear unobserved, while their attention was occupied by the movements of my battalion in front, full and open view, and to whom the honorable task of forming the breast works was assigned. The general, with his gallant associates Majs. Fox and Bradford, succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank and rear, and when the alarm was given and the firing commenced, which was the signal for the storming column to advance, but unfortunately, while we were advancing to the charge, and before we reached the enemy's works they abandoned them—gave the general a few rounds and retreated from their left flank. A delay of two minutes more at their works, would have placed the whole force in our possession. Notwithstanding this untimely and disgraceful retreat, night alone prevented the capture of many more. It will cast little lustre on British arms, when it is told that their loss in the affairs of the river and this place, was in killed 17, wounded 9, and 120 prisoners; while our loss was one killed and 6 wounded. Kentucky has still sustained her reputation for courage. I have never yet seen officers and men evince more coolness and determined bravery, while moving up in columns to storm the breast works, than did this little band. Each seemed anxious to be engaged, and expressed much regret at the timidity of the enemy. The General has, by his humanity, gallantry, and good conduct, gained the universal esteem of the whole army.

On our return to this place, we took in the route Dover, Long Point, and Port Talbot settlements; but as I presume a detail of the whole operation of the campaign will shortly be given by the General, I decline a task which would bring to my recollection passing the most horrid roads, creeks and rivers I have ever yet beheld. I expect we lost on the route nearly two hundred horses, but took nearly as many from the enemy.

I cannot in justice to my own feelings, close this letter without assuring your excellency how fortunate I have been in the selection of my staff. Major Adjutant Berry, Paymaster Pendleton and Surgeon Roberts, have, by their uniform good conduct, the services which they have rendered me, and the alacrity and precision with which they obeyed my orders, gained for themselves my unfeigned thanks and lasting friendship.

I am with great respect, your most obedient servant.

PETER DUDLEY.

His Excellency ISAAC SHELBY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22.

Yesterday the U. S. sloop of war Hornet arrived at this port from New-London, where she had been a long time blockaded. She has gone into the navy yard.

Gen. Riall, Capt. Wilson, and their servants, of the British army, were landed from the steam boat Car of Neptune at Newburgh last Saturday, from whence it was understood they would proceed to Easton, (Penn.) here to wait the departure of a vessel from Philadelphia for Europe. They are on parole.

Arrived at Boston the 16th inst. the privateer David Porter, from a short and successful cruise of 15 days, with a full cargo of dry goods, crates, cordage, &c. taken out of the prizes. She has taken 4 prizes.