

munication between the ships and the shore is now entirely cut off.

#### LONDONDERRY, May 21.

Yesterday evening a party of the army and yeomanry in this neighbourhood, under the command of capt. Tyrell, scoured the country round this place, in their way they met six persons in arms, whom after a short contest they secured. One of them is named Fitzgerald, and is said to bear a lieutenant-colonel's commission in the Defender's army; another that of lieutenant; shortly after two other armed men, and a man masked and armed, appeared on horseback on the road; on being challenged they refused to stand, and after a long chase were shot by their pursuers; the body of the masked man was then recognised as a man of considerable business, well known for his mischievous conduct.

#### CINCINNATI, June 2.

We hear from good authority, that the Little Turtle, the great Miami chief, has refused the running the boundary line stipulated at the treaty of Greenville—and that a large belt from the Spaniards is now travelling through the different nations—we have, however, the satisfaction to assert, that the commander in chief is taking vigorous measures to prepare for the worst; and that we have perfect confidence in his vigilance, activity, and knowledge of the Indian character.

We think the Indians know too well when they are well off, (unless they have taken leave of their senses) to lift the tomahawk against the United States; but should they be so unwise, we may anticipate, from the wisdom and abilities of our general, that those tawny Sans Colottes of the woods, would soon be made to "bite the dust."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information at Detroit, to a gentleman of the first respectability in this town, dated May 21.

"I am informed that one Mr. Lorimie, who is a trader among the Indians on the Spanish side, and who was made last year a captain in the Louisiana regiment, and superintendent of Indian affairs, has lately been on our side, and has come as far as the Tawa towns, or La Glaize river; if so, there is no doubt the intention is to debauch the savages: I have good reason to believe, that most of the Shawanese and Delaware's will go to the Spanish side of the Mississippi."

#### NEW-YORK, June 31.

Saturday night arrived the ship Josiah Collins, in 47 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 13th June, and brings London papers to the 6th.—We have not been able to procure any in time for this day's paper; the principal detail information they contain is detailed in the following:—

"Very serious accounts of the mutiny at Sheerness; and the crews of the ships lying there neither observed nor acted by any system like those of Portsmouth; they specified no grievances, they proposed no terms, in short, for several days back they had been in the utmost confusion, all intercourse had been cut off from the land, and troops were marching from every corner into Sheerness, where no strangers were allowed either to enter or to remain.—The mutineers finding they could procure no provisions from the shore, plundered vessels of every denomination, either going up or coming down the Thames;—in consequence thereof an order, tantamount to an embargo, had been issued, prohibiting vessels to go below Gravesend.—The country at large shewed the warmest spirit of indignation against the mutineers; the men of Essex and Kent, the Thames waterman, &c. had all offered to go as volunteers against them, and were to be commanded by lord Keith; (formerly Keith Elphinstone) with which force, and the addition of admiral Duncan's and Sir Roger Curtis's fleets, government were determined they should be attacked.

"The alarms from Ireland seemed in a great measure to subside.

"A messenger was said to be dispatched for Paris, to procure a passport for lord St. Helen's, who was to have full powers to conclude a PEACE.

"The captain of the Josiah Collins, spoke lord Bridport's fleet off Ushant.

"London papers of the 11th of June, under enclosure, are said to have been sent from Liverpool to a gentleman in Philadelphia."

From English papers brought by the Josiah Collins.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS,

THURSDAY, June 1.

#### NAVAL MUTINY.

Lord Grenville presented the following message from the king, relative to this very important subject.

"GEORGE R.

"In it with the deepest concern his majesty acquaints the house of lords, that the conduct of the crews of some of the ships now in the Nore, in persisting in the most violent and treasonable acts of mutiny and disobedience, notwithstanding the full extension to them of all the benefits which had been accepted with gratitude by the rest of his majesty's fleet; and notwithstanding the repeated offers of his majesty's gracious pardon, on their returning to their duty, have compelled his majesty to call on all his faithful subjects to give their utmost assistance in repressing such dangerous and criminal proceedings. His majesty has directed a copy of the proclamation which he has issued for this purpose, to be laid before the house; and he cannot doubt that his parliament will adopt with readiness and decision, every measure

which may tend, at this important conjuncture, to provide for the public security. And his majesty particularly recommends it to the consideration of parliament, to make more effectual provision for the prevention and punishment of all traitorous attempts to excite sedition and mutiny in his majesty's naval service; or to withdraw any part of his majesty's forces, by sea or land, from their duty, and allegiance to him; and from that obedience and discipline which are so important to the safety and prosperity of the British empire.

Lord Grenville then laid a copy of the proclamation referred to in the message upon the table, and moved, that his majesty's most gracious message be taken into consideration to-morrow, and that their lordships be summoned upon the occasion." Which was ordered accordingly.

The various bills upon the table were forwarded in their respective stages, and seven private bills were brought up from the house of commons, and read a first time; after which the house adjourned.

#### THE MUTINY AT SHEERNESS.

Yesterday, commissioner Hartwell, and Mr. Stow, secretary to admiral Buckner, arrived at the admiralty from Sheerness, with dispatches of such importance, as to occasion the immediate summons of a cabinet council, which sat from one till four o'clock, when Mr. Stow returned to Sheerness with the result. Messengers were sent off to Yarmouth and Deal. On Wednesday afternoon, a boat from the delegates with a white flag, as a flag of truce, came to Sheerness, with some propositions from the seamen; but we cannot state the particulars. All that we know for certain is, that nothing is yet settled, and that government have resolved that the mutinous crews shall be brought to a sense of their duty. With this view the following proclamation was issued, and it is hoped it will produce the effect intended, as many of the sailors have only been prevented by the violence of their companions:

BY THE KING,

#### A PROCLAMATION,

For the suppression of the mutinous and treasonable proceedings of the crews of certain our ships at the Nore.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS, upon the representation of our lords commissioners of our admiralty, respecting the proceedings of the seamen and marines on board certain of our ships at the Nore, we were pleased to command our said lords commissioners of our admiralty, to signify to the said seamen and marines, our most gracious intentions, expressed in our royal declaration, under our sign manual, bearing date at St. James's, the twenty-seventh day of May instant. [Here the proclamation recites verbatim the paper we yesterday published, signed Portland.] And whereas our right trusty and right well beloved cousin and councillor George John earl Spencer, our trusty and well beloved Charles George lord Arden of our kingdom of Ireland, and William Young, Esq; rear-admiral of the white, being three of the lords commissioners of our admiralty, did cause our gracious intentions, expressed in such our declaration to be signified to the crews of our ships at the Nore, and did require such crews to return to their due obedience accordingly: And whereas it has been represented to us, that some of the crews of our said ships have been desirous of returning to their obedience accordingly, but have been prevented from so doing by violence; and others of our ships, in the actual discharge of their duty, have been fired upon, and attempts have been made to prevent some of our ships from proceeding according to the orders of their commanders: And whereas such continued perseverance in rebellious and treasonable attempts against our crown and dignity, after repeated admonitions and offers of our gracious pardon, render it necessary for us to call on all our loving subjects to be aiding and assisting in repressing the same; we have thought fit, by the advice of our privy council, to issue this our royal proclamation, and we do hereby strictly enjoin and command all our admirals, generals, commanders, and officers of our forces by sea and land, and all magistrates whatsoever, and all others our loving subjects, that they in their several stations, do use their utmost endeavours, according to law, to suppress all such mutinous and treasonable proceedings, and to use all lawful means to bring the persons concerned therein, their aiders and abettors, to justice.

"And we do hereby strictly enjoin and command all our loving subjects whatsoever, not to give any aid, comfort, assistance, or encouragement whatsoever, to any person or persons concerned in any such mutinous and treasonable proceedings, as they will answer the same at their peril; and also, to the utmost of their power, and according to law, to prevent all other persons from giving any such aid, assistance, comfort, or encouragement.

Given at our court at St. James's, the 31st day of May, 1797, and in the 37th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

We are happy to state that the St. Florenzo and Clyde, are not the only vessels which have discharged their duty, and behaved like true British sailors and loyal subjects; in quitting the mutineers, who disgrace the British character. The Firm was as early as either of the others, if not foremost, in cutting both her cables, and darting through the fleet, taking with her the Scourge and Bellona gun-boats. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on captain Pine, his officers and ship's company; (who brave fellows) for their meritorious conduct on this occasion. The Firm now lies between the island of Shilpy and the Main, and every

one on board is determined to support his king and country.

#### MUTINY AT SHEERNESS.

The commencement of this disagreeable business was on the 14th ultimo, and began in the Sandwich guard-ship, at the Nore, by her people getting on the shrouds, and giving three cheers, which was almost instantaneously followed by the other ships there, and at Sheerness harbour; the crews took the immediate command of their respective ships, appointed committees, and they rove ropes-in-terror from the fore and main-yards; there was an immediate communication from the different ships, and they appointed the Sandwich to be the theatre of their deliberations; they accordingly appointed two delegates from each committee to meet on board the Sandwich every morning at nine o'clock, which delegates had power to act and represent their ships complaints, and state the private grievance of each ship. In the mean-time the crews sent such of their officers on shore as they said had, by their tyrannical behaviour, rendered themselves obnoxious to them.

On Saturday the 13th inst. there were four delegates appointed to go to Portsmouth, and consult with their brethren there. The Inflexible, of 64 guns, which was lying at Blackitakes, after receiving on board her guns and stores, unmoored, and proceeded to the Great Nore, setting at defiance a report that was spread, that the garrison at Sheerness intended to fire on them if they attempted to pass: as they passed, they gave three cheers, which was returned by the same number from the different hulks and vessels lying in the harbour, and at the Little Nore, excepting the St. Florenzo frigate, which the Inflexible perceiving, immediately fired a gun loaded with round and grape shot at her, which went so close to her head as to carry away some of her bobblays, and lodge a part of the grape shot in her cutwater. Things remained much in the same state until Saturday the 20th following.

The delegates of the fleet, after meeting on board the Sandwich every day, went with the boats in procession to Sheerness, accompanied by a band of music; the admiral's boat hoisted the bloody flag. They examined sick quarters, and saw that the sick people were well attended. The purser's steward and butcher of the Spanker hospital ship, at Sheerness, were ducked and sent on shore; the former the sailors charged with defrauding the sick of a quarter of their allowance, and the latter with cutting the fat off the meat before he brought it on board.

On Friday the 19th inst. the delegates returned from Spithead, with an account that a report having been spread of the French fleet being at sea, the Spithead fleet had deferred redressing their grievances in order to meet the enemy, and intended to resume the business when they returned. This the sailors say was all the intelligence they received; in consequence they stated the grievances they wished to have redressed, which made eight articles. The port-admiral, vice admiral Buckner, appointed Saturday the 20th inst. to hear them; he accordingly met the delegates on board the Sandwich, and after hearing the different articles read, he said he had no power to grant any of them, but said he had no doubt the lords commissioners of the admiralty would grant every thing reasonable; the two last articles he said would require a length of time to discuss, and he hoped they would not protract the business by insisting on having them immediately settled. The sailors then insisted on having a board of admiralty held at Sheerness.

The following is a correct statement of the demands of the sailors:

Art. 1. That every indulgence granted to the fleet at Portsmouth be granted to his majesty's subjects serving in the fleet at the Nore, and places adjacent.

2. That every man upon a ship's coming into harbour, shall have liberty, a certain number at a time, so as not to injure the ship's duty, to go and see their friends and families, a convenient time to be allowed to each man.

3. That all ships, before they go to sea, shall be paid all arrears of wages down to six months, according to the old rules.

4. That no officer that has been turned out of any of his majesty's ships shall be employed in the same ship again, without consent of the ship's company.

5. That when any of his majesty's ships shall be paid, that may have been some time in commission, if there are any pressed men on board, that may not be in the regular course of payment, they shall receive two months advance to furnish them with necessaries.

6. That an indemnification be made any man who run, and may now be in his majesty's naval service, and that they shall not be liable to be taken up as deserters.

7. That a more equal distribution be made of prize money to the crews of his majesty's ships and vessels of war.

8. That the articles of war, as now enforced, require various alterations, several of which to be expunged therefrom; and if more moderate ones were held forth to the seamen in general, it would be the means of taking off that terror and prejudice against his majesty's service, on that account too frequently imbibed by seamen, from entering voluntarily into the service.

The committee of delegates of the whole fleet assembled in council on board his majesty's ship Sandwich, have unanimously agreed that they will not deliver up their charge until the appearance of some of the lords commissioners of the admiralty to satisfy the same.

To the above demands the admiralty gave for answer, that the first article had been before complied with; that the 4th and 5th articles could alone be answered by the officers, as occasions required; the 3d and 5th they said the present acts of parlia-