

LONDON, June 7.

The mutiny at the Nore had not subsided. A full board of admiralty, June 6, signed a declaration that the ships were in a state of rebellion. The acts of parliament for preventing mutiny had received the assent of the king, and been sent to Sheerness. On the 6th of June, Sir B. Gower hoisted his flag on board the Neptune—the ship is to be joined by some ships expected to be round in the Downs. By order of government, the buoys of the several lands and channels are all cut away between the Nore and the Downs, and 1000l. offered for the apprehension of Parker, president of the mutineers.

June 8.

Admiral Curtis passed the Godwin Sands with five ships of the line, on his way to join Admiral Duncan, who is cruising off the Texel. The Dutch fleet is not out. Captain Wills, of the Lancaster, arrived at the admiralty, with overtures from his crew for pardon. Captain Knight, of the Montague, who had been to London on his parole, returned with the new acts of parliament, the act declaring the ships in a state of rebellion, and the determination of government to coerce obedience. On which, the crews of the frigates manifested a disposition to return to their duty. The Serapis store-ship of 44 guns, and a sloop of war, returning to duty, attempting to escape, were fired on by the mutineers and much shattered.

Yesterday a flag of truce reached Dover from Calais, with a foreign messenger, charged with a passport from the Executive Directory of France, for an English ambassador to repair to Paris, to negotiate a peace.

(Sun.)

The courier likewise states that an answer has been brought from the Executive Directory containing a passport, with permission for an ambassador immediately to repair to Paris with full powers to negotiate a peace.

Just as this paper was going to press, a very strong rumour was in circulation in the city, that "the arch rebel, the soi-disant admiral and president Parker had been put in irons by the crew on board the Sandwich at the Nore." This information, however, we can only give as a report; but, from the insolence and tyranny with which Parker has conducted himself towards all who had been under his subjection, there is every probability that human forbearance may have been exhausted, and that a measure so honourable to the seamen, and so happy for the country, may have been adopted.

A letter from an officer in Lord Bridport's fleet, dated off Ushant, June 1, says, "We are blocking up the enemy's fleet. All symptoms of mutiny and discontent in our fleet are entirely at an end, and perfect order, respect, and the usual methods of duty are again happily restored."

A meeting of the merchants of London was held yesterday on the royal exchange, when several resolutions were passed, expressing their indignation at the present rebellious proceedings of the seamen; and their determination not to employ in future any but those who produced certificates of good behaviour from their commanders, or of his majesty's pardon.

June 9 & 10.

No prospect of submission among the ships. The propositions made by the delegates to the admiralty were not granted by the ministry, and no alternative remained but force. Two ships, the Leopard, of 50 guns, and Repulse, of 64 guns, returning to obedience, cut their cables and drifted off, to escape from the mutineers. They were fired on by the Monmouth and the Monarch for an hour. They received some damage, but got off.

The Ardent made her escape. The red flag was taken down on board the mutineers, and the vessels which had been detained by the mutineers were permitted to sail—and they proceeded to London. Afterwards the red flag was again hoisted.—The Neptune, Admiral Gower, of 98 guns, and the Agincourt, of 64, dropped down the river.—The delegates, finding some of their companions had deserted them, intimated a wish to submit, on condition of pardon—struck the red flag and hoisted the union flag; but finding government determined to punish the ringleaders, again hoisted the flag of defiance. It was flying on board 16 sail.

This is the latest account in the paper of the 12th. Some broadsides were exchanged between the Monmouth and Ardent, as the latter attempted to escape, by which the former had 10 men killed—the first lieutenant of the Repulse also lost a leg.

Other advices are that the king of Prussia has nearly recovered his health, and is making some military arrangements.

Barthelmit has accepted his appointment to the Directory; he arrived at Paris June 7; and was received with as much parade and respect as a Roman conqueror.

Preparations are making at Alicante, Carthage and Malaga, for 30,000 French troops, destined for the siege of Gibraltar.

The French troops to the number of 7000 entered Venice on the 16th of May, and took possession of the city and fleet of 60 or 70 sail, great and small.

Notices from government have been left with all householders, to hold themselves in readiness to arm in defence of their country.

The merchants and ship-owners have had a meeting on the exchange, and entered into most spirited resolutions to support government.

The messenger sent to Paris had returned and brought for answer to the application of the British ministry, that the Directory are ready to enter upon a negotiation with Great Britain, and will receive an ambassador for that purpose. A passport was accordingly granted. A new treaty of amity and commerce has been made and ratified between Great Britain and Russia.

The British fleet had not sailed—Lord Bridport was off Plymouth in good condition.

A captain of a neutral vessel had brought intelligence from the Texel, that a serious mutiny prevailed in the Dutch fleet; and that the seamen complained of want of provisions and had sent ashore the troops destined for the intended expedition.

Such is the outline of the state of matter which we shall give in detail with all possible dispatch.

June 12.

We understand that all propositions of accommodation from the seamen are rejected by the government; and that Captain Knight, with lieutenant Buller, set off last night with an answer to that effect from the admiralty.—If, therefore, the sailors should remain firm and steadfast to their purpose, our minds cannot but be filled with the most terrible forebodings of what may be the issue of this very unfortunate and melancholy affair.

Wholly to remove all the reasonable complaints of the seamen, to deprive them hereafter of any pretence for violent measures, and by a due mixture of justice and leniency, to secure the insurrection on the side of their government and country, will require a magnanimity, a liberality, a manliness of thought and a knowledge of human nature, which if any one expects to find in the miserable contrivers and conductors of this war, we can only say, he must be ignorant of its whole history.

The flag of truce which sailed for Calais on Friday last, returned to Dover last night; by which we received Paris papers to the 9th inst. inclusive.

The Redacteur is entirely filled with an account of the presentation to the Directory of the Danish, Neapolitan, and Ottoman ministers, with their speeches on the occasion, and the answers of the Directory to them. The former are replete with sentiments of the highest respect and esteem for the French nation, and expressions of the strongest desire, on the part of those powers, to live in perfect amity and good understanding with the French republic.

The Hamburg mail arrived yesterday in due course, but brings no intelligence of importance.

The revolution in Venice is complete, which may be considered a circumstance of much importance to France, as it gives a decisive superiority to the French naval power in the Mediterranean, who may now be said to be complete masters of that sea.

The senate of Genoa, abusing the victory which they obtained over the insurgents, have adopted already the most effectual means for organizing civil war, and are abandoning themselves to all excesses of despotism over their vanquished subjects.

The latest accounts from Vienna shew that the politics of the Imperial cabinet still remain enveloped in the impenetrable veil of mystery. The old regiments are not only completing, but new ones are raising. The emperor, it should seem, is not without apprehension respecting France, but distrusts also the politics of the cabinets of St. James, Berlin, and Petersburg. Sir Morton Eden is prepared to quit Vienna at the shortest notice, and the public wait with much anxiety for the return of the marquis de Gallo.

ALBANY, August 4.

We are informed, by a gentleman of this city, who left the county of Onondago by Saturday last, that on the preceding evening a gentleman arrived there from Niagara, who gave information that the British troops in that quarter, with a general muster of Indians, headed by Col. Brandt, had marched towards the Mississippi, in hopes of meeting a large force of Spaniards and French in their progress towards Canada—and that a company of American artillery had also marched on the same rout for the purpose of protecting the neutrality of the United States.

NEW-YORK, August 7.

Last evening arrived here the ship Margaret, Captain Beebe, from Havre-de-Grace, which he left on the 15th of June. Captain Beebe says he saw a letter the day he sailed, dated Paris, June 13, in the evening, which mentioned the arrival, that day, of Lord St. Helen, as ambassador from the court of London, to treat on a peace. Our London papers do not mention the setting off of an ambassador, though there has been time enough since the reception of the passport to render this event possible. The above letter was received by Mr. Echer, the merchant who transacted Captain Beebe's business.—A London paper of June 13 has this important article:

We have received Paris Journals up to the 10th inst. Their contents are not very interesting, if we except the following paragraph, which, we believe, has some claim to truth in the statement it gives:

It is said that the Directory has replied to the dispatches sent from the cabinet of St. James, that they would consent to resume negotiations; but that in order to prevent difficulties similar to those which had led to the miscarriage of Lord Malmesbury's mission, some preliminaries must be agreed on before the passports could be sent to the new plenipotentiary; if this measure should be agreed to by the court of London, they would concur in accelerating a peace on just and honourable conditions for both nations.

It is said that Parker, the ringleader of the mutineers, has secured the Pyrites, sloop of war, and manned her with his own creatures, in order to ensure his escape. He attempted to remove the crew of the Hoand with this view; but they refused to quit their ship.

Captain Beebe, by the 10th instant, boarded the ship Active, bound to Philadelphia, from Belfast, which she left on the 15th of June, when the affairs of Ireland were still in an unsettled state.

We are told that a Bristol paper of the 15th of June is in error, but by what means it is not ascertained.

that this paper states, that a negotiation with the Directory for peace, was agreed to by the cabinet of St. James. This is from Paris, June 15, and seems not authentic. Alton, that on that day the prospect was, that the mutineers in the fleet would soon be subdued, as the 24 legates were making their escape daily. That the British fleet were at Torbay, &c. The truth of our foreign politics are vast—big with fate—another 24 hours of southerly and easterly weather will probably waft us some great and important decision.

August 8.

IMPORTANT.

A gentleman in town has received letters by one of the latest arrivals, which mention, that in consequence of intelligence from Paris, great hopes are entertained that all differences subsisting between the United States and France will soon be amicably adjusted, as matters were in train and considerable forwardness for effecting so desirable an event—no names are mentioned—but it was thought a communication had been commenced between the minister of foreign relations and general Pinckney.

Another letter of a date posterior to the above mentions the same; and adds, that orders were actually given in France, to cease privateering against American vessels; that those which had already been brought in should be released; and restitution made for such as had been condemned and sold.

And another letter from Britton by the Post, says that reports are in circulation, and generally credited, that a speedy settlement of the differences between us and France will take place; and that within a very short time; it was believed that American commerce would be freed from all interruption.

These things are truly desirable, and we trust will be realized.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

Captain Keene, arrived at Alexandria, from Guadaloupe, says, that on the 4th of July the town of Gustavs, in St. Bartholomew's, was nearly destroyed by fire; and that on the same day, a sloop arrived there, 25 days from London, with an account of four commissioners having left England for Paris, to negotiate for PEACE.

It is intimated in a Boston paper, that Mr. Letombe is appointed Charge d'Affaires from the French republic to the United States.

An ingenious mechanic in Boston has invented a machine for the making of cards, which cuts and beads the wire, makes the holes in the leather, and slices the wire therein—all at one operation. The cards are greatly superior to any heretofore made.

August 10.

The following singular circumstance happened on Sunday last:—A bullock being had drove through several streets of the city became enraged and meeting a negro, who attempted to stop him, near the Pennsylvania Hospital, knocked him down, and after beating him several times, stepped across his body, and rolled over him several times in the same manner as a horse rolls over on the grass, to the great surprise of many spectators, some of whom in vain attempted to drive him off.

At length a negro man struck him on the head with a bludgeon, which broke in two in his hand; then running the creature he cut his throat with a knife, and the beast bled to death as he lay on the man's body, who was taken from under him apparently dead, and was considered so by several persons who left him as they thought in that condition; but one of the spectators more thoughtful than the rest, ran to the Hospital for help, where doctor Woodhock happened to be in company with doctor Horsfield, one of the resident physicians of the house, who went together to the spot, and opened a vein in both arms, whereupon the man revived, and though very much hurt, was living yesterday morning, with some hopes of his recovery.

The creature had no horns, and looked about the head, like one of the buffalo breed.

A gentleman in Bohemia has lately discovered, that mineral coal, ground or broken small, is an excellent manure, equal if not superior to plaster of Paris, in promoting the vegetation of grasses, and especially of clover.

This discovery is of the greatest importance to the inland parts of this country, where coal is abundant. It must be used in somewhat larger quantities than plaster of Paris.

From the Boston Independent Chronicle.

Authentic extracts, of letters from a respectable citizen of this town, now in France, to his friend here, dated Paris, May 9.—14.

Report says, Buonaparte may be expected in Paris in fifteen days; that he has offered his services to command an army of two hundred thousand men to make a descent on England, and that general Hoche and Moreau are ready to serve under him, and there is not a doubt it will take place, if peace is not concluded in two months.

The second son of Mr. Adams, (president) arrived here about fifteen days since, and yesterday received an order to quit the republic. There are also several other Americans, who landed from England at Bologne, and not being able to obtain passports for Paris, came without; they have orders, also, to leave the republic forthwith.

BALTIMORE, August 10.

Captain Smith, lately arrived at Boston from St. Petersburg, informs, that while lying in the harbor, a Russian captain, who informed him, that coming out of