

highest consideration to the success of the negotiation that the person sent to Paris should not be unacceptable to the executive government of France, on account of the opinions which he may have expressed in the course of the revolution.

The report in a morning paper of yesterday of a passport having been received from France on Monday, for our ambassador, is equally incorrect with the story told in the same paper of Saturday, of Lord St. Helens having received his credentials. It is evident that the writer is very ignorant of the subject to which he pretends to have a knowledge.

#### Breaking up of the Mutiny at the Nore.

Yesterday afternoon the secretary of admiral Lord Keith, arrived expresses at the admiralty. He brings the welcome intelligence that the force of the rebellion is nearly broken, and that there is every reason to expect the next account will announce the entire submission of every ship at the Nore. In addition to the above, the admiralty received information by the Telegraph, at half past three o'clock, that the following ships had returned to their duty, viz.

Agamemnon 64, Standard 64, Nassau 64, Iris 32.

A second signal by the telegraph acquainted the board that they had got under weigh, and had stood up the river Thames. An order has been sent to every captain to give in a list of such men as, in their opinion, are not worthy to be introduced in the general pardon. We are sorry to hear that a lieutenant of one of the ships has taken the rebel oath. A lieutenant of marines is said to have been killed by a pistol shot from one of the women in the Iris frigate. The line of battle ships that remain in a state of rebellion are the

Sandwich 98, Monmouth 64, Montagu 74, Lion 64.

It is now fully ascertained, that the Delegates at the Nore offered to return to their duty, on the sole condition of a general pardon. Government continues to refuse its assent to any terms short of unconditional submission.

It was yesterday understood, that the Delegates had once more opened a negotiation with Admiral Buxton, in which they expressed, by letter, the sincerity of their intentions in restoring discipline and order on board the fleet, but at the same time requested they might be furnished with a list of the names of those persons concerned in the mutiny, whom it was the determination of government to punish. They had, it is reported yesterday morning struck the red flag previous to their forwarding the request, which, we understand, has met with the same answer as their former intemperate demands.

The dread of exemplary punishment which they have justly merited, seems now to be the sole consideration by which the Delegates are influenced. Parker, the president, having it is confidentially stated, attempted to make his escape,

It is generally believed, that if the rebel ships do not return to their duty by Thursday or Friday next, they will be attacked by a very formidable naval force, now nearly ready in the River, consisting of five or six ships of the line, several frigates, and between 20 or 30 gunboats.

The Neptune yesterday took in her guns near Long Reach, and will drop lower down the river. The other ships are, we believe, ready. Sir Erasmus Gower has not found it necessary to call on the officers in the East-India Company's service for assistance.

Late last night we received the following letters from our correspondents—

#### SHEERNESS, June 13.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that the Standard, Agamemnon, Nassau, and Iris, have just got away from the mutinous fleet at the Nore, and are now sailing up the river Thames. It does not appear that any opposition has been made to this movement by the other ships, owing perhaps to their inability to prevent further desertion; and from the distance they are already up the river, it is impossible to suppose such a step could be taken with any view other than that of surrendering themselves.

"Two or three flags of truce passed yesterday between the mutinous fleet and the shore. They were chiefly for the purpose of getting the officers away from the ships; an object much to be desired in case it should be necessary to have recourse to the dreadful alternative of attacking them. The first flag of truce which went out yesterday morning carried a message to the Sand-

wich, instead of one which the delegates on board that ship expected to have received by captain Knight in person. They appeared extremely disappointed and irritated at this message. The person who brought it was summoned before the committee, in the state room, at the head of which sat the notorious Parker, from which circumstance it is clear that all the reports concerning him have been void of foundation. He desired the messenger to go and tell the admiral, that he (Parker) would make him humble himself, if he did not submit to the conditions he had already proposed; that he had a bird which whispered in his ear, that the Spithead fleet would soon come to join him; and lastly he threatened the man with destruction to him and his boat if he did not bring better news the next time he came. The manners and behaviour of this fellow are represented as the most vulgar and ferocious imaginable. He exercises the most savage tyranny on board the Sandwich, and calls himself the admiral; nothing but terror and mutual suspicion prevent the crew from shaking off his yoke.

"I have received a particular description of the state of this ship from a person who has lived on board of her for five weeks past, and who only left her yesterday. All the people on board are in a most deplorable state of misery and confusion. They are in want of the common necessaries of life; they have no food but a little biscuit and salt meat, nor any thing to drink but putrid water, which is so scarce that two centinels are constantly guarding it. Centinels are also posted in every quarter of the ship to keep the crew in order, whose murmurs are incessant, and the perpetual cries of the women and children, who have not been permitted to go on shore, are lamentable above description. Four women were yesterday morning suffered to depart from the Sandwich. When they landed at Sheerness, they were taken up and minutely examined, and after being kept in custody all night, were sent away. Two men belonging to the Sandwich were drowned on Friday morning by the upsetting of a boat, in which they had been proceeding to beg of the Monmouth not to fire on the Republic.

"Every ship which is here now will be ready to-morrow to co-operate with Sir Roger Curtis's fleet, if it should arrive by that time. The gun boats are all ready, and the smiths in the dockyards, instead of working at the anchors, have been all yesterday and to-day employed in making grape and bar shot. But we hope there will be no occasion for such a terrible extremity for there are only three or four ships whose desperate leaders will be desirous of holding out; and it is now well known that the majorities of the crews of these are adverse to such a measure. At one time yesterday, nearly all the red flags were taken down; this morning they were almost all flying. The changing of these flags is not now attended to as a circumstance denoting any material change in the ships.

#### CHATHAM, June 13.

"The men of war lying near Gravesend, are getting ready with all possible dispatch, they are to be manned by faithful persons, and detachments of such troops as can be depended on for their loyalty, will be put on board to act as marines.

"The Repulse is now repairing with all expedition. She received upwards of 50 shot in her hull; one passed entirely through her, and another, running in an oblique direction, got through the hawser hole, and carried away the sprit sail yard.

[Our correspondent here notices the diabolical attempt to blow up his ship, the particulars of which are stated in the letter from Gravesend under the head of Ship-news.]

"We have got a great number of sailors here now as prisoners, who were taken up in different places. We have heard that one of the Delegates at the Nore has been drowned, and that another, of the name of Hughes, has made his escape. Parker certainly attempted to escape, but failed."

#### GRAVESEND, June 12.

An attempt was made in the course of Sunday night and this morning, by some incendiaries on board the Repulse, to blow her up, although they knew in case of their plan being attended with success, that they must inevitably lose their lives. Trains were laid, and combustibles placed in different parts of the ship, particularly in the gun room and powder magazine; but for the providential jealousy of one of the loyal seamen of the whippersnaps of time whom he had known as the most active and desperate of the mutineers, they must have

succeeded. When taken into custody, they boldly avowed it, and said they might as well do that, as be taken on shore and hanged. They are just now in the guard-house, but are to be delivered over to the civil power for trial.

#### NEW-YORK, August 25.

Capt. Easton, commander of the Marlborough, went up to London with dispatches from the ships in mutiny, to Earl Spencer, and while waiting for an answer, at the admiralty house, from some unknown cause, stabbed himself and immediately expired.

#### ARRIVAL OF LORD MALMESBURY AT LISLE.

His Lordship has been received at Lisle with great pomp, and three commissioners appointed by the directory of France, to treat for a SEPARATE PEACE (which the British government had assented to) between that Republic and Great-Britain.

Richard Parker, the delegate, was executed on Friday, June 30, on board the Sandwich man of war, at Black Stakes, near Sheerness; on which occasion he behaved with manly fortitude.

The mutiny on board the fleet at the Nore, is entirely quelled.

#### PHILADELPHIA, August 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, to the Editor, dated yesterday.

SIR, "By the Severn, capt. Fairley, from Hull, we have London papers to the 5th July and Hull papers to July 8.

The substance of the important intelligence is, the signing of the definitive treaty between France and the Emperor. The arrival of Lord Malmesbury and the French commissioners at Lisle, to enter on negotiations for peace. The mutiny on board two ships of Lord Bridport's fleet. The execution of Parker. The recognition of the Batavian republic by the King of Prussia, who approaches his exit. Admiral Duncan is anchored off the Texel, but as 72,000 French troops appear to be embarking, he demands a reinforcement. Pastoret in the council of 500 has declared, that the avowal of the directory respecting the United States, of the date of March 2d, is equivalent to a declaration of war. The differences between the Legislature and Executive of France, have been to a most alarming height."

#### HALIFAX, (N. C.) Sept. 4.

Agreeable to a notice of his Excellency the Governor, the Council of State convened at the city of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 29th of August last; when was nominated and appointed the Hon. Major-General Thomas Brown, President, and Robert Williams, jun. Secretary.

We learn that the Council proceeded immediately on the message of his Excellency, on that part thereof relative to certain communications from the Secretary of the U. States, requiring the Executive to make use of every measure to apprehend certain persons within the limits of this State; who were arming and equipping themselves contrary to the good order and peace of society, and the laws of the United States. The Council thought proper to recommend to his Excellency to issue a proclamation, commanding all persons immediately to desist from such unlawful proceedings, under the severe penalties prescribed by law; likewise commanding all officers both civil and military, to apprehend and bring to justice such offenders without delay.

The other part of the message from his Excellency, was a plan of apportionment to each county within this State, of the quota required in the detachment, agreeably to an act of Congress, passed for that purpose the 24th of June last.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers the apportionment as aforesaid, which we understand is accurate; to wit— from the county of Perquimans, 91 effective men, officers included; similar requisitions from the following counties in like manner, to wit, Camden, 75; Gates, 81; Bertie, 123; Chowan, 66; Pasquotank, 99; Currituck, 105; Hertford, 84; Tyrrel, 84; Jones, 76; Wayne, 112; Pitt, 152; Hyde, 81; Craven, 173; Johnston, 108; Gates, 56; Lenoir, 63; Beaufort, 99; Carteret, 74; Brunswick, 39; Bladen, 85; Onslow, 86; New-Hanover, 87; Duplin, 108; Moore, 88; Robeson, 117; Sampson, 119; Cumberland, 186; Richmond, 116; Anson, 108; Halifax, 191; Northampton, 139; Warren, 111; Nash, 113; Martin, 102; Franklin, 113; Edgecombe, 189; Orange, 254; Granville, 155; Chatham, 183; Wake, 185; Randolph, 165; Caswell, 105; Person, 82; Rowan, 341; Mecklenburg, 150; Guilford, 168; Surry, 159; Stokes, 193; Iredell, 116; Rockingham, 122; Montgomery, 101; Cabarrus, 97; Burke, 153; Lincoln, 215; Wilkes, 163; Rutherford, 139; and Buncomb, 51.

This detachment is to be raised in a similar manner to that of 1794, either from volunteers or draft, and to be officered out of those at present commanding the militia, in a manner to be directed by the Governor.

#### WILMINGTON, Sept. 14.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, dated August 23.

"The old enemy of the cities of America, and the offspring of their ignorance, has again appeared among us—more persons are now ill with it, than were on the 22 of August, 1793. Its mortality is much less than in that memorable year, owing to the more liberal use of depleting remedies. It is evidently contagious. Mr. Wynkoop has published in a letter to Dr. Meafe, a true account of its putrid and domestic origin.

"Keep your streets, wharves, docks, yards and cellars CLEAN, and you will have NO YELLOW FEVER. I am satisfied it has been seldom imported from the West-Indies. Unfortunately the reverse of his opinion is universal in Philadelphia."

By way of Postscript the Doctor adds— "Rain has a sensible influence in checking our fever. Occasional showers may, and I hope will, save our city."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity, in Washington, (Virginia) August 13.

"I have the pleasure to mention to you, that a person of note from the Illinois, passed this place to-day, who says he has dispatches from Mr. Ellicott and Gen. Gay, for Philadelphia, announcing that all matters are agreed on in a friendly manner. The fort at the Natches are given up, and the Commissioners have set about extending the boundary line. He mentions also that the Spaniards have now ten thousand regular troops in Lower and Upper Louisiana.

"Matters being thus amicably settled with our neighbours to the south-western waters—except the few who have their minds poisoned with Mr. Blount's bad plans."

#### Returns of the Election for Members of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

Pitt. Senate, Sam. Simpton; commons, Holland Johnston and William Grimes.

Edgecombe. Senate, Nathan Moya; commons, Frederick Phillips and Gilbert.

Martin. Senate, William McKimzie; commons, Jeremiah Slade & John Hyman.

Franklin. Senate, Henry Hul; commons, Britain Harris and John Foster.

Chowan. Senate, Lemuel Creecy; commons, Richard Benbury and Benj. Coffield.

Town of Edenton, Thomas Johnston.

Perquimans. Senate not known; commons, John Skinner and Joseph White.

Bertie. Senate, Francis Pugh; commons, George Onlaw and James B. Jordan.

Pasquotank. Senate, Thomas Banks; commons, Wm. Farange & Billy Jackson.

Camden. Senate, Mr. Torkley; commons, Enoch Daley and Z. Burgeis.

Currituck. Senate, — Phillips.

Stokes. Senate, Matthew Brooks; commons, Wm. Hughlet and Charles Banner.

Mercklenburg. Senate, Robert Irwin; commons, Nathaniel Alexander and James Comer.


Town of Hillsborough, Absalom Tatam.

Granville. Senate, Wm. Little; commons, Thomas Taylor and Tho. Perfon.

Warren. Senate, Solomon Green; commons, James Callier and Wm. Perfon.


Gates. Senate, Joseph Riddick; commons, James Galing and Hutchings.

Hertford. Senate, Tho. Wynns; commons, Robert Montgomery and Jas. Jones.



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