

PUBLIC CREDIT.

We are happy to be able to announce (in the language of the commercial world) "that things are coming round again very fast." The funds keep rising gradually. The Bank of England, which some time ago was nearly drained of its cash by the bankers in the country drawing their money from London, is now again as full of specie as ever, and the clerks are completely employed in receiving it. As London is the FOUNTAIN HEAD of all trade, this will very shortly spread itself every where, and again replenish the country. On examining into the causes of the late commercial difficulties, perhaps they might be truly summed up in the word—PANIC. The instant general confidence is again restored, and people cease to be longer suspicious of each other.—this bubble of panic will burst, and all will be right again.

NANTES.

The captain of an English vessel, who was prisoner of war at Moulais, and who was suffered to return to this country on his parole, arrived on Saturday in an American vessel, and reported at Lloyd's, that on the preceding Saturday, the 9th of June, he saw the Paris gazette Le Moniteur, which announced the city of Nantes to be in the possession of the Royalists.

"When Monsieur de Maleherbes, in reading to the King the list of those who voted for or against his death, testified his astonishment at Manuel's not having voted for his death; the King replied, "that does not surprise me; it is rather Pethion who astonishes me—I will now give you my reasons.

"In the beginning of September, I was seated at this same table, when Messrs. Pethion, Manuel and Kerfaint, came to me early in the morning. They told me, that every thing would be lost, unless some obstacle were thrown in the way to prevent the arrival of the King of Prussia at Paris. But that if he should come within ten leagues of the capital, there would be much reason to fear, that the people would massacre me, as well as my whole family; and that they would present our heads to the enemy. That it was in the retreat of the Duke of Brunswick alone that we could hope for safety. That if I could prevail on him to make his troops retire, they, and the Mayor and Procurer of the Commune, would fight, at the bottom of my letter to the King of Prussia, an engagement that our lives should be preserved. I engaged to write the letter, which was dictated by Manuel, at this table, at the bottom of which Pethion, Manuel and Kerfaint, signed the engagement of the Commune. I then sent off the letter."

Letters from the camp of the allies near Nice, mention a smart action to have taken place on the heights of Cogola, on the 8th of June, in which the Piedmontese lost about 600 men, and the French between 4 and 5000.—the action was by no means decisive—night having obliged the French to retire, and an apprehension of being attacked the following day, having induced the Piedmontese to abandon the posts which had been the object of dispute.

A very cheap method has been discovered, of mader draining lands, by a farmer in Suffolk, which is found to answer completely in countries where stone or brushwood is scarce. The mode is by twisting straw bands, by means of irons made on purpose, to a size about twice the thickness of those which tie up trusses of straw, and which are laid down in the drain, and will last full as long in this way as wood.

PORTSMOUTH, June 20.

Capture of a French frigate.

This morning arrived at St. Helens, his majesty's frigate La Nymphe, of 36 guns, Capt. C. Pellew, with the Cleopatra French frigate, of 40 guns, and 320 men, her prize, which she took after a most gallant contest.

Yesterday forenoon Capt. Pellew fell in with the above frigate off the Start; he immediately ran the La Nymphe along side, when the action commenced, which lasted with unabating fury for about 50 minutes, when the Cleopatra's mizenmast and tiller were shot away, which rendering her unmanageable, she fell on board the Nymphe.—Capt. Pellew then gave orders to board her, which were instantly executed, and the Frenchman struck.

The killed and wounded on board the La Nymphe, are as follow:

Killed—The Boatwain, 4 Midshipmen, and 20 men.

Wounded—The 2d Lieutenant, Lieutenant Whitaker of the marines, and 25 men.

The Cleopatra had near 100 killed and wounded; among the former was the French captain who fell the first broadside.

The Cleopatra was the frigate that hove in sight when the Venus, Capt. Falkener was engaging the Proserpine, the first and second captains of which were killed.

The commencement of the action between the Nymphe and Cleopatra, was the most noble and awful that the naval history of the world ever recorded. The French captain ordered his ship to be manned, and coming forward on the gangway, pulled off his hat, and called out, "Vive la Nation!" when the ship's company gave three cheers. Capt. Pellew in like manner, ordered his men from quarters to the shrouds, and gave 3 cheers to "Long live king George the third!" and his putting on his hat again was the signal for action, one of the most desperate ever fought. The greatest part of the time the two ships were yard-arm and yard-arm, and so close on board, that at last the Nymphe's people on the tops actually went from their own yards to those of the Cleopatra, and cut the people from their quarters.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.

Abstract of further European Intelligence.

The Spanish fleet is gone to bombard Nice—a Russian fleet with 12,000 soldiers which had been near Stockholm was to sail for the Mediterranean to co-operate with the British army—Gorfas and Buzot have escaped from Paris—two of the proscribed members of the Convention.—Brislot also made his escape, but it is said was taken at Moulins, and was under an escort carrying to Paris. Lyons has banished the Commissioners of the Convention—that city with many others, threaten to send an army to Paris. The insurgents, it was said in the Convention, make no distinction between aristocrats and patriots—but consider all the rich as Jacobins; but other accounts say they conduct with great humanity. The Corsican flag was flying on all the fortresses of that Island, except the city of Bastia, where the republican flag was still displayed.—Paoli it is said has revolted from the Convention. The camp of the allies before Valenciennes extends nine miles—numbers of persons in that city have been guillotined for having expressed a wish to surrender the city—there is plenty of provisions there for men, but none for horses.—There has been a great commotion at Brussels said to be instigated by Jacobin emissaries—it was not quelled till many lives were lost. A riot is said to have happened at Naples, on account of the dearth of bread.

A severe action has been fought between the Iris, an English frigate, and the Medee a French; the former had seven killed and 23 wounded—the loss of her foremast prevented her pursuing her advantage and the Medee escaped. The King of Spain has positively prohibited all trade and intercourse with France. An article under the Paris head of June 17, represents the late victory of Gasto as decisive of the fate of the Convention, and probably of the present form of government; his army is stated at 150,000 men. General Paoli has attacked the French troops at St. Florent. On the 23d June a member of the Convention said that two armies were on their march to Nantes—one of 30,000 and another of 50,000 men. Biron, who commands the Convention's army, it was said was checked in his operations for want of bread.—That there were 62,000 well armed men in the patriot army, to oppose the Royalists.—It was decreed that the TOCSIN should be sounded in the Departments near Nantes.—The English paragraphists say that Gasto having been joined by a considerable portion of Santerre's army that had been sent against him, was on his march to Paris.—It appears that after the capture of Saumur there was no strong hold between the Royalists and Paris. It is said that the King of Sardinia has marched an army over the Alps—being encouraged by the revolutionary spirit in the Southern provinces of France. General Cuffine it is said has been arrested and sent to the bar of the Convention as a Traitor to his country; 8,000 men from Cuffine's army have been detached to resist the insurgents in Brittany. The French State prisoners, Bournonville, Camus, &c. still continue in the German fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein.—Gen. Santerre in a letter to the Convention says, that in addition to innumerable enemies from within and without, they have a new one to contend with, and that is Desertion. The roads he says are covered with deserters from their armies.

Lord Maccartney's reception at Pekin, is said to be certain, an answer to that effect having been received at Canton from the Emperor. It does not appear that the trial of M Egalite had been completed at the date of the last accounts—though there are reports of his having been put to death.—Mr. Paine it appears is among those members of the Convention who are said to have lost the confidence of the people; he has long been expected in this country—but it appears according to the English papers, that the Convention have taken measures to prevent his departure. Gen. Biron it is said has an army of 12,000 men with which he covers Nantes.—Cuffine arrived at Paris the 26th June.—The Convention was occupied on the 26th and 27th in deliberating upon the fate of the imprisoned members. The Prince de Conti, of the House of Bourbon has delivered in a plain and unequivocal defence, in answer to all his accusations, by a statement of his benevolent and innocent life.

On the 17th June, Mr. Fox after a lengthy speech, made a motion in the House of Commons on the subject of the war—the substance was to present an address to the King, requesting that he would take the speediest, and most effectual steps towards a general pacification, or at least as far as Great-Britain is concerned.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Pitt, opposed the motion—he made an animated speech on the occasion—and on the question being put, the motion was negatived.—Ayes 47, Noes 187—Majority 140.

A subsidy treaty has been concluded with the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, for 8000 men, to be paid, if wanted by Great Britain.

On the 7th July, Dr. Mountain, the new bishop of Canada was consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth palace.

Additional instructions to commanders of ships of war and privateers, from the British Executive, dated June 8, 1793, direct—

1st. All vessels laden wholly or in part with flour, corn or meal, are to be prevented from entering any port of France, or places occupied

by the armies of France; such vessels are to be sent to such English ports as may be convenient, and purchased on behalf of the British government, and the freight allowed.

2d. All vessels, whatever may be their cargoes, that are found attempting to enter any blockaded port of France, are to be seized and sent in for condemnation.

3d. That in case any port be declared blockaded by the King, the British ships of war and privateers are to warn vessels which appear destined to such port, not to proceed; but they are not to molest them afterwards, unless it shall appear that they have continued their course with design to enter the blockaded port.

Convention between Russia and Great-Britain. A Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the Empress of Russia, signed at London, March 25th, 1793, states—That in consequence of the unjust and injurious aggression of the persons exercising the government in France, by laying an embargo on all the British and Russian ships which were in the ports of that country, and this aggression followed by a declaration of war—the King of Great-Britain and the Empress of Russia, have thought proper to concert together on the means of opposing a barrier to the danger which threatens all Europe, in consequence of such principles, views and conduct. The first article which follows this preamble, states, that they will exert all their endeavors for succouring and assisting each other in the course of the present war.—Secondly. For this end, they engage to employ their respective forces in carrying on the just and necessary war in which they are engaged against France; and they reciprocally engage not to lay down their arms but by common consent, without having obtained the restitution of all the conquests that France may have made upon either, or upon such other of the powers, friends or allies, to whom they shall see proper to extend this guarantee by common consent.

The 3d article provides for shutting all their ports against France.

The 4th, provides for preventing any powers not implicated in the war, from giving directly or indirectly, in consequence of their neutrality, any protection whatever to the commerce or property of France.

The 5th article refers to a renewal of the Commercial Treaty of 1766, between Russia and Great-Britain.—Sixth. The ratifications to be exchanged within 3 months.

This Convention is followed by another, signed the same day, for refusing and reviving, in all its force and activity, the Commercial Treaty of 1776.

Circular Letter of the Emperor. A circular letter of the Emperor of Germany, addressed to all the circles of the empire, appears in the English papers. The object of this is to counteract the operation of French principles—to prevent associations, clubs, municipalities, &c. as tending to insurrections and innovations; to prevent the immigration of suspected Frenchmen into any part of the empire—to prohibit supplying the enemy with any warlike stores—excepting however the branches of commerce which are not specified in the letters of inhibition.—It enjoins that none of the States shall ever dare to refuse the obligations prescribed to them by the laws and welfare of the mother country, under the presence of neutrality, or by any other evasion, grounded on private interests and on principles of politics, which clash with the engagements they have contracted with their co-States.—This letter is dated at Vienna, May 12, 1793.

By the ship Andrew, Capt. Makins, arrived here Thursday from L'Orient, which place she left on the 3d of July, we are informed, that two severe battles had been fought between the army of the Republic, under Gen. Biron, and that of the Insurgents near Nantz, in which the latter were beaten and totally routed, with the loss of 7000 in the first action, and 11,000 in the last.

Capt. Makins says, he was with the officers of the Municipality when the Courier arrived with the intelligence of the defeat of the Royalists.—The actions happened on or about the 28th June.

Paris papers are received by the above arrival to the 29th June. An article under the head of National Convention, states, that information was received of the defeat of the Royalists.

The Concord Frigate sailed from Boston the 24th inst. She was saluted as she passed the Castle, which was returned by the frigate.

Four persons (said to be Americans) were committed to goal, in Boston, last week, being found on board a French privateer fitted out in that town.

A French frigate of 44 guns, is arrived in Patapsco, Maryland, and a brig of 16—also, an English ship, a prize to the above vessels—she was from Jamaica, and bound to New-York. A report prevails that there are a number of sick on board the French frigate and brig, owing to a malignant fever.

Tuesday last the General Assembly of this Commonwealth convened at the State-House, pursuant to adjournment. On Thursday the Governor met both Houses in the Senate Chamber, where he addressed them in a patriotic speech. The two Houses afterwards adjourned till Monday.

The Mayor has forbidden the making of Fires in the streets—"Offenders will be prosecuted agreeably to the Ordinance."

The ship Ariel, Capt. Decatur, from Bourdeaux to St. Thomas, was carried into Liverpool by a British cruiser.

The Little Democrat, and the Carmagnole, sailed from Newcastle on Tuesday morning.

Died, in this city, last Tuesday morning, Mr. NATHAN BLODGET, of Virginia, in the 43d year of his age. Mr. BLODGET was a gentleman beloved and respected in life, and his death is greatly lamented.

STAUNTON (Virg.) August 10.

By sundry letters from an officer in the Western country, to a gentleman in this town, dated July 2d, 1793, we learn the following.

"That Gen. Wayne with about 2000 men had arrived at Fort Washington on the 7th of May, and more were expected, they encamped on the banks of the Ohio, but were not expected to remain there long. Gen. Wilkinson on the 27th of May was encamped with a few companies of infantry, and one of artillery, at Ludlow's (on Mill Creek) five miles advanced of Fort Washington; he had opened a road from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton (about 27 or 28 miles) 40 feet wide, and cleared of every obstruction. A few days previous to this, Capt. Cushing had been out at Forts Jefferson and St. Clair, picking out the invalids, and all such as were not fit for actual service. These are to go to garrisons and the companies from which they are taken, will be filled up with those from the garrisons fit for immediate service. A large quantity of corn is taken to Fort Jefferson, where it is expected the greater part of the army will soon be. In the beginning of June Col. Strong, with a detachment of 500 men opened a road as wide, and in the like manner as that formed to Fort Jefferson, where they were expected to stay for the purpose of making hay, it was much apprehended this detachment would have been attacked, but there was not the least sign of an enemy: several men lost themselves, and on their return said they were chased by Indians—but it is probable this was all fiction. Every possible preparation was making for a campaign, but it would be some time before the consequence of the treaty would be known, and the necessary orders from the war department could reach the army if war was to be carried on."

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table listing ship arrivals: Ship Adriana, Robinson, Liverpool; Bacchus, Vanneman, Oporto; Andrew, M'kins, L'Orient; Brig Harriot, Holland, Put back; Commerce, M'P'ale, Boston; Sloop Hope, Husley, Nantucket; Dorothy, Jackson, Virginia.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table of stock prices: 6 per Cents, 18/2; 3 per Cents, 10/1; Deferred, 10/9; Full shares Bank U. S., 5 per cent. adv.

Treasury Department, August 27, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given that proposals will be received until the 15th day of October next, inclusively, by David Henly at Knoxville, in the Territory South West of the Ohio, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1794, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

- 1. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Tennessee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the said River inclusively.
2. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Nashville, on the said river, and at Nashville.
3. At any place or places within thirty miles of said Nashville to the southward, westward or northward thereof.
4. At Bledsoe's Lick, or any place or places between the said Lick and Nashville.
5. At any place or places from Bledsoe's Lick to the crossing of Cumberland river, along the new Trace, at or near the great Salt Lick, and at the said crossing place over Cumberland river.
6. At any place or places along the said trace, from the crossing of Cumberland river to the mouth of Clinch river, and at the said mouth of Clinch river.
7. At any place or places between the said mouth of Clinch and Knoxville, and at Knoxville.
8. At any place or places on the north-western frontiers of Washington and Hamilton districts, in the Territory South of the Ohio, from the mouth of Clinch to the Virginia line.
9. At any place or places on the southern frontiers of the said districts of Washington and Hamilton.
10. At any other place or places in the territory South of the Ohio, not herein mentioned.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz. One pound of bread or flour, One pound of beef, or 2/3 of a pound of pork, Half a jill of brandy, rum or whisky, One quart of salt, Two quarts of vinegar, Two pounds of soap, One pound of candles per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each fort or other stationary post, which is or may be established for the space of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the deprivations of the enemies, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

Those who may become proposers are requested to transmit without delay to the Secretary of the Treasury duplicates of their proposals. The proposals will be decided upon at Knoxville aforesaid, where the said David Henly will make known the offer which is accepted, and will conclude the contract.