

Some bankers here have received information that the decree which was proposed some time ago in the National Convention, making it death to negotiate a foreign bill of exchange, or hold any commerce with any foreign merchant, has actually taken place.

Dunkirk will speedily be the object of an expedition, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in which he will doubtless be assisted by the co-operation of a naval force.

By the last letters from Valenciennes, we understand, that it was intended to make an attack upon the French camp of Maubeuge.

Immediately upon the surrender of Valenciennes, general Clairfait moved farther towards France with a body of twenty thousand men, chiefly cavalry.

It is reported that the queen of France, after undergoing her first examination before the revolutionary tribunal, was committed to one of the common prisons of Paris.

The garrison of Mentz, which surrendered to the king of Prussia, have marched against the rebels. By this measure they have not violated their articles of capitulation, which obliges them not to fight during the war, against the combined armies.

The number of rebels slain at Vernon has been immense. The fields in the vicinity are strewn with dead bodies. On their swords were engraved the words, *Vive Louis XVII.*

All the horses employed in France for luxurious purposes, are ordered to be sent to the armies—This has given much offence to the aristocrats.

On the 18th the National Convention received information from the representatives sent to the department of Eure, that so numerous were the defenders of the republic, that Evreux could not contain them within its walls—a camp therefore was formed without the walls. The rebels, however, had carried away the military chest and four pieces of cannon.

The tocin was rung in Paris, for the purpose of procuring men to march against the traitorous department of Calvados. Forty thousand citizens assembled in a short time!—Citizens Robert, Lindet, Duroy, and Bonner, were deputed to Calvados, invested with the necessary powers to make the law respected.

General Beauregard, who commands the van of the army of the Ardennes, is arrested at Monzon. Kellerman is appointed commander in chief of the armies in the North and the Ardennes, in the room of general Custine, who is a prisoner in the Abbaye.

Paris, July 22. Extracts from the proceedings of the National Convention, relative to the imprisonment of General Custine.

Bazire, in the name of the committee of public welfare, rose to make a motion of order. "Citizens, says he, I am not yet sufficiently informed concerning Custine, to make a report for you to deliberate respecting him; but I must inform the Convention, that his presence in Paris causes a violent agitation in the capital, and it appears even to me, that he favours this agitation. He yesterday made his appearance at the Palais-royal, and was soon surrounded by a crowd of tipplers, crying out, *Vive Custine.*"

"Take notice, citizens, that this happened on the very next day after the deputies of the convention had been insulted in that place. I shall not anticipate what may be the judgment on Custine: but he is accused of having distributed money among women, in order to stir up commotions in his favour. I demand as a measure of public safety, that he may be put in a state of arrest."

A member. "This is done already." Bazire. "The Convention must not allow him to appear in public places, like Dumourier and de la Fayette, to call forth and kindle enthusiasm. I observed that Custine is not yet under arrest. The committee have only caused him to be watched by a *gen-d'arme*, who accompanies him wherever he goes. Even his walks with this *gen-d'arme* may be dangerous."

Simon. "The sacrilegious tenderness with which we treat a man like Custine, is truly astonishing. When a soldier is wanting to his duty, Custine is not satisfied with having him watched by a *gen-d'arme*, but he loads him with iron. He is accused of having written a letter, wherein he says, that such decrees of the Convention as he does not approve, serve him only for putting his hair en papillots (in curl paper.) This, I think, will scarcely be a motive for you to treat him very kindly; and, if it be true, why is he not put under arrest, he who is guilty of such an expression, as bad as *vive le Roi!* I demand that the committee of public safety be ordered to enquire into this fact, and that, in the mean time, Custine be confined in a prison destined for conspirators."

Beard. "If there is sufficient ground for suspicion against Custine, I do not oppose any measure of public safety, that may be deemed necessary against him. But I assure the Convention, that as long as I have been a member of the committee of public safety, I have never seen a letter written by him, wherein he has used the expression mentioned by Simon. I declare,

that had I known him to be guilty of such an expression, I should directly have moved a decree of arrest against him.

Several members. He did not write that letter to the committee, but to the minister.

Danton. The Convention ought by no means to remain in the dark in regard to an object of such importance. We must know what Custine is. For want of provisions Conde has been forced to surrender. Valenciennes is beset every where, and hard pressed. The northern army wants a general. Custine is suspected by the nation; he must be tried. I demand that the committee of public safety, and the minister at war shall send in their report with respect to the charges brought against Custine, that the Convention may be able to pronounce his sentence.

Bazire. I also demand, that the minister at war inform us of the different paroles lately given out by Custine in his army. We shall perhaps be surprised to hear, that this general, at the very moment he denounced Wimpfen to the Convention, idolized the rebels of Calvados. Some of his paroles were the words, Condorcet, Paris, Constitution. His aid-de-camps and trusty friends used to say to every one who chose to hear it, "You see what the General means by these paroles: you must join the league of Calvados, and march to Paris, in order to promote the acceptance of Condorcet's Constitution."

"I repeat, therefore, my motion, that from motives of public safety, Custine be put in a state of arrest."

This motion was adopted, and as several members called out, a *P'Abbaye!* the Convention decreed, that Custine should be sent to the Abbaye prison.

London Aug. 13. It is confirmed, that on the 1st inst. the National Convention of France decreed that the Queen should be sent before the revolutionary tribunal.

From French papers it appears that Paris was then perfectly quiet.

Philip Egalite has been acquitted at Marseilles; where, however, he is still a prisoner. It is even doubtful whether the decree of banishment against all the Bourbons, will be of force to liberate him.

The letters received yesterday from Lord Howe's fleet, again returned to Torbay, differ very materially in their accounts of the cruise. By some it is said that the French fleet was inferior in force, was chased for two days, and avoided an action only by keeping close in with their own coast. By others, that the French were superior in number of ships, and that no attempt was made to bring them to action. They do not even agree as to where the French fleet was left, or for what purpose the British fleet returned to Torbay. The most accurate account seems to be, that the French fleet consisted of three ships of 100 guns and upwards; seven of 84, and seven of 74; in all, 17 of the line, besides frigates; that they declined an engagement; and that Lord Howe, after seeing them into port, returned to Torbay, to take in water for a longer cruise, with a view of protecting our own homeward bound Jamaica fleet, or of falling in with the French St. Domingo men. A French frigate is said to have been chased on shore.

On the 30th ult. failed for Philadelphia, the company of Comedians for the Theatre in that city. There are upwards of one hundred persons to embark in this scheme. Mr. Reinagle is the manager; the company is to perform part of the year in Philadelphia, and a part of the year in New-York. Miss Broadhurst has three hundred guineas a year, and two free benefits, one in each theatre.—Chalmers has also a liberal engagement. Mrs. Wroughton has received a thousand guineas in America at a benefit.

#### For the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Mr. FRENEAU,

THE Arminians, and others, have long blamed the Presbyterians and Calvinists for holding (what those call) the unreasonable and dangerous doctrine of Predestination;—at least, for carrying it to such lengths as some of them have done; but it seems they have been (at least of late) much mistaken, and it's to be hoped they will in future spare their censure—for it plainly appears by the conduct of some of the more enlightened Calvinists, that to whatever latitude their former opinions on that subject extended, they are now (in this enlightened age) better informed;—witness one of their very popular leaders flying from this city, almost as soon as the present calamitous sickness was supposed to be contagious;—and, another, publicly discouraging the assembling together in the house and time appointed for the public worship of God! It is to be hoped, these gentlemen will, in future, either fairly lay aside their favourite doctrine, or act more consistently therewith.

If any clergyman of any other denomination, has deserted his post in this time of great calamity, (when there was and is a loud call for his best services, and utmost exertions for the benefit of precious souls in deep distress, many on the brink of an awful eternity) we may pity (whilst we blame) the weakness of his faith: but we cannot, in the same sense and degree, charge him with inconsistency. But this I will venture

to say, that the worthy ministering servants of God who have stood to their posts in this time of loud call for their services in public and private—who have "stood in the breach,"—in their places—and have not deserted many hundreds of precious souls in the extremity of deep distress (who perhaps were strangers to God and their Saviour, and in perishing need of the glad tidings of the gospel)—and who have not neglected to comfort and strengthen the people of God, in sickness, or near the hour of dissolution, putting them in mind of patience, resignation, and a holy filial acquiescence in the divine will—and praying with them for these and other spiritual blessings and supports. I say, all such faithful ministers do merit a double portion of the esteem and love of the inhabitants of this city, and I think they are sure to have it in future. They have the esteem of all I converse with—they show by their deeds that they have faith—I hope they are "full of faith," and such ought to be pastors under the great Shepherd, who was "full of compassion." It gives me no small pleasure to see and hear, that they are preserved in some measure of health—I hope they will be preserved and blessed—and remain their and your friend and fellow citizen.

#### PHILANTHROPOS.

P. S. Since writing the above, I hear that another very worthy minister of the Presbyterian society has left the city. I had almost said that I was surprized and sorry to hear it—but perhaps it was predestinated!!!

P. S. I was born and educated in Scotland, and brought up a Presbyterian; and (tho' no bigot) I still rather prefer their form of worship and church government; and though I could never understand or approve of the doctrine of predestination, in the very extended and extravagant sense to which some have carried it; yet, I am not altogether against it in a rational and limited sense; I believe in an omnipotent, general, and particular Providence; this is enough for me,—and is certainly more intelligible than *eternal deep decrees*, and dark predestinations. With respect to our moral conduct, and the consequences, and with respect to our believing and receiving the SAVIOUR, or rejecting HIM, I think a good and wise God has clearly and expressly revealed his decree;—and as to our other and lesser concerns, if we devote and commit ourselves to His hands and protection, there is *not any fear* of us (in the line of our duty to God or man). But, in prosperity or adversity—health or sickness—life or death—we are safe, and will certainly meet with what is best for us.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY, October 2.

Extract of a letter from London, July 31.

"The account is just received of the surrender of Valenciennes to the combined armies, and that they do not mean to proceed farther into the country. So that there is great probability that the war will subside soon."

It ought to be mentioned to the credit of the people of Elizabeth-Town, in New-Jersey, that while some other places are excluding the exiled citizens of Philadelphia from their borders, an asylum is opened for them there, and ample provision made for their comfortable accommodation, should they be seized with the epidemic fever.

The following article in Dr. Wistar's address to the Physicians of Philadelphia, exhibiting a statement of his case, during his confinement with the yellow fever, deserves particular notice.—"The remedy which gave me the most sensible relief, and the recommendation of which is my principal inducement for writing now, was cold air.—The second night of the disease, when I was very delirious and in severe pain. I lay between a window and a door, and within four or five feet of the window which was open, the wind suddenly changed and blew upon me cold and raw—its effect was such that I soon became conscious of myself, and was so sensible of benefit from it, that I opposed shutting the window, and by laying in the cold, in less than an hour from being delirious I became reasonable, my pain went off, and as far as I am able to judge, my fever also in a great degree. From this I took a hint, and had the window almost constantly open, and when there was no air, was fanned steadily. I have kept myself very cool ever since, except during the cold sweats, and have great confidence in the effects of cold and fresh air."

The George Barclay is arrived from London, in 8 weeks passage. She lies below Gloucester. Mr. Wignell and several of the company of Comedians on board, come to town last Saturday, and viewed the new theatre.

Matter of fact:—A citizen, one day last week, being taken with some slight indisposition, his friends supposing him seized with the prevailing epidemic, immediately, and much against his inclination, fitted him out for the hospital at Bush-Hill, and ordered a cart for the purpose of conveying him thither. On the way, the patient finding himself not only still alive, but in a

tolerable state of good health and spirits, quitting his blanket, leaped from the cart, and ran full speed over the commons in a different direction. The driver putting his horse first on a round trot, and then on a full gallop, gave chase for some time, but finding it impossible to overtake the sick man, he gave up the pursuit, and returned to the city.

In a putrid fever, similar to that now in Philadelphia, that prevailed some years ago in Jamaica, to a great degree of mortality, medicines to resist putrefaction were at first given, but without the least good effect: Evacuative medicines had been carefully avoided being given, for fear of adding to the great debility always attending the disorder in the beginning. On reflection, however, purgatives were tried, at the first onset of the disease, and directed to be continued till contra-indicated by weakness. The apprehension that evacuating medicines increased the debility occasioned by the fever, was soon found to be groundless; on the contrary, people acquired strength in proportion as the intestines were purged of morbid bile. The patients after their new mode of treatment, had about 20 discharges of a day for three days successively before the appearance of the stools was altered: when their colour changed the colour of the skin changed also: then, and not till then, were barks given. This practice, on comparison, is found to be nearly the same with that of Dr. Rush in the present epidemic fever of this city—the purge, given, was, like his, *calomel* in large doses; and *barley-water* the common drink.

Cleanliness is the great preventative of all contagious diseases. Even in sickly ships, *prison ships*, &c. where many hundreds of people are sometimes crowded together, it has been observed, that the parts of the ship where cleanliness was most attended to, were invariably the most healthy.—It is an incontestible truth that the contagious fever in this city has raged most in narrow confined streets, where the houses afforded little or no draft of air, and where the generality of the inhabitants were neglectful in point of *washing* and ventilating the apartments, or removing collections of filth.

A Spanish ship, loaded with sugars, has been re-captured from the French, and carried into Newfoundland, by a privateer of that island. A French brig of 16 guns, was carried into St. John's the 8th of August, prize to an English sloop of war.

By an arrival in the Chesapeake, from Cadiz, we learn, that the Portuguese were, in July, fitting out 10 sail of the line to join the English fleet in the channel, consisting of 30 sail. It was said 10,000 Portuguese had marched to join the Spanish army on the frontiers of France. A Spanish fleet of 38 sail of the line were lying inactive at Carthagen, with 1500 men sick. Ten sail had gone to the West-Indies, and several more, with frigates, were cruising between the Western Islands and Spain. Two Spanish ships of 110 guns each had been nearly destroyed in the Mediterranean, by running foul of each other in the night. A Spanish frigate had carried into Malaga a French East-India ship from the Isle of France, worth one million of crowns—and another, in company, was taken at the same time by an English frigate, value not mentioned.

The committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, who were appointed to take into consideration the communication of the Governor at the opening of the session, have reported, That it is not expedient that a State should be *quarantined*, and "that the Senators of the commonwealth, in Congress, be instructed, and that it be recommended to the Representatives, to endeavour to effect an amendment in the constitution, touching the premises."

A vessel arrived at Marblehead from Bilbao, gives an account of a battle having been fought in the province of Navarre between the French and the Spaniards, in which the latter were totally defeated, with the loss of six hundred men.

The inhabitants of Elkton convened on the 19th instant, and entered into several Resolutions, relative to the prevention of the fever, now prevalent in this city, from reaching them.—Proper persons were appointed (with two Physicians) to inspect travellers on the different roads leading from Philadelphia to Elkton, and to make their reports to a committee, appointed for the purpose, on such means as should appear most conducive to the safety of the inhabitants: the committee to provide every necessary of lodging, nurses, medical assistance, &c. for such persons as shall be stopped—the expenses, in the first instance, to be defrayed by the citizens of Elkton, and ultimately to be levied on the inhabitants of the county. [Similar regulations in some other places, it is thought, might have done equal credit to the humanity of their inhabitants.]

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-Town, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"The inhabitants of Trenton, Newark, New-York, and a great many other towns have behaved most inhumanly to your fellow citizens, stopping well and hearty persons from taking a refuge in their towns, and even not permitting them to pass through: but the inhabitants of Elizabeth-