(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2436.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1793.

LONDON, *July* 1.

SATURDAY morning Mr. Brookes, a king's messenger arrived at the secretary of state's office with dispatches from before Valenciennes. He left the camp on Tuesday last, at twelve at night, at which time the conflagration of Valenciennes still continued, but not so violent as it had been some days before. The cries of the people in the place, particularly the women, were distinctly heard by Mr. Brookes. It was rumoured in the camp, that Custine had set off at the head of his army for Paris, but of this there is no certainty, nor was the reason for this movement known.

The important post of l'Afflette, where so many French perished in former wars with the king of Sardinia, has been taken by surprise, and thus a complete junction has been formed between the army of Kellerman and that of Nice.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

TUESDAY, July 2.

General CUSTINE to the National Convention.

" Cambray, July 2.

" I announce to you with pleasure, that the troops of the republic have been attacked in various advanced posts, but the French soldiers have repulsed, with great loss the Janissaries of the united despots at Pont a Marc. The action was very brisk; the enemy arrived with the confidence of certain victory; after a long and brisk action, they were obliged to abandon their enterprise, and retreated very much hurt: we have lost little. The communication of Lisle with Douay by Pont a Marc has been preserved. Pontarache has been attacked, as well as the abbey of Flins; but at every post, the enemy had no advantage; they were forced to retreat after a severe conflict, and without having made us lose ground, in spite of their great superiority of men and artillery. Under the reign of liberty, if we can obtain a military organization which can promise us a happy discipline, the distinctive characteristics of the military of a flourishing republic, our success will be ensured, and soon kings and their vile courtiers will be forced to renounce their insolent pretentions, of giving laws to a nation, which has taught all people to know their rights and their powers. Believe, citizen president, in my entire devotion to the interests of the republic.

(Signed) CUSTINE."

Custine, in the postcript of another letter, containing a refutation of the calumnies inserted against him in many journals, thus expresses himself:—

" We are informed from England of the arrival of 12,000 Russians by sea from Petersburgh: they are (as we learn) this moment at Quievram. This sudden appearance completes the coalition of the tyrants of Europe, but the ferocious soldiers come from the north will not astonish the brave republicans, who know how to destroy them, if they cannot make them retreat. Our success is certain; for the French, swayed by the love of liberty, ought to triumph over all their enemies, if the choice of a war minister is not guided by intrigues. The work of the constitution which you have finished, will inspire despair among our enemies; soon we shall no longer fear that the republic was but a dream, and France will behold the happiest of governments raised on a permanent basis, and the triumphant tree of liberty erected with glory.

(Signed) CUSTINE."

SALEM, *September* 3.

Captain Stone arrived since our last, from Ostend, which he left the 7th of July.—He confirms the accounts by former arrivals from Europe, of the dull movements of the combined armies—who had not, nor was it probable they would make the least impression unfavourable to the cause of France and of liberty. A few days before captain Stone sailed, all the Dutch troops who were encamped about fifteen miles from Ostend, fled into the town panic struck, on an alarm that the troops of the republic were marching against them, who are in great force near that place—this circumstance will give an idea of the impression which the French soldiers make upon their enemies.—The inhabitants of Ostend were under fearful apprehensions of the French attacking it—which is considered as a very probable event, as the English have great quantities of hay and other stores, and a vast deal of property there.

Captain Stone was in company with an English colonel at Ostend, who spoke very faintly of their prospects at Valenciennes: there are 80,000 men attacking it (who were then many of them severely attacked by the dysentery) among which are the English troops—it is bravely defended by 10,000 French who are assisted by the inhabitants—they have six months provisions in the town, and are determined to defend it to the last extremity.—The duke of York (who *nominally* commands) sent in four times desiring a surrender—the last time the commandant informed him, that if he was impertinent enough again to repeat his message, he would hang the messenger upon the ramparts.—It was reported, and afterwards contradicted, that the houses in Valenciennes were principally destroyed.

When captain Stone was at Morlaix (in June) there were fifteen rich prizes sent in by the French cruisers—one of them a large ship from Bombay, with two thousand bales of cotton on board. The citizens of Morlaix were in excellent spirits, confident of the speedy success of the armies of liberty over the combination of despotism.—Provisions there were cheap, plenty and good.—Before he left Morlaix seven gun boats, well armed and equipped sailed on a secret expedition.

NEW-YORK, *September* 16.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, TRUTH!

BULLETIN of September 6, 1793.
2d year of the French republic.

To the CREWS of the FRENCH SQUADRON on the AMERICAN STATION.

WHILST Galbaud used every means in his power to seduce and deceive the men on board the Jupiter—whilst, in open abuse and violation of the respectable titles of republican and patriot, he haughtily declared that " he was firmly resolved to embark for France, in order to his justification before the national convention"—this man employed the most base means to render the forces of the republic useless and ineffectual; thereby to accelerate and accomplish the designs of our enemies.—He has meditated, in concert with other men, behind the mask of republicanism, the project of causing the French squadron to return to the islands, armed with fire and sword—that is to say, to return thither once more, with the fixed view of making the troops of the republic the instruments of their private and particular vengeance; and to sacrifice the remainder of those marines that escaped the disastrous conflagration at the Cape.

Things being thus circumstanced, and while matters were secretly carrying on as above related, the papers of Galbaud were seized in the possession of one of his principal agents, at the house of Tangui, which unfolded a plan as abominable as it was ridiculous!—Finding himself thus discovered, and that he was not only about to be totally abandoned, but that of course he would be universally despised by the brave crews of the squadron, he thought fit to concert measures for his escape.

Galbaud accordingly undertook his flight, and succeeded—he ignominiously imposed on those men, who swore to guard him faithfully; that he would procure them an asylum and protection at Philadelphia; whilst at the same time, he bent his course towards Canada, there to join our enemies, the ENGLISH.

It is well known how he has effected his escape from the hands of American justice; but it is not understood how this traitor audaciously boasted, previous to his escape, to the American and English tories or aristocrats, " that he never, from his heart, favoured the advancement of the French republic; and that his only object in wishing to return to St. Domingo, was, to enter that colony under the domination of royalty—under that of the LITTLE CAPET."

This affair being duly deposed before the mayor of this city, as well as before a great many others no less respectable citizens, should prove to the respective crews of the republic, that the citizen Genet was not at all deceived, when, upon his arrival amongst them, he denounced Galbaud as the accomplice of the wretched Dumourier—And now, that all is indubitably discovered, the several crews of the squadron have but one part to take, in order to prove their civism; and that is, to make known all those who have betrayed their confidence, by inciting them to riot and insurrection against the constituted authorities—for such men can be no others than the agents of Galbaud; a set of rascals unworthy to fight against the enemies of their country!

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Boston frigate, to his friend in New-York, dated Halifax, August 26.

" DEAR SIR,

" Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the action betwixt us and the Ambuscade, our loss is as follows—Captain Courtney, and Mr. Butler of the marines, killed early in the action, with eight others, and 24 wounded, amongst which are the first and second lieutenants, neither dangerously. We have suffered a little in our hull, but very much in our rigging; our men seemed to be in good spirits, considering the loss of our captain, but after the loss of our main-top-mast, the French fleet was discovered from the mast-head, and we were obliged to make all the sail we could."

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 9.

By the ship Alexander, Woodward, from Killybegs, arrived last Saturday in forty-two days, there are letters received in this city which mention great discontents prevailing among the people in the west and north of Ireland—some blood has been spilled at Sligo, the regular troops are ordered from the northern extremities of the island, to Belfast—the volunteers will not lay down their arms, and should the French make a landing near Sligo it was the opinion of many, that the Roman catholics and Presbyterians would join them, so great is the abhorrence of the people to corrupt measures of government, particularly the Roman catholics, who feel themselves imposed on by the pretended relief offered them in the late laws.

Sept. 11. Sunday morning last, between three and four o'clock, a very alarming fire broke out in the buildings back of Mr. Kennedy's house, in Second-street, between High and Chesnut-streets, which was soon communicated to Mr. Dobson's printing office and other buildings contiguous—The confined situation of the fire rendered the exertions of the citizens unavailing, till great destruction of property had taken place—all the back buildings of Mr. Kennedy, and several others and their contents being entirely consumed. Mr. Dobson's office nearly in the same situation. The citizens displayed their usual spirit and alacrity on this occasion. The officers and men from the French frigate *La Precieuse*, and the India ship *La Ville de L'Orient*, merit very particular acknowledgments for their intrepidity and essential services on this occasion—They brought their engines with them and by means of those, conveyed the water through smoke and flames to the very spot where the fire raged; Mr. Dobson is peculiarly indebted to these intrepid sons of Neptune for the preservation of his dwelling-house—as it was extremely difficult and entirely impossible in some directions to bring the large city engines in immediate contact with the fire.—Two persons were killed at the time of the fire, by the sudden falling of a brick wall, and some others wounded.—The loss of the sufferers, Mr. Kennedy in particular, is very great—and that of Mr. Dobson is heavy, as he had a very large amount in types, &c. exposed and destroyed.

The sufferers by the above fire, and others, who were in imminent danger, have publicly, and personally acknowledged their obligations to their fellow-citizens, and particularly to the French seamen, for their benevolent and spirited exertions whereby the flames were arrested in their course, and great property preserved.

The mayor has informed the citizens—That from the returns made to him, and which have been pretty accurate, the number of persons which have been taken off by the prevailing disorder do not exceed one hundred and forty from the first death which happened, to the second instant.

The mayor has also informed the citizens that the African Society have humanely agreed to furnish nurses for the sick—apply to Absalom Jones or William Gray, members of said society.

Captain Elijah Ely informs, that on his passage from Cape Sables to Boston, he saw on shore, bottom upwards, about fifteen miles from Cape Persue, a new American schooner, of about 100 tuns burthen, sixty feet keel and twenty feet wide; she was principally loaded with lumber, and had also about twenty barrels beef on board, some of them marked Newbury mess, with the initials of some person's name.—Some money was found in her cabbin—and a watch case marked B. B. I. the name on her stern worn off—a number of chests much damaged in the cabbin.—It is supposed she has been upset some time. Several papers were found but it was impossible to read them.

September 13.

Doctor RUSH's directions for curing and preventing the YELLOW FEVER.

AS soon as you are affected (whether by night or day) with a pain in the head or back, sickness at stomach, chills or fever—more especially if those symptoms be accompanied by a redness, or faint yellowness in the eyes, and dull or shooting pains about the region of the liver, take one of the powders* in a little sugar and water, every six hours, until they produce four or five *large* evacuations from the bowels—drink plentifully of water-gruel, or barley water, or chicken water, or any other mild drink that is agreeable, to assist the operation of the physic. It will be proper to lie in bed while the medicine is operating, by which means a plentiful sweat will be more easily brought on. After the bowels are *thoroughly* cleansed, if the pulse be *full* or *tense*, eight or ten ounces of blood should be taken from the arm, and *more*, if the tension or fulness of the pulse should continue. Balm tea, toast and water, lemonade, tamarind water, weak camomile tea, or barley water should be drank during this state of the disorder; and the bowels should be kept constantly open, either by another powder, or by

* *Each powder consisting of ten grains of calomel, and fifteen grains of jalap, for an adult.*