vance, and to take up our winter quarters in Flanders, the country we so lately abandoned, but since the news have been confirmed of Valenciennes, Conde and Quesnoy, having surrendered to the enemy, we are less sanguine in our hopes of such a movement taking place.

Sunday, September 7.

The report of this day is, that all ideas of advancing into Flanders during the continuance of the present campaign are now entirely given up. If, however, the present rains continue, it will be impossible for us to remain much longer on our present ground. The sick list is daily increasing; in some regiments of 600 men now with us, there are 120 or 130 laid up at present. Nothing extraordinary has occurred at the out posts this day.

Monday, September 8.

It is now expected that we shall go into cantonments, in about a fortnight, on the other side of the Meuse. Some of the quarter master general department are now on the look out for quarters for the troops. Thus, after a most fatiguing campaign on our part, according to all appearances at present, the French will be left in quiet possession of the Netherlands. When the derangements, which lately subsisted among the allies, were in some measure composed, it was hoped that we might soon retrieve some part of our losses by new operations against the common enemy; but, unfortunately, before these new plans could be brought into effect, the last and only fruits that had been left to us of two whole campaigns, Valenciennes, Conde and Quesnoy, have fallen into the hands of the enemy, so that now we have not a single strong place before us in our possession; and at such an advanced season to attempt or expect the reduction of any strong place, would be madness and folly.

Friday, September 12.

Since my letter of the 8th instant, nothing extraordinary has happened here; we have been perfectly quiet, and have not so much as heard one word about the enemy. A depot of forage is forming a few miles in our rear, from which it is now concluded, that, if possible, we shall remain in our present position for some time; that is, that we shall not retreat so soon across the Meuse as was intended; for as to advancing into the Netherlands, there is no more prospect of that than when I last wrote you, a pontoon bridge has, however, been laid over the Meuse at Grave, to be in readiness for us when we do move, and then it is said we are to take up a position near Nimeguen, on the left bank of the Waal.

Sep. 19. Wednesday morning arrived a mail from Corunna, brought to Falmouth by the Janurin packet, captain Hockguard, in eight days.

By the above mail there are letters directly from the Spanish head quarters in Guipuscoa, dated August 28, which say, that the enemy had made no further progress. Pampeluna in Navarre remains altogether undisturbed. In Bilboa every apprehension has subsided, in consequence of which an order has been issued for the ships which had been loaded with stores, &c. preparatory to their departure in the first moment of alarm, to unload; as also it has been signified; that the port is again open for trading vessels of every description.

The levy of 170,000 men being nearly completed, a grand attack of the enemy was expected to take place daily. The French army is behind Tolosa; that place is not taken.

At Bilboa fourteen conspicuous persons have been found guilty of treacherously corresponding with the enemy, and are ordered for execution. Twelve were hanged at Pampeluna; it was there discovered that all the guns on the batteries had been loaded with sand instead of powder, so that if the enemy had succeeded in penetrating to the walls, no resistance could be made.

The Madrid Gazette of August 26, claims for Spain the honour of a complete defeat of the enemy before Bellegarde.

General La Union writes from his camp near that city, that on the 13th he divided his army into seven parts, six of which, composed of 9000 men each, had orders to make feigned attacks upon the French on all sides, while himself, with a choice body of 11,000 men, made a grand movement, when he completely routed them, driving them from all their redoubts, 37 in number, and killed their general. He also possessed himself of all their camp equipage, 20 pieces of the heaviest artillery, six howitzers, and a great number of smaller artillery. The number of killed on the part of the enemy was not known, but considered, from appearances, not less than 4000. The French had retreated, says the Gazette, ten leagues beyond Bellegarde. The Spanish loss, including the Portuguese auxiliaries, is put down at 515 killed.

We have already given the French general's account of this business, who also claims the victory, and says that Bellegarde was not relieved.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 13

Extract of a letter from Dr. Ramsey of Charleston, to a physician in this city, October 14.

"I have found calomel and jalap to deserve all that Dr. Rush has said of them in his book, in a fever which lately prevailed in this city, and which, in many particulars, resembled the yellow fever of your city. I heartily subscribe to his opinion, that the disease originated in this country; and I believe that this has been the case in former years, when it was said to have been imported. Our fever was not contagious, no physician or nurse having taken it. It resembled the endimial causus (or yellow fever) of the West-Indies, so well described by Dr. Mosely. We had the same fever in 1792, but no public notice was taken of it; nor would there this year, but for the alarm created by your fever of 1793."

BALTIMORE, *November* 15.

Extract of a letter, dated Philadelphia, November 12, *to a respectable mercantile house in this town.*

"A son of Mr. Robert Morris arrived here last evening from London. He has brought papers down to the 21st of September. Previous to his sailing, an action took place with the duke of York and the French forces, near Breda, in which the duke was totally defeated, with the loss, by Gazette account, of 1500 men, but by general report, 3000. Breda had surrendered to the French. The British fleet had returned to port without effecting any thing, and the French had 36 ships of the line in Brest water ready for sea.

"Mr. Morris has brought dispatches from Mr. Jay, whose secretary, (Mr. Trumbull) informed him the western posts were to be delivered up, full restitution to be made for our losses, and a treaty nearly concluded on.

"The English nation was very desirous of peace, and there was a great disposition in the people to emigrate to this country.

"These are the out lines of his information. The details will soon be handed to us through the public prints. The dispatch boat, arrived at your port from France, confirms the taking of Breda, and of victory still being the order of the day.

"There is an arrival at New-York, from Bourdeaux, as late as the 22d of September; but few letters have, as yet arrived. It is said, that flour was selling there at 100 livres per barrel, payable in merchandise at the maximum, which was about 2*s.* currency, per gallon, for brandy. I think there is some mistake in this business."

Annapolis, November 20.

On Monday last the honourable John Hoskins Stone, was elected governor of this state. And the day following, the honourable William Pinkney, John Davidson, James Brice, Henry Ridgely, and William Kilty, were chosen a council to the governor.

On Thurday the 13th instant, a commencement for conferring degrees in St. John's College was held in the college hall, at which attended the honourable the legislature of the state, and a respectable number of ladies and gentlemen.

The vice-principal opened the business of the day with a solemn prayer to the Supreme Being, after which, in conformity to custom, a short Latin address was delivered by the principal. The candidates then proceeded with the public exercises in the following manner:

1. A Latin salutatory oration, by Mr. John Jacob Tschudy, of Baltimore.
2. An oration on the liberty of the press, by Mr. John Bowie Duckett, of Prince-George's county.
3. An oration on the equality of mankind, by Mr. Richard Harwood, of Annapolis.
4. An oration on the advantages of the study of history, by Mr. John Carlisle Herbert, of Alexandria.

The degree of batchelor of arts was then conferred by the principal on Messieurs John J. Tschudy, John Bowie Duckett, Richard Harwood, John C. Herbert, and Thomas Chase.

5. A valedictory oration, by Mr. Thomas Chase, of Baltimore.

The principal then closed the business of the commencement with an address to the graduates, respecting their future conduct in life, and concluded with a short prayer, commending them to the care of the Amighty Governor of the Universe. The speakers were honoured with the applause of the audience, who expressed much satisfaction with the performances of the several graduates.

It was to be regretted that Mr. Alexander Contee Magruder, of Prince-George's county, who had finished his course of collegiate education with the other young gentlemen, was prevented by sickness from attending the examination, and therefore could not be admitted with them to the honours of the college, as the law for founding the college expresly requires that the public examination should be one month previous to the commencement.

THOMAS SIM LEE, Esquire.

SIR,

THE first Volunteer Company of militia, and the company of Artillery of this city, avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them, by your departure from office, to express the high respect and sincere esteem with which your conduct as a citizen and as the head of the executive has inspired them.

They request you to be assured, that a real sense of your public and private virtues, and of your unremitted and well directed exertions for the general interest and prosperity, has induced them to offer to your acceptance this testimony of their approbation and regard, and their ardent wishes for your future welfare and happiness.

Signed, on behalf of the said companies, and by their directions,

J. GASSAWAY, Brigade-major,
J. GWINN, Capt. Volunteers,
Wm. MARBURY, Capt. Artillery.

Annapolis, November 17, 1794.

Major JOHN GASSAWAY, Captain JOHN GWINN, of the first Company of Volunteers, and Captain WILLIAM MARBURY, of the Artillery Company, of the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE received the very polite and affectionate address of the first Company of Volunteers, and the Company of Artillery of this city, with emotions, such as the spontaneous applause of worthy citizens must necessarily excite; and I receive this testimony of their esteem with the more pleasure, as their own merit, evinced under my immediate observation, enables me, with sincerity, to reciprocate the assurances of respect and approbation with which they have honoured me.

The motive assigned for addressing me on this occasion is peculiary gratifying, feeling, as I do, that my intentions at least have entitled me to the declaration and professions they have made.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept, and to offer to the patriotic Companies under your command, my grateful acknowledgments for their kind address, and my fervent wishes for your and their happiness, collectively and individually.

With sentiments of great respect,
and regard, I am, gentlemen,
your most obliged, and
most obedient humble servant,
THO. S. LEE.

Annapolis, November 18, 1794.

Messieurs GREEN.

THE period is fast approaching, and is already near at hand, when the state of Maryland will become the most rich, flourishing, and influential state in the union; increasing rapidly in trade, agriculture, and population, it will certainly become the admiration and envy of our neighbours, if we do not so wantonly sport with our good fortune, as to merit their derision and contempt.

At this critical period, a serious and reflecting mind, anxious to promote the happiness and prosperity of his country, must naturally contemplate the objects that lead to such pleasing and promising prospects.

We are situated nearly the centre of this vast continent, with every advantage of climate, soil, and a navigation, without example, that gives a safe and easy communication to every part of the state, at each extremity of which, there are large and extensive rivers, that must give us the produce and trade of a great proportion of our neighbours; and when the permanent seat of the government of the United States shall be fixed among us, how great must be the weight and influence of this state in their councils, if we have proper characters to promote and sustain it? What benefits may we not reasonably hope to obtain to the citizens of this state in agriculture, trade, and credit, if we embrace and improve the opportunity and advantages that fortune has thrown in our way, and even laid at our feet. To attain the former, men of education and talents will be essentially necessary; and to ensure the benefits of the latter we need only stability in our councils and government, a few good laws tending to improve the navigation, roads and agriculture, and for the *encouragement of credit* and advancement of justice. Let us not spurn then, the proferred boons of this fickle goddess, but remember, that in the case of states, as that of private individuals, *there is a tide which taken in its rise leads on to fortune.*

Situated as we thus are, it must be a subject of much astonishment, and real concern to every candid mind, to see such repeated attempts made by the guardians of our prosperity, to destroy those seminaries of learning and science, which bid fair to be useful, and are the only means of forming our youth, to acquire and support that influence, which other causes contribute, to offer to this state, in the federal councils. If we seek a cause for this discontent of our colleges, it will be difficult to assign one, which ought to operate on the mind of the most penurious, or needy individual. The funds are burthensome on no one, and are mostly raised on regulations that are necessary to the morality and good order of our citizens, and ought to be levied, if they were immediately afterwards thrown into a fire and destroyed. Without urging the breach of public faith, by depriving the colleges of funds pledged by law, under a solemn compact with a part of our citizens who contributed to erect these seminaries, I might venture to assert, that, the danger of rendering the public faith of too little estimation, and the probable advantages that the state will derive from these institutions, are considerations that deserve serious attention, and ought not to be too lightly estimated.

A late celebrated French philosopher, in writing against the Christian religion, says, "Il ne faut pas "braquer le canon contre la maison, parce que ceux "qui la defendent tirerorièn des senâties une grêle "de coups de fusil, il faut petit à petit élever à côté "une autre maison plus habitable & plus commode; "insensiblement tout le monde viendra habiter celle-ci, & la maison pleine de Léopards sera déserteé." The advice of this politician we have seen succeed in another country, and those who advocate the destruction of these institutions, and the substituting schools in each county, as the best method of disseminating learning throughout the state, would do well to consider whether it might not be more adviscable (according to this French philosopher) first to erect such schools more skilful and convenient than these colleges, which may insensibly, and by degrees prove their inutility, and then the public will consent to part with them, without reluctance. But some of us are old enough to remember that when such schools existed in each county, they would not afford sufficient encouragement for a teacher of learning and science, and at best, were only of sufficient advantage to give the first rudiments of education to those who resided in the neighbourhood, but were of no possible advantage to persons in the more distant parts of the county.

Such an education, if it could be generally procured with facility, by the plan projected, is not the education calculated to give this state those advantages I contemplate. A little learning, it is said, is a dangerous thing; and many citizens that would otherwise have been useful members of society, have been spoiled by attempting to become merchants, politicians, or lawyers. I will not make invidious comparisons, but

may be allowed to sugge
union have, at this time, m
haps because they have more
congress, than we have; and
ing these institutions, will ce
to promote or increase our w
general government, nor ev
our own.

In the early settlement of
inhabitant was a debtor, spec
government not so well calcu
from oppression, as it is at pr
that laws should have been
to favour the debtor. But no
privileges, and none can af
or exemptions that are not
man can oppress another,
flourishing, that none can b
rich. When foreigners are
will in a few years multiply a
seem that policy ought rat
constitution itself, and ever
upon the most *permanent* and
to unhinge ancient and prove
experiments, however plau
possibly fail, become incon
practice.

What possible advantange
or abolishing the jurisdictio
some persons seem to wish
venience to the defendants
this change, is there not som
plaintiff? I will not suppo
served by counsel in the dis
neral court; but as he m
now stands, sue in the dis
convenient, and he wishes t
to have a choice if he prefers
or other council? Is it es
wise, that the creditor sh
a distant part of the state
because the debtor happen
venience is to be consulted,
creditor ought to be prefe
tive, it is more probable th
the general court, than in
debtor, if he must be sued a
ty, will always have the ad
prejudices incident to hu
friends, neighbours, and a
to a stranger, (as the credit
case of one party may be
in the absence of his adversa

We have tried the prese
tlement of this country—I
respectable court in the st
found justice impartially an
have even made the exper
sopher, by erecting
current jurisdiction;
business, and were equally
it would naturally have g
on the contrary the busin
while that of the general
retains its former proporti
forced into the district cour
exists which shews it is n
prudent, we ought not to
our ancestors—With some
advantage of special juries
or difficult transactions, o
perfect. But while we g
lose the substance.

It is to be wished the
would only amend, or so
possible security may be g
encourage and favour credi
œconomy, and to induce
tle in the state, and bri
These are objects deservin
the deliberations of that b
it which possibly may hav
The congress of the Unite
take possession of the distri
have a *separate* and *exclu*
doubted, that body will
ment, such laws, and ho
all descriptions of person
unless we meet them, o
similar provisions, our sta
itself, in every other part
fected: even your best
perty will emigrate to
as its influence increase
the rest of the state will
ble. But the direct rever
and prudent conduct we
tunity, while it yet rem
vantages which local and c
tribute to render us a fl
people.

These reflections migh
to many sheets of paper
deliberations of the legisla
myself, I have thought,
many of the members, a
from an impartial and dis

November 17, 1794.

To be SOLD, at PUBL
MOND's, on the north
instant,
HOUSEHOLD FU
ON UTENSILS
November 11, 1794.