ing employment for their idle poor, it would render them much stronger, much wealthier and happier. This I hope will be our wisdom. And, perhaps, to remove as much as possible the occasions of making war, it might be better for us to abandon the ocean altogether, that being the element whereon we shall be principally exposed to jostle with other nations: to leave to others to bring what we shall want, and to carry what we can spare. This would make us invulnerable to Europe, by offering none of our property to their prize, and would turn all our citizens to the cultivation of the earth; and, I repeat it again, cultivators of the earth are the most virtuous and independent citizens. It might be time enough to seek employment for them at sea, when the land no longer offers it. But the actual habits of our countrymen attach them to commerce. They will exercise it for themselves. Wars then must sometimes be our lot; and all the wise can do, will be to avoid that half of them which would be produced by our own follies and our own acts of injustice; and to make for the other half the best preparations we can. Of what nature should these be? A land army would be useless for offence, and not the best nor safest instrument of defence. For either of these purposes, the sea is the field on which we should meet an European enemy. On that element it is necessary we should possess some power. To aim at such a navy as the greater nations of Europe possess, would be a foolish and wicked waste of the energies of our countrymen. It would be to pull on our own heads that load of military expense which makes the European laborer go supperless to bed, and moistens his bread with the sweat of his brows. It will be enough if we enable ourselves to prevent insults from those nations of Europe which are weak on the sea, because circumstances exist, which render even the stronger ones weak as to us. Providence has placed their richest and most defenceless possessions at our door; has obliged their most precious commerce to pass as it were in review before us. To protect this, or to assail a small part only of their naval force will ever be risqued across the Atlantic. The dangers to which the elements expose them here are too well known, and the greater dangers to which they would be exposed at home were any general calamity to involve their whole fleet. They can attack us in detachment only; and it will suffice to make ourselves equal to what they may detach. Even a smaller force than they may detatch will be rendered equal or superior by the quickness with which any check may be repaired with us, while losses with them will be irreparable till too late. A small naval force is then sufficient for us, and a small one is necessary."

Speaking of merchants and master manufacturers, Adam Smith says:

"As their thoughts, however, are commonly exercised rather about the interest of their own particular branch of business, than about that of the society, their judgment, even when given with the greatest candor (which it has not been upon every occasion) is much more to be depended upon with regard to the former of those two objects, than with regard to the latter. Their superiority over the country gentleman is, not so much in their knowledge of the public interest, as in their having a better knowledge of their own interest than he has of his. It is by this superior knowledge of their own interest that they have frequently imposed upon his generosity, and persuaded him to give up both his own interest and that of the public, from a very simple but honest conviction, that their interest, and not his, was the interest of the public. The interest of the dealers, however, in any particular branch of trade or manufactures, is always in some respects different from, and even opposite to, that of the public. To widen the market and to narrow the competition, is always the interest of the dealers. To widen the market may frequently be agreeable enough to the interest of the public; but to narrow the competition must always be against it, and can serve only to enable the dealers, by raising their profits above what they naturally would be, to levy, for their own benefit, an absurd tax upon the rest of their fellow-citizens. The proposal of any new law or regulation of commerce which comes from this order, ought always to be listened to with great precaution, and ought never to be adopted till after having been long and carefully examined, not only with the most scrupulous, but with the most suspicious attention. It comes from an order of men, whose interest is never exactly the same with that of the public, who have generally an interest to deceive and even to oppress the public, and who accordingly have, upon many occasions, both deceived and oppressed it."

Again—contrasting the usefulness of the three orders, he observes:

"No equal capital puts into motion a greater quantity of productive labor than that of the farmer. Not only his laboring servants, but his laboring cattle, are productive laborers. In agriculture too, nature labors along with man; and though her labor costs no expence, its produce has its value, as well as that of the most expensive workmen. The most important operations of agriculture seem intended, not so much to increase, though they do that too, as to direct the fertility of nature towards the production of the plants most profitable to man. A field overgrown with briars and brambles may frequently produce as great a quantity of vegetables as the best cultivated vineyard or corn field. Planting and tillage frequently regulate more than they animate the active fertility of nature; and after all their labor, a great part of the work always remains to be done by her. The laborers and laboring cattle, therefore, employed in agriculture, not only occasion, like the workmen in manufactures, the reproduction of a value equal to their own consumption, or to the capital which employs them, together with its owners profits; but of a much greater value. Over and above the capital of the farmer and all its profits, they regularly occasion the reproduction of the rent of the landlord. This rent may be considered as the produce of those powers of nature, the use of which the landlord lends to the farmer. It is greater or smaller according to the supposed extent of those powers, or in other words, according to the supposed natural or improved fertility of the land. It is the work of nature which remains after deducting or compensating every thing which can be regarded as the work of man. It is seldom less than a fourth, and frequently more than a third of the whole produce. No equal quantity of productive labor employed in manufactures can ever occasion so great a reproduction. In them nature does nothing; man does all; and the reproduction must always be in proportion to the strength of the agents that occasion it. The capital employed in agriculture, therefore, not only puts into motion a greater quantity of productive labor than any equal capital employed in manufactures, but in proportion too to the quantity of productive labor which it employs, it adds a much greater value to the annual produce of the land and labor of the country, to the real wealth and revenue of its inhabitants. Of all the ways in which a capital can be employed, it is by far the most advantageous to the society.

"The capitals employed in the agriculture and in the retail trade of any society, must always reside within that society. Their employment is confined almost to a precise spot, to the farm, and to the shop of the retailer. They must generally too, though there are some exceptions to this, belong to resident members of the society.

"The capital of a wholesale merchant, on the contrary, seems to have no fixed or necessary residence any-where, but may wander about from place to place, according as it can either buy cheap or sell dear."

Again—"When the capital of any country is not sufficient for all those three purposes, in proportion as a greater share of it is employed in agriculture, the greater will be the quantity of productive labor which it puts into motion within the country; as will likewise be the value which its employment adds to the annual produce of the land and labor of the society. After agriculture, the capital employed in manufactures puts into motion the greatest quantity of productive labor, and adds the greatest value to the annual produce. That which is employed in the trade of exportation, has the least effect of any of the three.

"The country, indeed, which has not capital sufficient for all those three purposes, has not arrived at that degree of opulence for which it seems naturally destined. To attempt, however, prematurely and with an insufficient capital, to do all the three, is certainly not the shortest way for a society, no more than it would be for an individual, to acquire a sufficient one. The capital of all the individuals of a nation, has its limits in the same manner as that of a single individual, and is capable of executing only certain purposes. The capital of all the individuals of a nation is increased in the same manner as that of a single individual, by their continually accumulating and adding to it whatever they save out of their revenue. It is likely to increase the fastest, therefore, when it is employed in the way that affords the revenue to all the inhabitants of the country, as they will thus be enabled to make the greatest savings. But the revenue of all the inhabitants of the country is necessarily in proportion to the value of the annual produce of their land and labor.

"*It has been the principal cause of the rapid progress of our American colonies towards wealth and greatness, that almost their whole capitals have hitherto been employed in agriculture.* They have no manufactures, those household and coarser manufactures excepted which necessarily accompany the progress of agriculture, and which are the work of the women and children in every private family. The greater part both of the exportation and coasting trade of America, is carried on by the capitals of merchants who reside in Great Britain. Even the stores and warehouses from which goods are retailed in some provinces, particularly in Virginia and Maryland, belong many of them to merchants who reside in the mother country, and afford one of the few instances of the retail trade of a society being carried on by the capitals of those who are not resident members of it. Were the Americans, either by combination or by any other sort of violence, to stop the importation of European manufactures, and, by thus giving a monopoly to such of their own countrymen as could manufacture the like goods, divert any considerable part of their capital into this employment, they would retard instead of accelerating the further increase in the value of their annual produce, and would obstruct instead of promoting the progress of their country towards real wealth and greatness. This would be still more the case, were they to attempt, in the same manner, to monopolize to themselves their whole exportation trade.

"The course of human prosperity, indeed, seems scarce ever to have been of so long continuance as to enable any great country to acquire capital sufficient for all those three purposes; unless, perhaps, we give credit to the wonderful accounts of the wealth and cultivation of China, of those of ancient Egypt, and of the ancient state of Indostan. Even those three countries, the wealthiest, according to all accounts, that ever were in the world, are chiefly renowned for their superiority in agriculture and manufactures. They do not appear to have been eminent for foreign trade. The ancient Egyptians had a superstitious antipathy to the sea; a superstition nearly of the same kind prevails among the Indians; and the Chinese have never excelled in foreign commerce. The greater part of the surplus produce of all those three countries seems to have been always exported by foreigners, who gave in exchange for it something else for which they found a demand there, frequently gold and silver."

Again—"In our North American colonies, where uncultivated land is still to be had upon easy terms, no manufactures for distant sale have ever yet been established in any of their towns. When an artificer has acquired a little more stock than is necessary for carrying on his own business in supplying the neighboring country, he does not, in North America, attempt to establish with it a manufacture for more distant sale, but employs it in the purchase and improvement of uncultivated land. From artificer he becomes planter, and neither the large wages nor the easy subsistence which that country affords to artificers, can bribe him rather to work for other people than for himself. He feels that an artificer is the servant of his customers, from whom he derives his subsistence; but that a planter who cultivates his own land, and derives his necessary subsistence from the labor of his own family, is really a master, and independent of all the world."

Again—"Compare the slow progress of those European countries of which the wealth depends very much upon their commerce and manufactures, with the rapid advances of our North American colonies, of which the wealth is founded altogether in agriculture. Through the greater part of Europe, the number of inhabitants is not supposed to double in less than five hundred years. In several of our North American colonies, it is found to double in twenty or five and twenty years. In Europe, the law of primogeniture, and perpetuities of different kinds, prevent the division of great estates, and thereby hinder the multiplication of small proprietors. A small proprietor, however, who knows every part of his little territory, who views it with all the affection which property, especially small property, naturally inspires, and who upon that account takes pleasure not only in cultivating but in adorning it, is generally of all improvers the most industrious, the most intelligent, and the most successful."

Again—"The capital, however, that is acquired to any country by commerce and manufactures, is all a very precarious and uncertain possession, till some part of it has been secured and realized in the cultivation and improvement of its lands. A merchant, it has been said very properly, is not necessarily the citizen of any particular country. It is in a great measure indifferent to him from what place he carries on his trade; and a very trifling disgust will make him remove his capital, and together with it all the industry which it supports, from one country to another. No part of it can be said to belong to any particular country, till it has been spread as it were over the face of that country, either in buildings, or in the lasting improvement of lands. No vestige now remains of the great wealth, said to have been possessed by the greater part of the Hans towns, except in the obscure histories of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It is even uncertain where some of them were situated, or to what towns in Europe the Latin names given to some of them belong. But though the misfortunes of Italy in the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries greatly diminished the commerce and manufactures of the cities of Lombardy and Tuscany, those countries still continue to be among the most populous and best cultivated in Europe. The civil wars of Flanders, and the Spanish government which succeeded them, chased away the great commerce of Antwerp, Ghent and Bruges. But Flanders still continues to be one of the richest, best cultivated, and most populous provinces of Europe. The ordinary revolutions of war and government easily dry up the sources of that wealth which arises from commerce only. That which arises from the more solid improvements of agriculture, is much more durable, and cannot be destroyed but by those more violent convulsions occasioned by the depredations of hostile and barbarous nations continued for a century or two together; such as those that happened for some time before and after the fall of the Roman empire in the western provinces of Europe."

Again—"The French have been particularly forward to favor their own manufactures by restraining the importation of such foreign goods as could come into competition with them. In this consisted a great part of the policy of Mr. Colbert, who, notwithstanding his great abilities, seems in this case to have been imposed upon by the sophistry of *merchants and manufacturers, who are always demanding a monopoly against their countrymen.*"

Again—"Consumption is the sole end and purpose of all production; and the interest of the producer ought to be attended to, only so far as it may be necessary for promoting that of the consumer. The maxim is so perfectly self-evident, that it would be absurd to attempt to prove it. But in the mercantile system, the interest of the consumer is almost constantly sacrificed to that of the producer; and it seems to consider production, and not consumption, as the ultimate end and object of all industry and commerce."

Here then we have the opinions of Mr. Jefferson, and the opinions of Adam Smith. So far as they go they coincide. There is only this difference between them, that those of the latter are more energetic and go still further than those of the former. Let it be noted too, that the opinions of the enlightened author of the Wealth of Nations are given, after a most elaborate and profound investigation of the sources of national prosperity, and of the means heretofore made use of to draw them into action.

No man but the editor of the Register has ever dreamt that such opinions evinced hostility to trade or manufactures generally, much less to the traders and manufacturers of his own country. And with as little truth can a like charge be preferred against the President. Adam Smith, in other parts of the same work, avows himself the friend of these sources of benefit; while the President, in some of the most deliberate official writings, makes a similar declaration.

A few words more and we have done. In many of the European nations, such is the ignorance or injustice of rulers, and so prejudiced are the minds of their subjects, that the interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, in their existing state, are at war with each other. That which benefits the one is often an injury to the other. But in this country, the principles of our policy are so just, and the minds of our citizens so exempt from prejudice, that but one common interest animates the three classes. They are the best friends of each other. Why? Because little has been done for the exclusive benefit of either. Government has either done nothing, or acted impartially in what it has done. Hence our prosperity and our harmony. While these causes continue, they will produce like effects. When they cease, we shall go the same road with other nations. Let then the superficial politician, who from genuine conviction, or interested motives, is either the real or the affected friend of either class, beware, lest by overacting his part, he does not expose himself to the derision of those whose favor he courts.

Baltimore, August 17.

On the evening of the 15th, the officers in the Farmers' Bank were chosen, viz: John Muir, President; Jonathan Pinkney, cashier; Samuel Maynard, teller; Thomas Shaw, book-keeper; General John Davidson, discount clerk; Lewis Green, runner; James Cleary, Porter.

A friend from Annapolis has politely favored us with the following list of gentlemen chosen directors for the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, for the Western Shore.

John F Mercer,
Arthur Shaff,
John Gibson,
William Steuart,
Lewis Duvall,
James Mackubin,
Horatio Ridout,
Richard H. Harwood, } *For the city of Annapolis & Anne-Arundel county.*
Joseph Wilkinson, *Calvert county,*
Robert Bowie, *Prince Georges county,*
Henry H. Chapman, *Charles county,*
William Somerville, *St. Mary's county,*
Thomas Davis, *Montgomery county,*
John Tyler, *Frederick county,*
Frisby Tilghman, *Washington county,*
James J. Wilkinson, *Baltimore county,*
Benedict E. Hall, *Harford county,*
Upton Bruce, *Alleghany county.*

Combined Fleets.—By the arrival of the ship Sally, capt. Webb, at Newburyport, in 40 days from Liverpool, we learn that upon the 6th of July, in lat. 43, 30, long. 22, 30, she fell in with the combined French and Spanish fleets. They put on board the ship Sally, the lady of the governor of Montserrat, and Messrs. Drysdale and Cook, late supercargoes of two English merchantmen captured off Antigua, and burnt by the French fleet. The fleets were but 700 miles west of Ferrol, and steering a direct course for that port, so that their object must be to drive off or capture the blockading vessels, form a junction with the Ferrol squadron, and then proceed to the attack of the Channel fleet. Should Lord Nelson proceed to the Mediterranean or not arrive in time to check the career of his flying foe, the consequence may be of a most alarming and fatal nature to the safety and prosperity of the British Isles.

New York pap.

ALEXANDER M'CORMICK,
Has received from New York by the schooner Enterprise, Capt. Ellis; 20 barrels Prime PORK which he offers for sale.
August 23—3t

NOW PUBLISHED,
By G. DOUGLAS, Baltimore,
Forensic Eloquence:
SKETCHES
OF
TRIALS IN IRELAND
FOR
HIGH TREASON, &c.
INCLUDING
The Speeches of Mr. Curran
At length, to which are prefixed,
A brief sketch of the History of Ireland, and a Biographical account of Mr. Curran: with an Elegant engraved Likeness of that orator.

CEDENT ARMA TOGAE, CONCEDAT LAUREA LINGUAE.
NOSCE HAEC OMNIA EST ADOLESCENTULIS.

SECOND EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.
August 23—3t

BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. Lee takes this method of returning her grateful acknowledgments to her friends and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favors which she hopes to deserve by a strict attention to their morals, as well as the other branches of education, and flatters herself from her long residence in Paris, that she is enabled to teach the French language with peculiar advantage.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS:	Dolls
Board and Tuition, per quarter,	30
Needle and Fancy work, English Writing, and Arithmetic,	5
French,	4
Small children,	4

Pennsylvania avenue, three doors west of the President's square
August 23—6t

REMOVAL.

The City Treasurer's Office and Council Hall is removed to the Brick House next west of the Theatre.
August 23—w3t

ISAIAH BALDONTON, & SON,

At the sign of the Fan and Screen, No 34 Front street, Old town, and 1 Hanover street (nearly opposite Evans's Tavern) Baltimore,

Manufacture and sell the following articles, viz —Fans for cleansing wheat, Wire Safes of the most approved kinds, Rolling & Standing Screens (for merchant mills, and flaxseed Rolling Screens may be had on the common construction, or on Isaiah Baldonton's improved plan, which is found to be superior to any heretofore in use for separating garlic from wheat) Riddles and Seives for corn, coal, ore, barley, rye, oats, flax and clover seeds, wheat, cockle, lime, sand, snuff, starch, and brick dust. Woven Wire for milk houses and cellar windows, together with all kinds of wire work, of which they constantly keep a compleate and extensive assortment

Orders for any of the above articles left with Wm. Morgan, George town, or forwarded to them will be executed with punctuality and dispatch on moderate terms.
8th Mo. 23—

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
FOR SALE.

At Public Auction on Monday the 2nd day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the house of Mr. DAVID RAWN, deceased, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, Carpets and Curtains, one superb double barrel'd Fowling Piece, one Franklin, and one ten plate Stove together with a variety of other articles, too lengthy to enumerate

Purchasers to pay cash for all sums not exceeding 20 dollars, and six months credit for all purchases above 20 dollars with approved indorsed notes, (negotiable at the Branch Bank of this city) bearing interest from the day of sale.

All persons having demands against the estate are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement within three weeks from this time.

ELIZA RAWN.
JOHN H CHENEY, } Adm'rs
August 23—3t

ELIAS B. CALDWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has removed his Office, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Law, on Capitol Hill.
Washington, July 26—tf

NOTICE.

The Battalion court for the 1st battalion of the 1st legion of Militia of the district of Columbia will meet at Rhodes's tavern, in the city of Washington, on Saturday the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock in the morning

And the Court of the 2d battalion of same legion will meet at M'Laughlin's Union tavern in George-town, on Saturday the 31st inst. at 10 o clock in the morning.

The Legionary court will meet the 13th September next at Rhodes's tavern in the city of Washington, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

By order,
Wm. D. BEALL, *acting adjt.*
August 19.——1awt13sep.

RAGS.

The highest price, in *Cash* or *Books* will be given for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by Rapine Conrad and Co. Capitol Hill.
June 24—