

performs by far the greater part of the operation; the earth labours conjointly with man, and a product is the result, which owes but little of its value to his labour or ingenuity. In proportion as the product of this labour is applied to domestic commerce and exchange, it maintains an industrious population at home, who increase by their numbers the strength and wealth of the state; who furnish a market here for our produce, without loading it with the expense of carrying it abroad, and augment the resources of our own, instead of those of foreign countries, where manufacturers must make consumers pay for the taxes they are obliged to advance to the governments under which they live; and if ultimately a surplus produce should be forced abroad for a market, loaded with freight and commission, it will still be exchanged for a greater proportion of foreign industry than it cost at home, whilst the countries we trade with have more hands in proportion to their lands than we have. On this subject, the following extract from the admired Treatise on the Wealth of Nations, by Sir Adam Smith, is made for the satisfaction of those who cannot refer to the work itself, where the foregoing principles are conclusively established. Vol. II, pages 48, 49, "No equal capital puts into motion a greater quantity of productive labour than that of the farmer, not only his labouring servants, but his labouring cattle, are productive labourers. In agriculture too, nature labours along with man, and although her labour costs no expense, 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 plants most profitable to man," &c. &c. Again, page 50, "Of all the ways in which a capital can be employed, it, (agriculture), is by far the most advantageous to society. The capital employed in agriculture, and in the retail trade of any society, must always reside within the society, they must, generally too, though there are some exceptions to this, belong to the resident members of the society."

From the experience both of Europe and America, the position of Smith, vol. I, page 254, "that banks furnish the best medium of circulation, so far as it is safe to substitute paper for the precious metals," seems now to be universally admitted, but the solidity of a bank, principally supported by operations with landholders, has been doubted, and the doubt has furnished an objection to the Farmers Bank. This will naturally excite surprise, when it is considered, that landed security has ever heretofore been admitted to be the best in the world; nor can it now be believed, that there exists a well judging individual in the state, who would not sooner lend his money on landed than on mercantile security; and what would be safe for one individual, must be equally safe for a number of individuals incorporated into a company. Notes issued on landed security have this solid advantage, that the security can neither be diminished nor removed, it must remain for ever unimpaired; but notes issued on the paper of merchants, depend for their solidity on the life, health, skill, integrity and good fortune, not only of the merchants themselves, who are known and trusted, but also on the life, health, skill, integrity and good fortune, of their numerous and unknown foreign correspondents, and upon the safety of perishable commodities, exposed to the casualties of an uncertain element. Sir James Stuart, treating at large on this subject, makes the following remarks. Vol. II, book xiv. chap. 6. "The notes in circulation may far exceed in amount the largest bank stock, and therefore it is not on the original stock, but on the securities taken at issuing the notes, that the solidity of the two currencies is to be estimated; those secured on private credit are as solid as lands and private estates, they stand on the principles of private credit; those secured on the obligations of merchants and manufacturers, depending upon the success of their trade, are good or bad in proportion; every bankruptcy of one of their creditors involves the bank, and carries off a part of their profit or their stock."

(To be concluded in our next.)

AGRICULTURAL.

Hint to Farmers.

If by drawing your manure only one hundred rods, and spreading it four inches deep on one acre of land for planting, you can obtain an hundred bushels of corn per acre, what a pity it is to draw four hundred rods, and spread it over eight acres, by spreading it half an inch thick, and obtaining only forty bushels per acre, with all the additional fatigue of man and beast.

Farmers, consider which is most to your advantage, to economise in this line, or continue to work as it were at arm's end, by extending your manure too far and too thin. Certainly the more compact your interest the easier can you govern and fence it.

DARIOUS BENEDICT.

To multiply the increase of corn of any kind.

Put twenty pounds of lime into a barrel, and pour on it ten gallons of rain or river water. Then put in one hundred and twenty pounds of corn, in a basket, and let it remain eight hours. Take it out, plunge it into another vessel, in which there is a quantity of water in which you have previously dissolved three pounds of common salt or salt petre.

ANOTHER.

Take as much of the water of your richest dung-hill as you chuse.—Soak your seed in it 24 hours, dry it in the shade and then (when dry) sow it.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) March 9.

The Danish sloop Agent, Wells, from Barbadoes, in nine days, arrived yesterday at Port Royal. An officer came in her with dispatches from commodore Hood, for the admiral, which are said to be of the highest importance to this island.

The arrival of so powerful a French naval force to windward, has undoubtedly been the occasion of the dispatches from commodore Hood, that our commanders here may be apprised thereof and be the better prepared to resist the attack of the enemy, should he have the temerity to attempt the conquest of this island.

CHARLESTON, March 28.

Yesterday arrived, the Portuguese brig Union, capt. Antonio Francisco de Medeiros, from Fayal. In this vessel came passengers—Madame Turreau, lady of his excellency general Turreau, minister plenipotentiary of France to the United States, and her two children; Mr. Petry, first secretary of the legation of France to the United States; Mr. de Cabie, belonging to the said legation, and Mr. Lequesne, private secretary of the minister.

UNION, (Penn.) April 5.

Bones of general Braddock.

On the 8th July, 1755, the army of general Braddock was defeated, and himself killed by the French and Indians within ten miles of Pittsburg. The ground on which the battle was fought is known by the name of Braddock's field. The general received a musket shot through the right arm and lungs, of which he died in a few hours, having been carried off the field by the bravery of lieutenant-colonel Gage, and another of his officers. His body was buried at the encampment of the rear division of his army, nine miles eastward of this place. It seems that the great road leading from Fort Cumberland to Uniontown, was accidentally laid out so as to pass over his grave. The road having been much cut with wagons and the earth swept away by rain, the bones of the general have been lately discovered in the bottom of the road, and were taken up, several of them, and now in this town—they appear sound, and are very large. From the best information it appears unquestionable, that the place from whence these bones were taken, is the spot in which the body of the general was interred.

NEW-YORK, April 8.

A gentleman who arrived here in the brig Sally, from Malaga, furnished us with the following in manuscript:

"Malaga, February 9.—Arrived, the French national ship L'Avance, of 44 guns, which, with another of the same force, had fallen in with the English homeward bound fleet, from Malta, under convoy of a frigate, and the bomb ketch Arrow, of 30 guns. After an action of two hours, the frigate sunk, and the ketch was captured and burnt. Two days after they fell in with a brig belonging to the above convoy, with a valuable cargo from Smyrna, which they burnt at sea—the crew was brought into Malaga. All the rest of the convoy escaped." The French frigate sailed from Malaga on the 20th February, destination unknown.

We are informed, by captain Saunders from Curacao, that that place is closely blockaded by two frigates, one brig and four schooners, and that every American attempting to get in, is taken and sent to Jamaica. The inhabitants are in a very distressed situation, but are determined to hold out.

A few days before captain Ray sailed from Bonavista, a Portuguese schooner arrived there from Madeira, the captain of which informed, they were putting that island in a state of defence, and were determined to oppose any force that might come against them, having heard that 8000 troops were embarked in England, destined for Madeira.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

Captain Wilkins, of the Neutrality, in 15 days from St. Thomas, informs us, that the French squadron had returned to Fort Royal, Martinique.

A letter from Stonington, (Con.) mentions the arrival, at that place, on Friday afternoon, of a sloop in 15 days from Martinique, which brings accounts of the capture of Antigua by the French squadron.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

A few days previous to the sailing of the ship Little Cornelia, Shand, arrived at New-York from Marseilles, an embargo had been laid in the French ports, in consequence of the sailing of a French squadron from Toulon. Stormy weather obliged this squadron to return to port, and the embargo was therefore taken off. It was understood that the squadron was destined to reinforce the Brest fleet, for the purpose of rendering it strong enough to meet the British channel fleet.

BALTIMORE, April 15.

A sheep of the Cape of Good Hope breed, famous for the size of the tail, was exhibited for sale on Saturday morning, at the stall of Mr. Henry Wine-man, Center market. On measuring the tail of this extraordinary animal, it was found to be 23½ inches in circumference, weighing 10½ pounds.—It was raised at Perry-Hall, the estate of H. D. Gough, Esq; and does credit to the agricultural advancement of our country.—*Fed. Gaz.*

In the Washington Federalist, of Saturday last, it is stated, that Mr. Crowninshield declines his recent appointment, and that commodore Preble will fill the place of secretary for the navy department. We are confident that the appointment of the gallant Preble would meet general approbation.

The following translated extract of a letter to a French gentleman in this city, is so minute in its details as to have considerable plausibility, were it not opposed by the late Mediterranean news, and by advices from Guadaloupe to the 19th March, which latter are silent on the subject:

[*Fed. Gaz.*]

"Guadaloupe, March 16.

"I have to inform you, that the two French squadrons have united—the one from Toulon, and the other from Rochefort. The latter has made terrible havoc amongst the enemy—seven to eight hundred vessels, large and small, having been taken, sunk, or burnt; besides which, the squadron has raised contributions in all the English Windward Islands. Spanish Trinidad alone, taken by the Toulon squadron, has escaped contribution, as the French have placed a garrison in it, and mean to keep it in their possession. The united squadrons consist of 23 sail of the line and 21 frigates, besides 30 other vessels, such as corvettes, transports, &c. making in all 74 sail. The precise object of the expedition is a profound secret, all the officers having their orders sealed. It is said that there are 18,000 men on board this fleet.—You may, if you think proper, communicate the above information to your friends."

Two vessels have in the course of the present week arrived from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, one of which, whilst lying there, lost three and the other two of their crews with the yellow fever, which it seems excited with symptoms of great virulence. The vessel before reaching any wharf, were remanded to the Lazaretto to receive the proper process of purification. The occurrence of the malady at this early season, and the increase of disease always attendant on hostile armaments, such as are now in the West-Indies, will require a continuance of the most active vigilance from the board of health.

[*Aurora.*]

A seaman came up yesterday afternoon in a pilot boat from the schooner Betsey, Fulcher, from Madeira, and informs us that on the 10th of March a British fleet of men of war, consisting of seven frigates, and a number of smaller vessels, were ordered to Madeira, destined (as was supposed) for the West-Indies; that two days after they passed the fleet, standing to the westward. He also informs us that the ship Hiram, French, had put into Madeira in distress. The Hiram has been out from Liverpool for New-York, 5 or 6 months, had put into Cork, and sailed from thence nearly 150 days ago.

[*New York pap.*]

Account of buildings erected in Philadelphia, in the years 1802, 1803, and 1804—by actual enumeration—

In 1802 there were four hundred and sixty-four—In 1803, three hundred and eighty-five—In 1804, two hundred and seventy-three dwelling-houses erected in the city and suburbs; during those three years, there was also erected six buildings for worship; and a number of warehouses not included in the enumeration.

In 1783, about a century after Philadelphia was founded, there were in it 6,000 houses and 40,000 people—at the present time it is computed to contain 13,000 houses and 80,000 people.

Extract of a letter dated Nantes, February 1, 1805, to a gentleman in Charleston.

"We have just received intelligence that a French division of line of battle ships is before Gibraltar, and that Spanish troops are marching from all quarters of Spain to lay siege to that beehive, the garrison of which is almost spent by the plague, with which it has been lately afflicted. They are fitting out in all the ports of Spain with an uncommon degree of activity and eagerness. The war is in a greater blaze than ever, approaching us nearer to a peace than we are aware of.

"Russia and Sweden appear to intend to declare against France. It is but a report, which might however, turn into reality.

"A French squadron of seven ships of the line, six many frigates, and a few sloops, having on board choice troops, have just slipped from Rochefort.—Their destination is unknown."

Late accounts from the Mediterranean by way of Boston, state that Gibraltar is blockaded; but whether by land or sea is not mentioned. Fame is as busy at Charleston, as appears by the papers of that place, received by the southern mail of to-day, as she is here. She there asserts that Hamburg has been taken possession of by an army of 20,000 Frenchmen, and a letter from Nantes, dated February 1st, in the same paper as the above, says that a division of French line of battle ships had invested Gibraltar. Neither of these accounts can have any foundation.

Saving horses at fires.

In cases of fires in stables, it is very difficult to remove horses, as very few of them will face the flames. A gentleman who has repeatedly succeeded in saving these valuable animals in such circumstances asserts, that if the harness be thrown over a draught or the saddle placed on the back of a saddle horse, that he may be led as easily out of the stable as on common occasions. Should there be time to substitute a bridle for the halter, the saving him will be still more certain.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Votes for governor from 290 towns.

STRONG	29,013
SULLIVAN	25,794