FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

MARCH 4, 1808.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY J. HEWES,
Opposite the Post-office, St Paul's lane, Baltimore

Daily paper $7, *Country paper* $5 *a year.*
All advertisements appear in both papers.

Miss INGLIS

At No. 24, Chatham-street, a very few doors west of the Mayor's,

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public that on Monday the 7th March, she will open a handsome assortment of

FRENCH & ENGLISH

Millinery, Fancy Dresses, &c.

March 3. d

Sale by Auction.

ON THURSDAY,

The 10th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. will be sold on the premises, on a liberal credit,

2 Valuable Lots of Ground:

In fee simple, on Paca street, near the Precinct's Market-house, and directly opposite the Hand Tavern. The whole fronting on Paca-street, 49 feet, and running back 140 feet to a 20 feet ally.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

March 1.

John and James Roberts,

No. 230, MARKET-STREET,

Have on hand, and offer for sale, on reasonable terms, by the package or piece,

10 boxes 4 4 and 7 8 Irish Linens,
6 bales India Muslins,
5 bales Fine Flannels,
3 trunks 4-4 and 6 4 Cambrick Muslins,
4 bales Russia Sheetings,
1 trunk colored Linen Pocket H'dkfs.

Also

Constitution Cords, Velvets, Dimities, Marseilles Quilting, 3-4 Brown Irish Linen, Superfine and Common Cloths, Green Senshaws and Lutestrings, Colored Threads, Black & Brown Sewing Silks, &c, &c.

March 3 d15t

Matthew Smith,

No. 3, NORTH LIBERTY-STREET,

Has on hand, an excellent assortment of

Queen's-ware,

Best English CUT GLASS, and a few Setts Handsome TEA CHINA,

Which he sells on reasonable terms for cash.

Likewise, Liverpool Short Pipes, in boxes, and Pocket Bottles.

March 3 d4t

COFFEE,

120,000 lbs. of COFFEE, entitled to drawback; for sale by

ANDREW BOYD,
No. 3, N. Calvert-street.

October 30. d

City Commissioners' Office,

BALTIMORE, March 3, 1808.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the City Commissioners will meet on Tuesday next, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to establish the boundary lines of Lot No. 268, situate on Exter and Duke-streets.

Those who are interested are requested to attend with the surveyor, land marks and papers necessary for establishing the same.

By order.

SAM. VINCENT, Clerk.

March 3. d4t

Lottery Tickets.

Nine undrawn TICKETS, in St. Mary's College Lottery, just received from N. York, are now offered for sale at G. & R. WAITE's Truly Fortunate Lottery Office, Corner of Market and Charles streets.

Eight Days only to draw, and there is remaining in the wheel:

1 Prize of 30,000 Dollars.
1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars.
2 Prizes of 1,500 Dollars

And a great proportion of inferior Prizes. A better opportunity of making a large Fortune for a small sum never before presented itself to the public.

March 3. d4t

Baltimore Guards.

It is particularly requested that the members of this company, under the command of E. G. Woodyear, esq will be punctual in their attendance at Mornewick's Hotel, on Friday evening next, the 4th instant at 6 o'clock precisely, as the constitution will be adopted on that evening. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members are requested to attend, as no persons will be admitted but by ballot, after that time.

By order.

J. SHAW, Sec'ry.

March 3. d2t

UnitedColumbianVolunteers,

Will meet at Fitch's Mechanical Hall, Light-street, on Monday Evening next, the 7th instant, at 6 o'clock precisely. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance as they will receive certificates of membership and transact other business of importance to the company.

GEORGE KEYSER, Captain.

Gentlemen desirous to join this company will please to attend, or send their names by some member of the company.

March 3. d4t

BALTIMORE

Mechanical Volunteers.

A special meeting of the Company will be held at Peck's Hotel, on Saturday evening next at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of carrying into effect the Resolutions entered into last meeting, and receiving all applications for membership that may be made and approved of on that evening. Gentlemen who are not Mechanics and have a desire to join this association, can now have an opportunity of becoming members. By order.

JOSEPH K STAPLEFON.

March 3. d3t

United Baltimore Rangers.

You are requested punctually to attend a constitutional meeting of your corps, on Monday 7th inst. at the Captain's house at 6 o'clock, P. M. precisely, to complete the number of your non commissioned officers, and ballot for persons offering themselves as members. By order.

WESLEY WOODS, Sec'ry.

March 3. d4t

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Good Printing Ink,

(FORTY-FIVE CENTS PER POUND.)

IN SMALL KEGS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The following able and comprehensive statement of facts and arguments, applicable to the question of our contest with America we submit to the serious examination of our countrymen, and strongly recommend to the peculiar attention of ministers. If they are aacessible to reasons deduced from considerations of justice or policy, they must be strongly impressed by this statement.

The amount of British manufactures exported anoually to the United States is estimated to exceed ten millions sterling, and the demand has been for some time past rapidly increasing, to the great advantage of our manufacturers.

"This encreasing demand procreds from the following causes:

"The growing population and wealth of the United States, creating a greatly increased consumption, which necessarily requires an adequate supply; and from the commercial enterprize of the people of that country, constantly discovering new and remote markets for our manufactures, imported by them for exportation, and which thus find their way into distant channels for consumption, where they were before unknown, and also into the colonies of the enemy, to which this country, as a belligerent, has not access.

"It is estimated, that a sum exceeding twelve millions sterling, is now owing from individuals in the United States to the merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom · which property there is too much reason to apprehend, would for an indifinite, time at least, be directed from its regular channels, by the obstructions which a state of hostility will naturally and inevitably present to its just appropriation, in the event of a hostile determination on the part of the American government. Such a result it is to be feared, would be productive of extensive and general distress in this country· and greatly augment that already felt in the manufacturing districts in the north owing to a suspension of the demand for the American market, following so closely the privation of the trade with the European Continent.

"Amongst the many important consequences of a rupture with the U. S. are disadvantages which would accrue to the commercial interests at large, from being deprived of trading through the only neutral medium now left them: and the general inconvenience and partial distress which must be experienced by his Majesty's subjects in the West India Islands, in case of such a war taking place. The advantage should also be considered of preserving the American market open to our access for timber & naval stores; and also the benefit which this country might, in the present state of Europe derive from America, as a granary, should a period of scarcity recur, and a good understanding be preserved. There is great reason to believe, that if the late Orders in Council are acted upon as they now stand, without any modification (as they refer to articles the growth of the U. S.) it will tend to produce in the minds of the government and of the people of the U. S. a feeling of determined hostility to this country; in as much as obliging American vessels, laden wholly with the produce of their soil, to enter into our ports and take out a clearance from thence, will be received as a novel & vexatious interferance in the innocent commerce of an independent and neutral nation—and in the event of the American government not being induced at once to resort to acts of direct hostility (which is most to be apprehended) it may immediately adopt restrictive commercial regulations in retaliation, which will in effect be productive of a complete suspension of all mercantile intercourse between the two countries, and operate as inconvenience little short of actual warfare."—*Morning Chronicle.*

LLOYD,S LIST, Jan. 8.—At Liverpool, Harriet, Macey, from N. Orleans. At Clyde, the Mary Ann, from Charleston.—Sailed from Falmouth, the American brig Adamant, Allen, for Guernsey.

At Plymouth Jan. 5, the Sally, Nichol, from La Vera Cruz, specie, sugar and coffee. Detained, the Helena, from Havana for Tonningen; Morning Star, from Boston to Rotterdam; the Syren, from Philadelphia. The Intrepid, Hutchinson, from Philad. to Tonningen, foundered st sea, Oct. 7 crew safe. The *John & Joseph, from Baltimore to Amsterdam, totally lost off Middlebury, crew safe.* At Gravesend, Mermaid, Thompson, from Lisbon; Betsey, M'Dougall, from New-York.—Sailed 7th, Adeline, Trott Charleston. At Cowes, Ritson, from *Baltimore* for Amsterdam, sent in. At Falmouth, Jane, Hall, Boston, for Bilboa. At Liverpool, 5th, Oliver Elsworth, N. York; Huntress, Wiscasset; & Nanking, Charleston· At waterford. Diana, Bazedell, Lisbon. At Nantz, Ann, Clark, Charleston. The John & Charles, from Virginia, sent into Vivara, Spain. Cleared, at London, Jan. 7, ship Bristol Packet, Burns, for N. York. At Plymouth, Sally, Brown, from Philadelphia, for Bordeaux.

BOSTON, February 26.

Arrived, brig Dart, Hodgkins, Savannah, 13 days, cotton, &c.

Brig Madison, Dennis, of Newburyport, Martinique 37 days, molasses. Was off Newburyport bar on Tuesday—saw a full rigged brig standing in for Portsmouth.—Spoke, Feb. 5, lat. 26, long. 71, ship Franklin, 68 days from Bordeaux for New-Orleans, running down for the Hole in the Wall.

Sch'r Betsy, Merryman, of Portland, from Philadelphia. Came out of Holmes' Hole, Vineyard, on Monday, in co. with a Salem barque; ships Calumet, and Vigilant for Boston; brigs Juno, Jacobs, and Cynthia, Lee, from Havanna for Salem; sch'r Friend, ship, Carnes, Phebe, Arnold, and Hope-Snow, of Bangor, from Martinique for Boston; sch'r Enterprize, of Penobscot, from Virginia for do.; James, Reynolds, from Philadelphia, to do. and others. Parted co. off Cape Cod on Monday. Capt. M. thinks they got into C. Harbor.

NEW-YORK, March 1.

The London papers are principally filled with REPORTS, some of which are destitute of probability. The leading rumour relates to approaching negociations for peace. It is said that although the proffered mediationn of Austria was rejected by the British ministers, yet they had offered to treat directly with France; and that Bonaparte had acceded to this proposal, and had sent a passport for the proposed envoy.

One report states, that the emperor of Russia had died very suddenly;

Another, that Bonaparte had fallen a victim to assassination, on his return from Italy to Paris;

Another, that Bonaparte had been driven by the fury of the populace from Milan and that he fell by the hands of an enraged multitude in Paris.

March 2.

ARRIVED,

Ship Golden Fleece, Chew, Liverpool 55
Sch. Friendship, Thompson, St. Croix 17
Nangatuc, Nichols, Martinique 21
Sloop Prudence, Goodrich, Norfolk 2

CLERAED,

Ship Thornton, Dougal, Passamaquody; brigs Herald, Paul, Boston; Cleopatra, Hoadley, New-Haven; Columbia, Bauell, Kennebunk; schs. Naugatuc, Nichols, N. Haven; Friendship, Thompson, New-Haven.

Ship Golden Fleece, Chew, 55 days from Liverpool, coal, salt, dry goods, crates and iron. The ship Eliza of New-York, sailed in co. for Charleston, and ship Juno, for Wiscasset. Left ships Robert Burns, Waite, to sail about the 15th Jan; Pacific, Phocion, Caledonia, John Atkinson, Russell, Packet, Draper, Oliver Ellsworth, and Nankin, all for New York; John & Alice and Thomas Penrose, both for Philadelphia; had sailed and returned again; John Adams, for Boston; President Adams, for do. Sally, Lewis, do; Ceres, Webber, do; ship Liberty, of New York, undetermined where to go. Passengers, Mr. Philip Tarlton, in the cabin, and one in the steerage.—Sailed Jan. 5th.

It appears that Bonaparte during his late visit to Italy has abolished one of the kingdoms erected by himself not seven years ago; and declared that in future it is to be governed by the laws of his empire. The kingdom of Etruria was given to the Prince of Parma (who married a daughter of the king of Spain). *in exchange for Louisiana.*—This settlement was made, by a solemn treaty signed at Madrid on the 21st of March, 1801, by Lucien Bonaparte and the prince of peace; in which are the two following articles:

V. "As this treaty originates from that which has been concluded between the first consul and his Catholic majesty, and by which the king cedes to France the possession of Louisiana, the contracting parties agree to put in execution the articles of the former treaty, and to use their rights till the settlement of those differences mentioned in it.

VI. "As the new family to be established in Tuscany, is of the family of Spain, these estates shall *remain forever united to Spain,* and an infant of that family shall be called to that throne, in case the present king or his children have no posterity: in this case the sons of the reigning family of Spain shall succeed to these estates."

Notwithstanding this compact, and the *sale of the territory received in exchange for Tuscany, for fifteen millions of dollars,* Napoleon, without deigning to give the world a reason for his conduct, dethrones the family, and takes possession of the country.—May the people from whose pockets those fifteen millions are paid, take warning in time: after such acts, can they expect that any contract, however sacred, will be observed by the French emperor longer than it suits his will and pleasure.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

[No arrivals at this port for two days.]

Cleared. brig South Carolina, Serrill, Charleston; sch'r Armhest, Baker, Boston; Minerva, Lewis, Marblehead.

Brig Amphitrite, Hawley, from Havana, another brig and sch'r names unknown, are below.

SAVANNAH, February 16.

Arrived, schr. Polly, Jenney, Sunbury; sloop Regulator, Hay, Charleston; Two Sisters, Woodsworth, St. Mary's; Orion, Mason, Darien.

Cleared, brig Luna, Starr, New-York; Cleopatra, Hoadley, ditto; schooner Eagle, Stone, Edenton, (N. C.); sloop George, Fowler, ditto; Liberty, Luce, Darien; Rosetta, Joy, McIntosh County; Resolution, Moody, Brunswick; Polly, Lightbourn, Hardwick.

CHARLESTON, February 20.

Arrived, ship John and Frances, Silliman, Bordeaux, via Plymouth, (Eng.) 38 days, goods, wines, &c.; schr. Mohawk, Strong, Martinique, 23, sugar, coffee, &c.; Jersey, Cooper, Havanna, 16, sugar; Wessaweskeg, Sinclair, Boston, 18, provisions, lumber, &c.; Regulator, M'Ilhenny, Wilmington, 3, tallow, bacon, &c.; Samuel, Long, Plymouth, (N. C.) 10, peas; Sarah and Hannah, Chase. Plymouth, 15, corn; sloop Plato, Stowe, St. Kitts, 21, rum.

Cleared, ships Voltaire, Bowen, Philadelphia; Helvetius, Baush, do.; Liberty, Bryan, do.; schr. Maria, Evans, *Baltimore*; P. D. Experiment, Pearson, New Orleans.

Capt. Silliman, was sent into Plymouth, by the privateer Vulture, after having been boarded and dismissed by a government vessel. where he was detained 21 days, and then cleared on paying costs. Brings London papers of the 9th January.

Ship Fanny, from *Baltimore,* to Bristol, is stranded near Laugharn, in Carmarthen Bay, crew saved.

February 22.

Arrived, ship Eliza, Rich, Rotterdam, 61 days, gin; schrs. Three-Friends, Hawes, Norfolk, 7, flour, oats, &c.; Thomas Jefferson, Watt, Nassau, 4, ballast; Blazing Star, Crowell, New-York, 5.

Cleared, Danish schr. Betsey, Poppian, Havanna; sloop Columbia, Beecher, N. York.

The ship Cleopatra, of Wiscasset, 48 days from Liverpool, ancored off the bar last evening. There was another ship in the offing.

Capt. Rich sailed from Rotterdam Dec. 17, in company with the ship Minerva, Laidler, of this port, for Norway. Was boarded by several British government vessels and treated politely. Dec. 21, off Portland, was taken possession of by an English privateer, who sealed up ship's papers and put a prize-master and one man on board, ordering the ship for Plymouth—the next morning the ship fell in with a fishing boat and capt. Rich took possession of the ship's papers, and compelled the prize-master and his man to step on board the boat, as he considered himself fully competent to the management of his own ship without any of sheir assistance. Capt. R. wrs boarded three times afterwards, by government vessels and treated politely. Jan. 5, in lat. 46, long. 13, 20, spoke the Edward, and Charles, of and from Philadelphia, bound, to Bordeaux, 18 days out. Jan. 12, lat. 48, 47, long. 26, 30, spoke brig Henry, Foot, from Boston bound to Liverpool, 19 days out.

The *brig Mars, Chase, of Baltimore,* from Barcelona bound to New-Orleans, detained by and in possession of the British government schr. Redbridge, was wrecked on Cat Key (Bahamas) on the 7th inst. The brig Sea-Flower, Whilden, of Philadelphia, from Marseilles for New-Orleans, is wrecked on Abaco. The *schr. Merchant, Murphy, from Havanna for Baltimore,* was wrecked on the Florida shore on the the 20th ult. The schr. Dispatch, Stetson, from Boston bound to Machias (Maine) having been blown off the coast, has also been lost on Abaco. Part of the officer and crews of the above vessels came passengers in the schr. Thomas Jefferson, from Nassau.

The schr. Eliza, Page, from this port for Georgetown, went ashore on the 13th inst. about 20 miles this side of cape Fear, and is lost.

NORFOLK, February 25.

Arrived, ship Two Brothers, Purrington 18 days from Barbados—ballast. Feb. 6, in lat. 15, 32, long. 62, 59, was boarded by an officer from his Britanic majesty's brig Recruit, treated very politely, who the day before had sent a Boston schooner from Martinique into St. Lucie, on suspicion of having French property on board. Spoke, Feb. 10, in lat. 21, 33, long. 68, brig William, Davis, of Nantucket, from Dominica, bound to Charleston 7 days out.—11th, in lat. 22, 44, long. 68, 20, sch'r ——, Rich, of Bath, from Dominica bound to Newbern, N. C. Left at Barbados Feb. 5, ship Fox, ——, of Castine—brigs Mercury, ——, of Alexandria, to sail in 15 days; Mary, Goodwin; Clarissa, Bunce, of Hartford in two days; Laura, Ward; William, Tolls, of Newhaven 2; Adeline, Woodward, Salem, uncertain; Cranville, Gorham, Washington, do.; Two Brothers, Austin, Boston, 2 days; sch'r Peggy, Lebor of Hartford, do. Vessels datained, sch'r *Nimrod Fitch, of and bound to Baltimore,* from St. Sebastian, with the loss of her main mast, libelled, and waiting trial; Courtney Norton, Head, from Cayenne; Swallow, ——, of and from New-York, bound to N. Orleans, taken off Martinique. FLOUR 20 dollars, and on the rise.

Sloop Abbe Ann, Lombado, 4 days from New-London—Spoke, Feb. 20, in lat. 37, 40, long. 75, brig Henrietta, Collions, from St. Croix bound to Philadelphia.

Sch'r Maria, Swain, 8 days from Nantucket,—salt, &c.

Sch'r Sally, Rhodes, 5 days from Rhode Island.

Feb. 26.

From papers which we have been favoured with by captain Davis, of the ship Arctic from Grenada, we observe that the blockade (*as to ingress*) of Martinique and Guadaloupe had been formed, but it does not appear to have been extended to vessels coming from those islands. All the orders of the British council, issued in November, had been received and were published. When the intelligence of the Embargo was received in Barbados, it was considered as the first step towards a war, but that opinion was subsiding fast, it was however the cause of a temporary embargo on American vessels and of others being detained.

The account of the defeat of the Rochfort squadron comes in rather a questionable shape, and does not deserve credit. The account that admiral Berkeley was appointed to command on the Jamaica station, is incorrect, as much later accounts from Bermuda state that he was to sail immediately for England.

Arrived,

Schooner Venus, Harding, 7 days from Boston.

Schooner Hazard, Garland, 9 days from Salem.

Ship Sally, M'Kown, 70 days from Liverpool, (42 from the Channel) salt. The ship Susan, Hatton, of and bound to this port, sailed same day. Spoke, Feb. 10, in lat. 21, 30, long. 57, ship Eliza, Moore, from Isle of May for New-York, out 28 days, and had been plundered by a Spanish privateer.

Ship Arctic, Davis, 17 days from Grenada, ballast. Left ship Pilgrim, Fletcher, of and for Kennebunk, time of sailing uncertain; brigs Mars, Sprague, of Topsham, for Turk's Island and New Haven, in 3 weeks; Amity, Moody, for Boston, 1st April; Mehitable, Hannah, of and for Norfolk, uncertain; schr. Confidence, Merrill. of Kennebunk, for St. Kitts, in 8 days. The brig Miranda, Sorel, from Kennebunk, arrived at Grenada the 27th January. The brig Neptune, Cortis, for Wilmington, and schr. Minerva, Hatch, for Boston, sailed the 25th January. The schr. Polly, Stevens, of Portsmouth, N. H. sailed with her outward cargo for Trinidad, the 1st February.

The British schooner Friendly Intention, from this port, to Barbados, was captured by a French privateer on the 14th of last month.

The ship Gosport, Derkheim, of this port, from Lisbon to Glasgow, put into Saltcoats, where it is expected she will have a part of her cargo discharged.

For the Gazette.

MR. HEWES,

Your respectable correspondent of the 1st inst. has, I apprehend, had the privilege of a free press accorded to him, with a view, on his part, to promote private interest instead of public good: this to me appears evident from the selection he has made, and the manner in which it is introduced.

He first tells you that the committee who published the address to the people of Maryland, "recommending the establishment of a manufacturing company, with a capital of 100,000,000 of dollars, have entirely omitted the considerations of policy which the subject should have suggested, and says you will oblige him by republishing Mr. Jefferson's nineteenth Query from the Notes on Virginia, "where this *point* of *view* (I know not what he means) is taken with the president's usual ingenuity," &c.

He then goes on to state, that "Mr. Jefferson was far from supposing that such gigantic efforts would be made in the United States, as the accumulation of this enormous capital implies—well knowing that where encouraged the manufactures are employed by individual capitalists at their own houses, which affords the greatest advantage to both, and much more commendable than a monopoly which must reduce every private workman to the company's terms, or to absolute idleness and want."

It has been customary, where one man differed from another in sentiment, and reasoned fairly on his subject, to endeavor to convince him by solid argument, of his supposed error, but where *assertions only* are made, and those unsupported by reasoning, it would perhaps be contrary to the general rules of discussion, to offer reasons for the refutation of such assertions. But, as your correspondent is declared to be respectable, I am induced to ask him what considerations of policy have been omitted by the committee? Have they intimated any design to abridge the right of every individual to pursue that species of business, which his talents or his capital will justify? Have they proposed to manufacture any article which the wants of our country may not shortly require? Or is it attributable to them as a crime, that they have devised a plan, by which individual exertion may be aided, to the great benefit of our common country, and to the advantage of many persons who are now scattered amongst us, in various walks of life, waiting for an opportunity of employment, in the business to which they were bred.

If they have done the first of these things, and omitted the latter, then indeed are they reprehensible; but if they have not (of which the world will judge) then I conceive your correspondent, instigated by improper motives, has endeavored to stigmatize their proceedings, by allegations utterly incapable of support by candid argument.

It is in vain we examine his communication for any testimony, to prove what he has asserted. It contains none; he has commenced an unprovoked attack upon the committee, and fearful of receiving merited punishment, has, like the slayer of old, taken refuge behind what he supposes to be the altar of safety; but this must not avail him. The quotation he has made from a work of great celebrity, is certainly a very unfortunate one for his purpose. How does he attempt to prove this serious omission on the part of the committee? Why, marvelous to relate! by publishing Mr. Jefferson's answer to a certain query, proposed near thirty years ago, on a similar subject; when our circumstances, situation and prospects were so totally different from what they are at present, that scarcely a shadow of analogy exists. At that time our population was but little, if any more, than one-fourth of what it now is, and our internal intercourse was really so trifling, as to justify the assertion "That it was of no importance." But at this day the case is widely different: the commerce now carried on between various divisions of the United States, is very extensive and advantageous to those concerned. Our numbers and resources have been multiplied beyond the most sanguine expectations of that time; and our situation, as respects the nations of the old world, so materially changed, that what was orthodox then, would be palpable mis statement now.

Hence your coorespondent, instead of proving by this quotation, that any considerations of good policy were overlooked by the committee, has only furnished an opportunity of attracting public attention more closely to the subject, and afforded a medium of shewing the design of his communication.

What this very discerning "Native" can see in the address, or constitution, which even savours of a design to monopolize, must be left for himself and those equally wise to determine: But that an establishment, whose avowed and real object is to afford an asylum for the poor, should ever be suspected of monopolizing their privileges, or be used as an engine of oppression, is a paradox that may require even more logic to substantiate it, than is exhibited in his very argumentative communication. It would be a strange perversion of terms, to call an association a monopoly, in which all the citizens of the state and elsewhere are solicited to unite, and where those who assisted in forming the plan have no more controul over the capital or future destinies of the company than any other subscribers; and in fact none, except they become stockholders.

But we are further told, that "it is much more commendable to carry on manufactures by individual capital than to be concerned in companies for that purpose; and that this will produce greater advantage"—if the writer really thinks so, he will not subscribe for stock; and should he wish to manufacture on his own account, that company will afford all the information and advice of which they are capable, notwithstanding his hostility to them. But surely it was left for him to discover, that where private capital was too small to execute works of obvious necessity, it was not com-