

# The Patriot.

To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.

SATURDAY, August 21.

For the Patriot  
HARD TIMES. No. VI.

The Application of the last Discourse.

In my last I presented you with a brief exposition of a part of the 31st chapter of the book of Proverbs. From which may be seen the unspeakable happiness resulting from domestic industry; more particularly that part which comes under the management of the wife and mistress of the family. Surely if there be any thing on earth that resembles the felicity enjoyed by our first parents in Paradise, before the fall, it is to be found in such a family.—But, perhaps, some may allege that this description is all ideal—the effusion of a fervid imagination—a fine fanciful picture, which never was, nor will be realized. ‘Who can find such a virtuous woman?’ Indeed it would be very difficult to find her in any of our cities or large towns, where the great fuss is raised about promoting ‘national industry.’ There you can hear the praise of some useless courtizan, who can perform some antic pranks on the stage with artful dexterity, or sing a fine song at a concert: but the praise of a virtuous house wife is never heard, because scarcely ever known there. But in the country there are abundance of such. It is true indeed that wherever found ‘her price is far above rubies.’ There is nothing on earth that, in point of real value, can bear any comparison with her. She is the delight of her husband, a blessing to her children, an example to her neighbors and the ornament of society. There are however thousands of such wives in Pennsylvania—and hundreds such in Centre county. There are many men among us blessed with such wives. I wish every such wife were blessed with a husband and children of a corresponding character. Were it so we would certainly have no reason to complain of *hard times*, nor need we regard the tariff, nor protecting duties. I think that if the husbands do their part, there is no doubt but the wives will perform theirs.

There are no doubt some indolent, and some wasteful wives in our land; but for one extravagant, idle wife, there are two such husbands. If there were as many lazy, drunken, debauched wives, as there are husbands, what a dreadful situation would our country be in? There are however in our country, many industrious, virtuous husbands, and wives, and children, who are the life, and soul, and heart blood of the land; who by their labor and economy, supply themselves, and all other classes in society; with all the necessaries, comforts and conveniences of life; and whose industry, above all others ought to be protected; but instead of being protected, it has been considered the carcase upon which all the rapacious vultures shall feast at all times and in all countries. Let the country farmers, tradesmen and labourers, however, open their eyes to their danger, and they can protect themselves. Let them not suffer the fruits of their industry to be filched from them, under the specious pretext of protecting duties, to fill the bellies of the idlers, frolickers and gamblers of the cities and towns. Let us manufacture all that we can with convenience and advantage, and upon the principles of justice, equal rights and *free trade*, but when we find it useful and necessary, like the *merchants shifts*, to bring part of our food, and part of our clothing from afar, let us not be the fools to suffer the price to be enhanced double or triple, by enormous taxes, to fill the coffers of swindlers and smugglers.—Our industrious wives and daughters, who, in our own families, make fine linen & sell it, and give girdles to the merchant, ought in return, on every principle of equity and good policy, to have the merchandize which they receive in exchange on the very best & lowest terms possible.—No matter from what part of the world this merchandize comes, they ought to have it as low as it can possibly be brought to market.

But observe my countrymen, and remember it carefully—high duties will not prevent foreign goods from being imported. Wherever there is a market the goods will be found. ‘Where the carcase is there will the eagles be gathered.’ The price will be enhanced, but the goods will come in. The higher the duties, the stronger the temptation for smuggling.—The revenue will be defrauded, and the deficit must be supplied at your cost by internal taxes, but the goods will be smuggled. When the prospect of great profit will warrant the risk, there will be plenty of adventurers. It will be impossible to prevent it: five hundred thousand men to line our coasts; and as many seamen as would man 500 ships of war would not

prevent it. There is no country on earth where smuggling can be carried on with greater safety than in ours, when it becomes an object worth attending to: consider the vast extent of seaboard from the Southernmost line of Louisiana, to Nova Scotia; and then along the frontiers of Nova Scotia and Canada to the Lake of the Woods; and the vast number of inlets, and then say if smuggling can be prevented; or if any duties, however high, can protect us from foreign importations were such a thing even desirable. Even many of those very men who are now attempting to seduce the country people, with the fallacious pretext of laying heavy duties on imported goods, to keep the money in the country, would, no doubt, be among the first, to send out of it all they could raise, in smuggling adventures.—This is certainly saying nothing worse of them than that they are men of like passions, and like propensities, with other men. Man is man.—It is an excellent prayer, well adapted to the degenerate state of human nature, ‘lead us not into temptation.’ ‘We know not what manner of spirit we are of, until we are tried. It is within all our recollection, that during our embargo, and nonintercourse, and non-importation laws, and even during our war, the prohibited goods were as plenty in the stores as ever; though sold extravagantly high, which the consumer had to pay. During our embargo, our farmers were obliged to sell their grain at such prices as scarcely paid the expence of taking it to market. It all sold, however, and was exported, notwithstanding the vigilance of our revenue officers; and the exporters made rapid fortunes by the sales, and by the vast profits they made on the goods they smuggled into the country with the proceeds. Countrymen you have not forgotten the illicit trade carried on through Amelia island, Passamaquaddy, and the Bermudas. Nor can you soon forget the enormous prices which those who established manufactories, during the war, charged for their wares, and you know a great deal of what they brought to market was trash; thereby availing themselves of the distresses of their country to feather their nests.—By which some of them amassed immense fortunes in a few years. They are now combining to impose on the country people the evils of war in time of peace, and to secure to themselves all the advantages. To seduce us into their schemes, they repeat their usual hackneyed slang, that it will bring money into the country and keep it in it. That by paying two prices for all we want to buy, we will become prodigious rich; but remember competition is the soul of trade and this they dread.

Fellow countrymen, you have heard often those smooth tongued flattering tales, repeated by sly speculators. Every new expedient which they project to fleece you, they tell you that it will make money plenty, and that by yielding to it, you will become vastly rich. A very few years ago you were told that if a parcel of Banks were established money would flow in all directions, that the golden age of the poets would commence, and every one would have as much money as their hearts could desire. The gilded bait was greedily swallowed. The promise of money has a magical spell in it. There were one or more Banks opened in almost every county, and every village. In a kind of delirium our Legislatures chartered them; and, to be sure, we soon had torrents of what was by them called money; but a short time discovered the cheat. It was soon obvious that this fictitious money drove all the real money out of circulation; and that instead of producing wealth it produced poverty and distress. The next expedient proposed, by the speculators, was, that, to remove this evil, a huge Bank must be established, for the whole United States; which would make money that would pass every where and then we would all be rich. In this they all succeeded.—All those aerial projects have been tried. You know the result. How have their fine plausible promises been realized? Have they made you rich and happy, or have they made you poor and penniless? Have they filled the country with money, as they told you they would, or have they drained it of every thing deserving the name? I flatter myself there are few, now, but will admit, that all the distress that is now felt, and all the derangement in the commerce of the country, have flown from this poisoned source. We have this consolation however, that this evil will in a short time, remedy itself. But if you suffer those speculating projectors, who have so often deceived you, to carry the point they now have in view, you will never be able to recover what you will thereby lose. Besides the smuggling system which they wish to introduce, they have another latent object in view. The great merchants in the cities and large towns, have vast quantities of foreign goods now on hand which they have laid in cheap. They find that they will succeed in carrying their extravagant prohibitory duties, will, of course, before the time the duties come into operation, take care to

import large quantities more, and keep them on hand, until those duties are payable by law. They can then add them to the price of the goods, and thereby accumulate a vast profit, while the consumers will pay the increased duties to them; a cent of which the government will never receive. You cannot but remember how they managed those matters at the beginning of the late war. They imported vast quantities of goods and landed them in direct opposition to law. They thereby forfeited them, and they gave their bonds to pay the forfeiture; but to save themselves, they took care to double the price of the goods, and also their profits, at which price they sold them to the people of the country.—They managed, however, to seduce a majority in Congress to forgive them the forfeiture, and thus make them a present of about thirty millions of dollars; which they collected off the people who were at the time oppressed with the necessary burdens of the war. These are some of the ways by which the laboring people are borne down by those cunning City swindlers. And the better to cheat and deceive the country, they take care to secure all the Presses in the cities, and large towns, to their interests; and the country editors either have not the courage, or the sense to expose their tricks. But I hope my countrymen, you will not suffer yourselves to be the dupes of their ruinous schemes any longer. Do not be lulled asleep by their Syren songs. Let your voices be heard—let them know that you are not to be fascinated out of your rights any more. That you will not labour to feed those idlers. That were they even to establish those manufactories, which they pretend they will; yet that you do not wish to see the youth of the country, cooped up in the workshops of the towns; the slaves of a few master manufacturers. That you do not wish to see a race of puny, sickly dwarfs, take the place of the robust, athletic yeomanry, which now inhabit our land; and who are able and willing to defend it. That you do not wish to see our election ground covered with crowds of journeyman weavers, needlemakers, pin-makers, buttonmakers, &c. &c.—led up to the poll by their masters, to vote for who ever they shall direct, and whose mandates they dare not question. Universal suffrage would then become a curse instead of a blessing. The southern slaves might as well have votes. Tell those gentry that you will not be taxed any longer to support them in idle pomp? Let them live as you do—Let them learn moderation and industry—Let their wives and their daughters rise while it is yet night, as yours have to do; and prepare themselves and household for the business of the day. Let them cease to waste their time at the toilet, the Piano, the tea table, the Playhouse, &c. Instead of these vanities let them seek flax and wool. Let them lay their hands to the spindle & distaff. Let them make fine linen and alter supplying themselves and families, let them sell the residue, and give girdles to the merchant. In a word, let them become virtuous women. Then ‘strength and honor shall be their clothing and they shall rejoice in time to come.’ Their husbands shall be known in the gates;—Their children shall arise and call them blessed. They will need no protecting duties, and swindlers and smugglers and speculators shall disappear from our happy land. ‘We shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace. Our mountains and our hills shall break forth before us unto singing. Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree—there shall be nothing to hurt nor destroy in all our borders.’ Our forests shall fall before the axe and grubbing hoe. There shall be no more growling and murmuring about hard times. We shall no more be termed forsaken; neither shall our land be any more termed desolate: but we shall be called Hephzibah, and our land Beulah: for the Lord shall delight in us and our land shall be married. Our virtuous industrious wives shall be as fruitful vines, and our children like olive plants around our tables. These are the precious promises of Jehovah himself who cannot lie. They are no like the promises of our combined clubs and speculators, made to cheat and deceive, and with a view to be broken. They will all certainly be fulfilled, except by our own conduct we reject the proffered blessings. We see how bountiful Providence is to us, in heaping upon us such abundant crops of every thing that our climate and soil is suited to produce. Let us not sacrifice his gifts upon artificial cajolers.—To conclude—‘Favor is deceitful—a redundancy of riches are corrupting—beauty is vain’—fine promises are treacherous lures: but the woman, or man, that feareth the Lord shall be ultimately praised, however much pampered pomposities may affect to despise them.

A COUNTRY MECHANIC.

Niles the editor of the Weekly published in Baltimore, has for some time back been execrating all the

Banks except a few in his own city. At the same time, like the rest of his brethren, he is advocating the prohibitory scheme of protecting duties with flaming zeal. Mr. Niles is certainly a man of extensive information and of correct political sentiments generally. It is somewhat strange to find him advocating measures so demoralizing in their consequences, and so oppressive to the husbandman and all persons employed in cultivating the soil, either directly or indirectly—and so dangerous to our political freedom, by the bearing they would have on our elections. It cannot be that he is induced to act the part he is doing, because he lives in a great trading city, which contains many daring adventurers in trade, and is an excellent scite for smuggling. His reputation for honesty forbids such a supposition. His motives are no doubt honest, however erroneous. We would request him to read Grays ‘Essential principles of the Wealth of Nations illustrated’ and compare the facts and arguments therein stated, with the deplorable situation of the journeyman manufacturers, and all the other laboring classes in England, the country which he and his coadjutors hold up for our imitation; and then let him say if he would wish to see those measures adopted here which have reduced the once happy, but now wretched, yeomanry of that country to their present desperate situation: even though those measures might make a few of his rich neighbors, and the city capitalists generally, vastly richer, at the expense of ruining the country people. We think if he views those matters in all their bearings his zeal will cool very much.

A famous French Remedy for the Dysentery

Take two large nutmegs grossly pounded, twenty pepper coins, and the same number of cloves, an ounce of bruised cinnamon, and an ounce of oak bark from an old tree, grossly rasped. Boil the whole in three quarts of milk, till it has diminished a fourth part: then, straining the decoction, divide it into four equal parts, and give the patient one portion every six hours, day and night. If the appetite be lost, so that the patient is unable to eat, this milk will afford sufficient nourishment. The first quantity taken warm appeases the pain and griping: and the same is to be repeated the second and third days. This remedy cures, in three or four days, the flux of blood and of the bowels, however violent. It does not cure suddenly; but softens and strengthens the bowels by slow and sure degrees. In the mean time, if the patient should wish for food, it may be taken by him in moderation.

In the case of Christopher Armat against the Union Bank of Georgetown, the Circuit Court has decided, that the bank must pay the whole amount of a hundred dollar note, of which the one half was presented for payment, and the other half was proved to have been lost in the transmission by mail.

Auction Duties.—The commissioned auctioneers of the city and county of Philadelphia, have paid into the state treasury twenty-two thousand, two hundred and sixty-one dollars, and seventy-four cents, for the quarter, ending on the 30th June last.

Divic Bethune, esq. treasurer of the United Foreign Missionary Society, acknowledges the receipt of \$1,645 77 since the last publication.

The directors of the Insurance Company of the state of Pennsylvania have declared a dividend of five per cent. on their capital stock for the last six months.

Accounts from Nashville, (Tenn.) of the 3d ult. state, that the cotton crops in that state are more promising than they have been for a number of years.

Expedition to Texas.—The Louisiana Herald, of the 22d June, states that orders have been given for the troops at Natchitoches to march to the Sabine, to prevent the passing of auxiliaries or supplies to the Independents in the province of Texas.

A St. Kitts paper, of the 6th ult. received at Norfolk, confirms the account of the recent defeat of the royalists in Barcelona.—The battle took place on the 10th June at Choppato, in Barcelona, and the loss sustained by the royalists under col. Correa, was 1000 killed, besides prisoners, wounded, and the whole of their baggage. After the battle, gen. Marino took up a position, promising ulterior advantages.

State Senate.—William Gilleland, esq. a member of Senate, from the district composed of the counties of York and Adams, has resigned his seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Seperation of Maine.—It appears by the Boston Palladium, that there is a large majority of the citizens of the district of Maine in favor of a seperation from Massachu-