

From the Independent Gazetteer.

The Way to Wealth, Improved. AN ESSAY.

Frequent opportunities of examining the conduct of men getting forward in the world, has convinced me that Dr Franklin's maxims are only calculate for those sober economical beings, whose abilities confine them to a mediocrity in life. Very few people have it in their power to reduce them to practice, because, they are industrious for their foundation; and he who is conversant with mankind must have observed it to be a quality rarely met with. It is therefore evident that Franklin's maxims must operate in a very limited circle; while the following, I presume, will be of infinite service to all those who wish to acquire fortunes, without Industry, Economy or Virtue.

Many authors of credit have asserted, that every man has a genius fitted for some science or profession; and by proceeding in the path nature has thus assigned him, he will become eminent. Lavater, whose writings on physiognomy promise fair to bring that science into repute, boldly asserts, and almost incontrovertibly proves that the qualities of the mind are visibly expressed in the countenance. I acknowledge the potency of his arguments; and as very few countenances exhibit the signs of a professed hypocrisy, it cannot be expected many of the readers will become illustrious, from the observance of the principles and maxims laid down in this essay: but I will take upon me to say, they may be benefited from it, and in some measure succeed.

Those who have been obliged to flee from England, on account of their tricks being detected, will find this essay of inestimable value, when they enter on a new life in America: it will enable them to avoid the shoals and quicksands of Integrity, upon which they founded in the other world.

Notwithstanding the spirit of Christianity has been long dispensed with in the trading world, yet the cover under which it used to be kept, is found of infinite service. And such as wish to rise in life will find a cloak of this Religious stuff absolutely necessary. "Set a thief to catch a thief," is a vulgar proverb; yet all worldly transactions vouch for its truth.

Judicious emigrants from England will assume the garb of some persecuted sect: it will ensure them a cordial reception in a country where "birds of a feather flock together."

When introduced to a stranger of the same sect, say very little; but when he mentions any circumstance of persecution, or touches on the times, be sure to twirl your thumbs, and look at the ceiling overhead, that he may have an opportunity of viewing the white part of your eyes; at the same time a gentle shake of the head, will shew the purity of your heart, and convince him, you are a man of feeling. With him your business is done and you may rely upon my word, that he will exert himself to the utmost in your service, when it does not interfere with his own interest.

With a man of business your task is more difficult; he will probably begin to talk on the subject of trade, and on your joining the conversation he would have an opportunity of seeing your ignorance and thereby deprive yourself of his assistance. The greatest caution is here necessary;—Answer him by—yes or no—taking care to coincide with him in opinion, until you are become acquainted with his mode of thinking:—this done you may venture—"I know it, Sir,"—'tis quite familiar,"—"That's an observation I myself have frequently made,"—taking care to avoid giving any opinion of your own. By this means he will be given to understand you are more conversant in the subject than himself, the pleasure he receives from hearing his own discourse will prevent his discovery of the cheat and make him fancy, your conduct proceeds from gravity and knowledge. Conscious of his own feelings; ignorant of yours, he will place a dependence on your superior judgement and afford you opportunities of, "taking him in."

In company with men who may benefit you, listen to their conversation, and whenever you have an idea on the same subject, which rather improves upon theirs, mention it: they will give you credit for understanding the whole better than themselves. In all companies opportunities of this kind occur, and the person who has sense to avail himself of them will certainly find his advantage.

Impudence is a great virtue. Get to know every body's business; ask a number of questions, and don't be mortified when an answer is refused.

Push yourself into the company of

men of repute; never fail to tell them of the number and respectability of your intimate friends;—amongst these you must class all the people of credit whom you have the least knowledge of—introducing their name with, "my worthy friend Mr. —, or Mr. —, a Gentleman of my acquaintance, for whom I have the Greatest Esteem," &c. by which means you will create a value to yourself at their expense.

Invite any stranger that can further our views, to your house:—turn the discourse upon politics;—take out an old letter to read as containing intelligence from Europe by an intimate friend and correspondent of yours:—invent any thing which suits the general politics of the day, and repeat it as from your friends: This will never fail getting you consequence, credit and connections, if tolerably well managed.

If you are an Englishman, and wish to get into business here, neglect none of the above maxims, but add this, following:—whenever you are in company with any of your discontented countrymen (and many there are, because the Americans do not supply them with luxuries while they continue in idleness), make it a point, to brand all Americans with the appellations "Lazy Rogues,"—"the Greatest Thieves upon earth" &c. &c. but if Americans be your companions; be a Democrat thirsting for the blood of Tyrants and Kings.

To complete the character, be remarkably attentive to the Sabbath, walk to Church with all the Dignity and Solemnity you can muster on the occasion; choose a conspicuous place, and let the fervency of your devotion attract the notice of the saints; after the service return with the same sanctity of deportment. Never powder your head except on Sunday (just to distinguish you from the Vulgar,) and then let your hair hang straight.

By a strict conformity to the principles of action laid down in this Essay, you may acquire unbounded credit and confidence; and by employing others to perform the laborious part of business, be left at leisure to enjoy the blessings of pride, luxury, and sensuality.

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UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

There is in New-Jersey, about four miles from Newark, a Copper Mine, called, from the original proprietor, Schuyler's Mine.—It was discovered before the late Revolution, and some days made on the ore, which was sent to England to ascertain its richness, and obtain the premium for the discovery; but the war suspended the working of the Mine. A company is now formed for carrying on the digging, and extraction of the Copper from the ore, which is said to yield nearly three parts of four. The water is discharged from the Mine by a Steam Engine which completely answers its purpose.

A smelting mill, it is said, will be erected at Paterson for refining the Copper.

Results of observations on the Thermometer and Hygrometer, made at Schuyler's Copper Mine, near Newark, State of New-Jersey, on Monday August 18, 1794.

Thermometer & Hygrometer.	
11 o'clock, A. M. at the mouth of the Mine.	79 46
Water level 100 feet below the surface.	64 56 50
Bottom of the Mine 200 feet below the surface.	56 63
Foot of the old shaft.	60 57
Mine mouth at 12 o'clock	80 44 50

Greatest range of the Thermometer in one hour 24

Do. Do. of the Hygrometer 18 50

N. B. The Humidity by the Hygrometer at the bottom of the Mine, was within one degree as great as on the 12th of May last; it is worthy of remark, that at this time there was a remarkable long and very wet time,

DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY,

Pinckney District, South-Carolina.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the resolves of the Democratic Society, held in Philadelphia, May 1st, 1794, make the following report:

1st. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, That the government of the United States ought to be administered upon a fair and honest construction of the constitution, as explained to the people at the time of its adoption; and that the people received it under full assurance that the three different branches were to be kept distinct, is manifest.

2d. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, That the appointment of John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, as envoy extraordinary to the court of Great Britain, was a flagrant outrage committed on the spirit and plain sense of the constitution, by uniting functions which were ever intended to be kept distinct, which has a direct tendency to destroy all responsibility in both the judiciary and executive departments.

3d. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, That after the declaration of John Jay, that the British were perfectly right in their detention of the western posts, to appoint him to a business which immediately involved a requisition of those posts, was a very improper measure, as it could not be probable that his efforts would be strenuous when he acted in direct contradiction to his decided opinion.

4th. Resolved as the opinion of this Society, That it is too much narrowing the salutary operations of a republican government to confine its administration to a few individuals; and that our constitution never intended a monopoly of functions for any one of our citizens.

5th. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, That the objects contemplated in the appointment of John Jay, as envoy extraordinary to the Court of Great-Britain, must have been the personal aggrandizement of himself; or that he was a fit instrument to facilitate measures for bringing about a radical change in our republican government, and assimilate it to the monarchical government of Great Britain; else why not confide in our consul already at that court, whose abilities and integrity are unquestionable?

6th. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, That mysteries in government are repugnant to the principles of republicanism; and can exist only in such governments as are dependent upon, and subject to, the will of its rulers; and that they were expelled this country with their kindred royalty upon the establishing of its independence; and any attempt to introduce them again, should be regarded as a violation of equal liberty.

7th. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, that it is magnanimous in freedom to watch over their liberties; and when any attacks are made upon them, to point out the aggressors, that they may be held up as marks of the just odium of offended liberty; and evidence to the world, that no situation in life, neither family connections nor illustrious extraction, nor elevation of office, nor abounding in wealth, shall form a sufficient protection for any citizen in sacrificing the interest of millions to promote the grandeur of a few.

Ordered, That the printers in Columbia and Charleston be requested to publish the above.

By order of the Society,
ALEX^r. MOORE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 8.

There is now to be sold by Mr. Dobson, a publication entitled "PRINCIPLES AND OBSERVATIONS, applied to the manufacture and inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes"—by David Townsend, inspector of pot and pearl ashes for the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The original design of these observations, was to relieve the author in his business—having found that many persons employed in the manufacture of potash were unacquainted with the principles on which it ought to be conducted, to be successful; and much opposition to combat, after a new system of inspection had been by law established in Massachusetts.

The publication has answered the design in a much greater degree than was expected. The ashes sent to Boston market (by the same persons) the current year, being better, beyond all comparison, than they ever sent before—and numbers who thought themselves experienced manufacturers have acknowledged themselves indebted to the observations for great improvements in their business.

Directions founded on experience, must be doubly useful to those who are settling new Countries, for there the business of manufacturing ashes, must have every advantage if properly attended to.

What else can be done with such infinite quantities of wood, that must be in some way destroyed, when clearing the land, and which if, disposed of in this way, must be an immense source of business, and profit to the settlers of our western country.

These observations are couched in

terms easy to be understood, and such expressions used as are agreeable to the language by which workmen usually understand each other.

Extract of a letter from Providence, dated August 29, to a gentleman in this City.

"We have now to inform you that the antifederal interest in this state, privately concerted a design to displace our two worthy representatives, Messrs. Bourn and Malbone, to effect which the most abominable falsehoods respecting those gentlemen, were industriously circulated in the country, every species of disingenuous policy, alias *left handed wisdom* was applied to effect the nefarious design, which did not transpire till a few days previous to the time of election, which was on Tuesday last; but it is with exultation we add that the attempt was defeated, and Messrs. Bourn and Malbone are re-elected to a seat in Congress by a handsome majority. We think we can add with confidence, that the citizens of the Eastern states almost universally reprobate the conduct of your Pennsylvania Insurgents, and most cordially approve the spirited and decisive measures adopted by the supreme executive of the National government, and of your state, to enforce obedience to the laws.

Is it possible that those *wild* Irishmen, can expect to set at defiance, all authority, and yet escape with impunity? These are the execrable fruits of Democratic Societies, thank heaven there are no such monsters existing in our state."

Our own Manufactures.

We are happy to hear that ONE of the frigates at least, ordered to be built by Congress, is to be clothed with Duck, manufactured in the United States; and considering the thorough and long experience of its good qualities, it seems difficult to conceive of any substantial reasons that can be assigned, why the *whole number* should not—the following certificate lately appeared in a Boston paper—and is one among others that might be produced of the attestation to the superior quality of the American sail cloth.

MR. RUSSEL,

IT is unquestionably the duty of every citizen to render that justice to the *Manufactures* of his country which truth and experience will justify. It is therefore that I request you to inform the public, That, in August, 1791. I purchased a quantity of SAIL CLOTH, made at the Manufactory in Boston, for the use of the ship *Margaret*, on a voyage to the Northwest coast of America; that the sails made of the said cloth, were on the yards, and in constant wear, *thirty-four months*, and are now in good condition. I feel happy in being able to make this declaration, and farther to say, that I never failed with better cloth, and that I think it equal if not superior, to any imported.

JAMES MAGEE.

Boston, August, 27, 1794.

The frigates now building in the United States will unquestionably be clothed with the duck of the Manufactory in this town. Indeed, if the manufacturers continue their endeavors towards perfection, the ocean will soon be whitened with the product of our looms.

Nature designed the United States to be a commercial empire.—In order, therefore, that she may assume her destined rank, she must have a naval force which will be able to protect her trading ships from insult and depredation.

Can any good thing come out of Nazareth? Come and see.

From the General Advertiser.

There can be no better criterion of the happy turn affairs have taken in the Western counties of this state than the complexion of the Pittsburgh paper last come to hand. The sentiments expressed, immediately under the Pittsburgh head, tho' a few weeks since they would have caused the writer and printer to be expelled from the town, must be considered now as in unison with the feelings of the great body of the people. The ambitious demagogues who have there attempted to raise themselves into notice by taking hold of the passions of the people, will, from the present state of affairs, it appears be sunk to their true level by the good sense of that people.

But lest old anach's balance fail, Here's something dropt in t'other scale.

From the same paper.

Our barkers are still loud against Democratic Societies, and thereby only prove their fears of their increasing ascendancy; an ascendancy founded on the genuine worth of their principles and the good sense of the people. Fain would our aristocrats discredit every establishment capable of keeping the people awake to their

interests and throw light on the conduct of their servants; fain would they envelope the proceedings of government in impenetrable and mysterious secrecy, the people know their rights and will assert them.

The New-York Journal says,—We understand that letters to the 8th July came by the Packet; and state, that the remains of the combined armies had abandoned Brussels, and had retreated to and entered Antwerp, and that the patriots were in full chase of them; That the Duke of York was a prisoner; that all the Prussian troops were called home—That Ostend port was filled with stones; that Valenciennes was evacuated; that Howe was to sail with 30 sail about July 13, whom the French were preparing to meet; in short, that all the combination were DISAFFECTED—overtures for PEACE were withheld for, &c.

We are informed that there is a letter in town, from a gentleman in Canada, informing that the advance of the American army, on its march to Miami had encountered and defeated a party of Indians, and took 40 prisoners; that upon the approach of the army to the fort lately erected by a detachment of British soldiers, the garrison retired, without opposition, leaving 4 pieces cannon, and that it was destroyed by the orders of General Wayne. Not having obtained a sight of the letter, we are unable to state particulars. Am. D. A.

Extract of a letter from a Clergyman in London, to his friend and correspondent in this city, dated June 21, 1794.

"Yesterday I received your very acceptable present of the two pamphlets and the certificate. When perusing the minutes of the proceedings of a Convention of delegates from the abolition societies, I was much surprised to find, that the execrable *man trade* is yet carried on by some of the citizens of the United States; and that they traffic in human flesh, to supply the demands of Mammon and Moloch in other countries, as well as in their own: for I had pleaded myself with supposing, that the subjects of the British government had a monopoly of that infamy which belongs to such outrageous inhumanity, injustice and cruelty.—When, beneficent God!—when will thou arise, effectually to plead the cause of the degraded Africans, those outcasts of humanity!

"It gives me great pleasure to find, that there are so many societies instituted in the United States, for the abolition of slavery; and it is my ardent prayer, that God may render their united efforts effectual to the end of their institution. I think myself highly honored, and exceedingly obliged, by the president and members of the Pennsylvania society, for the respect they have shewn to the feeble exertions of philanthropy, by electing me a member of their body: to whom I request that you, sir, would be so kind as to present my grateful acknowledgements. I am both pleased and instructed, by Mr. Granville Sharp's letter to the Maryland society. Some time ago, a paragraph appeared in our newspapers here, purporting, that your Congress had determined slavery should cease at the end of twenty two months, in all the United States. This report gave both me and others great pleasure; but I have my doubts whether it be authentic. Hope you will be so kind as to give me information on that subject, the first opportunity. I wish also to be informed, whether, the state of Kentucky formed their civil constitution, so as to exclude slavery from among them. With what an awful visitation was your city afflicted, in the course of last summer and fall! How great the mortality, and how pungent the distress, of survivors! In which distress, you, I have been informed, had a share. In how many ways doth Jehovah say: *be still and know that I am God?* and in how many instances doth he call upon us to set our affections on things above!

The following was presented to the House of Representatives on Saturday last.

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the memorial of the subscribers, manufacturers of sugar, and of Refined Sugar, on behalf of themselves and other Citizens of Pennsylvania—

Respectfully sheweth,

That your memorialists having in vain petitioned and remonstrated, against the passing of an act of Congress for imposing a partial and oppressive excise, upon their manufactures; for their own sake, and for the sake of posterity deem it incumbent on them to implore the interposition and influence of a legislature which may be considered as the most immediate guardians of the rights and liberties of the citizens of Pennsylvania, to rescue them from the impending danger.

That the reasons which actuate your memorialists in opposition to the establishment of an excise system, upon the infant manufactures of America, will appear in the annexed copies of the memorials which have been presented to Congress upon the subject: And they cannot avoid adding, as a point deserving your serious consideration, that if in their opinion of the nature and consequences of such a system they have erred, the error has been taught them by a Congress of the United States, not exceeded in Wisdom, Virtue, or Patriotism, by any political body which has since been known to the Union. In the address transmitted by Congress to the inhabitants