

From the Newhaven Gazette, &c.

### A BIT OF ADVICE.

NOW, good people, I have a word of advice for you. I will tell you how to pay your taxes and debts without feeling them.

### FIRST. FEE NO LAWYERS.

You say lawyers have too high fees. I say they do not. They cost me not one farthing. Do as I have always done, and lawyers fees will be no trouble at all. If I want a new coat, or my wife wants a new gown, we have agreed to wear the old ones till we have got cash or produce to pay for them. Then we buy—we pay in hand—we get things cheaper than our neighbors. Merchants never dun us—and we have no lawyers fees to pay. When we see sheriffs and duns knocking at the doors of our neighbors, we laugh at their folly. Besides I keep a little drawer in my desk, with money enough in it to pay the next tax; and I never touch a farthing till the collector calls. Now, good folks, if you will all take the same method, you will save out of lawyers fees and court charges, on the most moderate calculation, 20,000. a year.

Secondly, I allow my family but 2 gallons of rum a year. This is enough for any family, and too much for most of them. I drink cyder and beer of our own manufacture: And my wife makes excellent beer I assure you. I advise you all to do the same. I am astonished at you, good folks. Not a mechanic, or a laborer goes to work for a merchant, but he carries home a bottle of rum. Not a load of wood comes to town but a gallon bottle is tied to the cart stake to be filled with rum. Scarcely a woman comes to town with tow cloth, but she has a wooden gallon bottle in one side of her saddle-bags to fill with rum. A stranger would think you to be a nation of Indians by your thirst for this paltry liquor. Take a bit of advice from a good friend of yours. Get two gallons of rum in a year—have two or three frolics of innocent mirth—keep a little spirit for a medicine, and let your common drink be the produce or manufacture of this country. This will make a saving of almost 400,000 gallons of rum, or 80,000. a year.

Thirdly, never buy any useless articles of clothing.

Keep a good suit for Sundays and other public days, but let your common wearing apparel be good substantial clothes and linens of your own manufacture. Pull all the plumes from the heads of your wives and daughters. Feathers and friveries suit the Cherokees, or the wench in your kitchen; but they little become the fair daughters of Independent America\*. Out of the dry goods imported you may make a saving of 50,000. a year.

These savings amount to 150,000. a year. This is more than enough to pay the interest of all our public debts.

My countrymen, I am not trifling with you. I am serious. You feel the facts I state. You know you are poor, and you ought to know the fault is your own.—Are you not satisfied with the food and drink which this country affords? the beef, the pork, the wheat, the corn, the butter, the cheese, the cider, the beer, those luxuries which are heaped in profusion upon your tables? If not, you must expect to be poor. In vain do you wish for mines of gold and silver. A mine would be the greatest curse that could befall this country. There is gold and silver enough in the world, and if you have not enough of it, it is because you consume all you earn in useless food and drink. In vain do you wish to increase the quantity of cash by a mint or by paper emissions. Should it rain millions of Joes into your chimneys, on your present system of expenses, you would still have no money.—It would leave the country in streams.—Trifle not with these serious subjects, nor spend your breath in empty wishes. REFORM—OECONOMISE.—This is the whole of your political duty. You may reason—speculate—complain—raise mobs—spend life, in railing at Congress and your rulers—but unless you import less than you export—unless you spend less than you earn, you will eternally be poor.

\* I would just mention to my fair friends whom I love and esteem that feathers, flowers and other frippery of the head are badges of prostitutes in Europe; and I have seen Europeans, who upon the sight of those gewgaws upon the heads of the blooming daughters of innocence in America, have mistaken them for women of ill fame.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr Fenno,

A friend of mine called on me last evening, and proposed our taking a pot of porter together at a certain tavern north of Market-street; not being in the habit of frequenting public houses, I made some objections to his proposal; but upon his telling me that he had

promised to meet a select party, who were to settle matters relative to the ensuing Election, and giving me some other reasons equally important, I agreed to accompany him: arriving at our destination, we were ushered into a room where we found fourteen gentlemen assembled, who by the bye were all strangers, except one; however my friend having formally introduced me, we soon became acquainted, and, after taking a few hearty draughts of the good brown stuff, we got to be very sociable with each other, and passed the time agreeably till near ten o'clock, at which time one of the gentlemen stood up, and in a long labored, and incoherent speech of near an hour, expatiated on the necessity of bringing in at the election now approaching a proper person to represent the city in Congress; adding with a great degree of acrimony that our present member had acted a partial part in the business of the late embargo when agitated in Congress, to favor himself and his friends; and consequently ought not to be returned again. So much had been said on one side, and the other, and seeing plainly that the meeting was designed to answer party purposes, I wished to have an end to it. I therefore asked the gentleman who the person was whom he considered as proper to be brought in to succeed the sitting member—Good God! Mr. Fenno, who do you think he proposed? Why Sir, no less a man than a certain member who represents the city in our State Legislature, remarkable for his loquacity, and a great deal of ambition which the unexpected acquisition of a little property hath been raising in him for the last two years; and equally remarkable for not possessing a single principle in politics detached from his private interest, although he has lately clothed himself in the garb of a Democrat.—Strange times Mr. Fenno, when a man of this description is attempted to be brought forward to fill a place of so much dignity, and of so much importance to this city, as well the state in general; and that too, in opposition to a man whose character for abilities and integrity is so well established in the world; a man, who, for many years, and in a variety of ways, has devoted so much of his time, and sacrificed so much of his interest, and domestic happiness, to the public service, and a man who has given the most unequivocal proofs of his attachment to the general interest of his country.

But we have been told (and the would-be Congress-Man has taken no small pains to impress it on the minds of the public) "that he had acted a partial part in the affair of the Embargo, in order to favor himself and his friends." As this matter has been already discussed, and every suspicion, which malvolence had suggested to prejudice him in the opinion of his fellow-citizens, has been long since removed, it is needless to say any thing more on the subject; it may not however be improper to observe, that although this modern statesman was one of the most vociferous in favor of the Embargo, yet he was one of the most active at the same time, in loading vessels by night and day, even Sunday not excepted; and went so far, when he found that he could not get them loaded, so as to fail before the law should take place, as to hire shallops to take flour down the river to them—but he failed in his project.

I shall only add, Mr. Fenno, that if the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, should determine to make any change in their Representatives in Congress, it is to be hoped they will fix upon men of respectability, and merit, and men whose services gives them a title to public confidence; in short it is to be hoped they will fix upon men who will fill that exalted station with dignity, and do honor to their choice.

### SIC DICUNT MULTI.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. Fenno,

WHEN a man commences author to court popularity and possesses the virtue of money—there is a moral certainty, that the near approach of an election, will rouse that virtue into action, when all other means have uniformly failed.

I have been led to make this observation, from the industry with which the frequent speeches and long letters of a certain little orator have been published and republished in the newspapers, within these few weeks past, while perhaps the modest and instructive essays of an indigent writer, have slumbered undisturbed in the corner of one solitary paper. This circumstance however, is not the result of any partiality on the part of the printers, because, it is quite as justifiable in them to take payment for republishing a column of Tropes and Figures, as for inserting

an advertisement announcing the sale of household and kitchen furniture—It is to the virtue of money therefore, that we are to ascribe this seeming preference.

Something should be done, by the Constituents of this modern Cicero to reward him for his unwearied exertions to promote their welfare—what ought it to be—a Bust? The idea is too ludicrous. Honorable mention on the journals of the Democratic Society? That might injure his election. Shall he be sent AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY to the Insurgents? that is the very thing of all others for which he is qualified. The gentlemen, who lately went on that errand, did not employ those means which were most likely to insure success.—The fact is, they were so imprudent as to proceed to downright sincerity in their propositions—a convincing proof, that they were unacquainted with the real character of the people with whom they were treating. There is not the smallest danger however that our little Plenipo would give into this error. He will endeavour in the first instance to impress the minds of his old friends with a perfect idea of the importance of his mission.—He will inveigh against the odious nature of excise laws.—He will admit that they operate more oppressively in the four counties than elsewhere—in short he will condemn no part of their conduct, but that of their having thrown off the mask, before their friends in other parts of the union were prepared for legal resistance. He will then proceed to point out the policy of affecting to submit for the present—the necessity of a vigorous exertion to obtain a new representation—to affect which the snuff makers and sugar refiners have promised him their support in his own district.—Perhaps he may think it proper also to address the goddesses of the west—If so, he can tell them of the fine things he has said (not done) to the pretty misses of Philadelphia—and that if the insurgents of Pennsylvania were to follow his example, there would not be a male or female whiskey drinker in the course of fifty years!!! Whatever may be the sentiments of my fellow citizens with respect to the success of his embassy—I for my own part have but two wishes to form on the subject.—The first one is, that he may go—the other, that the insurgents may like him so well as to keep him.

A. B.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

### SPEECH OF MR. SWANWICK

On the Motion made by him, in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for a proposed grant of Money to the University of the State, and to Dickinson College at Carlisle.

MR. SPEAKER,

NOTWITHSTANDING the many efforts that have been made, in vain, in this and former Houses, to procure attention to suffering interests of Literature, I shall not be discouraged to renew them, even at this late period of the session—while I am conscious of so decisive a support from the Constitution which we have all sworn to maintain, I cannot but imagine that the legislature will at least include something for these seminaries of useful knowledge in the appropriation bill now before them. The subject is momentous—it is of the last importance to this country to disseminate knowledge and information throughout.

The framers of our constitution wisely recollected that Education and Virtue are the only Basis on which a republican government could rest—they therefore did not leave it merely to the discretion of the legislature the providing for these public institutions—but they particularly charged and enjoined on them by a positive article of the social compact, that the arts and sciences should be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning. This clause has been with others included in the oath we have taken to support the constitution of this state; yet lamentable to tell, though it is four years that the constitution is in force, yet as far as relates to this, it still remains a dead letter. Never yet hath the legislature, as far as I know, granted a single farthing under the constitution to either of these institutions, or to any; for the promotion of the arts and sciences. I know not how gentlemen can reconcile this to themselves.

The constitution, indeed, goes further; and enjoins, that schools shall be established throughout the state, in which the poor should be taught gratis—but then it adds, that this shall be done as soon as conveniently may be—and under this sleeping clause the schools are likely to repose, as under a broad shade, for some time to come. But with respect to the arts and sciences, the injunction is positive, pressing, and immediate—they shall be promoted in one or more

seminaries of learning—yet, for all this, nothing is granted. It is indeed stated, that the arts and sciences are actually taught—yes, but the question is, are they promoted by the Legislature? for this is the injunction of the constitution.

There was indeed a time, when the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania were seen at our Commencement, the Fathers of the Country, functioned by their presence the noble emulation of our youth—and encouraged by their plaudits the meritorious exertions of our schools. But, alas! this is over. One session passes over after another, and nothing is done—still the plea is the same.—The Republic still says to Learning—Go thy way for this time—at a more convenient season I will send for thee; but what destructive consequences may arise from this postponement? already in the western counties the defect of knowledge is woefully visible. It is said insidious men practise on the credulity of these people. How could this happen if they were informed? for want then of information, they act like madmen, and the Treasury of the state must be lavished to subdue them—soldiers are to be sent where perhaps teachers might have sufficed, and 120,000 dollars are voted at once for arms—which might have been employed more profitably in schools and seminaries of learning. Dickinson college is situated on the borders as it were of the insurrection, that beacon, that light-house erected for illuminating the western world, was conducted by an able and venerable pastor; was it surprising that the insurgents should have been incensed at him? It is said they are to tar and feather him—this is just what might have been expected—it is so that ignorance is always desirous to submerge talents, and to tiffle the light of reason. What more natural than an insurgent attacking a college? The Goths and Vandals equally bore down before them the fine monuments of the arts in Italy. Surely, however, the state might have been expected to support the college in such a crisis, but no such thing is done; we are to adjourn—many of us perhaps never to meet here any more, and the college and its Provost are to be left just as we found them, that is, without assistance.

But it is said we are not acquainted with the wants of these Seminaries, why Mr. Speaker had these institutions been silent? even the stones would have spoken, they are fast falling into Ruins, our files contain their petitions, they stand before us in forma pauperis—they press on our attention—the University reproaches us not merely with apathy, but with injustice. They some years ago, under the former constitution, had allotted a grant of 1500. a year—but the funds have been taken from them—the state gave what was not its own, and the University was evicted of all but about 500. per annum—hence the tutors are unpaid, and science languishes. Let it not be said then that we are uninformed; neither are we without means; fortunately our finances are in good order; our debts are paid or paid to a trifle and all the appropriations we shall make will require no additional funds to be raised; contrast this with the state of the country in 1779, then in the midst of a foreign war and of surrounding danger the State founded her University, and gave it nominally indeed as it turned out, but generously as to the intention 1500. a year; now in 1794 we are at peace and in prosperity, and yet were I now to talk of 1500. a year I think I should alarm the house, this sum then so freely given would now petrify the members; I have therefore left the sum blank; fill it up with what you please, but let it be said to your honor that you gave something, were it even like the widow's mite. I hope the house will excuse my delaying them so long; I have at least done my duty, whatever their decision may be—I have fulfilled my obligation; and as this was my motive, so will it be my consolation, should my present efforts fail of the merited success.

The house urged the want of time, negated the motion, referred it to a Committee to enquire as to the propriety of a grant, (which one would think sufficiently self evident) and that Committee recommended it over to the next ensuing legislature; it is to be hoped with a chance of better success than with the present.

### UNITED STATES.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.

The following is a letter from a citizen of Philadelphia to an inhabitant of Pittsburgh, in answer to one giving some account of the late transactions.

(Concluded.)

As a further persuasive to temper

and moderation the extraordinary sanction to the revenue from distilled spirits, given by the union of local interests and parties in the measure, ought to attract the particular attention of our western fellow citizens.

On the question, in the House of Representatives, whether the excise upon spirits distilled from the produce of the United States should be struck out, sixteen only were for striking it out, and the names of Madison and Ames, Giles and Sedgwick, Seney and Sherman, &c. &c. appeared in favor of the excise. In the Senate there were only five votes against the act, of which but one was from the southern states, one from the middle states, & three from New England. The names of Monroe and King, Butler and Ellsworth, Hawkins and Morris, &c. &c. are to be found among the senators, who voted in favor of the duty. The observation recurs, that laws passed by majorities so large, and uniting so great a degree of local interests and political opinions, really cannot be opposed by force, without an absolute prostration of free government.

You mention, that you proposed, in a publication in Philadelphia three years ago "the suspension" of the excise law, during the Indian war, and you now again propose it, as a measure which may satisfy the western counties at this time; adding, that if the other parts of the union shall submit to the excise, then (at the close of the Indian war) your part of the country might possibly. Upon the subject of such a suspension, it is not my intention to offer you any remarks, but you will permit me to state, that it appears, from what you have said upon the proposition, to be your reflected opinion, that the objections to the excise, on the score of liberty, might be then given up. This affords a new ground for persuasion against any intemperate measures of opposition from those, who think with you, that the operation of the excise would be acquiesced in at a future day.

It merits particular reflection in the western country, that those districts of the union, which make great contributions to the national service in the form of duties on domestic and foreign spirits, may not feel very favorable towards those, who refuse to pay the excise only. New Jersey, on the north, for example, consumes great quantities of imported spirits, and considerable quantities of New England, New-York and Philadelphia made rum, and yet the excise collected in a year, in that small state, amounted to 190,000 dollars; and your nearest neighbor Virginia, which having many ports, also consumes largely of foreign spirits, and spirits made from molasses, has contributed by excise upon spirits from fruit and grain, near 80,000 dollars, in a single year.

It is probable, that those two states will not consider themselves more unacquainted with the nature of free government, than the inhabitants of our western counties. They may not therefore acquiesce in the continuance of your entire exemption from this revenue upon a plea, which may be deemed at once derogatory to their character as enlightened freemen, and which is evidently injurious to their just pecuniary rights, in our federal republic. Nor is it probable that the application to the British, which you say is spoken of, will inspire them, or your American brethren in general, with a disposition to forbear to press you out of an armed opposition. In this settled and happy republic, an application by any part of it, for an alliance, or an union with any foreign power whatever, and particularly one with whom the United States have been recently at war, and with whom a new dissatisfaction is not yet finally adjusted must have effects upon the minds of the people, the most serious, and the most extensive. It will appear extraordinary to your fellow citizens, that you should contemplate the ruinous and impracticable measure of separating from them, on account of a national excise which is scarcely a tenth of our revenues, and resort to a government, that actually collects excises to the amount of near five-tenths of their public taxes.

It will also appear strange, that without a single sea port in the four Western counties a moment's thought should be entertained of cutting yourselves off from the resource of the Atlantic ports of the union, in which near nine tenths of our revenues arise and thus obliging yourselves to impose heavy excises upon every necessary of life, and to bear down the unhappy cultivator by excessive land taxes. Can it be supposed, that Great Britain already engaged in a contest which has been termed by persons in their own government, a war of destruction, will return our overtures for peace, by a conduct that must make a new enemy of this country, the annual con-