The Kentucky Advertiser.

WINCHESTER, (Kentucky)—Printed by NATHANIEL PATTEN, Jr.

NUM. 128.] SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1817. [VOL. III.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS if paid in advance—TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS in six months, or THREE DOLLARS at the expiration of the year.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next.

Subscribers at a distance whose papers are sent at our expense, will be charged 25 cents per annum in addition.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted for 50 Cents the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those coming from the country must be accompanied by the CASH, or they *will not* be attended to.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Winchester, Ky. on the 31st December, 1816, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Aldridge Elijah
Adams Nathan
Adams Mary
Adarson James
Anderson Matthew capt
Ashley Josiah
Adams Thomas
Anderson Wm L

B

Brown Andrew C
Brown Thornton
Brown Elijah
Brown Stephen
Brinegar John
Berry Thomas
Ballard William
Barr James B
Burrus Thomas
Bowren Alfred
Brooner Mr
Barnes Tershatha
Bush Thacker V
Berkley William
Brooking Robert E
Brandenburgh David

C

Clarke Walter
Clark Micajah
Carter James
Coons John
Clerk of Clarke circuit Court 2
Callett Samuel
Chapman Edmond
Calmes Henry W capt
Croswhite Thomas
Combs Samuel R
Campbell Robert
Clark James capt
Cooke Joseph
Carrick Walter
Coleman Horras
Christy A
Christy John
Christy John jr

D

Dooley Henry
Duncan Jesse
Didlake Robert 2
Duncan John
Duncan Joseph

E

Edwards William
Ellsberry Enoch

F

Field & Burnham
Foddry Vachel
Frame Col

G

Goodwin Gravers
Green Joseph
Gardner Elias
Garner James
Grimes Phillip 2
Gosney Richard 2
Goosey Peter
Gillaspy Martin
Giddons George
Gibbs John
Gist Henry C capt

H

Hambleton Leroy
Hotcheson Robert
Hickman Richard Gen'l
Harpham Hugh G
Harris Samuel
Harris Frances
Hood Lewis
Hill Leonard
Hib Clary
Huis John
Hill Henry or Mrs
Hall Thomas
Holliday George
Hackney Hightower T
Hambleton Eliza-beth

J

Judy John
Jackson Capt 2
Jones James
Jones Hadin

L

Limons Mary
Landrum Thomas

M

M'Cargo Radford
Miller Stephen
Minton J G
Mayo William
Morrow Thomas F capt
Marks Hatings
Martin George
Myers Elias
M'Caffry Hugh
M'Williams James
M'Cargo Radford capt 2
Martin Wm Rev
Martin John col
M'Kinney Robert capt 2
Matthis Nathaniel

N

Norris John

P

Petty William
Phillips Nimrod
Palmer Joseph
Patton James
Pool John
Phillips Benjamin
Pruit Jesse
Pawling Susannah

R

Rawlings Thomas
Richardson Willis
Rowland William 2
Rhendander J R & Co
Routt Daniel
Ragland Mr
Redmon William
Redman George W

S

Scantling Elizabeth
Smith James
Shackleford Wm
Sphar Daniel
Smith Mr
Stone Henry
Stone John
Stamper Joshua
Scobee Robert 2
Sudduth William
Sudduth James
Schooler William
Stewart Charles
Smith Willis R & Co
Scott Robert C

T

Turner Samuel
Tuttle Thomas
Taul Benjamin J 6
Tucker Nathan
Taylor Mary T
Taylor Sally
Trebbel Mr
Thompson Joseph

W

Webb George
Wilson Jacob
Wiggin Thomas D
Williams Charles
Williams Notley
Wilson Jacob or Sarah Sampson
Wright Thomas
Withers S
Ward John

Y

Young James capt
Young James jr
Young John

THOS. PICKETT, *P. M.*

A Teacher Wanted.

A TEACHER is wanted to teach twelve months, (who can come well recommended) in a new and commodious house on the land of Mr FLAVEL VIVION, about six miles west of Winchester, to whom very liberal wages (well secured) will be given. One capable of teaching English Grammar will be preferred.

Clarke County, Jan 4. 127-tf

THE WAY TO WEALTH.

Being the Maxims of Dr. FRANKLIN, first published in "Poor Richard's Almanac."

[Perhaps at no period of our history would the maxims of wisdom and prudence of "*Poor Richard*," apply with more salutary influence than at the present day. Idleness, sloth, and extravagance, have become so prevalent, that there is not a man or woman who reads our remarks, but will find in these homely maxims one aimed at his or her predominant folly or vice, or who will not, we trust, feel a disposition to follow it's admonitory suggestions. This little essay is a compendium of the most useful knowled[illegible] the business of life.—Although it will nevertheless be new to [illegible] readers, and its publication [illegible] duce some little effect [illegible] forming the manners and [illegible] the age.—*Ed. Argus.*

COURTEOUS READER—I [illegible] that nothing gives an author [illegible] pleasure, as to find his work[illegible] fully quoted by others. J[illegible] how much I must have been gratified by an accident I am going to relate to you. I stopped my horse lately, where a great number of people were collected at an auction of merchant's goods. The hour of sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times, and one of the company called to a plain old man with white locks, "Pray, father Abraham, what think you of the times? Will not these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we ever be able to pay them?—What should you advise us to do?"—Father Abraham stood up and replied, "If you would have my advice, I will give it to you in short, for 'a word to the wise is enough,'" as *poor Richard says*. They joined in desiring him to speak his mind, gathering round him, he proceeded as follows:—

"Friends," says he, "the taxes are indeed very heavy; and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our *Idleness*, three times as much by our *Pride*, and four times as much by our *Folly*; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us, by allowing an abatement. However let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us; 'God helps them that help themselves,' as poor Richard says.

I. It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part of the time, to be employed in its service: but idleness taxes many of us much more; and sloth, by bringing on distresses, absolutely shortens life. 'Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the used key is always bright, *as poor Richard says*. How much more than is necessary do we spend in sleep, forgetting that the sleeping fox catches no poultry, and that there will be sleeping enough in the grave, *as poor Richard says*.

If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be, *as poor Richard says*, the greatest prodigality: since, as he elsewhere tells us, lost time is never found again; and what we call time enough always proves little enough: Let us be up & be doing, and doing to the purpose; for by diligence we shall do more with less perplexity. Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; and he that riseth late, must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night; while laziness travels so slowly, that poverty soon overtakes him. Drive thy business, and let not that drive thee; and early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise, *as poor Richard says*. So what signifies wishing and hoping for better times? We may make these times better if we bestir ourselves. 'Industry need not wish; and he that lives on hope will die fasting.' There are no gains without pains; then help hands, for I have no lands,' or, if I have they are smartly taxed. 'He that hath a trade hath an estate; and he that hath a calling, hath an office of profit and honor,' *as poor Richard says*: but then the trade must be worked at, and the calling well followed, or neither the estate nor the office will enable us to pay our taxes. 'If we are industrious, we shall never starve; for, at the working man's house, hunger looks in, but dares not enter.' Nor will the bailiff or constable enter; for 'industry pays debts, while despair increaseth them.' What though you have found no treasure, nor has any relation left you a legacy, 'Diligence is the mother of good luck, and God gives all things to industry; then plow deep, while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and to keep.' Work while it is called to day, for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow. 'One to-day is worth two to-morrows,' *as poor Richard says*. And further, 'Never leave that till to-morrow which can be done to-day.' If you were a servant would you not be ashamed that a good master should catch you idle, when there is so much to be done for yourself, your family and country.—Handle your tools without mittens: remember that 'The cat in gloves catches no mice,' *as poor Richard says*. It is true, there is much to be done, and perhaps you are weak handed; but stick to it steady, and you will see great effects; for 'Constant dropping wears away stones; and by diligence and patience the mouse eats into the cable; and little strokes fell great oaks.'

Methinks I hear some of you say, 'Must a man afford himself no leisure?' I will tell thee my friend, what *poor Richard says*—'Employ thy time well, if thou meanest to gain leisure; and since thou art not sure of a minute, throw not away an hour,' Leisure is a time for doing something useful; this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy may never; for 'A life of leisure and a life of laziness are two things. Many without labor would live by their wits only; but they break for want of stock:' whereas industry gives comfort, plenty and respect.—'Fly pleasures, and they will follow you. The diligent spinner has a large shift; and now I have a sheep and a cow every body bids me good morrow.'

II. But with our industry we must likewise be steady, settled and careful, and oversee our own affairs with our own eyes, and not trust too much to others: for, *as poor Richard says*,

I never saw an oft removed tree,
Nor yet an oft removed family,
That throve so well as those that settled be

And again, 'Three moves is as bad as a fire.' And again, 'Keep the shop, and thy shop will keep thee.' And again, 'If you would see your business done, go; if not send.' And again,

He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.

And again, 'The eye of a master will do more work than both his hands.'—And again, 'Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge.'—And again, 'Not to oversee workmen, is to leave them your purse open.'—Trusting too much to others care, is the ruin of many; for, 'In the affairs of this world, men are saved, not by faith, but by the want of it.' But a man's own care is profitable: for, 'if you would have a faithful servant, and one that you would like, serve yourself. A little neglect may breed great mischief; for want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; for want of a horse the rider was lost—being overtaken by the enemy and slain; all for the want of a little care about a horse-shoe nail.

III. So much for industry, my friends, and attention to one's own business; but to these we must add frugality, if we would make our industry more certainly successful. A man may if he knows not how to save as he gets, keep his nose all his life to the grindstone, and die not worth a groat at last. 'A fat kitchen makes a lean will:' and

Many estates are spent in the getting,
Since women for tea forsook spinning and knitting,
And men for punch forsook hewing and splitting.

If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as getting. The Indies have not made Spain rich, because her outgoes are greater than her incomes.

Away, then, with your expensive follies, and you will not have so much cause to complain of hard times, heavy taxes, and chargeable families: for

Women and wine, game and deceit,
Make the wealth small, and the want great.

And further, 'What maintains one vice would bring up two children.' You may think, perhaps, that a little tea, or a little punch now and then, can be no great matter; but remember, 'Many a little makes a mickle.' Beware of little expenses; 'A small leak will sink a great ship,' *as poor Richard says*. And again, 'Who dainties love, shall beggars prove:' and moreover, 'Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.' Here you are all got together at this sale of fineries and nicknacks. You call them GOODS; but if you do not take care, they will prove EVILS to some of you. You expect they will be sold cheap, and perhaps they may, for less than they cost; but if you have no occasion for them, they must be dear to you. Remember what *poor Richard says*, 'Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessaries. And again, 'At a great penny worth, pause a while.' He means that perhaps the cheapness is apparent only, and not real; or the bargain by straightening thee in thy business, may do thee more harm than good.—For in an other place he says 'Many have been ruined by buying good pennyworths.' Again 'It is foolish to lay out money in a purchase of repentance,' and this folly is practised every day at auctions, for want of minding the Almanac. Many a one for the sake of finery on the back, have gone with a hungry belly and half starved their families. 'Silks and sattins, scarlets and velvets, put out the kitchen fire, *as poor Richard says*. These are not the necessaries of life; they can scarcely be called the conveniences; and yet only because they look pretty, how many want to have them! By these and other extravagancies, the genteel are reduced to poverty, and forced to borrow of those whom they formerly despised, but who, through industry and frugality, have maintained their standing; in which case it appears plainly, that 'A ploughman on his legs, is higher than a gentleman on his knees,' *as poor Richard says*.—Perhaps they have had a small estate left them—which they knew not the getting of: they think 'It is day, and will never be night'—that a little to be spent out of so much is not worth minding: but, 'Always taking out of the meal tub and never putting in, soon comes to the bottom,' *as poor Richard says*:—and then, 'When the well is dry they know the use of water' But this they might have known before. If they had taken his advice. 'If you would know the value of money, go & try to borrow some; for he that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing,' *as poor Richard says*. And indeed so does he that lends to such people, when he goes to get it again. *Poor Dick further advises, and says*,

'Fond pride of dress is sore a very curse;
E're fancy you consult consult your purse'

And again, 'pride is as great a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.' When you have bought one fine thing, you must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece: but *poor Dick says*, 'it is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it. And it is as truly folly for the poor to ape the rich, as for the frog to swell in order to ape the ox.'

'Vessels large may venture more,
But little boats should keep near shore'

It is, however, a folly soon punished: for, *as poor Richard says*, 'pride that dines on vanity, sups on contempt. Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, and supped with infamy.' And, after all, of what use is this pride of appearance, for which so much is risked, so much suffered? It cannot promote health, nor ease pain; it makes no increase of merit in the person; it creates envy, it hastens misfortune.

"But what madness must it be to run in debt for these superfluities? We are offered, by the terms of this sale six months credit; and that, perhaps, has induced some of us to attend it; because we cannot spare the ready money, and hope now to be fine without it. But, ah! think what you do when you *run in debt!* you give to another power over your liberty. If you cannot pay at the time, you will be ashamed to see your creditor; you will be in fear when you speak to him; you will make poor pitiful sneaking excuses, and, by degrees, come to loose your veracity, and sink into downright lying: for, 'The second vice is lying, the first is running in debt,' *as poor Richard says*. And again to the same purpose—'Lying rides upon debt's back;' whereas a freeborn American ought not to be ashamed or afraid to seek or speak to any man living. But poverty often deprives a man of all spirit and virtue. 'It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.' What would you think of that government or prince, who should issue an edict forbidding you to dress like a gentleman, or gentlewomen, on pain of imprisonment, or servitude? Would you not say that you are free, have a right to dress as you please, and that such an edict would be a breach of privileges, and such a government tyrannical?—And yet you are about to put yourself under that tyranny, when you run in debt for such dress! Your creditor has authority at his pleasure to deprive you of your liberty, by confining you in jail for life, or by selling you for a servant, if you should not be able to pay him. When you have got your bargain, you may, perhaps, think of payment; but *as poor Richard says*, 'Creditors have better memories than debtors; creditors are a superstitious sect, great observers of set days and times.' The day comes round before you are aware, and the demand is made before you are prepared to satisfy it; or, if, you bear it in mind, the term, which at first seemed so long, will, as it lessens, appear extremely short. Time will seem to have added wings to his heels as well as shoulders. 'Those have a short lent, who owe money to be paid at Easter.' At present perhaps you may think yourselves in thriving circumstances, and that you can bear a little extravagance without injury; but

'For age and want, save while you may,
'No morning sun lasts a whole day.'

"Gain may be temporary and uncertain, but ever while you live, expense is constant and certain; and 'it is easier to build two chimnies, than keep one in fuel,' *as poor Richard says*—So, 'Rather go to bed supperless, than rise in debt.'

Get what you can, and what you get hold,
'Tis the stone that will turn all your lead into gold.

"And when you have got the philosopher's stone sure you will no longer complain of bad times, or the difficulty of paying taxes."

"IV. This doctrine, my friends, is reason and wisdom; but after all, do not depend too much upon your industry, frugality and prudence, though excellent things; for they may be all blasted, without the blessings of Heaven; and, therefore, ask that blessing humbly; and be not uncharitable to those that at present seem to want it, but comfort and help them. Remember Job suffered, and was afterwards prosperous.

"And now to conclude—'Experience keeps a dear school; but fools will learn in no other,' *as poor Richard says*—'and scarce in that,' for it is true, 'We may give advice, but we cannot give conduct.' However, remember this, 'They that will not be counselled, cannot be helped.' And further, that 'If you will not hear reason, she will surely rap your knuckles,' *as poor Richard says*."

Thus the old gentleman ended his harangue. The people heard it all, and approved the doctrine—but they immediately practised the contrary, just as if it had been a common sermon; for the auction opened, and they began to buy extravagantly—However I resolved to be the better for the advice; for though first I had determined to buy stuff for a new coat, I went away, resolved to wear my old one a little longer. Reader, if thou wilt do the same, thy profit will be as great as mine.

Thine, to serve thee.

R. SAUNDERS.

Conduct of Spain towards the United States.

A writer in the Baltimore Patriot of Nov. 28, under the signature of *Sidney*, gives an exposition of it for many years past; with just reflections on the auspicious consequences (to us) of the independence of South-America. The catalogue of injuries is long and provoking. The following summary is extracted from the article commencing with the war:—

By sea and land, the Spanish authorites commonly behaved as enemies to America.

The gallant Capt. Porter, in his letter, of the 3d of July, 1814, says:—"In running down the coast of Chili and Peru, I fell in with a Peruvian corsair, which had on board *twenty four Americans, as prisoners*, the crews of two whale ships she had taken on the coast of Chili. The Captain informed me, that as the allies of Great Britain, they would capture all they should meet with, in expectation of a war between Spain and the United States." Was this the respect which the Spaniards consider due to the sanctity of treaties?

Capt. Porter, in his letter of the 18th of July, 1814, writes as follows:—"When I asked Capt. Hillyar if he intended *to respect the neutrality of the port*, he replied—"You, sir, have paid such respect to the neutrality of this port, that I feel myself bound in honor to do the same." During the action, our Consul General, Mr. Poinsett, called on the Governor of Valparaiso, and requested that the batteries might protect the Essex. This request was refused. There is no doubt there was a perfect understanding between them." Thus, the United States' ship Essex was captured at anchor, within pistol shot of the Spanish shore, and the Spanish authorities acquiesced in this flagrant violation of law and justice! Such are the examples of neutrality they themselves have established for our observance.

It was stated in the New-York papers of the 25th June, 1813, on respectable authority from Havanna, that some time in February preceding, a British brig from England, laden with dry goods, prize to the privateer Saratoga, of New-York, having but a small quantity of water on board, put into Santa Martha for a supply. The vessel and cargo were seized by the Spaniards; the prize-master and crew put in irons, and sent to Havana, where they were confined at hard labor, barefoot and almost naked; and one of them had been severely flogged for refusing