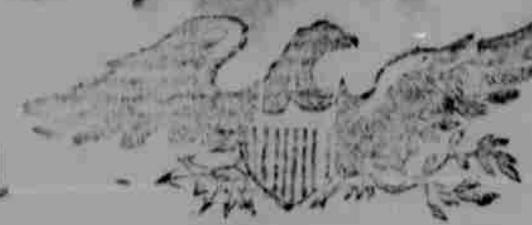


Western Sun

The Indiana



Intelligencer,

AND

FARMER'S FRIEND.

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CHARLESTOWN, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1822.

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every Wednesday morning, on Water-
street, west of the Court-House and Clerk's
office, on the following terms:—

Two dollars per year if paid in advance.

Two dollars and a half if paid half yearly.

Two dollars and 75 cents at the end of the
quarter, and

Three dollars if payment be delayed until
end of the year.

Letters to the Editors must be post-
ed, otherwise, they will not be attended to.

or the Intelligencer and Farmer's Friend.

MORAL ESSAYS, NUMBER I.

A good name is rather to be chosen
than great riches, and loving favor rather
than silver and gold." See Proverbs xxii,

1.

Good essays have too frequently been
written and considered by the world, as
series of composition filled with dry,
admonitions, religious dogmas, or set-
tled principles not denied by the world:
though embraced sincerely, but by a small
part of the world. They are thought to
be filled with something that is calculated
to lessen our pleasures, and to restrain us
in our usual pursuits through life—to ban-
ish cheerfulness from society, and create
in our dispositions a monastic sullenness,
as a cover for the remains of de-
sire, and corrupted nature—to hide the
actions of our passions, which no influ-
ence of received opinions can annihilate:

that a moralist, in plain terms, is but a
quæstion in disguise! a being who exhib-
its one side to society, while the other
is all of human depravity: who is deceiv-
ed by the self-estimated goodness of him-
self, and would fain deceive all others a-
nd himself. It is a matter of regret, that,
so erroneous views should be taken of
moralists, or that such a silly being should
be found, who can for one moment enter-
the thought, that, he shall in any in-
stance succeed in deceiving the great crea-
ture God, though ever so remote!

But, if he is successful in deceiving his
own mortal soul, or that he is fain to be
a moralist who professes to be a moralist? (I
ask the reader to understand me, and
misrepresent the matter.) Does it fol-
low in the first supposed case, that, he con-
sideres the omnipotent spirit as of a frail,
solitary worm of the dust? Or in the
second case, that, he who is governed by
depravity, and professes to be charmed in
heart, and willing to take his God at
word; who endeavors continually to
justify the cause he has espoused, shall be
excluded from the contaminating influence of
depravity of human nature? This
will indeed be nothing else than suppos-
ing the power of religion sufficient to
raise a poor mortal creature to the per-
fection of an angel of light! The wisest
men that have ever lived, have declared
that no man on earth shall be guiltless.

and essays never can be viewed as dry
monitions by us, if we believe that "a
good name is rather to be chosen than great
riches, and loving favor rather than silver
and gold;" nor will we say they abridge
our pleasures. Who does not admire the
character of a plain, sensible, humble, virtuous
man? Who does not speak in raptures of the
felicity enjoyed by the innocent, though
illiterate peasant? and I hope
there are but few who do not at least feel
a reverence for religion, though they
have not obtained their own consent
to profess it continually.

The man who is seeking a good name,
believes it more desirable than wealth,
"great riches," will never, in the
pursuit of gain, do an act that will bring
reproach upon his character; and cast a
blot upon the character of his family that
reputation will not shield them from. He

will be honest and honorable in his trade,
or calling; and will never condescend to
cheat or defraud, even the man who has
defrauded him. We are naturally disposed
to treat those well, who have used us
well; and to return evil upon him who has
designed evil upon us, or abused us by his
tongue, or otherwise: but will two bad actions
make one good one? Shall we re-
fuse the "loving favor" of God, and of good
men, in order to gratify the evil propensities
of fallen nature? Are we in the habit
of receiving, or of being found in the
frequent company of the riotous, the drunkard,
the profane, the sabbath-breaker, the
lewd, the wanton, the gambler, or the idler
who dissipates his time in empty vanities?

Do we abuse every man who thinks differ-
ent from us; or do we delight in the fight-
ings and quarrels of the streets? If we
are found in these things, it must be inferred,
that, our desire to obtain a good name
was not so sincere as could be wished for,
and a habitual carelessness of this kind,
will tend strongly to eradicate all sense, or
feeling, of moral obligation. We are told
by the ancient penman, that, he who de-
sires a good name more than wealth, and
loving favor more than silver and gold, will
be clothed with humility: he will be wise,
foreseeing evil; and will flee from it: for-
saking immoral practices, which lead to
disgrace and infamy. He will be rich in
humility, and honorable in the fear of God.

We have all seen the terrible alarm in
the minds of some, at the sensible approach
of their dissolution; and the concern of
their friends to conceal their apprehensions
of danger! We have seen aged men at
the approach of death, with a countenance
that indicated their distracted state of
mind, and their awful apprehensions, calling
on their friends to assist them; and
vainly offering large sums of money for a
cure; when the pale messenger of the
tomb was whispering in their ears, "set
thy house in order, for thou shalt surely
die!"

Some have not even been favored with
a notice or the summons; and have fallen
from the chair, from a horse, or have fallen
from a bed and instantly expired; or the
vital principle of life has fled as they were
walking along, pursuing their ordinary
care, and left them to awaken in the
abode of spirits in eternity. Then how
necessary to be desirous to obtain a good
name, in the eyes of him who beholds all
things; and to seek for his loving favor
more than for silver or gold, which perishes
with the using.

A moralist is not he who does not violate
the civil laws of his country, or state: who
pays his just debts; does not neglect his
family, and business: pays something to
the support of the ministry: goes sometimes to
church, and never swears harder than
"by george" or "by jing;" or at the farthest,
"dang it;" but a true moralist is he
who keeps the moral law of his maker! Then I need only refer the reader to that
code of laws, to square his life by; and he
will see how much of morality we have
left us.

But it will be said, that, the common
views of morality are different? I am ready
to grant it. And some will say, the
law condemns all; for none shall be justified
thereby, and consequently there is not
a man in the world that is a moralist to
that extent! This is scriptural truth: there
is no man that can be perfectly just, though
he delights in the law, and desires the
favor of God, more than silver or gold. (See
Psalm Lii.)

Every man is willing to allow, that savage
nations are less dignified and happy
than civilized: and it must be admitted
upon the same principle, that, the most
refinement will be found in the best improved
circles: that virtue is the only security
of permanent happiness; and as the
members of a nation, a people, a community, or a
little family circle are improved, so are
they in the same proportion raised above

the miserable condition occasioned by the
fall of man. We have often heard of the
"good old times," when men were more
devoted to the interests of morality and
religion, than at present: but supposing the
roads to fashionable vice more numerous
than formerly, yet is the present age capable
of being made the golden one to all who
will set about the improvement of it. True
morality, and religion are inseparable compa-
nions; the opinions of some to the con-
trary, notwithstanding.

"Ah! what is life! with ills encompassed

round;

"Amidst our hopes fate strikes the sudden

wound.

"To-day the statesman of new honor

dreams,

"To-morrow death destroys his airy

schemes.

"Is mouldy treasure in thy chest confined?

"Think, all that treasure thou must leave

behind.

"Make haste, secure thyself a goodly

name;

"Thy maker's favor value more than fame."

W.

* THE WAY THEY DO THINGS IN PENN-YAN.

Mr. Abner Pierce, of Penn Yan,
had been posted according to law as
an habitual drunkard. He appeals—
jury is dead—three witnesses testify
that they had seen him almost daily
for the past year—that they had seen
him merry well to live pretty well
cocked, &c. but they had not seen
him so drunk that he could not stand
up. On the part of the prosecution
five witnesses testify that they had
seen him frequently drunk—so much
so that he was unable to attend to his
business. The jury after being absent
about an hour brought in a verdict
that they do not consider a man an
habitual drunkard unless he was drunk
more than half the time! Mr. Pierce
was accordingly acquitted.

[Geneva Palladium.

FROM SMYRNA.

Capt. Bradshaw, from Smyrna, left
there Oct. 11. Affairs were in an un-
quiet state. Several Greeks had been
massacred. Foreign Consuls, how-
ever, resided on shore. There had
been no general engagement between
the Turkish and the Greek fleets.—
The Greeks had many cruisers out,
which frequently captured Turkish
vessels; and had determined to take
provisions and munitions of war from
the vessels of any nation, by paying
herefor. It was expected the Greeks
in the Morea would be able to main-
tain their independence, but that the
Greeks elsewhere would be subdued.

Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of a writ of *Ex. F. A.* issued
from the Clark Circuit Court and
to me directed, there will be exposed
at public sale to the highest bidder,
for ready money, on the premises, on
Saturday the 19th inst. 164 1/2 A. res
of Land, part of No's. 124 and 103;
taken as the property of John Reed, to
satisfy said *Ex. F. A.* in favour of William
C. Shaw, and Osmond C. Tiffany.

J. CURRY S. C. C.

Charlestown, Jan. 9 h 1822.

Special Notice.

For the benefit of those who are in-
debted to the County Treasury, and
those who have not paid their county
revenue, I am induced to give this pub-
lic notice, that all debtors to the Treas-
ury will be prosecuted should they
fail to make full payment, in due time,
before the next Circuit Court Term.
Until the first of February next, notes
of the State Bank and Branches will be
received in the Treasury for money
due; and until that time he same des-
cription of money to be paid by those
yet owing taxes, &c. to the Collector.

ANDREW P. HAY

Treasurer C. C.

Charlestown, Jan. 7th, 1822.

Blacksmithing.

The Subscribers respectfully
inform the public, that they are
on the above business in its various
branches, at their old stand, a few
doors above the corner of High and
Market streets, on the east side of
Market street, where they hold them-
selves in readiness to execute all orders
in their line, in a workmanlike man-
ner.

All persons wishing Wagons ironed,
Gun-barrels or Axes made, Horse-
shoeing, or any other particular work
done, will do well to call. They have
just received from Louisville a quan-
tity of Junissa Iron, which they can
afford to work up on the most reason-
able terms.

They return their thanks for the very
liberal support already received, and
hope by their punctuality and superi-
or workmanship to merit a continu-
ance thereof.

J. & B. CRAVENS.

Wanted an Apprentice to the
aforesaid business, to whom, if pos-
sible, good character, a good chance
will be given, if immediate application
be made.

J. & B. C.

Charlestown, Jan. 9 1822

Sheriff Sales.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*,
issued from the Clerk's Office of the
Clark Circuit Court, I will offer at
public sale, to the highest bidder, in
Charlestown, on the 21st inst. between
the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. &
4 o'clock P. M. the use for seven years
or a less term, Lots. No's. 233 234
and 235, with their appurtenances;
taken as the property of William Boon-
ton to satisfy said *Fieri Facias*, in favor of
Samuel Patterson.

ALSO,

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued from the Clerk's Of-
fice of the Clark Circuit Court, I will
expose at public sale, to the highest
bidder, on the 22d inst. between the
hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock
P. M. at the house of William Mont-
gomery, twenty acres of land, on the
west side of the south west quarter of
section number thirty, in township
number two, north of range number
nine east; taken as the property of
William Montgomery, to satisfy an
execution in favor of Jacob Thomas,
against Thomas & William Montgom-
ery.

J. S. SIMONSON D. S.

For J. CURRY, S. C. C.

Charlestown, Jan. 9 1822.

J. F. Ross & Thos. J. Todd,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HAVING associated themseves together
for the purpose of practising their
profession—their careful and joint atten-
tion will be given to all professional
concerns, that may be confided to
them.

Charlestown, March 3, 1822.

Cash for Furs.

I will give the highest market
price for all kinds of FURS, either
Cash or HATS, if immediately delivered
at my Shop in Charlestown.

JAMES BLISS.

N. B. HATS of all kinds manufac-
tured and on hand as usual. J. B.