

# The Indiana Intelligencer,

AND  
FARMER'S FRIEND.

VOL. IV. WHOLE NO. 181.]

CHARLESTOWN, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1822.

[NO. 17.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
DUNKIN & MORRISON;

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 the end of the year.

All letters to the Editors must be post paid, otherwise, they will not be attended to.

For 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.

Moral essays have too frequently been considered and considered by the world, as series of composition filled with dry, admonitions, religious dogmas, or set principles, not denied by the world: though embraced sincerely, but by a small portion of the world. They are thought to be filled with something that is calculated to assuage our pleasures, and to restrain our usual pursuits through life—to banish cheerfulness from society, and create our dispositions a morose sullenness, to serve as a cover for the remains of devilry, and corrupted nature—to hide the notions of our passions, which no influence of received opinions can annihilate: that a moralist, in plain terms, is but a quailist in disguise! a being who exhibits one side to society, while the other side of human depravity: who is deceived by the self-estimated goodness of himself, and would fain deceive all others and himself. It is a matter of regret, that, erroneous views should be taken of morality, or that such a silly being should be found, who can for one moment entertain the thought, that he shall in any instance succeed in deceiving the great omniscient God, though ever so remote; or that he is successful in deceiving his fellow mortals; or that he is fabled to be a being who professes to be a moralist? (I leave it to the reader to understand me, and misrepresent the matter.) Does it follow in the first supposed case, that he conceives of the omnipotent spirit as of a frail, sionate worm of the dust? Or in the second case, that he who is governed by morality, and professes to be changed in heart, and will go to take his God at word; who endeavors continually to purify the cause he has espoused, shall be freed from the contaminating influence of depravity of human nature? This is indeed be nothing else than supposing the power of religion sufficient to change a poor mortal creature to the perfection of an angel of light! The wisest that have ever lived, have declared that no man on earth shall be guiltless.

And essays never can be viewed as dry admonitions 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 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 confidentially.

The man who is seeking a good name, believes it more desirable than wealth, and "great riches," will never, in the pursuit of gain, do an act that will bring reproach upon his character: and cast a shadow upon the character of his family that posterity 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 refuse 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 differently from us; or do we delight in the fightings 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 desires 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: forsaking 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 of the summons; and have fallen from the chair, from a horse, or have fallen on a bed and instantly expired; or the vital principle of life has fled as they were waking along, pursuing their ordinary cares, and left them to awaken in the arms 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 perish 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 Jingo," or at the farthest, "daug 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 to permanent happiness; and as the morals 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 companions; the opinions of some to the contrary, 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 pined according to law as an habitual drunkard. He appeals—his jury is called—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 cooked? &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 unquiet state. Several Greeks had been massacred. Foreign Consuls, however, resided on shore. There had been no general engagement between the Turkish and the Greek fleets.—The Greeks had many cruizers out, which frequently captured Turkish vessels; and had determined to take provisions and munitions of war from the vessels of any nation, by paying heretofore. It was expected the Greeks in the Morea would be able to maintain their independence, but that the Greeks elsewhere would be subdued.

## Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of a writ of F. 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 Acres of Land, part of No's. 124 and 103; taken as the property of John Reed, to satisfy said debt in favour of William C. Shaw, and Osmond C. Tiffany.

J. CURREY, S. C. C.

Charlestown, Jan. 9th 1822.

## Cash for Furs.

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

JAMES BLISS.

N. B. Hats of all kinds manufactured and on hand as usual. J. B.

## Special Notice.

For the benefit of those who are indebted to the County Treasury, and those who have not paid their county revenue, I am induced to give this public notice, that all debtors to the Treasury 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, the same description of money shall 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 still carry 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 themselves in readiness to execute all orders in their line, in a workmanlike manner.

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 quantity of Juniatta Iron, which they can afford to work up on the most reasonable terms.

They return their thanks for the very liberal support already received, and hope by their punctuality and superior workmanship to merit a continuance thereof.

J. & B. CRAVENS.

Wanted an Apprentice to the aforesaid business, to whom, if possessing 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 Boonen to satisfy said fieri facias, in favor of Samuel Patterson.

ALSO,

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued from the Clerk's Office 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 Montgomery, 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 Montgomery.

J. S. SIMONSON, D. S.

For J. CURREY, S. C. C.

Charlestown, Jan. 9 1822.

J. E. Ross & Thos. J. Todd,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAVING associated themselves together for the purpose of practicing their profession—their careful and joint attention will be given to all professional concerns, that may be confided to them.

Charlestown, March 2, 1821.