

Poetical Asylum.



THE TIDE OF TIME.

Through many plains and valleys green,
You silvery streamlet winds its way,
While on its banks fresh flowers are seen,
That, smiling, seem to woo its stay.

It must not stay—the current's force
Forbids it here to find repose;
But onward still it takes its course,
And sadly murmurs as it goes.

Upon its polish'd breast no more [shed,
Sweet flowers their breathing perfume
Its path is now the rocky shore,
Its final rest the Ocean's bed.

Thus down the stream of Time we glide,
From youth and joy, to age and pain;
We cannot check the ceaseless tide,
Or bid Hope's blossoms bud again.

Yet let us calmly meet our doom,
'T were better far that hearts should sever
When Love and Truth together bloom,
Than linger till they fade forever.

Miscellaneous.

HARD TIMES.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

Such reasoning cannot reasonably be expected to wear for ever. When the Creator shall regain his title, it follows, of course, that none of his creatures will be debased from the use of the soil, nor compelled to till it at the halve, nor to wear out soul and body in attempts (often ineffectual) to buy a deed. The law then will be, that he who sows shall reap; and the deed holders can harvest such fields only as they may plough with their own hands.

(I will here drop a word of advice which the reader is desired to give in alms to his poor neighbors whenever they may need it. There is danger that, notwithstanding our wonderful sagacity, our operatives may overdo our task of correcting abuses, and fall into a silly passion. To prevent collision therefore, it would be well to confine ourselves to measures of a negative character—that is we should merely deny the deed holders all aid in harvesting their reaps, put our jails to some good use, and leave our Lords to support their over-bushy pretensions solely by their own puissance; and then lay out a portion of our unsold lands at the west into small farms for the free use of whomsoever might choose to clear and till them. No landlord then would think of keeping more land than he could cultivate; and those having a surplus would gladly sell it for the value of the improvement upon it.)

So soon as the law books shall allow us the liberty of living upon God's earth rent free, we can easily remove the other abuses pointed out. To stop the further coage of promises ornamented with cuts, it would be sufficient to repeal all laws forcing the payment of debts, and no make all debts contracted after such repeal "debts of honor." The following advantages would result from this measure—the cost and trouble of law-suits would be saved, and also immense sums now spent for interest; none but honest men could get trusted—at least no rogue could get trusted; wiles and people would generally adopt the ready pay system; when the source of full one half of our knaveries and miseries would be removed. We might then, also, so adjust a general money system that each member of the community should receive as many hours work from the common stock as he put in, and no more.

When these measures shall be put in practice, I think no able bodied man will need live in poverty and dependence unless he should prefer it; we shall have leisure to cultivate other of our faculties than the faculty of turning a crank, and our widows and daughters will no longer be compelled to make shirts for ten cents a piece and find their own thread.

The only objection I have heard made to a reform of this kind is, that each man were permitted to enjoy all the fruits of his labor, so little labor would suffice that we should all grow too lazy to work at all and soon relapse into the savage state. I shall have each laborer to answer this objection for himself. For my own part, I hate to be denied my incontestible rights merely to quiet the fears of men who do not work at all lest I should become lazy. Whether or not I should become lazy and uncivilized is my business, and mine alone.

I wish those who feel this fear would visit a Shaker village, where the men do not spend half their earnings for rent and interest, and then take a walk on some misery-stricken tract of bare land—where crows grow to twice their usual size and half starved spiders feed on half starved flies.

Such a walk would render words unnecessary.

There is however, a natural obstacle to the reform proposed, which cannot be disposed of so easily, and which I cannot better indicate than by quoting the words of the Great Lorenzo Dow—"Man, (with this distinguished divine,) resembleth that animal which the Jews will not devour. When you attempt to dog him out of the cornfield of sin and misery, he will run round and round, and tear his snout in every little chink, before he can be made to try the great hole he broke in.

But let not obstacle create despair in the hearts of gallant reformers. The greater our obstacles, the greater the glory of surmounting them.

It is time to conclude. I suppose I shall receive some ridicule for having filled an essay for grown up people with truths so elementary and self evident, and which have always been within an inch of every nose in Christendom. Yet I have no doubt that, notwithstanding their simplicity, there are thousands who will regard even the plainest of them with the same state of wonderment with which Peter Piper received his first idea at school. Peter had been suffered to run wild until the age of eighteen, when he took it into his head to buy a spelling book and get an education. When the schoolmaster pointed out to him the first letter of the alphabet, Peter started with admiration, and giving the teacher a slap on the shoulder, Exclaimed with astonishment to that effect!

Whatever may be my defects of style I have hit my mark, I have shown the causes of hard times, and pointed out a certain remedy. I have made many truths very plain. Let him choose that profits by them. Let him who is able overthrow them. J. H. H.

*Having never seen a clear statement of the natural law of property, I will endeavor to furnish one.

Labor is the only source of property. It is only by making a thing that I can render it mine. To deny this is to maintain, that other men's acts can be my acts.

This property of each man in all the fruits of his actions is not only perfect, but inalienable. I cannot in any way so transfer my property in a good or bad act that I will not feel the same pleasure or remorse on reviewing it as if no attempt to transfer it had been made.

(To explain in the seeming exceptions to this rule, we must consider that there are two modes of enjoyment, viz: to person, and by sympathy. By endowing all minds with the power of sympathy, the Creator has thrown all happiness in common throughout the universe, and enabled each virtuous intelligence to enjoy as his own all the happiness of all his fellows, inasmuch that the first gleam of joy that thrilled the heart of the first created when its consciousness of life began, may be reflected from soul to soul throughout all such space with constantly accumulating intensity, till time shall be no more. Therefore, if I give a portion of my labor to a famished traveler, or otherwise appropriate it to the happiness of others, I do no wise impair my right to such labor, I merely enjoy it by sympathy instead of consuming it in person.)

Reasoning from these premises, it is plain that this earth is the property of the Creator, and that the law books can never destroy his title.

To fully ascertain the right of the creature he has placed upon it, it is necessary to consider his design in the creation.

To those who argue, from the existence of pain, that his design is malignant, or partly so, it may be replied,—that our pains are of our making, not his—that pain is the only thing to deter us from doing wrong—and that, as all happiness consists in the gratification of either active or latent desire, (and every desire is a pain) if there were no pain there could be no pleasure, and every man would pass his life as motionless as a stone. Wherefore I conclude, that the Creator does not prefer pain to pleasure; and that his design in all his works is the increase of happiness.

Such being his object in creating me, and in placing the means of happiness within my reach, I derive from him a right to seize such of them as I can use to the promotion of happiness either in myself or others; and as this right is possessed equally by all; no one can justly obstruct another in its exercise.

The right of all men to the use of God's property being equal, it follows, that while I hold possession of it no man can take it away. It must be a superior right that can supplant mine.

As men do not possess creative power, they are necessitated to use the Creator's materials to work upon; and therefore can never obtain a perfect right to any thing. Yet our right to our labor expended upon any article is founded on the same principle, and is just as indestructible, as that of the Creator to the materials used. It is however necessarily subject to his; & we have no right to take or hold any of his means of happiness except on condition of appropriating them to the increase of happiness, however much of our own labor we may have expended upon them.

Hence it follows, that although I may have fitted a farm for cultivation, with my own hands, cannot hold it after age or accident has disabled me from tilling it. But as my right to the work laid out upon it is perfect, I may still enjoy that indirectly;—that is, I may exchange it for food, clothing, or any other product of labor which I am able to enjoy directly. Or in case of the approach of death (after which I can enjoy my labor only by sympathy) I can give it to the person in whose happiness I sympathize most strongly,—provided that his natural wants entitle him to the use of the soil.

Patrick O'Lafferty, intoxicated,—said whenever he drank his head always became dizzy, but that he was not drunk. Friend.

THE FARMER.

THRIFTY'S MAXIMS AND ADVICE FOR AUGUST.

"TRAIN UP A CHILD IN THE WAY HE SHOULD GO."

That is, keep your children out of idleness, for idleness is the mother of vice; and if the devil finds a man, woman or child idle, he sets them to work. If you allow them to be idle, or countenance them in mischief until of age, they will probably continue so the rest of their lives.

Send them to school—learn them a good, honest trade, or keep them busy in something useful. If you discover any profanity in them—any dishonest trick—any disposition to falsehood, meanness, drunkenness, cruelty or injustice, check it in its bud—not by whipping and tyrannical, or cruel treatment; but by reasoning, firmness, perseverance and good example. Never punish a child while you are in a passion, nor without giving the reasons for so doing.

Socrates, one of the wisest philosophers who ever lived, once said to his servant, who had greatly offended him, "I would beat you were I not angry." Imitate this great man, and wait until your anger and ill humor have subsided before you punish. I would have you do this for two good reasons:—first, because if you punish when you are angry, you will be as likely to do wrong as right, and cruelly abuse your child, when you ought only to correct him; and, secondly, your child will discover that you are in a passion, and will not give you credit for any good motives—but will set all down as the result of your passion. Besides, a child will understand the reasons you may give for what you do, much sooner than is generally thought.

Share the rod and spoil the child! is the maxim of many parents; but Thrifty says he has known more children spoiled by the use of the rod, than for the want of it. Frequent whipping renders children insensible; they think their parents tyrants; they will resort to lying, falsehood and cunning, to evade punishment; and become more and more hardened in their bad practices. A steady, uniform authority, which is always mixed with kindness, but never varies from its purpose, which carries every command into effect by perseverance, will prevent the necessity of the rod.

WOMEN.—We were much amused with the reply of one of Capt. Head's companions on the summit of the Cordilleras, when all around was a surface of snow—"cherless, wild and inhospitable as the view was, still it was sublime!"—he observed to one whose honest heart and thoughts clung to Old England—"what a magnificent view, what things can be more beautiful!"—After smiling for some seconds, the Cornish lad replied—"when things, sir, that do wear caps and aprons!" London paper.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by book account, are earnestly solicited to discharge the same by cash or note, on or before the 1st day of October, and those indebted by note are also requested to make payment on or before the above mentioned time, and save costs, as it is my wish to close my old accounts.

SAMUEL THORN.
Vincennes, June 23, 1832. 20-d

THE LADY'S BOOK, PREMIUMS.

THE publishers of the LADY'S BOOK, inspired by a sense of gratitude for the unprecedented patronage which has been bestowed upon their work, and anxious to improve its character by every means in their power, have determined to offer the following premiums, viz:—

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL TALE, WRITTEN FOR THE LADY'S BOOK,

200 DOLLARS.

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL POEM, Suitable for publication in the LADY'S BOOK.

Accompanying each communication, the name of the writer must be furnished. If secrecy is preferred, the name may be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in case of the successful candidate.

It will, of course be understood that all articles submitted for these premiums will be absolutely at the disposal of the publishers. The publication of the Tales and poems will be commenced immediately after the award is made.

Editors of papers exchanging with the Lady's Book, and others friendly to the promotion of Literature, are requested to give the above a few insertions in their respective papers.

December 24-46
The Lady's Book is published on the 1st of every month—contains nearly 60 pages—each No. of neatly printed letter press—Terms, \$3 per annum in advance. Address (post paid) L. A. GODEY & CO. 112 Chestnut street, Philadelphia

COMMISSION AND STORAGE AGENCY.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public generally that he still continues the Commission and Storage Business, at his Old Stand, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS.

WILLIAM MIEURE.
Vincennes, April, 1831. 9-th

Wants for Kinnato
On hand and for sale at this Office

JUST RECEIVED.

40 Bags Havana Coffee,
40 " Rio
100 Bbls. Kenhawa SALT,
40 " Saline do.
40 Kegs Boston Nails,
5 Tons Juniata Iron,
20 Bbls. New Orleans Sugar,
12 Boxes Chewing Tobacco,
20 Boxes Gunpowder and Y. H. Tea,
15 Boxes Tumblers,
Which are offered for sale by
BURTON & HEBERD.
Vincennes, May, 25, 1832. 10-2m

TOMLINSON & ROSS

HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA, and now offer for sale at their New Store Room on the corner of Market and Main-streets, a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD-WARE,
QUEENS-WARE,
&c. &c.

All of which they will dispose of at the lowest prices for cash, or such articles of Country Produce as may suit.
June 16, 1832. 10-3m

ONE CENT REWARD.

BE AWAY from the subscriber on the 15th inst. WILLIAM BROWN, an apprentice to the farming business. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said boy, and return him to me, or lodge him in jail, so that I got him again, but no expenses paid. I likewise forward all persons from harboring him. Said BROWN is 16 years of age, heavy made, with a bald spot on the head; dress not recollected. The above reward will be given, but no thanks for his apprehension. J. DEVOE.
July 19, 1832. 21-3+

A BARGAIN IN MERCH.

To sell or let, the following property:—one BRICK STORE, one DWELLING-HOUSE, SMOKE HOUSE, MILK HOUSE, STABLE, and two VILLAGE HOUSES. Also one good FARM-HOUSE, situated on the bank of the river Wabash, in the town of Merom, in the county of Sullivan, State of Indiana. Gentlemen wishing such a situation, will do well to examine the premises, as a bargain will be given. WILLIAM MIEURE.
N. B.—Inquire of Samuel Colman, in Merom, or William Mieure at Vincennes. July 14, 1832. 21-

ANNUAL ELECTION.

ALL qualified voters of Knox county will meet at the usual places of holding elections, on the first Monday in August next ensuing, and proceed to elect one Representative to the State Legislature, one Sheriff, one Coroner, for the county of Knox, and one County Commissioner, for the district of Vincennes. The Judges, Clerks, and Inspectors of each township are strictly enjoined to be punctual in their attendance.
W. L. WITHERS, D. S. & C. Vincennes, June 30, 1832. 21-46

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

THORN & TRACEY

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general that they have received by late arrivals, a LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Cloths and Cassinets,
Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
Fancy Calicoes,
Black and Grey Lastings,
Plaid and Fancy Ginghams,
Assorted Cambrics,
Flannels,
Bombazets,
Mixed Satinets,
Marseilles and Valencia Vestings,
Morino Shawls,
Flag and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Plaid and Merino Cloaks,
Cotton and Bobbinet Laces,
Mail and Book Muslins,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,
HARD-WARE,
QUEENS-WARE,
IRON, CASTINGS, &c. &c.

A QUANTITY OF TAR, ROSIN AND TURPENTINE.

200 BARRELS, KENAWHA, and a large quantity of ALUM SALT,

All of which they are determined to sell low for cash. By calling and examining the articles above spoken of, and learning the prices, you can at once determine the fact.
Vincennes, June 23, 1832. 20-1f

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with Samuel Smith, are requested to call and close the same immediately by note or otherwise, and all persons owing the late firm of JAMES & SAMUEL SMITH, are requested to pay up, or they may catch "Jesse!"
July 13, 1832. 20-3m

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing under the firm of OVEATT & PRARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who have unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to call on M. OVEATT for adjustment, as he is authorized to settle the same. M. OVEATT, A. PRARD.
Vincennes, Ia, June 30, 1832. 22-4f

TAKEN UP

BY Joseph Bruce, living in Wallace Township, Daviess county, Indiana, one WHITE STEER, with a red speckled head, for trespassing, marked with two splits and two holes in the right ear, and a wide swallow fork in the left ear, supposed to be six years old, appraised to fourteen dollars, by John Radrick, and David Clary; done before me, Charles E. Wells, a Justice of the Peace for said county, this 23d day of June, 1832.

This is a true copy from my Estray Book. CHARLES E. WELLS, J. P.
July 14, 1832. 23-3w

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the FARM on which he now resides, containing 400 ACRES in Widner Township, Knox county, 16 miles from Vincennes, near the road leading to Indianapolis, about 100 ACRES are in a good state of cultivation,—a good APPLE ORCHARD, of 150 trees of excellent fruit. It is well calculated to divide, and make two very good small farms. The terms will be, one fourth paid down, the balance in three equal annual payments, to be well secured. The title is indisputable.

As no person would wish to purchase without first viewing the premises, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Should it be sold, it will be on the 1st of November next, it will be sold for a term of years. WILLIAM MIEURE.
Widner Township, Ia.
July 17, 1832. 21-4m

NOTICE.

THOMAS M. BARTLEY, Sheriff of Knox county, Indiana, is requested to pay what they owe, and make their demands known as the law requires, by that time.
J. F. BAYARD, Admr with the will annexed, of Pierre Bono, decd.
June 25, 1832. 21-4ds

ELIPEL

FROM the custody of the Jailor on Sunday evening the 17th inst. a man named WILLIAM BARTLEY, ADRING RIDGEWAY TOMLINSON, (commonly called Wm. Bartley,) 19 years of age, of small stature, and has been under the Doctor's hands for some time. His clothing was as follows: a blue cassinet coat and vest of the same, and blue cloth pantaloons, the vest has buttons on the pocket flaps. Any person returning the said man above-mentioned, shall receive five dollars, and have all reasonable expenses paid. The prisoner, when he made his escape, had on neither hat or shoes.

H. ALMY, DEP. JAILER.
June 19, 1832. 20-

SPRING AND

SUMMER GOODS.

WILLIAM MIEURE

Has just received a good supply of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are the newest patterns and latest style CALICOES, GINGHAMS, ROUSE CASIMERES, &c.

He has also received

GROCERIES,

IRON CASTINGS, SALT AND TAR.

He respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage.

Vincennes, March 17, 1832. 15-4

SAMUEL THORN

HAS on hand a LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, &c. of his own manufacture, which he will dispose of on liberal terms.
Vincennes, June 23, 1832. 20-4f

TIN AND SHEET-IRON

MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE a LABOR assortment of TIN WARE on hand, which I will sell at wholesale or retail low for CASH or PRODUCE, such as may suit. Job work done at short notice. N. SMITH.
Vincennes, Jan. 21, 1832. 50-1f

Rags! Rags! Rags!

CASH, or WORK, will be given for any quantity of clean Linnen or Cotton rags at the western sun office.

JOB WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DONE WITH DISPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.