

## MISCELLANY.

### On the Death of a young Bride.

BY MISS M. G. LEWIS.

I did not wish that thou shouldst meet  
This sad and early doom,  
And be so soon of joy bereft  
To witter in the tomb;  
I did not hope to see thee torn  
From every tender tie,  
And leave thy widow'd mate to mourn  
Love's last expiring sigh:  
Though thou hadst shrouded all my path,  
Through many a future year,  
No rival's hate—no jealous wrath  
Was nursed against thee here;  
Though thou hadst blasted all of joy  
That life could offer me,  
I never panted to destroy  
The share it held for thee:  
Thou mightst have dwelt in gentle rest  
Had heaven averted this:  
I could have born to know thee blest,  
But not to grieve thy bles.  
And, though thou hast grieved now away  
From friendship and from hate,  
It does not throw one brighter ray  
Upon my changeless fate:  
The darkness spread enwraps me still,  
And—till life's closing hour—  
My heart may wake to sorrow's thrill,  
But never to pleasure's power.  
A short but happy lot was thine:  
Loved—blest—then early riven  
From where earth's budding joys entwine,  
To riper joys in heaven.

### Thoughts upon Female Education.

The branches of literature most essential for a young lady in this country, appear to be—  
1. A knowledge of the English language. She should not only read, but speak and spell it correctly. And to enable her to do this, she should be taught the English grammar, and be frequently examined in applying its rules in common conversation.

2. Pleasure and interest conspire to make the writing of a fair and legible hand, a necessary branch of a lady's education—on this head I have only to add that the Italian and inverted hands which are read with difficulty, are by no means accommodated to the active state of business in America, or to the simplicity of a republican.

3. Some knowledge of figures and book-keeping is absolutely necessary to qualify a young lady for the duties which await her in this country. There are certain occupations in which she may assist her husband with this knowledge and should she survive him, and agreeably to the custom of our country, be the executrix of his will, she cannot fail of deriving immense advantage from it.

4. An acquaintance with geography and some instructions in chronology will enable a young lady to read history, biography, and travels, with advantage, and thereby qualify her not only for a general intercourse with the world but to be an agreeable companion for a sensible man. To these branches of knowledge may be added, in some instances, a general acquaintance with the first principles of astronomy, natural philosophy and chemistry, particularly with such parts of them as are calculated to prevent superstition, by explaining the causes, or obviating the effects of natural evil, and such as are capable of being applied to domestic or culinary purposes.

### BACHELORS AND OLD MAIDS.

Lately in company with my friend in black, whose conversation is now both my amusement and instruction, I could not avoid observing the great numbers of old bachelors and maiden ladies with which this city seems to be overrun. Sure marriage said I, is not sufficiently encouraged, or we should never behold such crowds of battered beauties and decayed coquets still attempting to drive a trade they have been so long unfit for, and swarming upon the gayety of the age. I behold an old bachelor in the most contemptible light, as an animal that lives upon the common stock without contributing his share; he is a beast of prey, and the laws should make use of as many stratagems, and as much force to drive the reluctant savage into the toils, as the Indians when they hunt the rhinoceros. The mob should be permitted to halloo after him, boys might play tricks on him with impunity, every well-bred company should laugh at him, and if, when turned of sixty, he offered to make love, his mistress might spit in his face, or what would be perhaps a greater punishment, should fairly grant the favor.

As for old maids, continued I, they should not be treated with so much severity, because I suppose none would be so if they could. No lady in her senses would choose to make a subordinate figure at christenings and lyings-in when she might be the principal herself; nor curry favor with a sister-in-law, when she might command an husband; nor toil in preparing custards, when she might lie a-bed and give directions how they ought to be made; nor stifle all her sensations in demure formality, when she might with matrimonial freedom shake her acquaintance by the hand and wink at a double entendre. No lady could be so very silly as to live single, if she could help it. I consider an unmarried lady declining into the vale of years, as one of those charming countries bordering on China, that lies waste for want of proper inhabitants. We are not to accuse the country, but the ignorance of its beauties, though at liberty to enter and cultivate the soil.

"Indeed, Sir," replied my companion, "you are very little acquainted with the

English ladies, to think they are old and unperceived by his companions, laid him-mands against their will. I dare venture to affirm that you can hardly select one of them all, but has had frequent offers of marriage, which either pride or avarice has not made her reject. Instead of thinking it a disgrace, they take every occasion to boast of their former cruelty; a soldier does not exult more when he counts over the wounds he has received, than a female veteran when she relates the wounds she has formerly given: exhaustless when she begins a narrative of the former death-dealing power of her eyes—she tells of the knight in gold lace, who died with a single frown, and never rose again till—he was married to his maid; of the squire, who being cruelly denied, in a rage, flew to the window, and lifting up the sash, threw himself in an agony—into his arm chair; of the parson, who crossed in love, resolutely swallowed opium, which banished the stings of despised love by—making him sleep. In short, she talks over her former loves with pleasure, and like some tradesmen, finds consolation in the many bankruptcies she has suffered.

"For this reason, whenever I see a superannuated beauty still unmarried, I tacitly accuse her either of pride, avarice, coquetry, or affectation. There's Miss Jenny Tinderbox, I once remember her to have had some beauty, and a moderate fortune. Her elder sister happened to marry a man of quality, and this seemed as a statute of virginity against poor Jane. Because there was one lucky hit in the family, she was resolved not to disgrace it by introducing a tradesman. By thus rejecting her equals, and neglected or despised by her superiors, she now acts in the capacity of tutor to her sister's children, and undergoes the drudgery of three servants, without receiving the wages of one.

"Miss Squeeze was a pawnbroker's daughter; her father had early taught her that money was a very good thing, and left her a moderate fortune at his death. She was so perfectly sensible of the value of what she had got, that she was resolved never to part with a farthing without an equality on the part of her suitor; she thus refused several offers made her by people who wanted to better themselves, as the saying is; and grew old and ill-natured, without ever considering that she should have made an abatement in her pretensions, from her face being pale, and marked with the small pox.

"Lady Betty Tempest on the contrary had beauty, with fortune and family, but fond of conquest, she passed from triumph to triumph; she had read plays and romances, and there had learned that a plain man of common sense was not better than a fool: such she refused, and sighed only for the gay, giddy, inconstant, and thoughtless; after she had thus rejected hundreds who liked her, and sighed for hundreds who despised her, she found herself insensibly deserted: at present she is company only for her aunts and cousins, and sometimes makes one in a country dance, with only one of the chairs for a partner, casts off round a joint-stool, and sets to a corner cupboard. In a word, she is treated with civil contempt from every quarter, and placed, like a piece of old fashioned lumber, merely to fill up a corner.

"But Sophronia, the saucious Sophronia, how shall I mention her? She was taught to love Greek, and hate men from her very infancy. She has rejected fine gentlemen because they were not pedants, and pedants because they were not fine gentlemen; her exquisite sensibility has taught her to discover every fault in every lover, and her inflexible justice has prevented her pardoning them; thus she rejected several offers, till the wrinkles of age had overtaken her; and now, without one good feature in her face, she talks incessantly of the beauties of the mind."

### Citizen of the World.

John Conderick was one of those hearty Irishmen who promptly stepped into the American ranks, and bravely fought in the revolutionary war. It matters not whether he had deserted, or had been captured from the British army, he was a jolly and faithful volunteer in our ranks. His zeal however in the outset unfortunately led him to enlist under several recruiting officers, and to receive the bounty on enlisting, several times; in consequence of which he had, on joining his regiment, to undergo as many trials and sentences of court martial. The infliction of repeated punishment for what could not (in such a heart as Conderick's) be considered a real crime, began to excite the sympathy of his officers; and he was asked by them why he enlisted more than once. Och! said he, for this reason, I was *heavy in your cause*; and he proved to be so; there was not a braver or more faithful soldier in the army; no man better knew the duty of a private soldier, and no one could, at all times, discharge that duty with more cheerfulness, alacrity and precision. It was the fortune of John to have been engaged in all the principal battles, and most of the encounters which took place, in all of which he was distinguished as a good soldier. There were some shades, however, in his moral character, and he would drink to excess on all occasions, except when on duty, then never. At the storming of Stony Point, he pushed forward in the forlorn hope, and when the garrison had surrendered, and the captured casks of liquor were opened, Johnny swigged his rations without ceremony,

## N. G. HOWARD,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

HAS removed to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he will faithfully attend to professional business intrusted to his care. He will attend the circuit courts in Dearborn, Switzerland, Ripley and Franklin counties, also the Supreme and U. S. courts at Indianapolis. Office on High Street, nearly opposite the Palladium Printing Office.

Feb. 25, 1826. 8-ff.

## DANIEL J. CASWELL,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office on Front Street, Cincinnati, near the Hotel. WILL practice in the counties of Hamilton and Butler, and in the District and circuit courts of the United States, for the District of Ohio; also, in the county of Dearborn, and in the Supreme court of the state of Indiana.

April 15, 1825. 15

## J. GLEN M. PARKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Has commenced the practice of the Law in the third Judicial Circuit. Office on Washington Street, opposite the Courthouse, Lawrenceburg, May 11, 1826. 18-ff.

## FULLING, DYLING, AND DRESSING OF CLOTH.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to receive Cloth & Linen.

## NEW FULLING MILL,

adjoining the Groggery, corner of Oliver & Morris in Winchester, and he hopes that from his long experience in that branch of business, he will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

THOMAS DARLING.

Marches 1st July 24, 1826.

## REMOVAL.

THE subscriber who is in possession of the medicine for the cure of scirrhus tumors and cancerous affections, has left Lawrenceburg, and moved to Cleves, near the North Bend Hamilton county, Ohio; where he may be found at any time, by those who wish to experience the good effects of his medicine for destroying the above disorder.

JOHN L. WATKINS.

Cleves, Sept. 26, 1825. 59-1 y'r.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will attend at the house of Jesus Sowtell on the school section, one mile and a half from Lawrenceburg, on Tuesday the 7th of September, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to lease the seven lots mentioned on said section for a term of years. Persons desirous of taking leases are requested to attend.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD

DELA ELDER

FZ A. FERRIS

Aug. 1, 1826. Trustees.

## LIBRARY NOTICE.

THE Share-holders of the Lawrenceburg Library company, are hereby notified that the directors have recently by purchase, made a large and valuable addition to the stock of Books in that institution, and have passed a resolution that the Treasurer commence suits against all subscribers, who shall be found delinquent or in arrears six months, on the first day of October next. And when the ares-rages cannot be collected by law, such share to be in full paid to the company for the benefit of the institution.

JANE DILL, secy.

August 24, 1826.

## GOITRE TREATING.

Mr. Subscribers takes this method to inform the citizens throughout the adjt county, that he has established a factory in the town of Lawrenceburg, and Dewarton county, Indiana, and in those of Boone, Ky. and Hamilton county, Ohio, Residence Lawrenceburg, at Mr. Hunt's Hotel. Office on High street below the K. K. house.

Lawrenceburg, May 11, 1826. 91-ff.

## THOMAS SIMMONS,

BIRBER.

AS recently established himself in a small frame building, on the south side of High street, immediately opposite the Market house, where, from his long experience and rigid attention to business, he hopes to merit a respectable share of custom. The Gentlemen of Lawrenceburg and its vicinity are, therefore, requested to give him a trial. Way-faring Gentlemen are also solicited to call.

July 22, 1826. 27-ff.

## Tin Manufactory.

THE Subscribers has established a Tin and sheet Iron Factory, in the town of Lawrenceburg, one door west of John Gray's tavern, where he will constantly keep on hand a large and general assortment of Tin ware, which he will sell wholesale and retail at the Cincinnati prices. He will also do all kinds of mending or repairing in that line. All orders will be thank-fully received and punctually attended to on the shortest notice.

He has now, and always will keep in his employment a first rate workman, which will enable him to do as good work as is done in the western country. The public are invited to give him trial.

JAMES A. PIATT.

Lawrenceburg 12, 1826. 31-ff.

## TAKEN UP.

By Paul Swift, of Ferdinand, Dearborn county, about the 23 of June last, A Roan colour'd HORSE & COLT; one year old last Spring; no marks or brands perceptible. Appraised to six dollars by Walter Hays and Jacob Hays.

July 1, 1826.

Copy from my book of Astrays.

THOMAS PALMER J. P.

N. B. The above notice would have appeared sooner had not some persons assured me they knew the owner of the colt, and that it was no use to publish it.

PAUL SWIFT.

August 26, 1826. 33-3w.

## RAGS! RAGS!

THE highest price in CASH or writing paper given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS at this office.

## ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

WE the undersigned, having on the 20th day of April in the year 1826, taken letters of administration from the Clerk's office of the Dearborn Circuit Court, on the estate of George Smith, late of Randolph Township, in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that said estate is probably solvent. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having just claims against said estate, are also requested to exhibit their claims properly authenticated for settlement, within one year from the said 20th day of April 1826.

The personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cattle, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. will be sold at Public Vendue on the 7th day of September next, at the late dwelling house of said deceased. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES STEWART, Adm'r.  
ANN SMITH, Adm'r.  
August 5, 1826. 31-3w.

## INDIANA GAZETTEER.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of this state, and the public, that they are now engaged in the publication of a new work, entitled

*The Indiana Gazetteer, or Topographical Dictionary*

Containing a description of the several Counties, Towns, Villages, Settlements, Roads, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Springs, &c.

IN THE STATE OF INDIANA:  
Alphabetically arranged, by  
JOHN SCOTT.

[Copy right secured.]

This work will also contain a general description of this state, in which will be noticed, its Name, Boundaries, Situation and Extent, Civil and Political Divisions, Towns, Populations, Religious, Character and Manners, Literature, Trade and Manufactures, from of Government, Settlement, Etc. of the Country, Soil, Productions, Climate and Antiquities.

This work is now in the Press and will be published in September next. It will contain about 150 duodecimo pages, and will be printed on new type and fine medium paper.

JOHN SCOTT,  
W. M. DOUGLASS,  
Centreville, Is. June 30th, 1826.

No towing certificates are sujoined, in consequence of the works.

Mr. Scott—Judging from a cursory examination of the rough draft of your Gazetteer, I am inclined to think the plan of it a good one, and that the work will be of much public utility, particularly to the Emigrants, and those interested in a topographical acquaintance with the several counties in the state. I am, dear Sir, respectfully yours,

M. C. EGGLERSON,  
Brookville, June 24, 1826.

Dear Sir—Having examined the manuscript Gazetteer which has been in the hands of Judge Eggleston, I am of opinion that the work is well designed, and will be of much public utility to emigrants, and a source of information to all connected in the topography of the country.

Rеспetfully yours, JAMES NOBLE,

Brookville, June 24, 1826.

Mr. John Scott: Sir—I have taken a cursory look through the manuscript Gazetteer you put into my hands, and am much inclined to think the work well designed, and if executed accordingly will be eminently useful. Such a work is much wanted for Emigrants and others; and I hope you may meet with the success your labours merit.

Yours, respectively, JOHN TEST.

STATE OF INDIANA.

Switzerland county, s. s.

Switzerland Circuit Court:

APRIL TERM, A. D. 1826.

Nathan M. Whittemore,

Francis Barnes,

Jonathan Reeder,</p