

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 wither 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 meant to destroy
The share it held for thee;
Thou mightst have dwelt in gentle rest
Had heaven averted this;
I could have born to share these bliss,
But not to eke thy bliss.
And though thou hast guided 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—bliss—then early given
From where earth's budding joys entwine,
To ripen joys in heaven.

Thoughts upon Female Education.

The branches of literature most essential for a young lady in this country, appear to be:
I. 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.

II. 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.

III. 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.

IV. 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 beaux 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 carry 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 maids 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: exhausted 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—she 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 losses 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 Tindal, 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 interest 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 suitors: 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 sagacious Sopronia, 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. Ooh! said he, for this reason, I was hearty 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 rencontres 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,

and, unperceived by his companions, hid himself easy among the wounded and dying prisoners. Missed by his company, and his voice at intervals, being distinguished among the groans of the wounded, calling for a surgeon's mate and a drop of water, it was exclaimed, "alas, poor Conderick! he has fallen at last. Well, he was a brave fellow, and hearty in the cause. God bless him!" On examination of the wounded at day-light, it was found that he was unhurt, and had only been taking a little refreshment, (as he said), for the first time in bad company.

No private was better known throughout the army than Johnny Conderick; he was good hearted in his nature, and if not witty, had always something to say that was cheerily. He could not claim a drop of kindred blood in this country, nor had he any interest to defend; but, like thousands of his countrymen (it should be recollected), he was ready to lay down his life in support of our independence.

At the close of one of the last campaigns, Johnny made applications to his colonel for a furlough to go and keep Thanksgiving and eat pumpkin pies with his friends and the pretty lassies in Connecticut, which was granted him, but not realizing all he expected in the excursion, and growing full, he returned to the camp before his furlough had expired.

It was this same John Conderick, who brought in his haversack, to the camp, three famous turkeys, followed by the dearest countryman, who begged him to the camp and the very barrack making complaint to his captain. Johnny being immediately brought before his officer to meet his accuser, stated in his defence, that while marching quickly and civilly to his regiment, the big turkey had the impudence to call him a Tory, and tantalized him by frequently bidding him to "quit" before he had said a word, or used a hand against him, for which enormity, he thought proper to take him to the camp. "Very good and very proper," said the captain, "but how came you also to bring the other two?" "For witnesses of the fact, may it please your honor," replied the soldier. The captain smiled, and the countryman declared the defence to be satisfactory.

CONUNDRUMS

Why is an oration delivered from the deck of a ship like a necktie?
Because it is a *dec*-oration.
Why is the steeple of a church like a minister?
Because it points to Heaven.
Why is Ireland likely to become the richest country in the world?
Because the capital is always Dublin (doubling).
Why is the letter A like a honey, suckle?
Because a B follows it.
Why is a love letter like a beef market?
Because there are tender lines in it.
Why are the three first vowels like a careless person?
Because they are in-attentive.
When is a person head and ears in debt?
When he has a wig on, which he has not paid for.

MUSEUM

OF
FOREIGN LITERATURE AND
SCIENCE,
Is just published by

E. LITTELL, PHILADELPHIA.

The subscription is \$6 a year, payable in advance. It will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, upon a payment of five dollars, on account, being received by the publisher.

Contents of No. 8, for August.

1. Life of Canova. From the Monthly Review.
2. Waterloo's Wanderings in South America. From the Edinburgh Review.
3. Life and Character of the Rt. Hon. James Oswald. From the British Critic.
4. The Songs of our Fathers. From the Monthly Magazine.
5. Ascent of Mont Blanc. From the New Monthly Magazine.
6. The Invocation. From the same.
7. Memoirs of Marshal Bassompierre. From the Retrospective Review.
8. On the Death of a Young Bride. From the Dublin Assembly.
9. Fraser's Travels on the Banks of the Caspian. From the Monthly Review and London Magazine.
10. On visiting the Field of Battle at Hastings. From the Metropolitan Quarterly Magazine.
11. The London University. From the Edinburgh Review.
12. The Plain Speaker. From the Monthly Review.
13. Eros and Anteros. From the Metropolitan Quarterly Magazine.
14. The Blessing Lover at the Grave of the Betrayed. From the same.
15. Boccaccio. From the London Magazine.
16. Child and Blind Grandfather. From the London Literary Gazette.
17. Part in his Later Years. From the New Monthly Magazine.
18. Miscellaneous Selections.—The Iron Mask.—New Island.—Southern Frontier of Tibet.—Russian Canals.—Comets.—The condensing Process of Hammer-hardening the Edges of Cutting instruments.—Precocity of Musical Talent.—New South Wales.
19. Literary Intelligence.—Napoleon in the other World.—Memoirs of a Sergeant in the French Army.—Four Years Residence in France.—Memoirs of the Prince de Montbary.—Roscove's German Novels.—The political Primer.—Boswell's Life of Mrs. Siddons.—Second volume of Signor's Memoirs.—Niebuhr's History of Rome.—Troil's edition of Homer.—Russell's Sacred and Profane History of the World.—Matheson's History of Hannibal.—Bordes-Paulus. Parochialis.—Graham on Coin and Currency.—Travels in Chili and La Plata.—Bentham on Irish Antiquities.—The Music Precepts elucidated and defended.—Mrs. Perle's Napoleon.—Hug's Introduction to the New Testament.—History of the Crusades.—New Genealogical Chart.—The Revolt of the Bees.—The Little World of Knowledge.—Epitome of Ancient and Modern History.—Mount Calvary, &c.—A System of Domestic Economy and Cookery.—New Historical Novel.—Part I of a Dictionary of Anatomy and Physiology.—Synoptical Tables of the Materia Medica.—Letters from Coleridge's Land.—Treatise on the nature and Cure of Rheumatism.—Rev. A. Norman on the Necessity of a Revolution.—History of the Mahabharata.—Recension Synoptica Annotata.—The Gipsy, a Tale of Romance.—Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry, &c. &c.
20. New British Publications.

N. G. HOWARD,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

HAS removed to Lawrenceburgh, 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. States courts at Indianapolis. Office on High Street, nearly opposite the Palladium Printing Office.
Feb. 25, 1826. 8--lf.

DANIEL J. CASWELL,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office on Front Street, Cincinnati, near the Hotel.
He 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, 1826. 15

JOHN WATKINS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

HAS commenced the practice of the Law in the third Judicial Circuit. Office on Walnut street, opposite the Court ch.
Lawrenceburgh, May 11, 1826. 18--lf

FULLING, DYEING, AND DRESSING OF CLOTH.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to receive Cloth as his

NEW FULLING MILL.

adjointing the Lawrenceburgh and Dearborn House, in Lawrenceburgh, and he hopes that from his long experience in that branch of business, he will be enabled to give general satisfaction.
THOMAS DARLINGTON.
Manchester July 24, 1826.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber who is in possession of the medicine for the cure of scirrhus tumors, and cancerous affections, has left Lawrenceburgh, 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, 1826. 39--1 y'r.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will attend at the house of J. S. Smith on the school section, one mile and a half from Lawrenceburgh, on Tuesday the 7th of September, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to pass the seven terms on said section for a term of years. Persons desirous of taking leases are requested to attend.

WILLIAM A. CARRINGTON } Trustees.
DELA FLOER
EZRA PERKINS
August 1, 1826

LIBRARY NOTICE

THE Share holders of the Lawrenceburgh 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 arrears cannot be collected by law, such share to become forfeited to the company for the benefit of the institution.
JAMES BULL, secy.
August 24 1826.

CONSULTING.

THE Subscribers take this method to inform the citizens throughout the adjacent country, that he has established a factory in the town of Lawrenceburgh, where the above mentioned business will be carried on in all its various branches.—Shoemaking, mending and repairing guns of all descriptions.—Surgical instruments, and all other kinds of Cutlery, at the shortest notice, in the neatest and best manner, and on the most moderate terms.
JOHN C. CARRINGTON.
Lawrenceburgh, 12, 1826. 28--3

DOCTOR PINCKARD

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Lawrenceburgh and Dearborn county, Indiana, and to those of Boone county, Ky. and Hamilton county, Ohio. Residence Lawrenceburgh, at Mr. Hunt's Hotel. Office on High street below the M. K. house.
Lawrenceburgh, May 11 1826. 91--lf

THOMAS SYMONS,

BARRISTER.

HAS 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 Lawrenceburgh and its vicinity are, therefore, requested to give him a trial. Way-faring Gentlemen are also solicited to call.
July 22, 1826. 27--lf

Tin Manufactory.

THE Subscriber has established a Tin and sheet Iron Factory, in the town of Lawrenceburgh, 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 thankfully 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 a trial.
JAMES A. PIATT.
Lawrenceburgh 12, 1826. 31--lf.

TAKEN UP

BY Paul Swift, of Dearborn county, Dearborn county, about the 23 of June last, A Roan coloured HORSE GOLD; one year old last Spring; no marks or brands perceivable. 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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S 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

INDIAN 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 all 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 to 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, Form of Government, Settlement, Face of the Country, Soil, Productions, Climate and Annals.

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

JOHN SCOTT,
WM. M. DOUGLASS.

Centerville, Ia. June 30th, 1826.

Be it to the following certificates are subscribed, in recognition of the work.

Mr. Scott:

Sir—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, and particularly to the Emigrants, and those interested in a topographical acquaintance with the several counties in the state. I am, dear Sir, respectfully yours, &c.

M. C. EGGLESTON.

Brookville, June 24, 1826.

Dear Sir—Having examined the manuscript of your 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 concerned in the topography of the country.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN SCOTT.

Brookville, June 24 1826.

Sir—John Scott's Sir—I have taken a cursory look through the manuscript of your Gazetteer, 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, respectfully,

JOHN TEST.

STATE OF INDIANA.

Switzerland county, ss.

Switzerland Circuit Court.

APRIL TERM, A. D. 1826.

Nathan M. Whittemore,

Francis Barnes,

Jonathan Reeder,

Jacob M. Kesel,

James Kirby, and

Nancy Kirby,

IN CHANCERY.

THE parties by their solicitors came, and on motion of the complainant leave is granted to amend his said bill and make Martin Baum defendant, which is done instantly and the amended bill filed; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court by affidavit filed, that the said Martin Baum is not a resident of the state of Indiana, on motion it is ordered by the court that notice of the pendency of this bill be published three weeks successively, before the next term of this court, in the Indiana Palladium, a weekly newspaper printed in Lawrenceburgh, in the county of Dearborn, state of Indiana, requiring the said Martin Baum to be and appear before the Judge of our said court, on the first day of their next term, to answer said complaint in said bill, otherwise the matters and things therein contained will be decreed accordingly.

By order of the Court.
Teste—ISRAEL R. WHITEHEAD, CLK.
Aug 5. 30--3w

STATE OF INDIANA.

Switzerland county, ss.

Switzerland Circuit Court.

APRIL TERM, A. D. 1826.

John Sax,

Joseph Todd,

Henry Van Dusen,

Abraham Depuy,

IN CHANCERY.

THE parties by their solicitors came, and on motion of the complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Abraham Depuy, one of the defendants in this behalf, is not a resident of the state of Indiana, it is ordered by the court that notice of the pendency of this bill be published in the Indiana Palladium, a weekly newspaper printed at Lawrenceburgh, in the county of Dearborn, state of Indiana, for three weeks successively before the next term of this court, requiring the said Abraham Depuy to appear before the Judges of this court, on the first day of their next term, to answer the complaint in said bill set forth, or the same will be taken as confessed against him.

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