

## MISCELLANY.

SELECTED.

### DEATH OF JEFFERSON.

Why weeps Columbia's Genius o'er  
Her country's crimson page?  
And why does she the doom deplore  
Of Monticello's sage?  
Rise, FREEDOM, and the glorious scroll  
To all the world unfold;  
And let his praise, from pole to pole,  
In every tongue be told.  
In the dark day of storm and strife,  
Great JEFFERSON arose;  
He pledged his honor, wealth, and life,  
Against his country's foes;  
And when that glorious deed was done,  
He heard oppression's knell;  
And when the strife of death was won,  
His chain's with vengeance fell.  
When darkness o'er Columbia curl'd  
And thunders roll'd afar;  
When storm-clouds clad the western world  
In desolating war,  
Great JEFFERSON held forth his hand  
With light from Freedom's throne;  
The promised rainbow round the land  
In beauteous brilliance shone.  
He needs no pompous bust to raise  
His deeds or mark his doom;  
The tongue of truth shall sound his praise—  
His country is his tomb.  
Mark the last words that from him stole,  
In accents meek and mild—  
"Unto my God I give my soul—  
My country take my child!"

MILFORD BARD.

From the Connecticut Blue Laws, 1650.

### BURGLARY AND THIEFT.

Forasmuch as many persons of late years have beene and are apt to be injurious to the goods and lives of others notwithstanding all care and means to prevent and punish the same;

It is therefore ordered by this Courte and authority thereof. That if any person shall commit Burglary by breaking up any dwelling house, or shall rob any person in the field, or highwayes, such a person so offended, shall for the first of fence, bee branded on the forehead with the letter (B); if hee shall offend in the same kinde the second time, hee shall bee branded as before, and also, bee severely whipped; and if hee shall fall into the same offence the third time, hee shall bee put to death as being incorrigible; and if any person shall commit such Burglary, or rob in the fields or house on the Lord's day, beside the former punishments, hee shall for the first offence have one off his eares cutt off, and for the second offence in the same kinde hee shall looss his other eare in the same manner; and if hee fall into the same offence the third time, hee shall bee put to death.

Secondly, for the prevention of pillferring and Theft.

It is ordered by this Courte and authority thereof. That if any person, whether children, servants or others, shall bee taken or known to rob any orchard or garden, that shall hurt or steale away any grafts or fruite trees, fruits, linnen, woolen, or any other goods left out in orchards, gardens, backsides, or other place in house or fields, or shall steale any wood, or other goods from the water side, from mens dores or yards, hee shall forfeit treble damage to the owners thereof, and such sevvere punishment as the Courte shall think meete.

And forasmuch as many times it so falls out, that small thefts and other offences of a criminal nature are committed both by English and Indians in Townes remote from any prison, or other fit place, to which such malefactors may bee committed till the Next Courte.

It is therefore hereby ordered, That any Magistrate upon complaint made to him, may heare, and upon due proofe determine, any such small offences of the aforesaid nature, according to the lawes heere established, and give warrant to the Constable of that Towne where the offender lives, to leyeve the same: provided the damage or fyne exceed not forty shillings; provided also, it shall bee lawfull for either party to appeal to the next Courte to bee holden in that Jurisdiction, giving sufficient caution to prosecute the same to effect, at the said Courts; and every magistrate shall make returne yearly to the Courte of the Jurisdiction wherein hee liveth, of what cases hee hath so ended;—and also the Constable, of all such fynes as they have received, and where the offender hath nothing to satisfie, such Magistrate may punish by stocks or whipping as the cause shall deserve.

It is also ordered that all servants or workemen imbenzling the goods of their masters, or such as sett them on worke, shall make restitution and bee lyable to all lawes and penaltys, as other men.

### CAPITALL LAWES.

If any man after legal conviction, shall have or worship any other God but the Lord God, hee shall be put to death.

If any man or woman bee a Witch, that is, hath or consulteth with a familiar spirit, they shall be put to death.

If any person shall blaspheme the name of God the father, Sonne or holy Ghost, with direct, express, presumptu-

ous or highhanded blasphemy, or shall curse in the like manner, hee shall bee put to death.

If any person shall committ any willfull murther, which is manslaughter committed upon malice, hatred or cruelty, not in a man's necessary and just defence, nor by mere causality against his will, hee shall be put to death.

If any person shall slay another through guile, either by poisonings or other such Devilish practice, hee shall bee put to death.

If any person committeth adultery with a married or espoused wife, the Adulterer and the Adulteress shall surely bee put to death.

If any man shall forcibly, and without consent, Ravish any maide, or woman that is lawfully married or contracted, hee shall bee put to death.

If any man stealeth a man or mankind, hee shall bee put to death.

If any man rise up by false witness, wittingly and of purpose to take away any man's life hee shall bee put to death.

If any man shall conspire or attempt any invasion or rebellion against the Commonwealth, hee shall bee put to death.

If any Childe or Children above sixteene yeares old and of sufficient understanding, shall Curse or smite their naturall father or mother, hee or they shall bee put to death; unless it can bee sufficiently testified that the parents have bee very unchristianly negligent in the education of such children, or so provoke them by extreme and crass correction that they have bee forced thereunto to preserve themselves from death maiming.

If any man have a stubborn and rebellious sonne of sufficient yeares and understanding, viz. Sixteene yeares of age, which will not obey the voice of his father or the voice of his mother, and that when they have chastened him will not hearken unto them; then may his father and mother, being his naturall parents, lay hold on him and bring him to the Magistrates assembled in Courte, and testifie unto them, that their sonne is stubborn and rebellious and will not obey their voice and Chastisement, but livs in sundry notorious Crimes, such a sonne shall bee put to death.

It is also ordered by this Courte, and authority thereof, That whatsoeuer Childe or servant within these Libberties, shall bee convicted of any stubborn, or rebellious carriage against their parents or governors, which is a forunner of the aforementioned evils, the goveonor or any two Magistrates have libberty, and power from this Courte, to committ such person or persons to the house of Correction and there to remaine under hard labour, and severe punishment so long as the Courte, or the major part of the Magistrates, shall judge meete.

And whereas frequent experience, gives in sad evidence of several other wayes of uncleane, and lascivious carriages, practised amongst us; whereunto in regarde of the variety of circumstances, particular and express lawes and orders cannot suddenly bee suted; this Courte cannot but looke upon evills in that kinde, as very pernicious and destructive to the welfare of this Commonwealth:

And, doe judge, that severe and sharpe punishment, should bee inflicted upon such delinquents; And as they doe approve of what hath beeene already done by the particular Courte, as agreeing with the General power formerly graunted; so they doe hereby confirm the same power to the particular Courte; whoe may proceed either by fyne, committing to the house of correction, or other corporall punishment, according to their discretion; desiring such sevsonable and exemplary executions, may bee done upon offenders in that kinde, that others may heare and feare.

An authentic Description of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, by Publius Lentulus, President of Judea.

There lives at this time in Judea a man of singular virtue, whose name is Jesus Christ, whom the Barbarians esteem a prophet; but his own followers adore him as the offspring of the immortal Gods. He calls back from their graves the dead, and heals all sorts of diseases with a word or a touch. He is tall and well shaped, of an amiable and reverend aspect; his hair is of a colour that can hardly be matched, falling into graceful curls below his ears, and very agreeably couching on his shoulders, parting on the crown of the head like the Nazarites; his forehead is smooth and large, his cheeks without other spot save that of a lovely red, his nose and mouth formed with exquisite symmetry, his beard thick and of a colour suitable to the hair of his head, reaching an inch below his chin, and parting in the middle like a fork; his eyes bright, clear and serene; he rebukes with mildness; his whole address, whether in word or deed, being elegant and grave. No man has seen him laugh, but he has wept frequently. He is very temperate, modest, and wise; a man for his excellent beauty and divine perfections, surpassing the children of mens.

Turkish Spy.

Algarus, Prince of Edessa, is Jesus the holy Saviour, who hath appeared in the holy Flesh, in the confines of Jerusalem, greeting:

I have heard of thee, and of the cures thou hast wrought, without medicines or herbs, for it is reported thou makest the blind to see, the lame to walk, lepers to be clean, devils and unclean spirits to be expelled; such as have been long diseased to be healed, and the dead to be raised: all which, when I heard concerning thee, I concluded with myself, that either thou wast a God come down from heaven, or the Son of God sent to do these things. I have therefore written to thee, beseeching thee to vouchsafe to come unto me and cure my disease, (a distemper in his feet.) For I have also heard that the Jews use thee ill, and lay snares to destroy thee: I have here a little city, pleasantly situated, and sufficient for us both.

ABGARUS.

To the above Letter, Jesus, it is said, returned the following answer.

Blessed art thou, O Abgarus, who hast believed in me, whom thou hast not seen; for the scriptures say of me, they who have seen me, have not believed in me; but they who have not seen me, may, by believing, have life. But whereas thou wistest to have me come to thee—it is of necessity, that I fulfil all things here for which I am sent; and having finished them, to return to him that sent me; but when I am returned to him, I will send one of my deciples to thee, who shall cure thy malady, and give life to thee and thine.

JESUS.

After Jesus' ascension, Judas, who also is named Thomas, sent Thaddius, one of the seventy, to Abgarus, who preached the gospel to him and his people, cured him of his disorder, and wrought many other miracles, which was done, says Eusibius, A. D. 43.

Brooke's Dictionary.

Recipe to make Blacking. — For twelve years past I have used blacking of my own composition, and can recommend it as equal to any of the imported. I have always made it as I wanted it, in the following manner, viz 1-4 lb ivory black, 1 pint vinegar, 1 2 teacup white powdered sugar, 1-2 table spoonful of sweet oil, 1 cent's worth powdered nutgalls. Simmer this mixture over a slow fire twenty minutes, then when cool, add 1-4 of an ounce oil vitrol, and you have two or three bottles of blacking only costing about six pence, equal to that for which we pay 25 cents per bottle.

Boston Sentinel.

Newspaper Miseries.—It is an old saying, that there is no such thing as starving in a cook's shop; but supposing the cook should refuse to administer to your wants, though surrounded with luxuries, the cravings of the appetite would not be satisfied, though the eyes behold abundance. Much similarly are most of the publishers of newspapers situated. They have large sums of money due to them for services rendered, but the amount from each is small, and but few take the trouble of thinking that their small dues are of importance to the printer who toils daily for their amusement. The Editors of the National Intelligencer say, that, with a hundred thousand dollars due them on their books, they are suffering every sort of inconvenience for the want of comparatively insignificant sums of money. Most publishers can with truth tell a similar tale, though their dues may not be so large in the gross amount. This, we doubt not, arises not from the reluctance, but the carelessness of their patrons to meet out the measure of justice.

Albany Daily Advertiser.

I never knew but one person said Stern, who interfered between man and wife either with safety or success. Upon a domestic *pro* and *con* between the parties, that was rising even to blows, a friend of mine, who happened to come by, hit the husband a stroke with his right hand, "Be quiet, you brute," and struck the woman at the same time with his left, saying—"Hold your tongue you *vhixen*!" Then repeating his moral admonition and friendly buffets, with a "Peace, you monster—Have done, temerant—Hands off, you coward—Retire, you *vhirago*!"—a fit of shame and laughter seized them both at the same time at such extraordinary and impartial unimpartiality; they shook hands immediately, and became good friends for the rest of their lives.

A story of the celebrated Rev. Mr. Hervey.

Two persons who had been hunting together in the day, slept together the following night. One of them was renewing the pursuit in his dream; and having run the whole circle of the chase, came at last to the fall of the stag. Upon this he cries out with a determined ardour, "I'll kill him, I'll kill him;" and immediately feels for the knife, which he carried in his pocket. His companion happening to be awake, and observing what passed, leaped from the bed, Being secure from danger, and the moon shining into the room he stood to view the event.—When to his inexpressible surprise, the infatuated sportsman gave several deadly stabs in the very place where a moment before the throat and life of his friend lay.

This I mention, says the good man, as a proof that nothing hinders us from being assassins of others, or murderers of ourselves, amidst the mad salies of sleep, only the preventing care of the heavenly Father.

There was a widow and her daughter in law, and a man and his son. The widow married the son and the daughter the old man.—The widow was therefore mother to her husband's father, and consequently grandmother to her husband. They had a son, to whom she was a great grandmother. Now as the son of a great grandmother must be either grandfather or great uncle, this boy was his own grandfather.

The following is an account of the Expenditures of the county of Dearborn, from the date of the former exhibit, believed to be the 7th of November 1825, until the 8th of November 1826, inclusive; together with an account of the amount of county debt at that time, with the Receipts of the present year, shewing the situation of the county debt at this time.

### EXPENDITURES.

|   | \$ ds.     |
|---|------------|
| For this sum paid the Associate Judges,   | 96 00      |
| For this sum paid Grand Juries,   | 72 50      |
| For this sum paid Petit Juries,   | 177 50     |
| For this sum paid for support of and entering paupers,                              | 347 19 1-2 |
| For this sum paid for Record Books & stationery for the Clerk & Recorder's offices, | 134 21 1-2 |
| For this sum paid for repairs of the Jail,  | 14 37 1-2  |
| For this sum paid Constables attending Circuit Court,                               | 49 00      |
| For this sum paid for rent of House for Circuit Court,                              | 35 00      |
| For this sum paid for wood for Circuit Court,                                       | 1 25       |
| For this sum paid Coroners and Juries, holding inquests on dead bodies,             | 30 24      |
| For this sum paid Sheriff for extra services,                                       | 70 00      |
| For this sum paid Clerk for extra services,   | 70 00      |
| For this sum paid Road viewers, chain carriers, &c.                                 | 27 35      |
| For this sum paid Collector for collecting county revenue,                          | 108 43     |
| For this sum paid County Treasurer receiving and paying out,                        | 66 50 1-2  |
| For this sum paid Jailor boarding prisoners and jail fees,                          | 54 06 1-4  |
| For this sum paid for rent of jury rooms,   | 6 00       |
| For this sum paid attorney defending criminals who were unable to employ counsel,   | 10 00      |
| For this sum paid for returning judges of election,                                 | 1 5        |
| For dehiquencies on duplicate in 1825,  | 7 09       |
| For this sum paid Listers of Taxable property                                       | 12 70      |
| For this sum allowed printers for printing this expose,                             | 5 00       |
| For this sum paid Clerk for making duplicates in 1825 and 1826,                     | 40 00      |
| Supposed County Debt 1st Monday in November, 1825,                                  | 14 6 19    |

\$ 3102 56 1 4

### RECEIPTS.

|                                  |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| By amount of Duplicate for 1826, | \$ 1818 05 |
| By Tavern Licenses,              | 96 20 3 4  |
| By Store Licenses,               | 290 29 2   |
| By Tax on Law Process,           | 19 59      |

2224 05 1 4

County Debt,  
Done by the Board of County Supervisors, 8th Nov. 1826.

JOHN PORTER, Pres't.

Attest,

JAMES DILL, Clerk.

ROBERT GILLESPIE.

### NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have been indebted to the subscriber above 12 Months, are requested to call, and pay or at least settle their respective accounts by the end of the present year.

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP, NOV 18 1826.

45-3w

### DANIEL J. CASWELL,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office on Front Street, Cincinnati, near the Hotel.

I 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.

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### NOTICE.

HERE will be sold at public sale on Monday the