

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.
EULOGY RUN MAD.

Written in anticipation of the celebration of the 8th of January, at New Orleans.

Hark! 'tis the martial drum proclaims the day:
When Louisiana felt the shock of war;
When England's myrmidons in dread array,
Display'd the emblems of her iron car:—

The day, when Jackson and his gallant band,
Against fearful odds, the palm of victory won;
When weltering on the Mississippi's strand,
Lay many a valiant warrior undone:—

When he first came, the man decreed by Fate,
To guard our Beauty and to save the state,
To force the boats of Wellington to yield,
Or rush inglorious from the tented field:—

He drew his sword, drove back the invading foe,
And laid the haughty son of Albion low:
He found us in the hour of keen distress,
And left us basking in the light of peace.

But lo! again he comes—the heir to Fame!
The loud artillery is heard anon;
He comes! he comes! commingling shouts proclaim,
To share the glories that his valour won.

Proud city of the west, your gates unfold,—
Roll back your portals—bid him welcome home!
Bring forth your medals wrought of purest gold,
For lo! your great Deliverer has come!

Approach illustrious Chief, receive the gem,
Which far outshines a royal diadem:
Accept the token of our gratitude;
'Tis yours—'twas nobly purchas'd with your blood!

Triumphal arches raise—the feast provide
For him—our country's dearest, favorite son;
Lead forth your damsels—spread the banquet wide,
Do honors to the second Washington!

Now throw your rockets high, light up your
Halls;
Proclaim aloud, the matchless son of Mars!
"Hang out your banners on the outer walls,"
While thousands hail the "Hero of two Wars!"

Long live the hero! bursts along the shore,
Long live the man who faced the cannon's roar;
Long may the laurel deck the warrior's brow,
And at his grave let unborn millions bow.

EDWIN.

LAW.

George A. Stephens, the English Wit.

Law is law, law is law, and as in such and so forth, and hereby, and aforesaid, provided always, nevertheless, notwithstanding, Law is like a country dance, people are led up and down in it till they are tired. Law is like a book of surgery, there are a great many terrible cases in it. It is also like physic, they that take least of it are best off. Law is like a homely gentlewoman, very well to follow. Law is like a scolding wife, very bad when it follows us. Law is like a new fashion, people are bewitched to get into it. It is also like bad weather, most people are glad when they get out of it.

We shall now mention a case tried before me called Bullum versus Boatum. The case was as follows:—There were two farmers, farmer A and farmer B.—Farmer A was seized or possessed of a bull—farmer B was possessed of a ferry boat. Now the owner of the ferry boat, having made his boat fast to a post on the shore with a piece of hay, twisted rope fashion, or as we say, vulgo vocato, a hay band. After he had made his boat fast, to a post on the shore, as it was very natural for a hungry man to do, he went up to town to dinner, Farmer A's bull, as it was very natural for a bull to do, came down to look for a dinner, and observing, discovering, seeing and spying out some turnips in the bottom of said ferry boat, the bull scrambled into the ferry boat; he ate up the turnips, and to make an end of his meal fell to work on the hayband; the boat being eaten from its moorings, floated down the river with the bull in it; it struck against a rock; beat a hole in the bottom of the boat, and tossed the bull overboard;—whereupon the owner of the boat brought his action against the bull for running away with the boat. And thus notice of trial was given. Bullum versus Boatum Boatum versus Bullum.

Now the counsel for the bull began with saying, my Lord, and you gentlemen of the jury, we are counsel in this case for the bull. We are indicted for running away with the boat. Now my Lord, we have heard of running horses, but never of running bulls before. Now my Lord, the bull could no more run away with the boat than a man in a coach may be said to run away with the horses;—therefore, my Lord, how can we punish what is not punishable; how can we eat what is not eatable? or how can we drink what is not drinkable? or as the law says, how can we think what is not thinkable? therefore my Lord, as we are counsel in this case for the bull, if the jury should bring the bull in guilty, the jury would be guilty of a very great bull.

The counsel for the boat observed that the bull should be nonsuited, because in his declaration, he had not specified what color he was of; for thus learnedly and wisely spoke the counsel—my Lord, if the bull was of no color, he must have been of some color, and if he was not of any color, what color

could the bull be of? I overruled this motion by observing the bull was a white bull, and that white is no color—besides as I told my brethren, they should not trouble their head to talk of color in the law, for the law can color any thing. This cause having been left to a reference, upon the award both bull and boat were acquitted, it proved that the tide of the river carried them both away—upon which I give it as my opinion, that as the tide of the river carried them both away, both bull and boat had a good action against water bailiff.

My opinion being taken, an action was issued, and upon the traverse, this point of law arose, how, wherefore, and whether, why, when, and whatsoever, where, as and whereby, as the boat was not a compos mentis evidence, how could an oath be administered? That point was settled by Boatum's attorney, declaring that for his client, he would swear any thing.

The water bailiff's charter was then read, taken out of the original record in true latin; which set forth in the declaration, that they were carried away by the tide of flood, or the tide of ebb. The charter of the water bailiff was as follows:—"Aqua boliffi est magistratus in choisi, sapor omnibus fishibus qui habuerunt finnos et scalos, claws, shells et talos, qui swimmare in freshibus vel saltibus rivieris, lakos, pondis, canulibus, et well boats sive oysteri prawni whitini, shrimpi, turbutus solus, that is not turbot alone, but turbot and soles together. But now comes the nicety of the law; the law is as nice as a new laid egg and to be understood by addle headed people. Bullum and Boatum mentioned both ebb and flow to avoid quibbling;—but it being proved that they were carried away neither by the tide of flood nor by the tide of ebb, but exactly upon the top of high water, they were nonsuited; but such was the lenity of the court, upon their paying all costs, they were allowed to begin again, de nova.

Origin of the term "Printer's Devil."
Most people, except those who are somewhat connected with the Press, are probably unacquainted with the origin of the term "Printer's Devil," and that all may be edified on a subject so momentous, we shall take the trouble to explain; and the explanation we have to give, is copied from the notes of Mr. McCree's "Poem on the Press," and thus it reads:

"In the adventures of Dr. Faustus and Surbonne at Paris, we seem to have the origin of the opinion, that printers have occasion for the assistance of a super-natural personage in the progress of their labors, with whom all the rest of the world is most anxious to avoid an intimate acquaintance. Had we no other complaints against his Satanic Majesty, than that of assisting John Faustus to bring to perfection the art of printing, we certainly should have no right to stigmatise him as a being of so malignant a disposition as he is commonly represented. The printer's devil is a character almost identified with the origin of the art, and we may consider ourselves peculiarly fortunate in having a guardian exclusively assigned to us, from whom notwithstanding his general bad conduct to other people, we have so little to apprehend, and who is commonly our faithful assistant both in labors and in our pleasures. From hence also the legend of the Devil and Dr. Faustus."

The modern "Printer's Devil," receives his appellation from his being the youngest boy in the office, whose duty it is, to run errands, and perform the lesser duties necessary about the concern. Although a very useful article in an office, he is still a very mischievous one, and for his rougeries, often gets more kicks than coppers. Like any other devil, he bears his rebuffs and reproofs with complacency, and the moment his fingers are out of one kind of mischief they are thrust into another. But a good 'devil,' a real rouge of a fellow, is always pretty certain to succeed in life, and the veriest of them have made the ablest of editors and the best of men. For instance Dr. Franklin and others.

Literary Cadet.

A Fragment. "There are people, continued the corporal, 'who can't breathe without slandering a neighbor.'"

"You judge too severely," replied my aunt Prudy; "no one is slandered who does not deserve it."

"That may be," replied the corporal, "but I have heard very slight things said of you."

The face of my aunt kindled with anger.

"Me!" she exclaimed, "Me!"—very slight things of Me! What can any body say of Me!"

"They say," answered the corporal gravely and drawing out his words to keep her in suspense, "that—that you are no better than you ought to be!"

Fury flashed from the eyes of my aunt. "Who are the wretches?"

"I hope they slander no one who does not deserve it," remarked the corporal, jeeringly, as he left the room.

The feelings of my aunt may well be conceived. She was sensible injured.—True, she had her foibles. She was

peevish and fretful. But she was right-moral and virtuous. The Pope himself could not boast more piety. Conscious of the correctness of her conduct, she was wounded at the remark of the corporal. Why should her neighbors slander her? She could not conjecture.

Let my aunt be consoled. She falls upon the common lot of nature. A person who can live in this world without suffering slander, must be too stupid or too insignificant to claim attention.

Sterne.

Before the appearance of the Comet in 1811, many believed the world was then to have an end. An old man, in Vermont, firmly believing this, and accordingly procured him a gallon of good rum on the morning and drank until he could drink no more, and accordingly fell asleep. A wag, knowing this, and knowing he thought the day of judgment had come, procured some dry hides, and laying them on him, covered him over with straw to which he set fire—after growing pretty warm he awakened, and thinking he was no longer an inhabitant of this earth, exclaimed, "Just as I expected,—in hell, by G—d."

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

We do not recollect ever having seen the annexed analysis of the name of Napoleon in print. Together with the original derivation of the name, which is compounded of two Greek words signifying "Lion of the desert," it forms a most striking coincidence with the character of that man who has rendered it so conspicuous in history.

1	NAPOLEON
6	APOLEON
7	POLEON
7	OLEON
4	LEON
5	EON
2	ON

By dropping the first letter from the first syllable of the name in full, and from each part of it in succession, six Greek words are formed, which, translated in the order of the numerals, signify, Napoleon being a raging Lion going about destroying cities.

NEW GOODS. BAKTER DAVIS

HAS just received direct from New York, and is now offering for sale, at the well known stand, formerly occupied by DANIEL BROWN, on High street, Lawrenceburgh, a General Assortment of

MERCHANDISE.

Consisting of a variety of

Broad Cloths,
Casinets,
Flannels, (green, red & white.)
Bombazetts, (different colors)
Shirtings & Sheetings, bleached and brown,
Domestic Plaids & Stripes,
Calicoes, newest Fashions,
Queens-ware,
Hard-ware,

GROCERIES,

Nails, Castings,
Turks Island Salt, &c. &c.

As the above addition of Goods received, were purchased at the Eastern fair Cash only, they can be afforded very LOW for Cash, or in exchange for approved Country Produce.

Having made arrangements to put up Pork this fall, he will purchase

Pork, and Lard Kegs,

For which liberal prices will be paid. Farmers and Cooper's will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

September 15, 1827. 36c

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Dunahoo, late of Logan township, Dearborn county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment of all debts due to said Estate, on bank, note or otherwise; and those having demands against the same, to present them legally authenticated, for settlement.

ELIZABETH DUNAHOO, Adm'r.
Dec. 11th, 1827. 49—34

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Nancy has left my bed and board, without any cause or provocation whatever,—I forthwith all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JACOB HAYES.

December 20th, 1827. 50—3w

FOUND.

ON Monday 17th inst. a BOX OF SADDLES and BRIDLES, in the river, near Decatur, Laubery township. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

Dec. 21, 1827

ELIJAH LINDSAY. 50—2w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution issued out of the Clerk's Office of the Dearborn Circuit Court, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William C. Vanhousen, at the suit of Arthur Martin, for the use of Alfred Nye, I have seized and taken 162 acres of Land, being the north-east quarter of section No. 3, town 6 and range 2 west—taken as the property of the said Vanhousen, which said Land I shall expose to public sale on the 19th day of January next at the Court House in the town of Lawrenceburgh.

THOMAS LONGLEY Sheriff D. C.
December 27, 1827. 51—3w

TO PRINTERS. Type Foundry and PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

Corner of Vine and Centre Streets,
Cincinnati.

THE proprietors of the Cincinnati Type Foundry have lately made considerable additions to their establishment, and are now able to furnish on demand, on very short notice, TYPE, from fourteen line Pica to Nonpareil, mostly of NEW CUT, and as great a variety of FANCY JOB TYPE CUTS &c as any Foundry in the United States, and at the same prices as at the Eastern Foundries. Also, Presses, Chases, Cases, Type-metal Reglet, cast to regular bodies; Brass Rule of every description, Printing ink of New York and Philadelphia make; Ball Skins, Parchment, &c &c We will also procure Stereotype Plates to order, from J. How's Foundry, Philadelphia, and deliver the same at Cincinnati, free of charge, for transportation, commission, &c.

Printers who deal at this Foundry will please insert this Advertisement conspicuously, 9 times, and forward their bills for payment.

O & H WELLS
Cincinnati, Dec. 17 1827. 51—91.

Collector's Notice.

HAVING been appointed Collector of Taxes for Dearborn county for the year 1827, and received the Duplicate, together with a precept commanding me to collect the same, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive the amount charged to each individual, as also arrears due me for former years I have been collector. No further indulgence need be expected by delinquents, as I am determined to collect as the law prescribes. I will pass through the county immediately for the purpose of collecting, at which time I hope to receive the little sums due, so as to save for her trouble.

Those indebted to me for fees, notes, or accounts will do well to pay the same immediately, as I will place them in the hands of proper officers for collection. I also wish to close the business of the Indiana Spectator, and to receive the amount due me on subscriptions. I have heretofore so often requested payment by advertisement to little effect, I have concluded that it is unnecessary to warn any more—I must and will resort to the authority given me by law for the recovery of my debts.

Postponed Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that I will on the 4th Monday in January next, after disposing of the personal property of delinquents, as charged in the duplicate, (where the same does not satisfy the demand,) offer for sale all the Land whereon the taxes are not paid previous to that time, by their Number of Township, Range, Section, Quarter Section, or parts thereof—also all town lots, or fractions, charged as aforesaid, and continue said sale from day to day until all are offered for sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Collector,
for Dearborn county.
Collector's office, Lawrenceburgh, }
July 12th, 1827. 28—

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to sell his valuable Farm situated on Salt Fork, Lawrenceburgh township, about six miles from Lawrenceburgh, containing 160 acres of land. On this farm are sixty acres cleared, and under good fence, together with a Mill race, a bearing Orchard of Peach and Apple trees; Also, a good Hewed Log House, out Houses, Barn and Well of excellent water. The above land will be sold very low, and the terms of payment made easy.

JOHN DAVISON.
May 19, 1827.

La Motte's Cough Drops,

(FRESH SUPPLY.)
For Coughs, Consumptions, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, and Want of Sleep.

The proprietors of La Motte's Cough Drops have retained from saying but little in commendation of this preparation—being confident that its value will prove a sufficient recommendation from the increased demand for the article, and the great relief which it has gained in every part of the United States where it is known, and in order to render it as extensively useful as possible, they feel confident in offering it to the public as an APPROVED Medicine in those diseases which it professes to cure, and one which has rendered the most entire satisfaction to all those who have had an opportunity of observing and testing its salutary effects. In confirmation of which they now present it to the public under the sanction of the following certificates from Physicians, Druggists, and Merchants in different parts of the country.

The subscribers have sold La Motte's Cough Drops, as Agents for Messrs. Crosby's. The medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTTE'S COUGH DROPS, as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U.S. Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M. D. and E. D. Dower, druggists, Zanesville, Ohio; William Mount, M. D. Dayton, Ohio; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodman and Ashton, and Partridge & Co. druggists, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ira Delbo, druggist, Chillicothe, Ohio; S. Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville, Ohio; L. F. Frazier, merchant, Xenia, Ohio; Wm. Lowry, merchant, Lebanon, Ohio; Dr. E. Ferris, Lawrenceburgh, Indiana; Dr. H. Watts, Madison, Indiana; Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville, Tenn; T. Davis, Shelbyville, Tenn; Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville, Ky; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort, Ky; Dr. M. Q. Ashby, Richmond, Ky; P. B. Price, merchant, Georgetown, Ky; T. & H. Brents, merchants, Paris, Ky; T. B. Atwood, merchant, Greensburgh, Ky.

Reference to the envelope which accompanies each bottle, for certificate of particular cases.

Prepared by O & S. CROSBY, Druggists, Columbus, Ohio. Each Bottle will be labelled and signed by them—otherwise, not genuine. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price \$1. Sold by J. FERRIS.

Lawrenceburgh, Ia. August, 1827. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution, issued out of the Dearborn circuit court, to me directed commanding me that of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Joseph Gidney at the suit of James McKaney, I have seized and taken 162 acres of land, being the south-west quarter of section No. 2, town 6 range 2 west, which said Land I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the town of Lawrenceburgh, on the 12th day of January next.

THOMAS LONGLEY Sheriff D. C.
December 22, 1827. 50—3w

N. G. HOWARD

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, will faithfully attend to professional business entrusted to his care. He will attend the courts in the 3d circuit, also the Supreme and U. States courts at Indianapolis. Office on High Street, opposite the Clerk's Office.

Feb. 25, 1826.

8—ff.

AMOS LANE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

INFORMS the public that he will constantly attend the Terms of the Supreme Court; the District Court of the United States, at Indianapolis; the Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland, and Ripley Circuit Courts; and any other Court in the state, on special application. That in future his undivided and persevering attention and talents will be devoted to his profession.—And may, at all times, be consulted at his office, in Lawrenceburgh, next door to Mr. Hunt's Hotel, or at Court.

July 25, 1827.

29ff.

To Rent!

I wish to RENT my house in the town of Lawrenceburgh, occupied as a tavern stand by myself, by the name of the

UNION HOTEL.

I would prefer having it kept up as a stand. Any person wishing to rent will please call on the subscriber living in the house. The terms will be made very reasonable.

JOHN SPENCER.

Nov. 8, 1827.

42

NOTICE.

The Creditors of William Godley, deceased, Against The Heirs of John Porter Godley, son and heir of William Godley, deceased.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Heirs of John Porter Godley, late of Dearborn county, deceased, who was son and heir of William Godley, deceased, that the administrator of the said William Godley, deceased, has filed a schedule with the Court of Probate and Court for the settlement of decedents estates in and for the county of Dearborn, and state of Indiana, shewing to the satisfaction of said Court, that the personal assets of the deceased, William Godley, have all been administered, and that the Estate is justly and largely indebted; and further that the said William Godley died seized and possessed of the undivided half part of the north-east quarter of section 25, town 7, range one, west; and also of the undivided half part of the east half of section 24, town 7, range one, west, lying in the said county of Dearborn. The aforesaid heirs of John Porter Godley, deceased, are hereby notified and required to appear before the Court aforesaid, at their next term, to be holden at Lawrenceburgh, in the said county of Dearborn, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, or can shew, why the interest of the aforesaid William Godley in, over and to the lands aforesaid, shall not be sold for the benefit of his creditors, and for payment of his just debts as aforesaid.

JAMES DILL, Clerk.
November 28th, 1827. 49—3w

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 160 acres of land, situated about three miles from Hartford, between the waters of Hogan and Laughery creeks, 70 of which are cleared and under cultivation, and the balance well timbered. On the premises are a good dwelling house, barn, out houses, two bearing orchards, meadows, and three never failing springs.

ALSO—The well known tavern stand in the town of Hartford, now occupied by Davis Weaver, Esq., to which is attached three lots of ground, a good stable, and an excellent well of water.

ALSO—The eligible store house, occupied by J. & A. P. Andrew, nearly opposite the aforesaid tavern stand, to which is attached an excellent garden lot.

ALSO—The premises on which the subscriber resides, situated in Hartford, consisting of one large two story frame house, well calculated for a store and tavern, an elegant and spacious stable, part stone, four lots of ground, and two never failing springs.

The above described property will be sold low for cash, if application be made previous to the 1st of February next; after which time it will be for rent. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Hartford, Ia.

JOHN LEVINGSTON.
October 6 1827.

I'm after Rags!

The PRINTERS at the Palladium Office, Lawrenceburgh, authorize me to offer you for small bundles (such as I am carrying) of clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, 2 3-4 cents in CASH per pound—and for lots of 100 pounds and upwards \$3 per 100.

DICK RAGGED.

INDIANA PALLADIUM,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

M. Gregg & D. V. Culley,

ON EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS.

The PALLADIUM is printed weekly, on super royal paper, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum paid at the end of the year; which may be discharged by the payment of TWO DOLLARS in advance, or by paying TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS at the expiration of Six months.

Those who receive their papers through the Post-Office, or by the mail carrier, must pay the carriage, otherwise it will be charged on their subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Containing 12 lines, three insertions or less, one dollar; twenty-five cents for each additional insertion—larger advertisements in the same proportion.

The CASH must accompany advertisements, otherwise they will be published until paid for, at the expense of the advertiser.

* Letters to the editors must be post-paid, otherwise they will not be attended to.