

MISCELLANY.

SELECTED.

MEETING OF THE WATERS.

There is not in this wide world a valley so sweet,
As the vale in whose bosom the bright waters
meet;
Oh! the last rays of feeling and life must depart,
Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from
my heart.

Yet it was not that nature had shed o'er the
scene.

Her purest of crystal and brightest of green;
'Twas not the soft magic of streamlet or hill,
Oh! no—it was something more exquisite still.
'Twas that my friends, the belov'd of my bosom, were near, [more dear
Who made ev'ry dear scene of enchantment
And who felt how the blest charms of our nature improve, [we love.
When we see them reflected from looks that
Sweet vale of Avoca! how calm could I rest
In thy bosom of shade, with the friends I love
best—world shall cease,
Where the storms which we feel in this cold
And our hearts, like thy waters, be mingled in peace.

THE CURATE OF DOMFRONT.

In the days of Charles the Ninth of that name, the Curate of Domfront began a strange innovation and oppression in that parish; that is, he absolutely refused to baptise any of their children, unless they would also at the same time, pay him the funeral fees; and, what was worse, he would give them no reason for this alteration; but only promised to enter bond for himself and his successors, that, hereafter, all persons paying it at their christening, should be buried gratis. What think ye the poor people did in this case? They did not pull his surplice over his ears, nor tear his mass book, nor throw crickets at his head. No, they humbly desired him to alter his resolution, and amicably reasoned it with him; but he, being a capricious fellow, gave them no answer, but "what I have done, I have done—take your remedy where you can find it; it's not for men of my coat to give an account of their actions to the laity." Which was a surly and quarrelsome answer, and unbefitting a priest; but this did not provoke his parishioners to speak one ill word against his person or function, or to do any illegal act. They only took the regular way of complaining of him to his ordinary, the Archbishop of Rouen. Upon summons he appears. The Archbishop takes him up roundly—tells him he deserves deprivation, if that can be proved which is objected against him—and asked him what he had to say for himself. After due reverence he answers, that he acknowledges the fact, to save the time of examining witnesses; but desires his Grace to hear his reasons, and then do unto him as he shall see cause. "I have been," says he, "Curate of this parish these seven years. In that time, I have, one year with another, baptised a hundred children, and buried not one. At first, I rejoiced at my good fortune, to be placed in so good an air; but, looking into the register book, I found, for a hundred years back, nearly the same number yearly baptised, and not one above five years old buried. And which did more amaze me, I find the number of communicants to be greater now than it was then. This seemed to me a great mystery, but on further inquiry, I found out the true cause of it; for all that are born at Domfront, are hanged at Rouen. I did this to keep my parishioners from hanging, encouraging them to die at home, the burial dues being all paid."

The Archbishop demanded of the parishioners whether this was true or not. They answered, that too many of them came to that unlucky end at Rouen. "Well, then," said he. "I approve of what the Curate has done, and will cause my secretary in *perpetuum rei memoria*, to make an act of it; which act the Curate carried home with him, and the parish cheerfully submitted to it, for within less than twenty years, there died fifteen of natural deaths, and now there die three or four yearly."

What do you know about it?—My uncle was a particular man; he had been in the fierce contests of our revolution, and had followed the standard of Wayne with all his keenness, he was a most interesting old soldier. I remember well, how we little folks used to hang around him, as behind the old stove, on winter evenings, he recounted, perhaps for the hundredth time, the scenes of war. The old man is gone—he died a Christian soldier. One lesson I learnt from him, which I shall never forget; never to utter about men or matters of life, what I do not personally know. He was a bitter enemy to the *Hearsey* family.—One question settled a matter with him. "What do you know about it?" His plan was to believe nothing for which the retailer would not consent to be responsible. Would it not be of vast importance to society, if every man would think of this question—"what do you know about it?" How much scandal would be saved—how many dark surprises, how many unkind suspicious

would be choaked in their birth. If we would live comfortably in this busy tellale world we must practice on the old gentleman's rule.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Examination of a young pretender to fashion.

Q. What is the most wonderful invention of modern times.

A. The starched neckcloth.

Q. Who invented the starched neckcloth?

A. Brummel.

Q. Give the particulars of this invention.

A. when Brummel fell into disgrace, he devised the starched neckcloth, with the design of putting the Prince's neck out of fashion, and of bringing his Royal Highness's muslin, his bow and wadding, in contempt. When he first appeared in this stiffened cravat, tradition says that the sensation in St. James street was prodigious: dandies were struck dumb with envy. No one could perceive how the effect was produced, —tin, card, a thousand contrivances, were attempted, and innumerable men cut their throats in vain experiments. The secret, in fact, puzzled and baffled everyone, and poor dandy L. died raving mad of it: his mother, sister, and all his relations waited on Brummel, and on their knees implored him to save their kinsman's life by the explanation of the mystery; but the beau was obdurate, and L. miserably perished. When B. fled from England, he left his secret a legacy to his country; he wrote on a sheet of paper left on his dressing table, the emphatic words "Starch is the man."

London Magazine.

Economy.—M. S. a. a celebrated French writer on the domestic economy, has the following story: "Bring in the country, I had an example of one of those small losses which a family is exposed to through negligence. From the want of a latch of small value, the wicket of a barn yard, (looking in the fields) was often left open; every one who went through drew the door to, but having no means to fasten it, it remained dapping, the poultry escaped and were lost. One day a fine pig got out and ran into the wood, & immediately all the world was after it: the gardener—the cook—the dairy maid—all ran to recover the swine. The gardener got sight of him first, and jumped over a ditch to stop him; he strained his ankle, and was confined a fortnight to the house. The cook on her return, found all the linen had left to dry by the fire burned; and the dairy maid having ran off before she tied up the cows, one of them broke the leg of a colt in the stable. The gardener's lost time was worth twenty crowns, valuing his pain at nothing; the linen burned, and the colt, spoiled, were worth as much more. Here is a loss of forty crowns, and much pain, trouble, vexation, and inconvenience, for the want of a latch which would not cost three pence; and this loss, through careless neglect, falls on a family little able to support it."

Mahometan and Christian Slavery.—Sir J. Malcom, in his interesting Sketches of Persia, says, "Slaves in the Mahometan countries are only liable, for any crimes they commit, *half* the punishment to which the freemen would be subject.—This law proceeds on the ground of their not being supposed on a par, as to knowledge of social ties, with other parts of the community." The Christian Legislators of our West India Islands reverse this principle, there being scarcely an offence enumerated in the slave codes which is not punished with far greater severity on the ignorant and degraded negro, than on the educated and fortune-favored white. Professed Christians may here learn a striking lesson of justice from Mussulmen.

Longevity.—When a general census of the Roman Empire was made, by Vespasian, in the year 79, Lord Bacon assures us, there were then living between the river Po and the Appennines, fifty-four persons of 100 years of age; fifty-seven of 110; two of 125; four of 130; four of 135; three of 140. In Rimenno, there was one man 150 years of age. Peter Tortin, Temeswar, Hungary, died in 1724, at the advanced age of 185! Gilmour MCrae died the same year, in the Isle of Jura, aged 130! Louisa Truxo, a negress, died in Tarcomea, South America, in 1780, aged 175. Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, England, died in 1670, aged 169—a particular account of this man may be found in the 221st No. Phil. Transactions.—The Countess of Desmond died in Ireland, 1654, aged 140 years. There is no doubt that long life is partly an inheritance—very aged people, most generally, had long lived parents.

Traveller.

LAND TITLES.

THE Commissioner to perpetuate Testimony for the county of Dearborn, will commence in session at the office of the subscriber, in town of Lawrenceburg, on Monday the 28th day of July next & continue the same one week f business require.

DAN'L HAGEMAN, Clerk,

Lawrenceburg, 26th June, 1828.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

AN ACT for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution, in the Continental Line, who was entitled to half pay by the Resolve of October twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin with the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life:

Provided, That, under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a captain in said line.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would otherwise be entitled to, under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled shall cease after the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every surviving non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of Congress, passed May fifteenth, seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said service, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life:

Provided, That no non-commissioned officer, musician or private in said army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer or soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as said Secretary may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay nor shall any officer or soldier receive the same, until he furnish to said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not, in any way, be transferable or liable to attachment, levy or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall enure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi-annually, in like manner, and under the same provisions.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved—16th May, 1828.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

May 28, 1828

The "Act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, (of which the foregoing is a copy,) will be carried into effect under the following regulations:

Each Officer claiming under the act, will transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a declaration, according to the form hereto annexed, marked A and each non-commissioned Officer, Musician, and Private, according to the form marked B, accompanied by the oath of two respectable witnesses, as to his identity, which oath is to be taken before a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths in the State or Territory in which he resides, and authenticated under the seal of the Court of the County in which the oath was administered, as shown in the said forms.

Each Officer will also transmit his commission, if in existence and attainable, and each non-commissioned Officer, Musician, and Private, his discharge; which documents, after being registered, will be returned. If the commission or discharge has been lost or destroyed, he will transmit such other evidence as he may possess or can obtain, corroborative of the statements set forth in his declaration. If the evidence transmitted, taken in connection with that afforded by the public records at Washington, be found satisfactory, the amount of two years' full pay, at the rate to which the Officer or Soldier was entitled, according to his rank in the line, at the close of the war, or at the time of his reduction, (as the case may be,) but in no instance exceeding the full pay of a Captain of the Continental Line, will be transmitted to him, at the place of his residence, after deducting therefrom the amount of any pension which he may have received from the United States since the 3d day of March, 1826. He may, however, authorize,

any other person to receive it for him; in which case, he will execute a power of attorney, according to the annexed form, marked C, which must be acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, and authenticated under the seal of the Court of the County, in the same manner as is already prescribed in regard to declarations. But no payment will be made to any such attorney, until he has made oath, according to the annexed form D, that the pay which he is authorized to receive is intended to enure wholly to the personal benefit of the person by whom the said power was executed.

Witness my hand, this day of in the year .

Before me, [here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of [here insert the name of the county], in the State of [here insert the name of the state], personally appeared, this day, and [here insert the name of the person], who did severally make oath, that [here insert the name of the person], by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an Officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this day of in the year .

RICHARD RUSH.

[A.]

Form of a Declaration to be made by the Officers.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I, —, of —, in the county of —, in the State of —, do hereby declare that I was an officer in the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution, and served as such, [here insert the date to the end of the war, or (as the case may be) to the time when the arrangement of the army provided by the resolves of Congress of the 3d and 21st of October, 1780, was carried into effect, and was reduced under that arrangement,] at which period I was a — in the — regiment of the — line.

And I also declare, that I afterwards received a certificate (commonly called a commutation certificate) for a sum equal to the amount of five years' full pay; which sum was offered by the resolve of Congress, of the 22d of March, 1783; instead of the half pay for life, to which I was entitled under the resolve of the 21st of October, 1780.

And I do further declare, that I have received of the United States, as a pensioner, since the 3d day of March, 1826, [here insert, No money, or (as the case may be) that I have received, as a pensioner of the United States, since the 3d day of March, 1828, the sum of — dollars, and to me by the agent for paying pensions in the State of —.]

(Signed)

I, —, Clerk of the Court of the county of —, in the State of —, do hereby certify, that —, before whom the foregoing affidavit was sworn, was, at the time, a — [here insert, Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set (s) my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this — day of —, in the year —.

(Signed)

Now on this day, to wit, on Friday the 11th day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, comes the said complainant, by Lawrence his attorney, and files his petition praying a divorce from her said husband for certain reasons in the said petition set forth, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Peter Cartwright the defendant aforesaid is not an inhabitant of this state—it is therefore ruled and ordered by the court, that notice of the pendency of the said petition or Bill for divorce, be published four weeks successively in the Indiana Palladium, a newspaper printed and published at Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, requiring the said Peter Cartwright to be and appear before the judges of the Dearborn circuit court, at their term to be held at Lawrenceburg, in and for the county of Dearborn, on the first Monday in October next, then and there to answer to the Bill or Petition aforesaid; or the same will be heard in his absence, and a decree entered accordingly.

JAMES DILL C. K.

June 20, 1828.

24-4w.

[D.]

Form of Affidavit to be taken by Attorneys.

Before me, —, a Justice of the Peace in the county of —, in the — of personally appeared, this day, —, the attorney named in the foregoing power of attorney, and made oath that the same was not given to him by reason of any transfer, or of any attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, of the pay thereto authorized to be received, but that the said pay is intended to enure wholly to the personal benefit of the person by whom the said power was executed.

Witness my hand, this day of in the year .

Before me, —, [here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of —, in the State of —, personally appeared, this day, —, and —, of the said county, who did severally make oath, that —, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an Officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this day of in the year .

(Signed)

I, —, Clerk of the Court of the county of —, in the State of —, do hereby certify, that —, before whom the foregoing affidavit was sworn, was, at the time, a — [here insert either a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set (s) my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this — day of —, in the year —.

(Signed)

* To be published once a week for two months, in the papers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States.

23-9w

DEARBORN CIRCUIT COURT.

APRIL TERM, 1828.

Deborah Cartwright On Bill or Petition for Divorce
versus Peter Cartwright

Now on this day, to wit, on Friday the 11th day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, comes the said complainant, by Lawrence his attorney, and files his petition praying a divorce from her said husband for certain reasons in the said petition set forth, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Peter Cartwright the defendant aforesaid is not an inhabitant of this state—it is therefore ruled and ordered by the court, that notice of the pendency of the said petition or Bill for divorce, be published four weeks successively in the Indiana Palladium, a newspaper printed and published at Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, requiring the said Peter Cartwright to be and appear before the judges of the Dearborn circuit court, at their term to be held at Lawrenceburg, in and for the county of Dearborn, on the first Monday in October next, then and there to answer to the Bill or Petition aforesaid; or the same will be heard in his absence, and a decree entered accordingly.

JAMES DILL C. K.