

MISCELLANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PALLADIUM.

Letter I.

Come honest printer of the news,
Do not a poet's prayer refuse,
Nor scan his humble ditty,
Cause he's pen'd a rhyme or two,
On what is false and what is true,
Remote from any city:
Nor take offence at what he says,
Because it lacks the grammar phrase,
Or polish of the gentry;
For rais'd among the woods and weeds,
Humble is his name and deeds,
As any in the country.
Retir'd and unknown I live,
And little of my time ere give
To books of lore or learning;
But planted here in Logan's hills,
In summer's heat and winter's chills,
I's rais'd to honest farming.
Accustomed to hold the plough,
Pen up the sheep and feed the cow,
The live long week till Sunday,
Then to shun the meeting gang,
That met to talk and hear their slang,
I'd read and write for one day.
O'erly in the morning write,
To finish what I had not quite,
When darkness brought the evening—
By rising ere the morning sun,
Renew the task I had begun,
In Cobbett's rule believing.
Some times to Pike I turn my mind,
And puzzling answers try to find,
In practice or proportion;
But to follow up the figuring trade,
And count up fortunes ere they're made,
I never had much notion.
Some instructive books I've read,
Compos'd by some discerning head,
On man and his bold measure;
And most of them I see point out
The same road, or there about,
That leads direct to pleasure.
But those of us who now pursue,
Should try and make a blaze or two,
That others still may follow,
Who want plain guides in the pursuit,
And some times want a fresh recruit,
To take them through the mallow.
Not that I here will undertake,
Of great improvement much to make,
On what has gone before me;
But to render plain to view,
Some points that have concern'd but few,
I think will most engage me.
With experience for my guide,
On old Pegasus off I'll ride,
Through every kind of weather;
And when I reach Parnassus' mount,
If it's too steep I'll quick dismount,
And pull up by the hearer.
Thus you see, without reserve,
My inclination for to serve
The printers and the muses.
In the backwoods have took my stand,
Ready to give a helping hand
To any one that chooses.
To you I make my first propose,
To you I do this scroll enclose,
Hoping, sir, that you then,
Will take a patronizing view
Of my firm confidence in you,
And thus confide in—Lx

PREVENTION OF DEATH.

The following cautions and observations designed to preserve from premature death, from drowning, lightning, cold, heat, noxious vapours, apoplexy &c. are copied from the "Pocket Companion," published in 1816, by the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, for the recovery of the apparently drowned or dead. This Society, since its establishment in 1754, to 1816, had rescued from apparent death, four thousand and eighty seven persons, and rewarded upwards of 18,500 claimants.

CAUTIONS.

1. Never to be held up by the feet.
2. Not to be rolled on casks, or other rough usage.
3. Avoid frictions with salt or spirits, in all cases of apparent death.

RESTORATION OF LIFE.

What thou doest—do quickly.

THE DROWNED.

1. Convey carefully the body with the head and shoulders raised, to the nearest convenient house.
2. Strip and dry the body; clean the mouth and nostrils.
3. Place Young Children between two persons in a warm bed.
4. An Adult. Lay the body on a blanket or bed, in a warm chamber in winter:—To be exposed to the sun in Summer.
5. To be gently rubbed with flannel;—a heated warming pan, covered, lightly moved over the back and spine.
6. If no signs of life appear—the warm bath; warm bricks, &c. applied to the palms of the hands, and soles of the feet.
7. To restore breathing—introduce the pipe of a pair of bellows (when no apparatus) into one nostril; the other nostril and the mouth closed; inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised: the mouth and nostrils must then be let free:—repeat the process till life appears.
8. Where a bellows, or any proper apparatus cannot be had, immediately attempt to excite the natural inspiration and expiration, by pressure on the breast,

ribs and muscles of the body, merely by the hands, so as to press out as large a portion of the air as possible, and then removing and applying the pressure alternately, in order to imitate the natural breathing, and promote the introduction of atmospheric air, in proportion to the quantity pressed out from the air-cells of the lungs. This process has proved highly successful; and as any person may apply it, as well as a medical professor, it should not be delayed a moment.

9. Electricity early employed by a Medical Assistant.

INTENSE COLD.

Rub the body with snow, ice, or cold water. Restore warmth, &c. by slow degrees, and after some time, if necessary, the plans to be employed for the resuscitation of Drowned Persons.

SUSPENSION BY THE CORD.

1. A few ounces of blood may be taken from the jugular vein, and Cupping Glasses may be applied to the head and neck; Leeches also to the temples.

2. The other methods of treatment the same as recommended for the apparently Drowned.

SUFFOCATION BY NOXIOUS VAPOURS, OR LIGHTNING.

Cold water to be repeatedly thrown upon the face, &c. drying the body at intervals. If the body feels cold, employ gradual warmth, and the plans for the Drowned.

INTOXICATION.

The body is to be lain on a bed, &c. with the head a little raised; the neck-cloth, &c. removed—obtain immediate Medical Assistance, as the mode of treatment must be varied, according to the state of the patient.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. On signs of returning life, a teaspoonful of warm water may be given; and if the power of swallowing be returned, warm wine or diluted brandy—to be put into a warm bed, and if disposed to sleep, will generally awake restored to health.

2. The plans above recommended are to be used for three or four hours. It is an absurd and vulgar opinion to suppose persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance.

3. Electricity and Bleeding never to be employed, unless by the direction of the Medical Assistants.

If the RESUSCITATIVE PROCESS be immediately employed, an immense number of lives will be restored.

CORONERS.

Many lives have been sacrificed which might have been restored, from a prevailing opinion concerning the impropriety of meddling with a Body without permission of the Coroner.

OPINION OF AN EMINENT SPECIAL PLEADER.

"It is a misdemeanour to prevent the Coroner from doing his duty. But the meddling with a body, for the purpose of restoring life, is not a transgression of the law; nor do I know any statute by which such an act is prohibited. The coroner ought to be called in as soon as it is evident that the body is dead."

Absolute, not apparent death is here meant.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

You have heard of Uncle Ben, and his diving bell. Not long since I called on him for some assistance in investigating the subject of honesty. I found him in his arm chair, and perceived that he had just come out of his bell. Without waiting for the customary interchange of civilities, he broke out upon me—honesty the best policy? and what if it is? Does that make it right to be honest? Policy! Is that to be the governing principle? Must men be honest because it is polittick? Suppose we should prove that it was not the best policy. What then? Why, then, men might be dishonest because it is polittick. I tell you, Sam, it is a maxim that will not bear the light. I have been investigating this tradition for three days, and I say it won't do.

Policy! Is that to be the polar star of man's course through life? Is honesty good for nothing but to dig in the mines, or to be sent out as one of the emissaries of selfishness, in search of happiness, or in other words, self gratification? There is quite too much of that honesty which is founded in policy. Who wouldn't be honest if he saw no easier or surer or more expedient way of getting rich? Who wouldn't be honest if he saw no other way to preferment?

Now this talking so much about policy and expediency, and utility, and all that—it is not to the point. People nowadays, take wide circuits. They won't come to the point, Sam. Our fathers set up their mark and went straight to it. Although some of them had an awkward gait, yet they dashed on, and seldom came short of the mark; but these moderns, if they see the point, they seem loth to come to it. While on their way, if they are greeted by the perfumes of a flower garden, they turn aside and visit it, and spend their precious time in making up nosebags, and singing to them.—If they meet in their way a gurgling rill, they stop there, and walk up and down its verdant banks, and like children paddle in the stream, and gather up the polished pebbles—or if perchance they spy a beautiful maiden,

they stop to sing love ditties about her, and thus they march round and round. (This is the boasted march of mind, Sam.) Yes, they go round and round, but they don't come to the point. These moderns take wide circuits, or as we say in the country, they carry a wide swath, but they don't point out. My father used to say, never mind Ben, if you don't carry so wide a swath as a man, but see to it that you point out. That's the main point. And when I was half discouraged because I couldn't keep up, "never mind Ben," he would say, "it isn't the best mowder that mows the fastest, we shall see in the afternoon who pointed out best." But I am getting away from the point myself. Honestly, said Uncle Ben, what is it? and without waiting for an answer, for he seemed to put the question to himself, said he, Sam, why ought man to be honest? Because it is right, I replied. That's well said Uncle Ben, that's well,—you are not on the policy schemes, I perceive. Be honest because it is right, not because it is the best policy. A few days ago, I took up a book entitled, 'Honesty is the best policy.'

This story (whether it claimed to be true or false, I don't remember) was about a poor boatman, who, by honesty had obtained a comfortable livelihood, and in "process of time" amassed a snug little fortune.

The story was quite interesting, but I have no time to tell it to you now; but the moral of it was, that every body ought to be as honest as the poor boatman, because that was the way to become as rich as he. But suppose it had so happened that the honest boatman had been unfortunate (for honest men are sometimes unfortunate) and died in an alms-house, what could have been said in favour of honesty then? And suppose there should be such a state of things in the community, that honest men are invariably poor, what excuse would there then be for honesty? In the present case, the good to be aimed at, is riches. Policy is that which will tend most directly to this result. If honesty does this, then honesty is the best policy; but if dishonesty does it, why, then dishonesty is the best policy. Thus Uncle Ben reasoned, and he was about half right.—[Boston Philanthropist.

Birds.—These are to the farmer and gardener of great value. They were designed by the Creator to check the too great increase of insects; and no farmer ought to suffer them to be wantonly destroyed on his premises. The number of insects destroyed by the robin, swallow, sparrow, mock bird, and other small birds, is astonishing. One little family will destroy several hundreds in a single day. Some time since, a pair of these small birds built a nest on a lilac which grew close to one of my windows. In the time of incubation, there was a severe storm, and a strong wind. The eggs were in danger of being thrown overboard by the whirling of the bush. Conscious of this, the female kept on the nest to prevent any accident which might follow on her leaving it to collect food. Her mate like a good provider, was busily engaged during the day in collecting food (insects) which he carried to his companions, and she received it with apparent affection.

This circumstance excited particular attention; and of course this little society was observed. In a short time the eggs were hatched; but from the roughness of the weather or tenderness of the brood, the female chose not to leave the young. During this time, the mate with surprising industry, brought small insects in the larva state to the nest, but was not suffered to feed the nestling. The female received the food, and divided it among her little charge. When the young had gained sufficient strength the male was permitted to feed them, and from this time, both parents were mutually and incessantly (by day) employed in collecting small insects from every quarter, and on a moderate calculation, to the number of about seven hundred in a day. One great cause of the increase of many insects, so destructive to vegetation, is the decrease of these little friends to the agriculturist. Should a few of them innocently trespass on the property of the farmer to the amount of a few cents, let him remember, that he is greatly indebted to them for services rendered, and not wage a war of extermination.

They are not merely useful in destroying insects—but they call the farmer and the gardner to their business—cause the groves to resound with music, and usher in the morning with their melodious praise.—[Selected.

Holy Water.—A very good story is related by Lambert in his travels, respecting the efficacy of holy water.

"A friend of mine (says he) was once present at the house of a French lady in Canada, when a violent thunder storm commenced. The shutters were immediately closed, and the room darkened. The lady of the house, not willing to leave the safety of herself and company to chance, began to search her closet for the bottle of holy water, which by a sudden flash of lightning, she fortunately found. The bottle was uncorked, and

its contents immediately sprinkled over the ladies and gentlemen. It was a most dreadful storm, and lasted a considerable time; she therefore redoubled her sprinklings at every clap of thunder or flash of lightning. At length the storm ceased, and the party was providently saved from its effects; which the good lady attributed solely to the precious water. But when the shutters were opened and the light admitted, the company found, to the destruction of their white gowns and muslin handkerchiefs, their coats, waistcoats and breeches, that instead of holy water, the pious lady had sprinkled them with ink."

MINE ADVERTISEMENT.

Rund away, or stolen, or straid, mine large plack horse, about vorteen or fifteen hans and six inches hie; he has been got vour plack legs, two behind u d two before, and he ish plack all over his pety, but has been got some vite spots pon his pack, vere de skin vas rupt off; but I gressed um, and now de vite spots ish all plack agin, he trods und kanfers, und paces, und sometimes he vaks—all his legs und feet goes on von after ander; he has two ears pon his head, poth alike, put von ish placker dan toder; he has two eyes, von ish put out und toder ish pon de side of his head, und ven you go toder side he vont see you; ven he cats a coot deal he has a pig pelly, und has a long dail vat hangs down behind, but I cut it short toder day, und now tish not so long as vat it vas; he is shot all round, put his behind shoes comed off, und now he ish only got shoes before; he holts up his head und looks gaily; und ven he ish peen frightened, he jumps about like every ting in de vorld; he vill ride mit a saddle, or a chare, or a kart, or vill go py himself, vitout nobody, but a pag on his pack, with a poy on it; he ish not very old, und his head ven he vaks or runs goes before, und his dail stays behind, only ven he turns round und gits mat, und den his dail sometimes comes first. Whoever vill pring him pack, shall pay five dollars reward; und if he prings pack de tief vat stole 'em, he shall pay pesides dwenty dollars, und ax no questions.

JACOB HANDSKELTZER.

DOCTOR C. R. M'FALL, WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of RISING SUN and vicinity that he has located himself in the above place, where he intends devoting himself entirely to the practice of

Medicine and Surgery.

He hopes that by a persevering and unremitting attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage; his charges shall be moderate—His office is in part of the house occupied by Mr. C. Campbell as a tailoring shop, where he may at all times be found, or at Mr. S. S. Scotts, where he boards, unless professionally absent.

July 25, 1829. 29-3mo

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

In the State of Indiana, on the second Monday in November next, for the disposal of the public lands included within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, all situate NORTH of the base line, and WEST of the second principal meridian, to wit:

Fractional townships nineteen and twenty of Range one.

Fractional townships nineteen and twenty of Range two.

Being a reservation of ten miles square, heretofore appropriated for the use of the Eel river or Thornton party of Miami Indians, at their village on Sugar creek, and ceded to the United States by Treaty of February 11th, 1825.

Also, Fractional township twenty four, and townships twenty five and twenty six, of Range four.

Townships twenty four and twenty five, of Range five. Also,

Fractional townships twenty one, twenty two and twenty three, of Range ten.

Which last mentioned Range is bounded by the line of demarcation between Illinois and Indiana.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, are to be excluded from sale.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of August, A. D. 1829. ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President: GEORGE GRAHAM, Commissioner

26-1s of the General Land Office.

Pay the Blacksmith!! POSTPONED.

THE undersigned hereby notifies those indebted to him in any way whatever, that he will attend at the office of Thomas Palmer, Esq. in Lawrenceburg, from the 20th to the 23d October next, for the purpose of settling his books. Those interested, who do not attend at the time and place above mentioned, may expect to be dealt with in a summary way. No indulgence may be expected, but the most rigid course will be adopted, to collect the moneys due him, that he may be enabled to pay those to whom he is indebted.

RICHARD PREST. Sept. 12, 1829. 36-

JOHN M'PIKE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office in Lawrenceburg, on the corner of High and Short Streets.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either for Ferriage or otherwise, are hereby notified that their accounts are made out ready for settlement. All who wish to save costs and trouble will avail themselves of this notice, and please come forward and settle their accounts on or before the first of November next; as after that time they will all be settled by an officer or officers, both great and small, without respect to persons, age or sex, friends or foes.

JOHN SHOOK, jr.

September 26, 1829.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN PHELPS, late of Dearborn county, deceased, hereby notifies those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it to present them properly authenticated for settlement. The said estate is supposed to be solvent.

A SALE of the personal property of said deceased, will take place at his late residence in Union township, on Wednesday the 21st of October next, at which will be offered

Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Corn, Farming Utensils,

And other articles too tedious to enumerate. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day; at which time and place the terms will be made known.

WILLIAM B. PHELPS, Adm'r.

Sept. 26, 18 9

Collector's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that a sale of land and town lots will be held at the Court House door, in Lawrenceburg, on the 2d Monday in November, 1829, and continue from day to day until all delinquent lands and lots are exposed by their Nos. of township, section or part thereof, and town lots agreeable to their Nos., as charged on the duplicate of taxes for the year 1829, and former years I have been Collector. I will attend all public places, also on each person charged with taxes as fast as possible; at which times and places I hope all will be prepared to pay the same. The time I have to make returns in, is growing short.

JOHN SPENCER, s. & c. D. c.

September 30, 1829. 39

Administrators' Sale.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that we shall expose to sale, at public vendue, at or near the residence of John Daniel, late of Dearborn county, dec'd, on the 17th day of October inst,

25 acres of Corn,

And various other articles, the property of the said dec'd. Terms made known on the day of sale.

HARRIET DANIEL, } Adm'r's.

WILLIAM DANIEL, }

October 3, 1829. 39—ts

Administrators' Sale.

WILL be sold at E. Conwell's Warehouse in Aurora on the 17th day of October next a quantity of

PORK BARRELS & LARD KEGS.

Also—THREE KEGS TOBACCO, the property of James M'Minn, late of Dearborn county, deceased.

E CONWELL, } Adm'r's.

Z HAWLEY, }

Aurora, Sept. 22, 1829.

A quantity of SALT for Sale at Cincinnati prices, by the subscriber,

E. CONWELL.

Rags! Rags!

Two cents and one half per pound, in CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at this Office.

Flour, Corn meal, Flax-seed, Tallow, Oats, Potatoes, Wood, &c.

Will be received at this office in payment of subscriptions and other debts.

INDIANA PALLADIUM, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

DAVID V. CULLEY,

Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

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 & 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 or under, 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.

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Summonses, Executions, for sale at this Office.