

MISCELLANY.

For the Palladium.

ON FRIENDSHIP.

When in the glowing bloom of youth,
The scenes of life look gay;
When innocence is rob'd in truth,
Fair prospects we survey.

My heart was free from worldly cares,
I pleasures did pursue;
Did neither dread nor fear the snares,
That youth might fall into.

I thought each one a friend that smiles,
But found it was not so;
O may I shun deception's wiles,
As I in knowledge grow.

And as I do advance each year,
My errors I'll correct;
And learn when smoothest some appear,
Their friendship to suspect.

When first I ventured on the world,
I thought each one a friend;
But as the wheels of time have roll'd,
I find they just pretend.

When fortune doth upon us smile,
Whole crowds of friends appear;
But should adversity beguile,
How soon they disappear.

Thus, friends forsake, when fortune frowns,
Adversity doth show;
But few are found to heal the wounds,
From whence our troubles flow.

But O! there is a friend indeed,
Whose friendship warm doth flow;
He will befriend in time of need,
And conquer every foe.

Or him alone I'll rest secure,
On him I'll still depend;
For his own word does me ensure
He'll be a faithful friend.

Rising Sun, Indiana. E. C.

THE HUSBANDMAN'S SONG.

Written for the Anniversary of the Merrimack Agricultural Society, by PHILIP CARRIGAN, Esq. and sung at the Dinner table at Hopkinton, October 8, 1829.

When an emperor of China ascendeth the throne,
He goes to the plough-land (a custom long known,)
And to prove as a patron to Farmers he's thorough,
Turns Farmer himself, till he turns a good furrow.
Haw Buck, & gee Bright, & gee Bonny, gee o
Though no party polities mix with our dishe,
It sure is no treason to utter our wishes,
That we ne'er may have rulers so dull in th'ex-
treme,
But are fit to hold plough, or at least drive
the team.
Haw Buck, &c.

As oft comes our great day for premium and
bounty,
It proves what fat things still abound in our
County,
All good, when applied to right uses and cases,
But make a sad jumble when put in wrong
places.
Haw Buck, &c.

Thus calf-head and mutton-head, of the prime
sort,
Are good on the table but poor stuff in Court;
And pumpkins and pumpkin-heads, also, be-
cause
They make very good puddings, but very bad
laws.
Haw Buck &c.

Some swine to have long (to our shame be it
spoken)
Eraded the statute for ringing and yoking.
Cheated hogreys by walking (a terrible bore)
Erect on their hind legs, instead of all four.
Haw Buck, &c.

But waving these evils, our theme let us raise,
And award to our Farmers the premium of
praise;
Not those who don't look to their fences in
time,
Or those who'd be twaddlers, but have no
fence to climb.
Haw Buck &c.

Now must we omit, in our annual ditties,
How Ladies refine and improve our Commit-
tees;
Men higher prize beauty, than skill how'er
rare,
But the Fair are fair judges of works of the
Fair.
Haw Buck, &c.

Whate'er be the Tariff's or Factories doom,
Be our los' loud and full, "Speed the Plough
and the Loom;"
Then for those whose bright charms inspire
heart and pen,
May their husbands in all things prove true hus-
band-men.
Haw Buck, &c.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER—PROOF
OF AFFECTION.

British northern circuit—Bury St. Ed-
munds.

Wm. Buckle, aged 21 years, was cap-
itally indicted for assaulting Leah
Warren, by cutting her throat with a
razor, with intent to kill and murder
her. In a second count he was charged
with intending to disable her; and in a
third count to do her some grievous
bodily harm.

The prisoner was attired in a blue
soutout—he is what is called a "pretty
fellow," with light hair, small and regu-
lar features, and rosy cheeks.

The female whom he was charged
with attempting to murder, is a pretty
interesting girl, about 18 years of age,
and was attired in a very becoming man-
ner.

Mr. Maltby, the counsel for the prose-
cution, said that it was his duty to bring before the court and jury the facts of this most painful and distressing case. The prisoner was charged with attempting to murder a young woman, the name of Leah Warren, the daughter of a builder and bricklayer, residing at Bradwell Ash, in that county. The prisoner was in the employment of the father of the girl, and paid his addresses to her. Previous to Michaelmas last, she was persuaded by some of her relatives to discontinue his addresses. He was exceedingly distressed at this determination on her part; and having seen the young woman with another young man, some few days afterwards, he was driven to a state of distraction, and at tempted to put an end to his life by hanging himself. On the 7th of June last, the prisoner saw the young woman at her father's house, and he proposed to renew his addresses to her. She declined, and on the 9th of June, he saw her walking with a young man named Eli Hunt. It was at that moment, in all probability, that he first contemplated the commission of the crime that had brought him to the bar where he was standing. On the same night he met the young woman, and asked her to go with him to a place three miles off; and when she declined, he requested her to go into a field close by, in which there was a pond.—She refused to go with him, and he seized her by the head pulled her bonnet strings tight under her throat, threw her down upon her back, and cut her throat with a knife. He got up and ran away as soon as he had perpetrated the deed; she found the blood trickling from her throat, and made the best of her way to her aunt's and a medical man was sent for immediately. She informed her uncle and aunt where the assault was committed: and on search being made near the spot, the knife with which the prisoner had inflicted the wound, the blade of which was bloody, was found.—When the prisoner was taken before the magistrate, he voluntarily made a statement which would be proved in evidence, as follows:

"I was walking with Leah Warren on Tuesday evening, the 9th June, and it came into my head all at once to do this, in consequence of her refusing to go with me; I took the knife out of my pocket and cut her across the throat; I had one hand round her neck with which I held the bonnet strings; she fell backwards and I ran away; the knife which Mr. Orridge now shows me, and which is now sealed up in my presence, is the knife which I did it with."

The jury would see that this case differed very materially from the one tried on Saturday (the case of Wm. Viall.) In this case there was an apparent motive in the jealousy and disappointment of the prisoner, by the rejection of his addresses. He (the learned counsel) would not attempt to reason upon the facts, but would proceed to prove them to the jury to decide if the intention of the prisoner was not to murder, or to disable, or to do the young woman some grievous bodily harm; if such was their opinion, they would find him guilty.

Leah Warren, on being brought into the witness box, was very faint, and could not proceed with her evidence for some time. The court was crowded with females. There were thrice the number that were at the trial of Corder. She stated: I live at Bradwell, in this county; my father is a bricklayer; I have known the prisoner for two years and a half; he worked with my father; he paid his addresses to me up to about three weeks before Michaelmas last; my friends advised me to discontinue his addresses, and soon afterwards I told him that I could not permit him to pay his addresses to me any longer; I was at service at the time, and I did not return home after that till near WhitSunday; I remember the 7th of June last, I was at my father's; I saw the prisoner there, and he pressed me to renew our former intimacy; he was going to Walsham, and he asked me if I would go with him; I said that I had no objection; on the Sunday afternoon he came to my father's. I had been crying, and he asked me what had been the matter with me? I said that my sister and brother had been calling me to account for going with him to Walsham in the morning. He said "if they have any thing to say, why don't they say it to me, and not to you?" I would rather they would say it to me, for I would rather lose every drop of blood in my body than see a hair of your head wrunged." He also said that he would leave my father; I persuaded him not to do so: he said that he should never be comfortable any more, as it would not be agreeable to the family for him to court me, and they would always give him hints about it; I told him that I was going to Walsham to meet my sister; he said that he had rather I would not go, for he would rather go himself, and if my sister and brother had any thing to say, they could say it to himself; a young man, named Eli Hunt, came into the yard, and asked me if I was going to meet my sister, and I said no; the prisoner was then gone forward; I walked with Eli Hunt and one

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 un-derminated 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, hereto-
fore 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, 1828.

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 exclu-

ded from sale.

Given under my hand, at the City of Wash-

ington, this nineteenth day of August, A. D.

1829. ANDREW JACKSON.

By the PRESIDENT:

GEORGE GRAHAM, Commissioner

26-1s of the General Land Office

Collector's Notice.

 NOVICE 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 duplicates 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

The Journal of Health.

Conducted by an Association of Physicians.

NOVICE.—The primary object with the conductors of this Journal is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease.

Mr. Maltby had a communication with the father of the girl, who was the prosecutor, and addressed the court. He said that after what had been stated by the young woman, the prosecutor was anxious that the proceedings should be carried no further, if his lordship should consent to the proposition. (Here was a burst of applause.)

Mr. Maltby said that the young woman had expressed to her family an unceasing affection for the young man, and he was willing to make any reparation in his power.

Mr. Gunning, the counsel for the prisoner, said that his client felt most grateful for the mercy which had been shown to him; and he trusted, when he became united to the object of his affection, that for the kindness and affection which she had shewn, he would, as long as he lived, never give her a moment's pain, but behave towards her like a good husband.

The prisoner bowed, and looked with great affection towards the girl.

Mr. Baron Garrow said that the proceeding which had taken place was not quite regular; but he was not disposed to criticise the proceedings. He did not feel it his duty to insist on the public prosecutor proceeding with the trial after what had taken place. When he first cast his eyes upon the prisoner, he observed that there was less of the character of ferocity about him than any man he had ever seen placed at the bar of justice, and the judge was not the last person to feel, on witnessing one of the most distressing scenes imaginable; he joined in the involuntary expression of the jury in favor of the accused. The judge, however, dared not let private feeling take place of public duty. It appeared that through the intervention of friends, the young woman having avowed her unalterable affection for the prisoner, and her wish to be united to him, all parties were of opinion the feelings of the young woman should be consulted, and she would be bound to him in the closest ties for life. The friends had arranged that they should be united in wedlock; and as there was no evidence to prove he had committed the crime imputed to him, the jury would say he was not guilty; but if any individual in court dared to express either approbation or disapprobation of the verdict, he would send them to prison.

Verdict—not guilty. Mr. Baron Garrow: let the prisoner be discharged.

As soon as he was set at liberty, the girl said, "The Lord be thanked!" and he ran to her and kissed her heartily—when they arrived in front of the court, the crowd gave a loud cheer.

October 24th, 1829. 42—

PROSPECTUS.

THE INDIANA JOURNAL.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, AS HERETOFORE,

TWICE A WEEK,

During the ensuing Session of the General Assembly.

It is known to the public generally, that the Indiana Journal was published twice a week during the last session of the General Assembly, and that this was the first and only attempt which had been made, in the state of Indiana, to issue a newspaper more than once a week.

A very considerable additional ex-

pense, over and above the ordinary expenditure of a weekly paper, was necessarily incurred by the semi-weekly publication. Encouraged, however, by the liberal patronage which was offered on that occasion, battered by the general satisfaction with which that effort was regarded, and anxious to continue to afford the fullest and earliest intelligence of the Legislative proceedings, we have been induced again to undertake the task—and we do so with every confidence of an increase of patronage, and of presenting additional claims to support.

The time, it is confidently believed, has arrived, when a publication of this kind—through the medium of which only a FULL and EARLY account of the proceedings of our General Assembly can be conveyed to the public—will be sustained without being burdensome to the publishers. The honor of the state, and the interest of the people, alike demand such a publication.

In regard to the accomplishment of the proposed undertaking, we can only pledge ourselves that every possible exertion will be made to meet the public expectation. For a sample of the manner in which the proceedings will be reported, reference is made to our semi-weekly publication of last winter. By additional experience, and an increase of exertion, we hope to discharge our duty still more satisfactorily. Important documents reports of committees on subjects of general interest, and as full a sketch of the debates as our limits will allow, will be speedily and carefully inserted.

It was our intention, sometime ago, to enlarge our paper to an imperial size, and publish but once a week as usual. Further reflection, however, has convinced us, that the proposed plan of issuing twice a week will be much more satisfactory to the public, although much more expensive to us. By this plan we will not only be enabled to publish nearly twice as much matter, but we can also disseminate it much earlier. It is still our intention, as soon as practicable, to issue our weekly paper on an imperial sheet.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

To those who enter by the year, no increase will be made on the present subscription price, which is Two Dollars in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the end of six months, or Three Dollars at the end of the year. For three months, including the Session, the price will be One Dollar; and during the Session only, Seventy-five Cents—to be paid in ten instances at the time of subscribing, or during the session of the Legislature; which it is believed may be generally effected through members and others, whose business will require their attendance at the seat of government during the session. Particular attention will be paid to forwarding papers according to direction.

DOUGLASS & MAGUIRE, Editors.

Indiana, October 22, 1829.

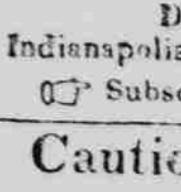
Subscriptions received at this office.

Caution to the Public!

This is to forewarn all persons from trusting or crediting my wife DORCAS, after this date, she having conducted herself in such a manner as to forfeit all claims upon me as her husband.

HIRAM FAIRBANKS,
October 20, 1829. 41—3w

Take Notice.

 ALL persons who have been indebted to me for a longer period than twelve months, are requested to call and settle their accounts before the first of January next, otherwise they will be left in the hands of a magistrate for collection.

JONATHAN HARPHAM.

Hartford Oct 19th, 1829. 41—3w

JAMES W. HUNTER,

Who acts in the capacity of Justice of the peace,

OFFERS his services to the public as a Conveyancer; he will attend to drawing up and acknowledging Deeds, Deeds of trust, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Title Bonds, Leases, Articles of Agreement, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices Indentures, &c. &c.