

MISCELLANY.

For the Palladium. ON FRIENDSHIP.

When in the glowing bloom of youth,
The scenes of life look gay;
When innocence is robed 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 rolled,
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.

On 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 Merri-
mack Agricultural Society, by PHILIP
CARRIGAIN, Esq. and sung at the Din-
ner 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
sowrow.

How Buck, & gee Bright, & gee Bonny, gee o
Though no party politics mix with our dishes,
It sure is no treason to utter our wishes,
That we never may have rulers so dull in their
tremes.

But are fit to hold plough, or at least drive
the team.
How Buck, & gee.

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.
How Buck, & gee.

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.
How Buck, & gee.

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

How Buck, & gee.
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.

How Buck, & gee.
Nor must we omit, in our annual ditties,
How Ladies refine and improve our Commit-
tees;

Men higher prize beauty, than skill bow'er
rare,
But the Fair are fair judges of works of the
Fair.

How Buck, & gee.
Whether be the Tariff's or Factor's doom,
Be our toast 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.

How Buck, & gee.
ATTEMPT TO MURDER—PROOF
OF AFFECTION.

British northern circuit—Bury St. Ed-
munds.

Wm. Buckle, aged 21 years, was ca-
pitally 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
surtout—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. Malby, 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 attempt-
ing to murder a young woman of the
name of Leah Warren, the daughter of
a builder and bricklayer, residing at
Bradwell Ash, in that county. The pris-
oner was in the employment of the fa-
ther of the girl, and paid his addresses
to her. Previous to Michaelmas last,
she was persuaded by some of her rela-
tives to discontinue his addresses. He
was exceedingly distressed at this deter-
mination 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 de-
clined, 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 contempla-
ted 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 pul-
led 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 per-
petrated the deed; she found the blood
trickling from her throat, and made the
best of her way to her aunt's and a me-
dical 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 inflic-
ted 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 of 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 back-
wards 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 tri-
ed on Saturday (the case of Wm. Viall).
In this case there was an apparent mo-
tive 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
by his witnesses; and he should leave it
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 Whitsuntide;
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 Sun-
day 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 wringed." 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 be al-
ways giving him hints about it; I told
him that I was going to Walsham to
meet my sister; he said that he had rat-
her 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 for-
ward; I walked with Eli Hunt and one

of my sisters to meet my brother and sis-
ter; the prisoner saw me walking with
Eli Hunt, and said to me, "so you would
come—I will go forward." The pris-
oner went on and I followed him, and I
did not see him till half past six o'clock,
when he came to the meeting service,
which was held at my father's house; my
father was not the preacher, nor the per-
son who performed the service; after
the service I was with the prisoner half
an hour; I went to my uncle's to sleep,
and on going into the yard that evening,
I saw the prisoner passing; he called me
and I went to him; asked me whether I
would go to Bacton with him on Tues-
day night to the fair; I said that my
sisters and brother were going on the
Monday, and I should have to go with
them; he said, that notwithstanding my
engagement with my brother and sis-
ters on the Monday, he hoped I should
go with him on the Tuesday; about half
past five o'clock on the Monday morning
I saw the prisoner again by appointment;
I was going from my uncle's to my fa-
ther's the prisoner had promised to meet
me and see me home; he came into my
uncle's yard before I got up; he accom-
panied me about half the way home, and
at that time the conversation was renew-
ed as to going with him on the Tuesday
evening; he said that he hoped I would
go with him, and I said I would; he said
he thought I was old enough to please
myself; he came into my father's house
about an hour and a half after I had ar-
rived at home; I went down to Bradwell
and he followed me; I met him as I was
returning from Bradwell; I asked him if
he was coming that way, and he said pre-
sently; I had previously asked him to
meet me; he accompanied me home, and
I was with him all the Monday morning;
this was not with the knowledge of my
friends; and his conversation was chiefly
about his hopes that we should become
man and wife; I wished to be with him,
and to be his wife, if my friends were
agreeable, and I told him so; I was much
attached to him, and I told him I loved
him, and if the marriage could not be
brought about without our friends' consent,
I would have him some time or other at
all hazards; I know he very much loves
me, and he always did. (Here the wit-
ness was so affected that she could not
stand, and a chair was given to her, and
the prisoner was also in tears.)

Mr. Baron Garrow: What do you say,
young woman?
Witness (weeping): I said that I am
sure he loves me. (This avowal produc-
ed an extraordinary expression in the
court in favor of the prisoner, in which
the jury actually joined.)

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

Mr. Gunning, the counsel for the pris-
oner, said that his client felt most grate-
ful 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 shown, 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 pro-
ceeding 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 pub-
lic prosecutor proceeding with the trial
after what had taken place. When he first
cast his eyes upon the prisoner, he ob-
served that there was less of the charac-
ter 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 avo-
wed her unalterable affection for the
prisoner, and her wish to be united to
him, all parties were of opinion the feel-
ings of the young woman should be con-
sulted, 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 evi-
dence to prove he had committed the
crime imputed to him, the jury would
say he was not guilty; but if any individ-
ual in court dared to express either ap-
probation or disapprobation of the ver-
dict, he would send them to prison.

Verdict—not guilty. Mr. Baron Gar-
row: 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.

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 pub-
lic lands included within the limits of the un-
dermentioned townships and fractional town-
ships, 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, 1823

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 ex-
cluded 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
of the General Land Office

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 Lawrenceburgh, on
the 2d Monday in November, 1829, and contin-
ue from day to day until all delinquent lands
and lots are exposed by their Nos. of town-
ship, section or part thereof, and town lots
agreeable to their Nos., as charged on the du-
plication 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.

NOTICE.—The primary object with the
conductors of this Journal is to point
out the means of preserving health and prevent-
ing disease. To attain this, all classes and
both sexes shall be addressed, in a style famil-
iar and friendly, and with an avoidance of such
professional terms and allusions as would in any
way obscure the subject or alarm the most fasti-
dious. The fruits of much reading, study, and
careful observation shall be placed before them,
so arranged & applied as to conduce most effec-
tually to their bodily comfort and mental tran-
quility. To whatever profession or calling
they may belong, the readers of this Journal
will find precepts susceptible of valuable appli-
cation. Air, food, exercise, the reciprocal
operation of mind and body, climates and lo-
calities, clothing and the physical education
of children, are topics of permanent and per-
vading interest, with the discussion and eluci-
dation of which the pages of the work will be
mainly filled.

The JOURNAL OF HEALTH will appear in
Numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the se-
cond and fourth Wednesdays of every month.
Price per annum, one dollar twenty five cents
in advance. Subscriptions and communications
(post paid) will be received by JAMES HANSON,
Agent, No. 108 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Subscribers at a distance will discover, that
the difficulty in remitting the amount of a sin-
gle subscription will be obviated by any one of
them sending on five dollars to the agent. Those
to whom this may not be convenient, can re-
ceive sixteen numbers of the work by remitting
a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Health, including index, will
form at the end of the year a volume of 400
pages, octavo.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry executions to me di-
rected from the Clerk's office of the
Dearborn circuit and supreme courts, I will ex-
pose to public sale at the Court House door, as
the law directs, on the 21st day of November
next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on
said day, 640 Acres of land, being section 35,
town 7, range 2 west, as the property of Wm.
C. Vanhook, at the suits of Arthur Martin,
for the use of Alfred Nye and James Hays.

JOHN SPENCER, S. D. C.
October 22d, 1829. 42-3w

JOHN HOOD,

HAVING recently estab-
lished himself in Law-
renceburgh, respectfully in-
forms the public that he has
opened a

Sheet Iron and Tin plate
work shop,
on High street, a few doors south west of the
Market house, where he is prepared to execute
work in his line with neatness and despatch.
He will repair old tin ware on reasonable terms.

October 24th, 1829. 42—

Flour by the barrel

The subscribers have flour wholesale and retail.
M'PHE & STOCKMAN,
Oct. 1829.

PROSPECTUS.

THE INDIANA JOURNAL,
WILL BE PUBLISHED, AS HERETOFORE,
TWICE A WEEK,
During the ensuing Session of the Gen-
eral 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
instance 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 expendi-
ture of a weekly paper, was necessarily incur-
red by the semi-weekly publication. Encour-
aged, however, by the liberal patronage which
was afforded on that occasion, flattered by the
general satisfaction with which that effort was
regarded, and anxious to continue to afford the
fullest and earliest intelligence of the Legisla-
tive 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 ar-
rived, when a publication of this kind—through
the medium of which only a FULL and EARLY
account of the proceedings of our General As-
sembly 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 pro-
posed undertaking, we can only pledge our-
selves that every possible exertion will be
made to meet the public expectation. For a
sample of the manner in which the proceed-
ings will be reported, reference is made to our
semi-weekly publication of last winter. By
additional experience, and an increase of ex-
ertion, 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 lim-
ited will allow, will be speedily and carefully
inserted.

It was our intention, sometime ago, to en-
large our paper to an imperial size, and pub-
lish but once a week as usual. Further re-
flection, 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 dis-
seminate it much earlier. It is still our inten-
tion, 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 only, Seven-
ty-five Cents; to be paid in four instalments at the
time of subscribing, or during the session of the
Legislature; which it is believed may be gen-
erally effected through members and others,
whose business will require their attendance at
the seat of government during the session. Par-
ticular attention will be paid to forwarding pas-
sers according to direction.

DOUGLASS & MAGUIRE, Editors.
Indianapolis, October 22, 1829.

Subscriptions received at this office.

Caution to the Public!

It is to be feared that persons from trusting or
crediting my wife JORCAS, 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. 43-3w

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 HARRHAM.
Hartford Ct 19th, 1829. 43-3w

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
of and acknowledging Deeds, Deeds of trust,
Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Title Bonds, Leases,
Articles of Agreement, Powers of Attorney,
Apprentices Indentures, &c. &c.
His office is on the corner of High and Elm
streets. He will thankfully attend to the com-
mands of his friends and the public generally
with promptness and fidelity.

Lawrenceburgh, Oct. 17th, 1829. 41

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 dis-
charged 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 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.