

MISCELLANY.

From the Alabama Spirit of the age.

A 100 Years Hence.

A hundred years hence!
What a change will be made
In politics, morals,
Religion and trade!
In statesmen who wrangle,
Or ride on the fence—
How things will be altered
A hundred years hence!

The heads of the ladies
Such changes must find—
We do not speak now
Of mutability of mind—
From three bushel bonnets
To snug little hats;
The Scoops, Navarinas—
The Gipseys and flats.

With furs and with ribbons,
With feathers, and flowers—
Some fashion'd by artists,
Some pluck'd from the bowers.
But heads will be changed too,
In science and sense,
Before we have number'd
A hundred years hence.

Our laws will be then
Uncompulsory rules—
Our prisons be changed
Into national schools.
The pleasures of vice
Are a silly pretence,
And people will know it
A hundred years hence.

All vice will be seen,
When the peep awake,
To rise out of folly—
'Tis all a mistake!
The lawyers and doctors
And ministers too,
Will have—I am thinking,
But little to do.

Their careful attention
They then may bestow
On raising potatoes
Or turnips you know;
Or any employment
They choose to commence,
For arts will be many
A hundred years hence.

And you and I reader—
Where shall we be found?
Can any one tell,
When that time comes round?
In transports of pleasure
Or sorrows intense?
We'll know more about it
A hundred years hence.

PHILIP PHANTOM.

DEAN SWIFT'S DESCRIPTION OF THE LAWYERS.

"There is a society of men among us, bred up from their youth in the art of proving, by words multiplied for the purpose, that white is black, and black is white, according as they are paid. To this society all the rest of the people are slaves. For example if my neighbor has a mind to my cow, he has a lawyer to prove that he ought to have my cow from me. I must then hire another to defend my right, it being against all rules of law, that any man should be allowed to speak for himself. Now, in this case, I, who am the right owner, lie under two great disadvantages: first, my lawyer, being practised almost from his cradle in defending falsehood, is quite out of his element when he would be an advocate for justice, which is an unnatural office he always attempts with great awkwardness, if not with ill will. The second disadvantage is, that my lawyer must proceed with great caution, or else he will be reprimanded by the judges, and abhorred by his brethren, as one that would lessen the practice of the law. And therefore I have but two methods to preserve my cow. The first is to gain over my adversary's lawyer with a double fee, who will then betray his client by insinuating, that he has justice on his side. The second way is, for my lawyer to make the cause appear as he can, by allowing the cow to belong to my adversary: and this if it be skillfully done will certainly bespeak the favor of the bench. Now your honor is to know, that these judges are persons appointed to decide all controversies of property, as well as for the trial of criminals, and picked out from the most dexterous lawyers, who are grown old or lazy; and having been biassed all their lives against truth and equity, lie under such a fatal necessity of favoring fraud, perjury and oppression, that I have known some of them refuse a large bribe from the side where justice lay, rather than injure the faculty, by doing any thing unbecoming to the nature or their office.

"It is a maxim among these lawyers, that whatever has been done before, may legally be done again; and therefore they take special care to record all the decisions formerly made against common justice, and the general reason of mankind. These, under the name of precedents, they produce as authorities to justify the most iniquitous opinions, and the judges never fail of directing accordingly.

"In pleading, they studiously avoid entering into the merits of the cause; but are loud, violent, and tedious in dwelling upon all circumstances which are not to the purpose. For instance, in the case already mentioned, they never desire to know what claim or title my adversary has to my cow; but whether the said cow were red or black; her horns long or short; whether the field I gave her in be round or square; whether she was milked at home or abroad; what disease she is subject to; and the like; after which

they consult precedents, adjourn the cause from time to time, and in ten, twenty, or thirty years, come to an issue.

"It is likewise to be observed, that this society has a peculiar cant and jargon of their own, that no other mortal can understand, and wherein all their laws are written which they take special care to multiply; whereby they have wholly confounded the very essence of truth and falsehood, of right and wrong; so that it will take thirty years to decide, whether the field, left me by my ancestors for six generations, belongs to me, or to a stranger three hundred miles off.

"In the trial of persons accused for crimes against the state, the method is much more short and commendable; the judge first sends to sound the disposition of those in power, after which he can easily hang or save a criminal, strictly preserving all due forms of law.

"In all points out of their own trade, they are usually the most ignorant and stupid generation among us; the most despicable in common conversation, avowed enemies to all knowledge and learning, and equally disposed to pervert the general reason of mankind, in every other subject of discourse, as in that of their own profession."

Strict Construction. We have been told an anecdote relating to this subject, which must be highly pleasing to our brethren of the South, & we therefore, record it for their special gratification. During the late session of the Legislature of this state—in the midst of the extreme cold weather, when the thermometer was seven degrees below zero—the presiding officer of one of its branches insisted on keeping the door of the room wide open, because the Constitution provides that the Legislature shall sit with open doors! It was in vain that those members who sat near the door pleaded that the principles of "General Welfare," might be allowed to shut it, as they were actually "being frozen;" his Honor was inexorable, while the tears streaming from his own eyes, told how much above all personal consideration was his devotion to the constitution. It was at length suggested to him, that as the constitution provided that they should sit with open doors, and as the room in which they sat had only one door, it was evident that they were sitting in an unconstitutional room, and of course, that all their proceedings in such a room must be unconstitutional. This suggestion was not a little puzzling to our literal interpreter, inasmuch as the City of Jefferson afforded not another room that had more than one door, and at last he consented that the door should be closed, provided he should not be considered as yielding the principle, but as submitting to a case of imperious necessity. *St. Louis paper.*

Love. A late Pittsburgh Gazette in quoting from some old number of that paper, mentions the following instance of passion and singular mode of displaying it, in the aborigines of our country.

"However after all the fact may be disputed:—An instance has been related to us by a trader, and we have seen the squaw in Pittsburgh, whose husband was so passionately enamored of her, that sitting one day opposite to her in his wigwam, gazing on her supposed beauty, he suddenly started up, and seizing her by the nose with his teeth, while she, without opposition or remonstrating, suffered it to be bit off. On her desiring afterwards to know the cause of this treatment, he told her that he thought her too beautiful, that he was apprehensive some others might also love her, but that now though he could still love her as much as before yet others might not. At the same time acknowledging that he never had the least cause of jealousy from any part of her behaviour.

Marriage is contracted in Scotland in the following way:—

First if a man declare any woman in the presence of two responsible witnesses, to be his wife.

Secondly, if he write upon a paper the following words: "I hereby acknowledge Janet Thompson to be my wife."

Thirdly, if he give a written engagement to marry the said Janet Thompson, and has lived with her.

Fourthly if having lived or living with any female, he has casually or formally acknowledged her to be, or has passed her off, as his wife.

Fifthly, if having lived with or living with a female, he has written her a letter in which he virtually designates her as his wife, or intended wife, or shall call her aunt his aunt or her sister his sister.

The four cases have been recognized as the law of Scotland by the supreme courts of that country, and the house of lords in England; and the last is declared and confirmed by the decision of lord Brougham.

Very good.—At the Juvenile Lyceum of our village, composed of lads fifteen years old and under; the question was a short time since debated. "Which are the best, men or women?" A boy about 12 years of age maintained the negative. "For" said he, "the bible says that men must be born again, but says no such thing of women." To which a young lady added—"God saw the wickedness of man—that every thought of the imagination of his heart was only evil." But he said nothing of the hearts of women.

Painesville Gazette.

Queen Elizabeth, admiring the elegance of the Marquis de Ville de Mediana, a Spanish nobleman, complimented him on it, begging at the same time to know who possessed the heart of so accomplished a cavalier. "Madam," said he, "a lover risks too much on such an occasion; but your majesty's will is law. Excuse me, however, if I fear to name her, but request your majesty's acceptance of her portrait." He sent her a looking glass.

Dr. WILKIN.

Remedies.—For sea sickness; stay on shore.

For Drunkenness; drink cold water, and repeat the prescription until you obtain relief.

For the gout; board with the printer.

To keep out of jail; get out and keep out of debt.

To please every body; mind your own business.

One of the guards of the Liverpool coaches, seeing a steam-engine move somewhat slowly along the rail road, called out to the stoker, "I say Jim, what's the use of simmering along at that're jag-trot, come can't you bail up a gallop?"

A country editor who had, in hopes of extending his business enlarged his paper, threatened however, that if his project did not succeed, to smash his paper back again.

A London Alderman. A physician seeing a London Alderman about to drink a can of ale, said, don't drink that filthy stuff; ale is the worst enemy we have! I know that replied the Alderman, but you know we are commanded by scripture to love our enemies.



Lawrenceburg & Cincinnati POST COACH.

THE proprietor would inform the public that a post coach will be in operation, by or before the 15th of April, on the route from Lawrenceburg, via Elizabethtown, Cleves, &c. to Cincinnati.

Leave Lawrenceburg on MONDAYS at 6 A. M. and WEDNESDAYS arrive at Cincinnati, at 12, noon. Leave Cincinnati on TUESDAYS at 6 A. M. and THURSDAYS arrive at Lawrenceburg, at 12, noon. SATURDAYS burgh, at 12, noon.

The above line connects with the Indianapolis Mail stage at Lawrenceburg, on Tuesdays.

The proprietor would also inform the public that he has procured a new and elegant four-horse coach, of sufficient capacity to accommodate 8 passengers, and that intending to superintend the driving in person, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The fare, in all cases, will be moderate.

Persons wishing to take passage will enter their names at the Stage Office in Lawrenceburg, at J. W. Hunter's; and in Cincinnati, at G. L. Murdoch's White Hall Hotel.

JOHN D. CUMMINS, proprietor. 12—11

NEW GROCERY.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform the public, that he has recommenced business at the old stand, corner of High and Walnut streets, in a new and spacious brick house, which he has recently furnished with a choice assortment of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c. &c.

He will keep constantly on hand and for sale,

FLOUR, SALT, MACKEREL, MOLASSES, SUGAR And Whiskey

BY THE BARREL OR RETAIL; Also—Iron, Castings, Stoves, Nails, Grindstones, Cordage, &c. &c.

Having extensive Warehousing Rooms he will receive goods and produce on

Commission or storage;

And if desired, will advance money to the consignee at a moderate advance, upon a sale or removal of the property.

JAMES M. DARRAGH. Lawrenceburg, June 25, 1831. 25—11

LABORERS WANTED

on the Ohio & Erie canal.

THE subscriber (residing at Portsmouth, on the Ohio, 115 miles above Cincinnati) wishes to employ a large number of laboring hands, to whom he will give good wages and constant employment during the season. He also wishes to engage

15 OR 20 TEAMSTERS

for the season, to whom he will give \$12 per month, and board. In all cases it is expected that hands engaging for the season, either as teamsters or common laborers, will faithfully fulfil their engagements to entitle them to the highest rates of wages.

LEMUEL MOSS.

March 5, 1831

9—11.

Administrators' Notice.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that we have taken out of the clerk's office of the Dearborn circuit court, letters of administration on the estate of David Askew, late of Dearborn county, deceased. All persons indebted are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate, will produce them properly authenticated for settlement. It is believed the said estate is solvent.

POLLY ASKEW, Adm'r.

ALEX. H. DILL, Adm'r.

June 8, 1831.

23—3w.

TAKEN UP

by John Spradling junior, of Highland township, Franklin county, Ia. a Dark Sorrel Mare, four years old, hands, 2 inches and a 1-2 high, three years old, both hind feet white above the pasture joint, a small star in the forehead, also some collar marks. Appraised at twenty-seven dollars, by James Clark and William Spradling, on the 30th April, 1831.

I, Bradbury Cottrell a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify, the above to be a true copy from my estray book; this 21st April, A. D. 1831.

Bradbury Cottrell, j. p.

June 11,

23—3w.

TAKEN UP

by Robert Comforth, of Lawrenceburg township, Dearborn county, Ind. A Sorrel Mare—nearly 15 hands high—4 years old—both hind feet and left fore foot white—a star and a snip on her forehead—had on when taken up a saddle, bridle and rope halter. Appraised to thirty-five dollars by Abial Baker and Richard Robinson, 25th May, 1831.

I do certify the above to be a true copy from my estray book. Given under my hand and seal this 7th day of June 1831.

JOHN DAWSON, j. p. [seal.]

Grocery Store.

JUST received and for sale, by the subscriber, corner of High and Short streets, Lawrenceburg, a general assortment of Groceries;

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

Rectified and common Whiskey, V. Orleans Sugar, N. O. Molasses, Mackerel

No. 1, 2, and 3, by the bbl.

A lot of Superior Tub

Mackerel, for Family use.

ALSO—Super fine flour always on hand, at Cincinnati prices, with the addition of Freight.

He wishes to contract for 2000 Barrels Flour, deliverable by the 10th August next.—Half the money advanced on close of contract.

ALSO—100 Live Hogs, delivered on the 10th August.

THOMAS SHAW.

April 30, 1831. 17—11.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale, to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Dearborn circuit court, I will expose to public Sale at the court house door, in the town of Lawrenceburg, on the 24 day of July next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, in lot No. 60, in the town of Hardinsburgh, with the appurtenances thereon, to satisfy a Mortgage in favor of Lucas and Almond Fairbanks, assignee of Jeremiah Phinney, who was assignee of John F. Bishop, who was assignee of Samuel Frecheur, against John Stone, for the sum of \$123 50 with interest and cost.

JOHN SPENCER, S. D. C.

June 30, 1831. 23—11

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

THE Recorder's office, of Dearborn county, is kept in a room adjoining the residence of col. John Spencer, in the town of Lawrenceburg. The undersigned proposes executing all manner of writing, such as acknowledgments on deeds & mortgages, conveyances of land, powers of attorney, leases, articles of agreement, &c. &c. for those who may think proper to employ him, on moderate terms.

THOMAS PORTER.

Feb'y 19, 1831 7—11 Recorder.

C. F. WILSTACH,

NO. 106, MAIN STREET,

SIX DOORS BELOW

THE UNITED STATES' BANK,

CINCINNATI.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

Oils, Varnishes,

Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c.

March 26, 1831. 12—6 mo.

FLOUR & CORN MEAL.

Will be received at this Office on subscription

OHIO REFORMED.

MEDICAL COLLEGE

WORTHINGTON.

BY and with the advice and consent of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States, the New Reformed Medical Institution has been located in Worthington, an interesting and flourishing town on the Whetstone river, eight miles north of Columbus, on the northern turnpike. This site has been chosen because it presents the greatest advantages to facilitate the researches of the Botanical student—the country around it abounding with every variety of medicinal plants; and the situation being the most healthy and delightful in the Western country—and because the occupancy of the large College Edifice, together with ground of every variety of soil for an extensive Botanical Garden has been presented to us by the Board of Trustees of Worthington College.

There will be attached to the Institution, a Dispensary for analyzing and preparing Vegetable medicines; and an Infirmary, where persons from the neighborhood or a distance, laboring under Fevers, Consumptions, Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Gravel, Ulcers, Fistulas, Cancers, &c. &c. will be successfully treated, without BLEEDING, MUCRURY, or the KNIFE, and from which the student will acquire a correct knowledge of the nature, operation, and superior efficacy of vegetable agents in removing disease.

The necessity for an Institution of this kind, in the West, to be under the direction of competent Professors is strikingly evident. It is an institution that is designed to concentrate, and disseminate, all the knowledge and discoveries of Doctors of Medicine and empirics, sages and savages; and that will demonstrate to the student and the sick that Vegetable alone, afford the only rational, safe, and effectual means of removing disease, without impairing the constitution, or endangering life or limb. That the present system of Practice, which treats diseases of every form, with Metallic minerals, the Lancet or the Knife, is dangerous, and inefficient—the lamentable facts which every day present too fully illustrate. Nor is this truth more clearly exhibited, than the fact, that Vegetable substances alone, are void of danger, and powerfully efficient when properly administered; a reference to the success of our New York Infirmary, and the success of ignorant botanical physicians, prove this fact.

The College and Infirmary will be opened the first week in December, where students from all parts may enter and complete their Medical education, and where persons labouring under every species of disease shall receive prompt and efficient attention.

The course of study to be pursued, and which will be taught according to the OLD and the new systems, by Lectures, Recitations, Examinations and suitable text books, is, 1. Anatomy and Physiology. 2. Old and Reformed Surgery. 3. Theory and Practice of Medicine. 4. The old and an improved system of Midwifery, with the diseases of women and children. 5. Materia Medica, with practical and general Botany. 6. Medical & Botanical Chemistry and Pharmacy. 7. Stated Lectures on collateral Science—Moral and Mental philosophy—Phrenology—Medical Jurisprudence—Comparative Anatomy—Medical History, &c. &c.

By attending this Institution, the Student will acquire a correct knowledge of the present practice of physicians—a knowledge of the use, and abuse, of Minerals, the Lancet, Obstetrical Forceps and the Knife, and a knowledge of a new and improved system, that supercedes their use, with ten fold more safety and success. There will be no specified time to complete a course of study; whenever the student is qualified he may graduate and receive a Diploma—some will pass in one year, others will require more.

REQUISITIONS FOR ADMISSION.

1. A certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

Terms.—The price of qualifying a person to practice, including a Diploma, and access to all the advantages of the Institution, will be \$150 in advance, or \$75 in advance, and \$100 at the close of his studies. Every advantage given, and some allowance made to those in indigent circumstances. Board will be had at \$1.00 per week, and Books at the western city prices.

Every student on entering Worthington College, will become an honorary member of the Reformed Medical Society of the U. S., from which he will receive a Diploma, and an Annual Report of all the doings and discoveries of its different members, and be entitled to all its institutional privileges and benefits.

Those wishing further information will please address a letter (post paid) to Col. G. H. Griswold, or the undersigned, and it shall receive prompt attention.

Students and others, had better beware of the slanders of the present physicians, who know no more about our institution, than they do about Barometrical Medicine.

J. J. STEELE, President.

Worthington, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1830. 46—1yr.

Administrator's Sale.

THE subscriber, having taken out letters of administration on the estate of James Bruce, sr., dec'd, late of the county of Dearborn, informs the public that he will sell at the late residence of the deceased, the personal goods belonging to said estate on Monday the fourth day of July next, on a credit of nine months, the purchasers giving note with approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. It is believed the estate will be amply solvent.

JAMES V. BRUCE,

Administrator.

June 11, 1831. 23—11.

FRESH FLOUR!

JUST received and for sale at the corner of High and Short streets, Lawrenceburg, Fifty Barrels Ohio Flour, manufactured from a superior quality of white Wheat.

THOMAS SHAW.

May 28, 1831.

INDIANA PALLADIUM,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

DAVID V. OULRY,

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; but which may be discharged by the payment of TWO DOLLARS in advance, or by paying FIVE DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS at the expiration of six months.

Those who receive their papers by the mail carrier, must pay the carriage, otherwise it will be added to their subscription.