

MISCELLANY.

SELECTED.

LOVE'S BILLET DOUX.

Love wrote a billet—what do you think?
Was love's paper, pen and ink?
Not such things as mortal's use,
Ink of sable, quill of goose,
Pewter stand, and paper wove
Out of rags, wot do for love.
He cut the heart of a dove in two,
And mixed the drops with honey dew;
In an amber vase he placed it then,
And went to seek for a lover's pen,
He plucked a ray from the setting sun,
A plume of light as the day is done.
For love is warm, though night invades,
And love is bright among the shades.
He waited till the stars arose,
Ere his billet would compose;
He wrote on rose leaves newly blown,
Because their fragrance is his own.
A glass of capillaire he quaff'd,
Then laughing wrote, and writing laugh'd,
"We were for each other born,
We are from each other torn,
Where we should, then let us be,
I with you, and you with me."
Love copied then his billet-doux,
One for me and one for you;
He seal'd them with his own dear kiss,
And sent them by the mail of bliss.

J. G. PERCIVAL.

Nancy Hart.—This old fashioned matron of Amazonian strength and habits, occupied such a conspicuous station during the times that tried men's souls, and women's too, that it is thought expedient to take a passing notice of some of her most prominent actions; particularly as the old Revolutionary stock is nearly gone, and their decks, like the white sails of the vessel disappearing in the midst of the ocean, become more indistinct until they are lost, or will be so distorted by tradition, that credulity itself might pause at their recital: the following particulars are based on incontrovertible facts. Nancy Hart and her husband settled before the revolutionary struggle a few miles above the ford on Broad River, known by the name of the Fishdam ford, in Elbert county, Georgia, in the bend of the river, near a very extensive canebrake;—an apple orchard still remains to point out the spot, and to prove the provident powers of its planters.

In altitude Mrs. Hart was almost Patagonian, and remarkably well limbed and muscular—in a word, she was "lofty and sour"; she possessed none of that nobility of nerve which characterizes modern times; marked by nature with prominent features, circumstances and accident added perhaps not a little to her peculiarities; she possessed none of those graces of motion which a poetical eye might see in the heave of the ocean's wave, or the change of the summer's cloud; nor did her cheeks (I will not speak of her nose) exhibit those rosy tints that dwell on the brow of the evening or play in the gilded bow; no one claims for her throat that it was lined with fiddle-strings, but this must be acknowledged, that her steps bespoke energy, and be it said only for the sake of truth, that she could round off a sentence regardless of being called a hard swearer. The perforating punch of the grate maker never did closer work on the yielding tin than did that dreadful scourge of beauty, the Small Pox, when it set its emphatic signature on her face! she was horribly cross eyed, as well as cross grained, but nevertheless she was a sharp shooter. Nothing was more common than to see her in full pursuit of the bounding stag—the huge antlers that hung round her cabin, or upheld her trusty gun gave proof of her skill in gunnery; and the white comb drained of its honey, and hung up for ornament testified her powers in bee finding: She was remarkable for her frequent robberies on those patterns of industry, and piqued herself on the invention of an infallible bait for their discovery. Many can testify to her magical art in the mazes of cookery, being able to get up a pumpkin into as many forms as there are days in the week: she was extensively known and employed for her profound knowledge in the management of all ailments, and yielded palm to no one, in the variety and rarity of her medicaments.

Her skill and knowledge took wider and more profitable range, for it is a well known fact that she held a tract of land by the safe tenure of a first survey, which was made on the Sabbath, hatchet in hand. But she was most remarkable for her military feats. She possessed high toned ideas of liberty, not even the marriage knot could restrain her on that subject; like 'the wife of Bath,' she received over her tongue-scoured husband,

"The reins of absolute command,
With all the government of house and land,
And empire o'er his tongue and o'er his hand."

The clouds of war gathered and burst with a dreadful explosion in this state, Nancy's pitiful life with the tempest; she declared and proved herself a friend to her country, ready 'to do or die.' All accused of whigism had to hide or swing; the lily-livered Mr. Hart was not the last to seek safety in the canebrake with his neighbours; they kept up a prowling skulking kind of life, occasionally sallying forth in a kind of predatory style.

The Tories at length determined to beat the brake for them. They however concluded to give Mrs. Hart a call, and in true soldier manner ordered a repast. Nancy soon had the necessary materials for a good feast spread before them; the smoking venison, the hasty hoecake, and the fresh honeycomb, were sufficient to provoke the appetite of a gorged epicure! They simultaneously cracked their arms and seated themselves, when quick as thought, the dauntless Nancy seized one of the guns, cocked it, and with a blazing oath declared she would blow out the brains of the first mortal that offered to rise or to taste a morsel. They all knew her character too well to imagine that she would say one thing and do another, especially if it lay on the side of Satan.—"Go," said she to one of her sons, "and tell the whigs that I have taken six d—d Tories." They set still, each expecting to be offered up, with doggerely mean countenances, bearing the marks of disappointed revenge, shame and unpeased hunger. Whether the incongruity between Nancy's eyes caused each to imagine himself her immediate object, or whether her commanding attitude, stern and ferocious fixture of countenance, overawed them, or the powerful idea of their unsoldier like conduct unnerved them, or the certainty of death, it is not easy to determine. They were soon relieved, and dealt with according to the rules of the times. This heroine lived to see her country free; she, however, found game and bees decreasing, and the country becoming old so fast, that she sold out her possessions, in spite of the remonstrances of her husband, and was amongst the first of the pioneers who paved the way to the wilds of the west.

From the *Massachusetts Journal*.

BERLIN, IN PRUSSIA.

Der Schindler.—Under this title there is a class of men in this city, and indeed throughout Prussia as well as a greater part of Germany, who gain a livelihood by the execution of criminals, whether by breaking on the wheel or beheading them. These Schindlers are composed of men who have been sentenced to death for crimes against the state, and have been reprieved to fill up vacancies in the honorable corps of Jack Ketches.—They employ their leisure hours in cutting dead beasts, horses, cows, dogs, cats &c. of which they boil for fat, and afterwards sell for dog's food. If a horse or ox, or swine, or any animal of a Prussian's die, he is obliged to send for the Schindler to remove it, and to pay him for such removal, if a horse, \$2; and \$1 for an ox, cow, hog, dog, cat, or any other kind of animal of the smaller class. No person is allowed the privilege of interring a beast, even if it be his own property but Herrn Schindler.

If a man committed so atrocious a murder in Prussia he can by paying the sum of \$20 000 to the government, obtain a free pardon on condition of wearing a small black band around his neck, to denote his commission of crime. It is the duty of the Schindler to visit these forgotten assassins, at least once a year, to shift the bands. He presents himself before the murderer with a large knife or cutlass, which he thrusts in the ground before him; he then takes the band from his neck, and replaces it with another, and exacts ten dollars for his "most infernal politeness." The Schindler will sometimes pop unawares upon a person who has temporarily laid aside his band, in which case, he demands \$50 for such contempt of the laws of the land. In truth, the Schindlers are so lynx eyed, that the bands are seldom removed by those who are doomed to wear them, and are liable to be visited by day or night in their own dwellings, or those of others, if suspected by the Schindler.

There is a merchant now resident in Berlin who has been found guilty of the deaths of four of his fellow creatures; yet having paid \$80 000 to the government, and wearing four black bands around his neck, he is enabled to roam at large; stilling occasional visits from his friend the Schindler. There are several persons now residing in Berlin; among whom are three females, who have committed brutal murders, and escaped from the penalties of which has been purchased with gold.

It is needless to add that all classes of the citizens of Prussia look upon the Schindler with unqualified disgust and abhorrence. It is ruinous to the character of any man to be found speaking to him—The street pedestrian shuns him as he would a foul and noxious weed. If he enters a wine house to drink he no sooner finishes, than the glass is smashed on the floor before his face. The finger of scorn is永远 pointed at him and like a foul and ugly witch he drags his man-executing, dog-interring and band exchanging life along.

Turkish Cruelty.—The following account of the barbarity of Mahmoud, Sultan of Turkey, is taken from the London New Monthly Magazine for April, 1827:—the most remarkable among the early acts of Mahmoud's reign, was one at the idea of which humanity may well shudder. The Sultan Selim's women had been suspected of participating in his murder, or at least of not exerting all the means in their power to save that prince. The poor women were accounted responsible for the fatal result, and sentence of death was unhesitatingly passed upon upwards of three hundred of them. Most of these were young and beautiful; but no consideration of the kind affected their doom, nor even could obtain for them a less terrific mode of dying than that which was pronounced—they had been condemned to be taken to a distant place at sea, tied up each in a sack, and thrown into the watery element! One morning at day-break they were embarked on board several boats which a strong body of armed eunuchs, and accompanied or rather surrounded at a distance by a magistrate of high authority and several hundred of his guards in other boats,

they were conveyed to the back of the prince's island, where their sentence was deliberately and regularly executed. One of my friends happened to be the same morning on that side of the island on a shooting excursion, and witnessed the whole execution from a short distance, where he had taken the necessary precaution of concealing himself behind some bushes. The description he gave of it was truly heart-rending. The poor victims rent the air with their screams. Some made a desperate resistance while others broke loose from the hands of the eunuchs, and threw themselves into the sea to avoid the horrors of being sown up in the sack. A few among those who were able to swim, whilst making the best of their way to the shore, were overtaken by some of the guard boats, and killed by beating them on the head with the boatmen's oars.

Strength of the Lion.—It is said when the lion has once tasted human flesh, he henceforth entirely loses his natural awe of human superiority; & it is asserted, that when he has once succeeded in snatching some unhappy wretch from a Burshiman kraal, he never fails to return every night in search of another meal, and often harasses them so dreadfully as to force them to desert their station. From apprehensions of such nocturnal attacks, some of these wretched hounds are said to be in the habit of placing their aged and infirm nearest the entrance of the cave or covert where they usually sleep, in order that the least valuable may first fall a prey, and serve as a ransom for the rest. The prodigious strength of this animal does not appear to have been overrated. It is certain that the can drag the heaviest ox with ease a considerable way; and a horse, heifer, harte-brest or lesser prey, he finds no difficulty in throwing upon his shoulder and carrying off to any distance he may find convenient. I have myself witnessed an instance of a very young lion conveying a horse about a mile from the spot where he had killed it; and a more extraordinary case, which occurred in the Shreenberg, has been mentioned to me on good authority, where a lion, having carried off a heifer of two years old was followed on the spur or track for full five hours by a party on horseback, and throughout the whole distance the carcass of the heifer was only once or twice discovered to have touched the ground.

The "Bolivar Hats" now so fashionable among all classes, rich and poor, high and low, cap the climax. So monstrous large are some of them that the wearer needs a black to hold one on her head on a windy day. A gentleman while at Baltimore lately wrote home to his friends in Massachusetts, that he intended to have sent home to his daughter a fashionable hat, but was afraid to venture it on the deck of the packet, and could not get it down the hatchway!

A great strike.—A captain of a trading vessel passing thro' John st. half seas over, popped his head into a tailor's shop, exclaiming "What's o'clock my heart?" The knight of the shears, who was a bit of a wag, lifting up his sleeve board, and giving the fellow a good whack on his nob, bawled out, "It is just struck one!" The son of Neptune thinking it might have been a repeater quietly walked off.

STATE OF INDIANA, { Sct.
Dearborn County, }

Dearborn Circuit Court: APRIL Term, 1827.

William Buck and
Charles V. tier,
versus Thomas Dugan, Elias Conwell,
Cistern Morris J. in Wilson and Daniel Bartholomew, ad-
ministrator of James Conn, deceased.

NOW comes the said complainants by George H. Dunn, their attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Thomas Dugan, one of the defendants aforesaid, is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is therefore further ordered, that notice of the filing of the bill of complaint aforesaid be published for four weeks successively in the Indiana Palladium, a newspaper printed and published in Lawrenceburg, for the said county, no dying and requiring the said Thomas Dugan to appear before the Judge of the Dearborn Circuit Court, on the first day of their term to be held at Lawrenceburg, on the first Monday in October next, to answer to the bill of complaint aforesaid, or the same to him will be taken as confessed—and day thereof is given &

ALEX. R. H. DILL, Dep. Clerk.
For James Dill, Clerk
June 25, 1827. 25-4w.

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