

MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Patriot.

TO THE ROXBURY MOSCHETOS.

A truce! a truce! ye tiny things,
Put up your nippers, shut your wings,
And hear your Poet!
I'll speak the words of truth and nater;
If not, why let some big Moschelor
Stand forth and show it!

I'll cull for you the sweetest words,
Ye beauteous flock of humming birds,
That well will jingle;
And while your Laureat sweetly sings,
Pray, pray keek quiet all your stings;
For faith they tingle.

Full oft, most sorely I've been bitten,
And oft, most angrily I have smitten
With mighty blows;
Though when I laid the foemen dead,
My fist, full furious, came like lead,
Whack on my nose!

And, sirs, I ne'er began the fray,
No—No—I've often ran away,
Full fast, I reek'n;
And if you think I fight for fun,
I'll tell you, every mother's son,
Ye're just mistak'n.

There! there's a rascal on my face!
D'ye think I'll bear such foul disgrace,
Thou varlet ruck?
Take that!—and half dead, kick and sprawl,
If I could only beat thee awl
'I would do me good!

My costes! smarting with the pain,
No more my anger I'll restrain,
Nor fear your faces;
Villains, I know what ye're made for,
(Remember, what I say, I've paid for,) —
So keek your places.

In self-defence the serpent stings,
And then his honest rattle rings
Its warning shrill;
But ye, blue-bottle imps of Satan!
Ere we can vent our rightful hate on,
Ye've got your fill!

Then whiz! away! and cry, ye brutes!
Come, "follow," "follow," like Dear Frey-
chultz,"

Ye ugly quizz'rs!

And while we stop to cure the smart,
We feel five dozen venom'd darts,
Confound your phizzes!

Why, one would think some meddling tools
Had taught ye in our human schools,
My Lords and Madams:
Ingratitude belongs to man!
And has, since Adam's days began,
Or Mrs. Adam's!

There's not a bug, a worm, a fly,
A toad, a spider, flea, that I
E'er seek to kill;
But of your race I've millions slain!
And for as many more again,
Bring in your bill!

O! had I firmly by the wing,
Ten millions of you on a string,
I'd show you fun!
O! not an instant would I stay,
With nettles scourged a year, a day,
And just begun!

D'ye bite? d'ye bite?—what, all at once?
Trust me, I'm not so great a dunce
To fight the flea;
Take that, and that, and that, and that,
By Georg! I'll lay some hundreds flat,
And then retreat!

I'm off but pray, sirs, do not think
I'll off'r you the prettiest pink
Or civil speeches;
No! from henceforth I'll pound and maul you,
And all my days forever call you
The D——Ps leeches!

—

Examination of a country School Master.

To give an idea of the dignity and importance of one of these examinations, we publish the following, cut from an old newspaper, and handed to us by a friend, as a specimen. The *dramatis personae*, the Rev. Mr. Longwind, Deacon Pitch-ipe, 'Squire Roundabout, Dr. Liverleaf, and Col. Cut-and-thrust, on the one part, and the teacher on the other.

Bath Gazette.

Rev. Mr. Long. Mr. Teacher, what portion of mankind are fore-ordained to be saved?

Teacher. All who conduct themselves in a christian manner.

Deacon Pitch. How many molasses will it take to keep thank-giving in the whole State of New-England?

Teacher. That depends on the number of pumpkin heads.

'Squire Round. What is the most supererest way of speaking to say I inspect, or I expect?

Teacher. That depends on whether it be a matter of inspection or expectation.

Dr. Liverleaf. Which of the western States is *Feladelfa* in?

Teacher. It is in one of the middle States.

Dea. Pitch. To what denomination of Christians do the Turks belong?

Teacher. None. They are Musul-men.

'Squire Round. How much pork will it take to support a *darn'd* great family?

Teacher. Upwards of considerable.

Col. Cut. What was the name of the name of the Spartan *colonel* who "fought till all was blue" at the straits of 'Gibraltar'?

Teacher. Leonidas fought nobly in the straits of Thermopylae?

Rev. Mr. Long. What part of speech is *this book*?

Teacher. "This book" makes two parts of speech.

Col. Cut. What year was King James the first brought to the block?

Teacher. He was a black-head as long as he lived.

The teacher was next required to spell *hoss-block, wine-pipe, cheeny-weare*, and a number of other words, which the sensors pronounced with equal correctness.

But to make short work of a long examination, we will merely state, that the candidate was drilled about three hours and a half, in a style equally learned, important and dignified with the above specimen; after which he had the impudence to turn upon his assailants, and the following counter examination took place:

Teacher. Deacon Pitchpipe, will you be good enough to inform me what religion the *pagans* profess?

Dea. Pitch. Why, I take it sir, they are but little better, if any, than so many *heathens*.

Teacher. 'Squire Roundabout, supposing a frog should undertake to jump to the top of a steeple 90 feet high—but as often as he leaped up 2 feet, should fall back 3—how long would it take him to reach the top?

'Squire Round. I have not time now to calculate it; but for a rough guess I should say upwards of a fortnight.

Teacher. What is your idea of Captain Symmes' Hole?

Squire Round. Why, I told him it would'n't auswer no purpose at all—that 'twas so *shalled* the *waters* would all freeze afore spring, and I guess he'll find it so sooner or later.

Teacher. Mr. Longwind, what is the latitude of Boston?

Rev. Mr. Long. Why, sir, it is sometime since I looked at my geography, but I should say, as far as my recollection serves me, about 50 deg. north.

Teacher. Col. Cut-and-thrust, in what year did Gen. Burgoyne surrender?

Col. Cut. In the year '18—but was taken by lord Cornwallis, at the siege of Bunker-Hill.

Teacher. What is your opinion of Brutus' evil genius?

Col. Cut. I should say he was rather a queer *genius*, 'take him by and large'—he was the same *feller*, if my memory serves me, that met Brutus at *Phallustoezen*.

Teacher. Deacon Pitchpipe, how do you spell boot-Jack?

Dea. Pitch. B oo-u-te—boot—j-a-k—jack—boot-jack. I *tar'n't* that of Uncle Stephen when I *war'n't* knee high to his great toe.

Teacher. Who was the first Christian Emperor?

Dea. Pitch. Alexander the Great, the same that first introduced the reformation into Old England.

Teacher. Dr. Liverleaf, please to inform me what tree produces the cork, and also in what region it grows?

Dr. Liv. Yes, sir, I'll *endeavor* to: The tree is the *corkus queribus* and grows in Lapland, where the Peruvian bark is brought from.

Teacher. What part of speech is *and*?

Dr. Liv. Its a *dejective proposition*, that serves to unite two paragraphs, and from them into one sentence.

Teacher. Mr. Longwind, is there properly speaking any passive verb in our language?

Rev. Mr. Long. I take it so, to be sure, or else Murray would not have told us so. Besides, why *hadn't* the English language ought to have a passive verb, as well as the Greek and Latin?

Teacher. I cannot tell, any more than I can, why a toad ought not to have a tail as well as a puppy.

Gaming.—An extraordinary case of crime was recently tried before the tribunal of Malaga; the history and termination of which will be given in the article annexed:—

Don Clemente Salmazeda, a rich merchant established at Malaga, took, sometime back, his two sons, Francisco and Angel, into partnership with him. Francisco, the eldest, who acted as cashier, had a mistress named Jacoba, with whom he became so infatuated, as to have no will but her's. At her lodgings he spent the greatest part of his time, and particularly his evenings. Several young men, amongst whom was Don Florencio Gidalva, were also in the habit of passing a part of the evening at Jacoba's apartments. After some time it was proposed, by way of killing time, to play at the game of *Monte*. Florencio Gidalva was appointed banker. Night after night Francisco Salmazeda played, and invariably lost; until at length the deficit in the cash of the firm entrusted to him, became so great, as to render discovery inevitable. Though warned by some of his friends that he was the victim of a set of sharpers, he had hitherto been so blinded by his passion for Jacoba, that he neglected to watch the manoeuvres practised upon him. However, having at length good reason to suppose that he had not only been cheated of his money, but also supplanted in the favors of Jacoba by F. Gidalva, he repaired on the evening of the 25th September last, to his mistress's lodgings, where he found the usual party, and sat down to play, resolved, if possible, to defeat the strata-

gem of which he had so often been the dupe.

Having staked a large sum upon a card, he felt his foot pressed upon, in a very significant manner, by that of Florencio Gidalva, the banker of the game; an intimation that was meant to be addressed to some other of the party. The game of course went against him. The moment he lost his money he rose up, drew a poignard, and plunged it into the heart of Florencio Gidalva. The rest of the party rushed from the room. Francisco pursued them, and overtaking his faithless and cheating mistress, Jacoba, stretched her dead at his feet. In a short time the corregidor, who had been informed of the circumstance by some of the fugitives, entered Donna Jacoba's house, and found Francisco alone with the two dead bodies. He frankly acknowledged being the author of their deaths, and detailed the machinations which impelled him to the commission of the crime. The depositions of the servants fully confirmed the truth of these details. Don Francisco was brought to trial, and sentenced to the galleys for a *hundred years and a day*, which sentence has been approved by the chancery of Grenada.

From the Watertown, (N. Y.) Register.

We witnessed on Tuesday, a circumstance which we believe is rather a singular one in the history of the animal world. A rat was thrown into a box containing one hundred living rattle snakes, for the purpose of showing the manner of attack by these reptiles.—When first thrown into the box, he evidently excited considerable displeasure amongst the serpents at the sight of such an intruder. They, however, made no immediate attack upon him, but put their heads rather boldly around him, apparently for the purpose of examining his make and quality. The rat taking this impertinence in high dudgeon, soon began to play his part among his new comrades by adopting their own mode of warfare, and biting every one that presumed to come within his reach. His usual aim would be at the head and neck of the snakes, where he would fasten his teeth so firmly, that they would frequently drag him the whole length of the box, before he would let go his hold. In this way he soon became master of the field, and by merely turning his head towards them, the snakes would retreat to the back ground for safety. However, to close the scene, after the rat had been in the box four or five hours, one young snake, of more courage than his companions, placed himself in a posture of attack, and by one effectual blow, put a period to the conquests of the warrior rat.

Figure of Speech.—At a training in one of the northern counties of this state, several years since, the professional merits of two drummers, a certain Ben Morse, drum major to the regiment, and a very uncertain Tom Burnham, a candidate for the same office, were discussed very freely by the soldiers, over a pint tumbler of blue ruin, at a cake and beer shantee, just without the sentry; some maintained that Burnham was the best musician; others again that Morse had not his superior "in the six counties;" when a long, lantern-jawed, freckle faced chap, standing some six feet four, without either stockings or shoes, elbowed his way into the ring, with an old rusty Queen Ann's ring in one hand, a card of rye ginger bread in the other, and after picking his teeth with his bayonet, and wiping his face on something that served as an *apology* for a coat sleeve, addressed one of the company thus:—"I tell you what it is, Corporal Cowan, I grant that Morse can beat Burnham in drumming our training tunes, but then you come to the *real sentimental*—I tell you Corporal, (and he spoke the words with great emphasis) I tell you Tom Burnham can drum Ben Morse's shirt tail off!"

Social Hints.—When I see a young man the nature of whose business imperiously demands all his attention, loitering about public houses, spending his time and money, and what is of much, if not of more consequence, his respectable standing in society, then I say to myself, if he does not "back ship, he will be on a lee shore, and consequently among the breakers." When I see young married people launching out into great extravagancies beyond what their pecuniary affairs will admit, then I say to myself you had better "haul aft and run closer to the wind, or you will soon have to make a losing stretch to get to the windward again." When I see parents indulging their children in every thing their little fancies prompt them to desire, then I say to myself your children will soon be your masters, and it is probable, should they come to years of maturity, they will be a cause of trouble to you in your old age, and by their improper conduct, "bring down your grey hairs with sorrow, to the grave."

Affection.—The following is a literal transcript of a letter, actually sent, a short time ago, to the mistress of a school at Hendon, by the mother of one of the boarders:—"As I had good hedication

myself, I am entirely ashamed to see to what manner Lucy is bitt by the bugs, and it is my desire for her to slepe some time in the bedd that she always do, and not for to slepe some time in wun, and then in another, for to fedd all the bugs in the ouze; for I think it be not right, neither shall she do it."

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In the course of a trial held at Albany, N. York, a few years since, an eminent Counsellor well known as a *practitioner* in bombastic, inflated, and ridiculous language, put the following questions to a witness:

Counsellor. Did not you see Mr. —, raise his muscular arm, and attempt to enforce and coerce a preponderation of the timidity and fears of my client?

Witness. Sir?

C. Did not Mr. — attempt the infliction of the most violent and outrageous corporeal contusion and chastisement?

W. Sir?

C. Did not Mr. — attempt to strike the plaintiff?

W. Yes, Sir.

C. From your situation, could you not have the most commanding view of the altercation; and was there any thing interfering between you and the objects, that could in any wise dim your optical facilities, or create any obtuseness of vision?

W. Sir?

C. I say sir, were not your organs of sight in a situation to have a most clear, unclouded, and bright view of this most villainous, foul, and rancorous transaction?

W. Sir?

C. Did you not plainly see Mr. — knock Mr. — down?

W. Yes, sir, I did.

FULLING,

AND

Cloth Dressing,

At Samuel Bond's Mill, on White Water.


THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that the works are in complete order and ready for business; and that he is now ready to receive Cloth, which he will warrant to be FULLED, DYED & DRESSED in the best manner, and with despatch at the following prices, or as low as any other's customary prices:—London Brown, fulled, fine dress, 25 cents;—Women's wear, ditto, 14 cents;—buff, Bottle Greens, London Smokes, Olives, Browns, Blacks, and Navy Blues, fulled, fine dress, from 18 3/4 to 20 cents;—Women's wear of the above colours from 10 to 12 1/2 cents per yard. Light and dark Drabs, Leads, fulled, fine dress, 8 to 12 cents. Coloured cloth, fulled and pressed, 6 1/4; if sheared once or twice, 8 cents. finest dress 10 cents; and all other work in the above business, done at the same rates at the above Mill.

MILES KELLOGG

White Water Aug 4th 1828. Sinf.

La Mott's Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Consumptions, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, and want of Sleep.



The proprietors of La Mott's Cough Drops have retained from saying out little in commendation of this preparation—being confident that its value would prove a sufficient recommendation; from the increased demand for the article, and the great celebrity which it has gained in every part of the United States where it is known—and in order to render it as extensively useful as possible, they feel confident in offering it to the public as an *Approved Medicine* in those diseases which it professes to cure, and one which has rendered the most entire satisfaction to all those who have had an opportunity of observing and testing its salutary effects. In confirmation of which they now present it to the public under the sanction of the following certificates from Physicians, Druggists and Merchants in different parts of the country.

CERTIFICATES.

We, the subscribers, have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs *Crosby & Co.* The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending *LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS* as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U. S. Surgeon a Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. Hamm, M. D. and E. D. D. owner druggists, Zanesville, Wm. Mount, M. D. Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecists Hall, Goodwin & Ashton, and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S. Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; Wm. Lowry, merchant, Lebanon, O. Dr. E. Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H. Watts, Madison, (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Shelbyville; and Dr. George M'D. Nicol, Clarksville, (Tenn.) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; E. B. Price, merchant, Georgetown; and R. M. Kercheval, druggist, Bardonia, Ky.

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle with particular directions for using. Sold wholesale by O. & S. Crosby, Columbus, Ohio; and by I. Thompson, Smith & Pearsall, Pullerton & Sexton, Butler & Jenkins, druggist, Philadelphia, and by S. Sweetser, George and James Buckley, George H. & J. S. Keel, Baltimore. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price \$1.

E. FERRIS

For Sale by
Lawrenceburgh, July 5, 1829. 26—1yr

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

THE public are cautioned against trading for, or purchasing a note of hand given by me to Joseph Bla-kburn for one hundred dollars, dated 19th of January 1828, and payable as follows, \$10 wit: fifty dollars payable in cash, and fifty dollars payable in horses, young cattle, oars or hay, as the said note was given without consideration, and will not be paid by me.

CHARLES DAWSON.

August 11, 1829. 32—3w

Revolutionary Claims.

Under the act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved 15th May 1828.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 7th 1828.

NOTICE is hereby given to those Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution who are entitled to the benefits of the above-mentioned act, that a half yearly payment will become due on the third day of September, and will be made to every such Officer or Soldier as shall produce satisfactory evidence to the Secretary of the Treasury of his being on that day in full life.

The evidence required will be a declaration made and signed by the claimant, on or after that day, in the presence of two respectable witnesses to whom he is well known, stating his rank and line in the Continental Army, and the rank according to which he has been found entitled to pay, under the act by the Secretary of the Treasury. To this is to be added the affidavit of the witnesses sworn before a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate authorized to administer oaths, as to the identity of the claimant, and to the fact of his having made the declaration on the day on which it bears date. And to this is to be annexed a certificate, under the seal of the Court of the County as to the official designation and signature of the Magistrate, and as to his being authorized to administer oaths. The forms of a declaration, affidavit, and certificate, are subjoined to this notice.

This evidence should be enclosed and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury: and if it be deemed satisfactory the amount found due will be remitted to the claimant in a draft on the most convenient Branch of the Bank of the United States, or, will be paid to his Attorney, duly authorized under the regulations which have been before prescribed.

Each claimant is requested to indicate, by a note at the foot of his declaration, the Branch of the Bank of the United States on which it would be most convenient for him to receive a draft for the sum that may be due to him; and, if there be no post office in the place of his residence, to mention also, the post office at which it would be most convenient to him to receive letters from this Department.

A copy of this notice, with the forms annexed, is intended to be sent to each Officer and Soldier whose claim shall have been admitted; that the forms may be filled up and returned to this Department at the proper time.

It may not be amiss, on this occasion to state, that although an earnest desire has been felt to give immediate effect to the beneficent intentions of Congress, as manifested in the act referred to, yet, owing to the number of applications, and the investigations necessary to be made previously to a decision, it has not been found practicable to act upon every case as early as could have been wished. The rule has been to take up each claim in the order in which it has been received. The same course will be pursued hereafter.

It is requested that all letters on this subject may be endorsed "Revolutionary Claims."

RICHARD RUSH.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

For the purpose of obtaining the amount of pay accruing to me for the half year ending on the 2d day of September, 1828, under the act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved 15th May, 1828, I, _____, of _____, in the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby declare that I was a _____ in the _____ of the Army of the Revolution, in the Continental line, (as was more fully set forth on my application for the benefits of the said act,) and that I have been found entitled, by the Secretary of the Treasury, under that act, to the pay of a _____ in the said line.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight

Before me, _____, a _____ for the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, this day, _____, of the said County, who did solemnly make oath that _____, by whom the foregoing declaration was made and subscribed, is well known to them to be the person therein described, and that he is generally reputed and believed to have been a _____ in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated; and that the said declaration was made and subscribed by the said _____, in their presence, on the day of the date thereof.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a _____ for the said County, and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

August 23—Wmo.

To be published once a week for one month in the papers authorised to publish the Laws of the United States.

INDIANA PALLADIUM,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
M. Gregg & D. V. Culley,
Publishers of the Laws of the United States.

TERMS.

The PALLADIUM is printed weekly, on super royal paper, at THREE DOLLARS, per annua 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.

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The CASH must accompany advertisements, otherwise they will be published until paid for, at the expense of the advertiser.