

## MISCELLANY.

### THE GAMBLER—AN EXTRACT

And I have seen a wife at dead of night,  
Watching the dying embers on her hearth,  
And fancying every blast that swept along  
Her poor deserted cottage on the moor,  
A drunken husband's footstep—again, again,  
When it has died away, and left her heart,  
Eas'd by her disappointment—she has look'd  
Upon her sleeping babes and pray'd, with tears,  
They ne'er may know the agony she feels.  
And when at last, he comes with tottering steps,  
And vile abuse to greet her faithful arms,  
Oh I have mark'd her bosom's throbbing swell,  
As with a resignation worthy heaven—  
She sooth'd his pillow, and with tones as sweet  
As ever mercy faulted, sooth'd his soul;  
And I have seen, her on a wintery eve,  
Seeking her husband 'mid the gambling throng,  
And with a prayer that would have drawn a saint  
From Paradise to hear—begg'd him full oft  
To spare her starving babes the means of life.

### THE PRINTER.

Says Thomas, our neighbors have wrote to the Printer,  
To stop sending newspapers during the winter,  
For living is hard, and provisions are dear,  
And there's seldom much news at this time of the year,  
But in summer the papers more news will contain,  
And then, or in spring we may take them again.  
Says John, neighbor Thomas, your scheme makes me smile;  
But how is the Printer to live the mean while?  
If times are so hard as you do not deny,  
The Printer unless he's supported must die;  
The summer or spring he can never survive,  
Unless thro' the winter you keep him alive;  
And if once you starve him, it will be in vain;  
To expect that he ever will serve you again.  
Says Thomas indeed we did not one of us think,  
That Printers could feel, or could want meat or drink,  
Or like other people would clothing require,  
Or wood for the warming themselves with a fire.  
And if none of those wants any trouble could cause,  
They might live as bears do, by sucking their paws.

### THINGS I HAVE NEVER SEEN.

(From the Metropolitan.)

I have never seen an editor that received payment from half of his subscribers.  
I have never seen such hard times as the present, in all my life.  
I have never seen more beggars than now beset our dwellings.  
I have never seen an old maid decidedly opposed to matrimony.  
I have never seen young doctors free from pedantry in the use of technical phrases.  
I have never seen a pretty girl, that did not know it.  
I have never seen a lawyer refuse a fee on account of his client's poverty.  
I have never seen greater men than Adams, Jackson and Lafayette.  
I have never seen a woman who was tongue-tied.  
I have never seen a girl that would sing without being asked at least forty times.  
I have never seen the necessity of ladies wearing hip splits.  
I have never seen a man that could explain the Apocalypse.  
I have never seen rich men prefer marrying poor girls.  
I have never seen but one lady use a bed wrench and pin to tighten her corsetts.  
I have never seen a tax-gatherer or sheriff starve.  
I have never seen more candidates than at present for all vacant offices.  
I have never seen provisions cheaper and money scarcer than at this time.  
I have never seen a lady who learned music to catch a husband, ever play after marriage for his gratification.  
I have never seen the necessity of young ladies, who are not bald, wearing false hair.  
I have never seen the great Sea Serpent, or Tom Thumb, or Cleves Symmes, or the man in the moon—I would have travelled to see all these things but my guardian poked straws in my eyes. PUR-BLIND.

### THE KANGAROO.

The Kangaroo, is as great a curiosity as any to be found in the pages of natural history. His body is shaped like a sugar loaf, with a head somewhat resembling a wolf. His hinder legs are twenty-eight inches in length and extremely vigorous; his fore legs only eight. He sits in an erect position like a dog in the attitude of begging for his meals. If we attach to this singular animal a long tail, we shall have the figure of the Kangaroo. When attacked, he throws himself on his back, with his long legs gathered in front, grasps his enemy with his fore feet, and with his hinder, rips the entrails from the body! Incapable of walking, he moves in an erect position, with long and vigorous bounds towards his object somewhat resembling those of a grass-hopper. But the writer of the Field Sports, presents us, below, with a new feature in the character of this singular animal. When assailed by the hounds, it seems that he sometimes retreats to the watery element, and standing erect, with his head and fore feet above his fortification, awaits the attack of his enemy. As the dog is compelled to swim, before he can come within his reach, this murderous ruffian grasps his antagonist with his fore paws, and sinking a little,

with his own head above the water, drowns him without any mercy.

### FIELD SPORTS OF NEW S. WALES.

The country abounds in game. All the opossum tribe are night animals, and the settlers hunt them in the moonlight evening, when they come out to feed. The dogs chase them until they run up a tree, at the foot of which they stand and bark, when the hunter either knocks them down with sticks, shoots them or cuts down the tree. You may in this way, often in a few hours of a fine evening, kill a dozen hand-coots, opossums, squirrels, and native cats, if the country around has not been much hunted. You usually hunt the kangaroo with cross bred greyhounds, which are named "kangaroo dogs." The best time is the morning early before they retire from feeding, and when once you lay the dogs on, you must follow at a full gallop, in order to keep sight, and secure the carcass. The large kangaroos are dangerous to attack, from their hugging the dogs like a bear, and tearing their bowels out with their hind claws. They will gut a dog with these as clean as if done with a knife, from the sharpness of the claw, and great power they have in their hind legs. Wounds from these and the emus are so common as to be nothing thought of. The old hunters usually carrying a needle and thread to sew them up. The old kangaroos will often hop off with a half a dozen dogs hanging about them; and I was told of one at Van Diemen's Land, which carried a man belonging to Mr. Cunningham, for a considerable distance, and was nearly tumbling him over a precipice.—The cunning old dogs, usually select a small kangaroo out of a flock, knowing the large ones are so difficult to kill. The kangaroos bound along at the offset with amazing rapidity; they almost appear to fly from the immense springs they take, and in leaping make no other use of their tail than merely as a balance bounding off their hind legs only. The dogs usually seize them by the throat; but if a single dog runs down a large kangaroo, the latter will often turn around and give battle, when if the dog is afraid to engage, he runs barking round his victim till others come to his assistance. When a kangaroo is hard pressed, it always makes for a pool of water, where, by reason of its long legs it can stand firmly upright, while the dogs are obliged to swim. A battle in the water between dogs and a large kangaroo, is a most amusing spectacle. The kangaroo suddenly pounces his fore-paws upon the first dog, shoves him under water with the greatest adroitness, & holds him there until drowned, unless others arrive to his rescue, when he releases his half-drowned, adversary who makes for the shore in great haste, and endeavors to dispose of his other antagonist in the same way. I have seen a kangaroo tire out six dogs in this manner, and if the hunter is not at hand, it is ten to one but he will drown several.

### SYNOPSIS OF A DEBATE

In the English Parliament, in the year 1794, on a motion to petition his majesty to intercede with his ally, the king of Prussia, in behalf of La Fayette.

Gen. Fitzpatrick rose and said, that whatever may be the present affairs of France, and the system now followed there, he would venture to ask what was the general feeling of the people of this country, (England) on hearing of the destruction of the Bastile in Paris. To this destruction La Fayette had contributed; and although it was attended with some popular excesses, he did all he could to prevent them; and for so doing he was now confined in one of the Bastiles of the king of Prussia. He could hardly suppose (said Gen. Fitzpatrick) that the conduct of La Fayette, in America, could be an objection to this motion. In entering into it, he had only done his duty to his king and his country. A generous and brave enemy ought to forgive and forget enemies when the contest was over. The illustrious president of the U. States of America had, he understood, designed to make an application in favor of his unhappy fellow citizen. That illustrious character saw with regret the fate of his companion in arms, into whose mind he had instilled his principles!—but it was to be feared that his (Washington's) interference would have no great weight with the king of Prussia.

Col. Tarleton seconded the motion.—The rigor, the severity, the cruelty, that has been exercised towards that unfortunate person, were such as might well be said to draw the tear of pity down Pluto's iron cheek! He hoped (said the col.) that his majesty's ministers would lose no time to wipe away this stain which blurs the eminence of royalty.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to the motion, on the simple ground of the impropriety of adopting a measure so unusual and so extraordinary!

Mr. Fox said, that if there ever existed a man who, in a great and arduous situ-

ation, amid the conflict of opinion, carried on either side to extremes, and could claim the merit of having steered a temperate and middle course, uninfluenced by the violence of the moment and directed by free conceived opinion, M. La Fayette was that man.

Mr. Burke said, that he believed La Fayette to be the cause of all their misfortunes, and of all the misfortunes that had befallen France! And therefore, however much other gentlemen might pity him, he was not the object of his compassion. Did France claim La Fayette? Yes as a traitor whom the rabble, that he had been the instrument in elevating to power, were desirous of sacrificing! No nation claimed him. His conduct, in our contest with the Americans, we were required to forget; and he was very much disposed to do so, as on a contrary principle, wars would be eternal. But his behaviour in entering as a volunteer to the American service, should not entitle him to any extraordinary favor; and as to his fondness for military glory, what could be said, but that he who wishes to live by the sword, must likewise run the risk of dying by the sword.—He trusted his downfall would be a lesson to mankind how they attempted to overturn the fabric of civilized society? I would not (concluded Mr. B.) debase my humanity by supporting an application like the present for such an horrid ruffian!

Mr. Grey said that he never heard a speech with a greater degree of pain, than that of the honorable gentleman who had just set down. This adding insult to injury was too distressing; and he was the last man, whom he could have supposed capable of such conduct. He had said that if La Fayette returned to France he would be treated as a traitor. Most sincerely did he (Mr. G.) think, that it was an eulogium upon his character, instead of a stigma.

Mr. Courtney said that the French revolution, which La Fayette was charged with having brought about, was a circumstance that afforded universal pleasure—and that at the taking of the Bastile, he and an honorable gentleman near him, (Mr. Burke) were then in Paris, and his honorable friend declared he was highly pleased with that event! It was now the fashion to reprobate every thing that sounded like liberty; while every thing done by despots was admired and extolled just as if kings alone had an exclusive privilege to commit crimes. He (Mr. C.) declared that he would rather be tossed about in the *billows* of *despotism*, than breathe for an hour the still and pestilential breath of *depotism*.

The House then divided. For the motion 46—Against it 153. Majority 107.

THE NEW YEAR.—On Saturday last, being the first of the year, the doors of the President's House were thrown open, in conformity with long established custom, for the reception of all classes of persons who desired to avail themselves of the opportunity of offering their compliment to our venerable and most excellent Chief Magistrate. On no similar occasion have we witnessed such an eager press of citizens and distinguished strangers, all anxious to get a last shake of the hand, or a last look at the furrowed and care-worn cheeks of our last Revolutionary President. The visitors began to assemble at twelve o'clock, and from that hour until after three, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the rain descending during the whole time in torrents, there was a constant succession of new arrivals. The display of beauty and fashion, of the wit and wisdom of the nation, the mixture of plain republican simplicity, with the courtly elegance of royal and imperial representatives, formed altogether one of the most interesting exhibitions we have ever witnessed. The President, we rejoice to say, seems to be in excellent health and spirits, which we fervently pray may be long continued to him.—*Nat. Journal.*

STUBENVILLE CLOTH.—We have had an opportunity of examining a piece of domestic broad cloth, made, at the factory of Messrs. Wells and Co., of Steubenville, Ohio, and now at the shop of Messrs. Tucker and Thompson of this city, [Washington] which surpasses any American cloth we have seen, not only in the softness of its texture, but in the richness and elegance of its finish. It is an additional merit in the manufacturer, that this cloth is made entirely of American wool, and can be supplied to purchasers at the same price with foreign cloth of the same quantity.—*Nat. Journal.*

A wordy blustering lawyer in one of the courts of Indiana, rose to answer the speech of a brother on the other side, and very pompously commenced as follows: "If the court please? I have a *car* for learned sense, for legal sense, and common sense; but I have no *car* for nonsense." "You can't pay the same compliment to your *mouth*," replied his witty antagonist.

THE PROSPECTUS  
OF A PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED MONTHLY  
RICHMOND, INDIANA,  
WITH THE APPELLATION OF  
**THE MEDLEY.**

This paper, though it will be more particularly intended for the juvenile part of society, will yet receive the experience of older age. Many youths, whose talents are now kept within themselves, may be the means of improving each other's minds, by unfolding their abilities in compositions for the Medley. Thus, hours, which would otherwise pass unimproved, may be employed for one, and bring entertainment and instruction to another. A man of knowledge and experience, makes no use of his abilities, has been, by an entire comparison to a miser. I desire that the little people may be the means of drawing out,—for the good of others,—the wealth of the juvenile mind, and dormant properties of experience.

The female world may find the Medley a receptacle for their expanding talents and acquirements, which may furnish for both sexes, instruction and amusement.

Though my paper may be an *olio*, yet there is, ever and anon, a matter treated of, which will not be commingled with the mixture. Political subjects are too generating of heat to become an ingredient of our feast. Communications tending to injury of any particular person, will be couched in poison to the sociable entertainment, and will cast into oblivion's gulph.

Sometimes I may throw into the dishes, an apothecary of considerable gravity, but not so powerful to draw the sun from its station, nor the new moon from its singularly singular orb. Neither the stellar bodies dance in sympathetic time to poetic and mellifluous words, nor this *medley* mesonian burst its shell with laughter at me—but, the virtuous may find delight in moderate mirth,—the glee of youth receive instruction from "entertainments of sense"; and the wisdom of pleasure from various sources bounded by reason and stimulation from the whole.

**JNO. QUIDAN.**

CONDITIONS.

1. THE MEDLEY will contain eight pages, and will be printed on fine medium paper, and each month.

2. It will be delivered to subscribers in two fifty cents per year. To subscribers in distant countries, it will be regularly transmitted by mail.

3. No subscription will be received for less than one year, and all subscribers are to pay in advance.

The first No. will be issued as soon as sufficient shall be received to justify the undertaking.

Subscriptions received at this office.

PROPOSALS BY  
WILLIAM D. M. WICKHAM,  
For publishing by subscription.

**A GAZETTE**

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA,

Containing a full and comprehensive view of the counties, towns, villages, and boroughts, and the number of their inhabitants, the names of rivers, creeks, with their sources, and the particular parts of country watered by them—an account of the earliest settlement of each place, and the original name; together with a statistical view of the state.

CONDITIONS.

The "Gazette" will be printed in pamphlet form, and will contain between forty and fifty medium octavo pages. The work will be delivered to subscribers at twenty-five cents per copy, and to non-subscribers the price will be thirty-one and a half cents.

The work will be put to press as soon as sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to justify the undertaking.

Venice, October 9, 1823.

Subscriptions to the Gazette received at this office.

### J. Shinn's Panacea.

THE subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIMS celebrated Panacea, having a supply on hand for sale, he has reduced the price from \$3.50, to \$2.50, or by the dozen to \$24.

All charitable institutions in the U. S. and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal cities and towns, will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied gratis.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases: "seroful or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatis, febrile, cutaneous diseases, white swelling and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis or affections arising therefrom, ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the heart."

### CERTIFICATES.

I have within the two last years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment were healed by the use of Mr. Swain's Panacea, and I do believe from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swain in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

JOHN SHINN, Chemist.

N. B. For sale at Smith and Person's N. E. corner of Third and Market streets.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1824.

15 family

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons interested, that the undersigned, Administrator and Administrator of the estate of AMOS HAWKINS, deceased, have filed in the Clerk's office of the Wayne Circuit Court, their petition praying for the settlement of the aforesaid estate as an insolvent estate, and that all creditors of the said estate, must come in and present their claims before the final determination of the court thereon, otherwise their demands will be postponed and they be finally barred of the same.

ROBERT DILL, Adm'r.

RACHEL HAWKINS, Adm'r.

1st month 21st, 1825.

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