



## POETRY.

### DARBY AND JOAN.

WHEN Darby saw the setting sun,  
He swung his scythe & home he run  
Sat down, drank off his quart, and said,  
"My work is done, I'll go to bed"  
"My work is done!" retorted Joan,  
"My work is done! your constant tone;  
But hapless women ne'er can say,  
My work is done, till judgment day.  
You men can sleep all night, but we  
Must toil!"—"whose fault is that?" quoth he  
"I know your meaning," Joan replied,  
"But fir, my tongue shall not be tied;  
I will go on, and let you know,  
What work poor women have to do:  
First, in the morning though we feel  
As sick as drunkards when they reel,  
Yes feel such pain in back and head  
As would confine you men to bed,  
We ply the brush, we wield the broom,  
We air the beds, we right the room;  
The cows must next be milk'd—and then  
We get the breakfast for the men;  
Ere this is done, with whimpering cries,  
And bristly hair the children rise,  
These must be dressed, and dos'd with rue,  
And fed—and all because of you;  
We next"—here Darby scratched his head,  
And stole off grumbling to his bed;  
And only said, as on he run,  
"Zounds! woman's clack is never done."  
At early dawn, ere Phœbus rose,  
Old Joan resumed her tale of woes;  
When Darby thus—"I'll end the strife,  
Be you the man, and I the wife;  
Take you the scythe and mow, while I  
Will all your boasted cares supply."  
"Content quoth Joan, give me my flint,"  
This Darby did, and out she went,  
Old Darby rose and seized the broom,  
And whirled the dirt about the room;  
Which having done, he scarce knew how,  
He tried to milk the brindled cow.  
The brindled cow whisk'd round her tail  
In Darby's eyes and kick'd the pail,  
The clown perplex'd with grief and pain,  
Swore he'd ne'er try to milk again;  
When turning round in sad amaze,  
He saw his cottage in a blaze;  
For as he chanc'd to brush the room  
In careless haste he fired the broom,  
The fire at last subdued, he swore  
The broom and he would meet no more.  
Press'd by misfortune and perplex'd,  
Darby prepared for breakfast next;  
But what to get he scarcely knew,  
The bread was spent the butter too,  
His hands bedaub'd with paste and flour,  
Old Darby labour'd full an hour;  
But, luckless wight! thou couldst not make  
The bread take form of loaf or cake.  
As every door wide open stood,  
In pushed the fow in quest of food,  
And stumbling onward with her snout  
Orset the churn—the cream run out;  
As Darby turn'd, the fow to beat,  
The slippery cream betray'd his feet;  
He caught the bread trough in his fall,  
And down came Darby, bread and all,  
The children waken'd by the clatter,  
Start up & cry "Oh! what's the matter?"  
Old Jowler bark'd and Tabby mew'd,  
And hapless Darby bawl'd aloud.  
"Return my Joan, as heretofore,  
I'll play the housewife's part no more;  
Since now by sad experience taught,  
I compar'd to thine my work is nought;  
Henceforth, as business calls, I'll take,  
Content, the plough, the scythe, the rake,  
And never more transgress the line  
Our fates have mark'd, while thou art mine,

Then Joan return, as heretofore,  
I'll vex thy honest soul no more;  
Let's each our proper task attend—  
Forgive the past and strive to mend."

For the information of the people of this place and of the frontiers we publish the following Extracts from the laws of the United States, and of this Government.

Extract of the law of the U. States passed March 30, 1802.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That no such citizen, or other person, shall be permitted to reside at any of the towns, or hunting camps, of any of the Indian tribes as a trader, without a license under the hand and seal of the superintendent of the department, or of such other person as the President of the U. States shall authorize to grant licenses for that purpose: which superintendent or person authorized, shall on application, issue such license, for a term not exceeding two years, to such trader, who shall enter into bond with one or more sureties, approved of by the superintendent, or person issuing such license, or by the President of the U. States, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the true and faithful observance of such regulations and restrictions as are, or shall be made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes: and the superintendent, or person issuing such license, shall have full power and authority to recall the same, if the person so licensed shall transgress any of the regulations, or restrictions, provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes; and shall put in suit such bonds as he may have taken, on the breach of any condition therein contained.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That any such citizen or other person, who shall attempt to reside in any town or hunting camp of any of the Indian tribes, as a trader, without such license, shall forfeit all the merchandize offered for sale to the Indians, or found in his possession, and shall, moreover, be liable to a fine not exceeding 100 dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if any such citizen, or other person, shall purchase, or receive of any Indian, in the way of trade or barter, a gun, or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry, or cooking utensil, of the kind usually obtained by the Indians, in their intercourse with white people, or any article of cloathing, excepting skins or furs, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 50 dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding 30 days.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no such citizen, or other person, shall be permitted to purchase any horse of an Indian, or of any white man in the Indian territory, without special license for that purpose; which license, the superintendent, or such other person as the President shall appoint, is hereby authorized to grant, on the same terms, conditions & restrictions, as other licenses are to be granted under this act: and any such person, who shall purchase a horse or horses, under such license, before he exposes, such horse or horses for sale, and within 15 days after they have been brot' out of the Indian country, shall make a particular return to the superintendent, or other person, from whom he obtained his license of every horse purchased by him, as aforesaid; describing such horses, by their color, height, & other natural or artificial marks, under the penalty contained in their respective bonds. And every such person, purchasing a horse or horses, as aforesaid, in the Indian country, without a special license, shall for every horse thus purcha-

fed and brot' into any settlement of citizens of the U. States, forfeit a sum not exceeding 100 dollars & be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days. And every person, who shall purchase a horse, knowing him to be brot' out of the Indian territory, by any person or persons, not licensed, as above, to purchase the same, shall forfeit the value of such horse.

Extract of a law of the Indiana Territory, passed Dec. 15, 1810.

That from and after the 1st day of March next ensuing, no person shall be allowed to trade with any Indian or Indians, within the lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, without having previously obtained a license from the governor of the territory, and having previously given bond with 1 or more securities to the governor and his successors in office for the use of the territory. in the same penalty and under the same conditions as are required by the laws of the U. States from persons trading with Indians in the Indian country; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any person within this territory from purchasing meat, sugar, or any article of Indian manufacture, from any Indian or Indians, or shall prevent any person from purchasing with the produce of his or her farm, ardent spirits excepted, any such article, or any skins or furs.

§ 2. Be it further enacted, That the trade with the Indians, except as before excepted, shall be confined to such places on the frontiers as the governor may designate, & where the ingress of the Indians may not be considered prejudicial to the persons and property of the good citizens of this territory.

§ 3. Be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of March next ensuing, no person or persons shall sell, barter or give any ardent spirits or spiritous liquors to any Indian or Indians within the part of this territory to which the Indian title is extinguished.

§ 4. Be it further enacted, That any person or persons offending against any of the provisions of the preceeding sections of this act, he, she or they, on conviction thereof by indictment, in any court of jurisdiction, shall, for the first offence, pay a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, nor less than 100 dollars & for every succeeding offence, a fine not exceeding 600 dollars, nor less than 200 dollars.

### Spanish Independence.

The success of the Mexican and South American independents, is a subject that at this time excites the feelings of the people of the United States, more than any other. The freedom of those countries would be of great importance to the commercial world, because the climate and soil are among the most favorable and the people, if exempted from European domination could imitate the active enterprize of these states. Ferdinand, it is said, has ordered a large body of militia into service in Spain, with a view to detach his royal forces to the American colonies. Dose not our policy require that our demands on Spain for past aggressions should be immediately adjusted, or the refusal be made known? Now is the time to act on the fears of that government, and either to effect the most speedy redress, or to assume a belligerent attitude and give freedom to the western world. Five thousand Americans well appointed and equipped, under one of our popular generals, and accompanied by a respectable squadron,

would drive all the monarchists from the continent, without either hazard or delay. Mexico has a population as great as ours; is she not by every law entitled to her independence, and when she has made a declaration to that effect, and it is apparent that she possesses the means to enforce it, is it not the duty of our government to acknowledge her rank, and openly receive her ambassadors? We have nothing to fear from the resentment of the mother country. England has the same policy with ourselves, and if she had not, the ruin that now impends over her, for meddling with the affairs of other nations, would prevent her from interfering between Spain and this country.

The island of Cuba is also represented disposed to independence: we believe this to be the case, and will be with all the West India Islands when the American navy shall be large enough to protect them from oppression. [Yankee.]

### Recipe For a Cold.

From the European Magazine of July, 1790.

The late Dr. James Malone's Recipe for a Cold which he strenuously recommended.

Take a large teacup-ful of linseed, 2 pennyworth of stick liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of sun raisins; put these into 2 quarts of soft water; let it simmer over the fire, till it is reduced to one. Then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown sugar-candy, pounded, a table spoon ful of old rum, and a table spoon-ful of good vinegar or lemon-juice.

Note. The rum and vinegar or lemon-juice, are best to be added only to that quantity you are going immediately to take; for, if it is put into the whole, it is apt to grow flat.

Drink a half pint going to bed, and take a little when the cough is troublesome. This medicine generally cures the worst of Colds in 2 or 3 days; and, if taken in time, may be said to be infallible remedy. It is a most sovereign and balsamic cordial for the lungs, without the opening qualities which endanger fresh Colds, on going out. It has been known to cure Colds, that have been almost settled in Consumptions, in less than 3 weeks.

### Chinese Method of mending China.

Take a piece of flint glass, beat it to a fine powder, and grind it well with the white of an egg, and it joins china without riveting so that no art can break it in the same place. You are to observe that the composition is to be ground extremely fine on a painter's stone.

### I TOLD YOU SO!!!

I HAVE left my books, notes &c. with G. W. Johnston esq. to collect, with orders to bring suit immediately upon all debts due me, and without respect to persons—also, all those that purchased at my sale and has not given security, and others that have not even given their notes may expect suits immediately.

B. J. Harrison.

Vincennes, October 25, 1816 47-St.

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