

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Amulet.

HOPE.

I ask'd of Hope, in youth's bright hour,
When basking in life's summer sun,
If there were serpents in her bower?
And the fair traitress answer'd, none.

I ask'd her, if my trusting heart
Should fold her in a fond embrace,
If winter came, she'd not depart,
For some more genial resting place?

I ask'd her; for the world had said
That hope was a deceitful maid;
That ever, o'er her rose-leaf bed,
There wad a darkling cypress shade.

I ask'd her; for the world's loud tongue,
Said that she clung most fervently,
To the pure heart, when warm and young,
But left it, in loneliness to die.

And well do I remember now,
The hallow'd light that shone around her;
The smile that won, its rainbow glow,
As in my heart's deep folds I found her.

And I remember more than this;
But wherefore send pale Memory back,
To Hope's bright morning dreams of bliss,
Dim shadow'd on her sterile track.

And when Hope's bright sands have run;
And her last joy, was, but to part;
Her image comes, an Afric sun
On the parch'd desert of the heart.

Away, away, the busied past,
T're more than madness to recall;
The future; her sad die is cast:
And this is Hope, her flowers, her pall.

Wives taken in exchange for Tobacco.

There is a singular fact mentioned in Marshall's life of Washington which we do not recollect to have seen anywhere else. It is stated that in the early settlement of Virginia, some three or four hundred young ladies, all virgins chaste and fair, were transported from England to that colony, and sold to the young planters as wives, for one hundred and fifty lbs. of tobacco each. If any young man was unable to pay in advance this inconsiderable price for his companion, he was most generously credited until he could plant, and make and gather his crop. It is likewise stated that this debt was considered a debt of honor by the young planters, & therefore paid in preference to all others. We doubt very much whether such fair bargains can be had on terms so liberal at the present day. There is one thing, however, in the exchange of these two commercial products of the old and new worlds, which we do not think it correct. It surely does not comport with our notions of justice and equity, to exact the same price for a bad wife as for a good one. As it regards the propriety of such a rule in 1620, we can only speak conjecturally; but to our certain knowledge there is a difference of more than a hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco in wives now-a-days.

Anecdote of Elizabeth, wife of the Prince Royal of Russia.—This Princess who was afterwards divorced, was brought up at Stettin, and had sent to Lyons for a very beautiful robe, which was directed to her at that town. As an immense duty was laid on foreign stuffs, the custom-house officer detained the robe, till the duty was paid. The Princess felt very indignant, and sent to tell the man to bring her the robe, and she would pay him his due. He obeyed; but scarce had he entered the apartment of the Princess, when she seized hold of the robe, boxed his ears twice most heartily, and drove him out of her apartment. The custom-house officer went out swelling with rage, and wrote a long account of the transaction, which he addressed to the King, and in which he bitterly complained of having met with very disgraceful treatment, as he was acting in the discharge of his duty. Frederick replied, as follows: "The loss of the excise duties must be placed to my account; the robe will remain the property of the Princess; the blows with him who received them. As to the pretended disgrace, I will take off that stigma; never could the application of a beautiful hand on the face of a custom-house officer, be regarded as a disgrace.

Louis King of Holland. When the King was desirous to discharge any of his household his good nature was such, that he never had the courage to dismiss them while they were about his person. On such occasions, he sent them on some mission, and this they knew amounted to a dismissal. One individual only, Monsieur Hauteveine, the maître d'hôtel, had the impudence to refuse a journey to Bordeaux to purchase wine. The King, surprised, demanded the motives of his disobedience. Hauteveine, not in the smallest manner disconcerted, "Sire, to serve you I will go to the devil; but if I am sent to Bordeaux, I know, that as soon as I arrive at Paris, I shall be informed that I am no longer in your Majesty's service, and I prefer remaining in Holland with you; I have done my duty, and your Majesty must not send me away." "But I am assured," replied the King, "that you drink my best wine?" "That is true, Sire; and if I denied it no one would believe me, not even your Majesty!" This confession

did not displease the King; on the contrary, he laughed heartily, and the butler remained, but on condition "that he spared the Tokey." The King had recently received a present of a case of this precious wine from the Emperor of Austria.

From the New York Mentor.

Etymology. Nothing is better calculated to give persons a definite idea of the meaning of words, than a knowledge of their derivation.

A person, in a newspaper, a short time since, proposed to supply the editor with his *daily lucubrations*. Now had he known that the word *lucubration* has in its origin a particular relation to night-studies, he would have seen no doubt, the impropriety of talking of his *daily studies* by *candle-light*.

Again, there is more than one paper bearing the name of the *weekly Journal*.—This is just as improper as though they declared their paper to be a *weekly daily paper*; inasmuch as *journal*, being derived from the French *jour*, a day, can properly signify nothing else than a paper published every day.

As a proof of the clearness Etymology may give to the meaning of some words, let us take the word *tantalize*—It is pretty well known what this is applied to, in discourse, and its origin will show the propriety of its application. The word is derived from the name of a Phrygian king, *Tantalus*, who according to heathen mythology, for an offence against the gods, was immersed in a river up to his lips, without being able to get a drop to quench his thirst, and while famishing with hunger, the overladen boughs of the fruit-trees on the banks, blown by the wind, came close to his mouth, but as soon as he attempted to eat, were blown back again.—What a forcible picture of what we mean by *tantalizing*.

To saunter. A lounging about as though we had no place, or home to go to.—It is taken from the French *sauter*; without land; that is to say, a *saunterer* is a person who strolls about heedlessly and slowly, as though he had no home, or calling, to which to direct his steps and attention.

Mellifluous. This word is properly applied to sounds which are sweet and flowing, whether the discourse of a speaker, the songs of birds, or the sounds of music. How justly will be seen, when it is known that it is a combination of two Latin words, *mel*, honey; and *flues*, flowing.

Tricks upon travellers.—An EXTRACT.

On the day of our leaving Sandusky, we came about forty miles and stopped at a comfortable tavern. Here I was allowed to sleep till two in the morning, at which time I arose reluctantly to resume my journey. On taking my seat in the stage, to which mine host kindly conducted me with a lantern, I perceived that the other end of the vehicle was occupied by a lady of colour, apparently about twenty years of age. To be sure, I thought myself entitled to better company, but I was unwilling to make a disturbance, and the vehicle was just starting off, when a perky dandy came tripping out of the inn and signified his intention to go with us. What could I do?—You know I have an instinctive aversion to dandies, and on the present occasion, the thought of such a creature's company was particularly disagreeable, for I wished to occupy a whole seat, in order to be at my ease, and if possible, to enjoy a little rest. A lucky idea occurred to me. The landlord had retired with his lantern, and the dandy was on the point of locating himself by my side, when I accosted him in my very sweetest tone, "Sir, you can sit with me, or if you prefer it take a seat with the young lady." "Oh" said the dandy, in an exquisite lisp, "I'll take a seat with the young lady, then—madam I hope you will allow me the pleasure." "Yes sir," responded the maiden, very quietly, and the dandy placed himself at her side as tenderly as the most amorous lady could have desired. The coach passed on, and it was such sport as a man cannot expect to enjoy more than once in his lifetime to listen to his conversation. All his efforts could not draw Phyllis's colloquial powers into exercise. He first talked about poetry, then about fashions, then about himself, and last of all about the weather; but in spite of all his persevering fluency, the damsel preserved the most provoking silence, broken only by an occasional monosyllable in reply to some direct interrogation. At last the young man grew discouraged, and we all rode silently on till we came to a Hotel, where it was the practice of the driver to change horses. Here we stopped, and the beau still scrupulously regardless of the nicest rules of gallantry, and secretly desirous of seeing the face of a lady who could presume to treat his attentions with neglect, escorted his companion into the inn parlor, and called for a light. The light came and never in my life did I see such another figure as that presented by my friend. With a mouth

dilated to its utmost tension, he stood gazing for a minute at the personification of visible darkness before him, and then suddenly walking up to me with a look that would have frightened a catamount, roared out, "thunder and wounds sir! What do you mean by insulting me? Here is my card, sir—I shall hold you responsible." "My dear fellow," replied I, "my surprise equals yours. I knew nothing of the matter, and were it not that I am rather bashful among the ladies, I should certainly have taken a seat by the girl myself." The dandy shook his head, as if not more than half satisfied, and retreated from the room muttering "d—n it! d—n it! between his teeth, in a few moments he again thrust his head within the door, and said to me very tauntingly, "I suppose, sir, the young lady whom I found in your company is your sister." "Yes," said I, "and I am infinitely rejoiced at the prospect of having such an elegant young man as yourself as a brother-in-law." I have not seen the gentleman since.

The divorce.—A married couple determined to be divorced; but not being able to agree, with respect to the disposition of the children, referred the dispute to an aunt, to whose arbitration they respectively agreed to submit. "We have three children," said the husband, "I insist upon keeping two: the third shall be left to the care of the mother." "But I," said the mother, "have a right to two; the care of one will be sufficient for you." There is no way of settling this dispute," said the aunt, with the true gravity of a judge, "but by waiting for the birth of a fourth child, you can then separate upon equal terms." This decision restored good humor. The contending parties embraced and the idea of a divorce was forgotten.

It is very much in the style of Italian *finesse* to let a disease work its own way. An English gentleman at Florence, had fallen from his horse; besides some slight bruises, he felt great pain in one of his thumbs; the pain was soon attended with inflammation; the surgeon continued to dress his thumb after the other hurts were cured. One day, he being obliged to be absent, his son attended. "Have you visited the Signor Inglesi?" said the father to the son in the evening.—"Yes," said the son, "I have drawn out the thorn, and—'Blockhead that thou art,' said the father, then there is an end of the job!"

Italy as it is.

The glorious Militia.—A militia company in Gloucester, Mass. which used to muster 100 men, lately turned out for a drill: present, the captain, orderly and one private, total 3. This reminds us of the observations of a militia captain who had but one soldier in his company.—He said he could get along with most of the evolutions, but there was one which he found very difficult to execute; "and that is," said he, "when I give the words of command for the rear rank to take distance—it is like parting soul from body."

Constellation.

Capt. Standish, the Plymouth veteran, after his wife's death, wished to obtain the hand of Miss Priscilla Mullins, and deputed Captain John Alden, ancestor of the many respectable men of that name, and then a young man, to make known his wishes. Alden performed his errand to the daughter. The young lady paused, looked for some time deliberately at him, and then pleasantly said, "Why do you not speak for yourself, John?" The young man blushed, bowed and departed; but soon renewed the visit, and obtained the hand and the heart which he had before sought for his friend.

Eyes and Nose.—A notorious toper used to mourn about not having a regular pair of eyes; one being black and the other light hazel:—It's very lucky for you, replied his friend, "for if your eyes had been matches, your nose would have set them on fire long ago."

Dr. John Wolcott, alias Peter Pindar, used to say, when laboring in his uncle's laboratory, that his fancy imputed a language to the mortars at which it was his daily task to labor.—"Whenever I was using the large marble one, I thought it repeated the words, linger-em-long, linger-em-long, linger-em-long; but when the little brass one was wrung upon by the pestle, it cried, kill-em-quick, kill-em-quick, kill-em-quick."

Anecdote.—A preacher in a Northern village, lately said—"Now I suppose a great many on ye have come here to see what you could hear. 'Tisn't likely we speak so grammatical as some folks; but then, blessed be God, we've been teach'd by a better schoolmaster than the President of a College, and one, too that never went to school a day in his life."

Constellation.

Irish Calculation.—Bob Bowles' land-lady was what was termed a "general dealer," and, among other things, sold bread and whiskey. A customer entering her shop, asked if she had any thing to eat and drink. "To be sure," she replied; "I have got a thimbleful of the creature, my darling, that comes only to two pence; and this big little loaf you may have for the same money!"—"Both twopence?"—"Both the same, as I'm a christian woman, and worth double the sum!"—"Fill me the whiskey, if you please?"—She did so, and he drank it; then rejoined—"It comes to twopence, my jewel; I'm not hungry, take back the loaf," tendering it.—"Yes, honey, but what pays for the whiskey?"—"Why, you wouldn't have a man pay for a thing he hasn't eat?" A friend going by was called in by the landlady to decide this difficulty, who gave it in against her; and from some deficiency in her powers of calculation, she permitted the rogue to escape.

Negro Canning.—Two negroes trilling together, one of them picked up a piece of money. The other says to him, "What dat you pic up dare, Sambo?" "Dollar, Pompey." Well jes' leff 'em down again. I ony put 'em dare to try you."

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 medical 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,

Dispensary for analysing and preparing various medicines; and an Infirmary, where persons from the neighborhood or a distance, labouring under Fevers, Consumptions, Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Gravel, Ulcers, Fistulas, Cancers, &c. &c. will be successfully treated, without BLEEDING, MERCURY, 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 Vegetables 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 Lance 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 faithful attention.

The course of study to be pursued, and which will be taught according to the OLD and the KIRKMAN 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 Lance, Ostensible Forces and the Knife, and a knowledge of a new and Improved system, that supercusses 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.

TRINITY.—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 R. Formed Medical Society of the U. S. from which he will receive a Diploma, and an Annual Report of all the doings and dispositions of its different members, and be entitled to all its constitutional 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 Botanical Medicine.

J. J. STEELE, President.

Worthington, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1830. 46-ly.

FLOUR & CORN MEAL.

Will be received at this Office on subscription.

STATE OF INDIANA: } S. S.

SWITZERLAND circuit court.

August Term, 1830.

Samuel McCormick,

V.

Thomas McCormick, James A. McClure, & Eliza Ann McClure, James Washington McClure, and Julia McClure, children and heirs at law of John McClure, deceased, and Hester McClure, widow of said deceased.

Bill in Chancery.

THE complainant, by Test & Dunn, his solicitors, comes and files his bill of complaint, and thereupon, on motion of said complainant, supported by an affidavit filed, that James A. McClure and the heirs of John McClure, (part of the defendants in said bill filed) are not residents of the state of Indiana; it is ordered by the court that notice of the pendency of this bill shall be published three weeks successively in the Indiana Palladium, a weekly newspaper printed in the town of Lawrenceburg, in the county of Dearborn, state of Indiana, before the first day of the next term of this court, requiring said defendants to appear and answer said bill of complaint, otherwise the matters and things therein, in said bill contained, will be taken as confessed, as to them, and decreed accordingly. (Copy.)

Tests,

Israel R. Whitehead, Clk.

49-51

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the post-office at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, on the 1st day of January, 1831; which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the general Post-Office as dead letters.

Bruce Robert	Johnson James
Bruce Robert & Wm.	care of John Gibson