

MISCELLANY.

Contentment.

Give me some green retired spot,
Far from the world's deceit;
Be mine the ivy covered grot,
The shaded, cool retreat.

And let some tall and reverend palm,
Stretch its broad shadows round;
And underneath its branching arm
A rustic seat be found.

And let the gentle waters lave
In purling streams beside my door,
With rounded pebbles 'neath their wave,
The freshest green their shore.

Give me with these, a single rood
Of fruitful garden ground,
Where I may raise my healthful food,
And take my morning round.

Grant this, and every thought beside,
That fills the grasping mind,
Desire of wealth or haughty pride,
I'll scatter to the wind.

Selected.

Sketch of Poland.

By late accounts from Europe we learn, that the "Ball of Revolution" continues its onward course, and that it has reached the capital of the ancient kingdom of Poland, the land which gave birth to Kosciuszko—a name dear to every American patriot, for his gallant services in the cause of American liberty. The standard of independence has been erected, but we fear it will fall before the powerful arms of the northern Autocrat. In the history of nations, we meet with but few instances of a people who have been more sorely oppressed than the Poles, by the injustice and lawless ambition of others, and with none who have defended their rights with more determined valor or more gallant bearing, as long as they possessed the means of resistance and defence. At the present time, it may not be uninteresting, at least to a portion of our readers, to devote a column to a brief view of the history of that ill-fated kingdom.

The kingdom of Poland, which at one time contained within its acknowledged limits a population of 13,500,000 souls, was founded by Lechus, a Samaritan chieftain, whose posterity governed it under the title of Duke, for a period of 150 years. In the year 842, a peasant named Piast or Piast, was elected duke, by whose descendants the kingdom was governed 523 years, when, the family of Piast becoming extinct, Jagellon, grand duke of Lithuania was elected king, in whose family the sovereignty remained until the year 1572, when, upon the death of Sigismund Augustus, the last male of the house of Jagellon, it became necessary to elect a king from another family.

The form of government in Poland materially differed from that of any other European kingdom. It was a mixture of monarchy and aristocracy. Although the crown remained so long in the two families of Piast and Jagellon, the king was always considered elective, & the form of election was almost universally observed, even in relation to the monarchs of these two families. The powers and prerogatives of the king were extremely limited, whilst, on the contrary, the privileges of the nobles and clergy were extensive. The common people were little better than slaves. The king was elected by the nobles and clergy, who assembled on horseback, on the day appointed for the election, in the plains of Warsaw. When the minority proved refractory, the majority had recourse to force, and elections were frequently terminated by a resort to arms. On his election, the king was obliged to engage, amongst other things, that the crown should be elective; that the diet should assemble every two years; that every nobleman and gentleman should have a vote in the diet of election, and in case he should infringe the laws and privileges of the nation, the people should be absolved from their allegiance. Although the nobles already enjoyed extensive privileges, yet, upon the death of Sigismund Augustus, when a new king was to be elected, and from another family, they seized the occasion to limit still further the royal prerogatives, and increase their own, so that the king could scarcely be considered in any other light than as President of the senate, which consisted of the dignified clergy and the great officers of state. At every subsequent election, the nobles extorted additional privileges, until the monarch wielded a barren sceptre, and was but the mere shadow of sovereignty, whilst the kingdom, from the nature of the government, and the manner of electing their king, was in a continual state of anarchy and confusion.

In the reign of Michael, (1672,) Poland became tributary to the Turks under Mahomet IV. the diet engaging to pay an annual tribute of 20,000 rix-dollars; the nation, however, was freed from this disgraceful tribute by the skill and valor of John Sobieski, who was elected king in 1673, and who gained several victories over the infidel oppressors of his country. On the death

of Sobieski, there was an interregnum of twelve months, during which the kingdom was distracted by contending parties. After much intrigue, Frederick Augustus, elector of Saxony, was chosen king, (1696,) who having declared war against Charles XII. king of Sweden, was defeated in a battle near Riga, and the Swedish conqueror entered Warsaw in triumph. From this time until the year 1772, there is little in the history of Poland of much interest.—About this period those wars commenced which terminated in the complete overthrow of this ancient kingdom. During the year '72, and during the reign of Stanislaus Poniatowski, the troops of the king of Prussia, taking advantage of the feeble state of the kingdom, entered Poland, and carried off 12,000 families, to increase the population of Prussia, and levied heavy contributions as upon a conquered people. In the following year, the first division of a considerable portion of the kingdom was made between Austria, Russia and Prussia, by which partition almost all the south-east part of Poland bordering upon Hungary was allotted to Austria; a large tract of country on the banks of the Dnieper was ceded to Russia, and the king of Prussia obtained for his share of the spoil, a large tract adjoining the territory of Brandenburg. These three powers compelled the Poles to call a diet, threatening them with the utmost extent of military vengeance, in case they refused to sanction the partition. The unfortunate Poles, unable to resist, ventured to remonstrate against this unparalleled violation of their territory, but their remonstrances were vain, and they were compelled to yield to superior power.

By this violation of the rights of sovereignty and the dismemberment of their kingdom, the Poles were left in the possession of a very confined territory. As they attributed their misfortunes in a good degree to the organization of their civil government, and as a favorable opportunity, as they believed, now presented itself for framing a new constitution and a new system, (Austria and Russia, being engaged in a war with the Turks,) a diet assembled at Grodno, and on the 2d May, 1791, they adopted a new constitution, by which the crown was declared hereditary in the family of the elector of Saxony.—The nobles made considerable sacrifices of their ancient privileges, by subjecting themselves to taxation, from which they before had been exempt, and opened to the middle classes the way to public employments, from which they had previously been excluded, and all ranks cheerfully contributed to the support of an army for the maintenance of their rights.

The new constitution, which promised to advance the prosperity of the country, the empress of Russia (Catharine II.) determined to overturn. She, therefore, with characteristic policy, encouraged the opposition of some discontented nobles, who saw themselves excluded from all hopes of attaining the crown, by the provision which declared it hereditary in the house of Saxony. The king of Prussia first encouraged the Poles, but Catharine drew him off by proposing another partition of Poland, by which his territory would be enlarged. This project was accomplished in 1793, Catharine taking as her share one half of Lithuania, and Frederick a part of Great Poland and the cities of Thorn and Dantzic. They assigned as a reason, in a public manifesto, for this second outrage, the anarchy which prevailed, and the impossibility of restoring order and regular government, by any other means than confining the kingdom within smaller limits. As in the former instance, a diet was convened at Grodno, and the members were compelled to sign the act ceding to the two powers the provinces they had thus appropriated to themselves.

Exasperated by these repeated acts of violence and oppression, the Poles determined upon resistance, and Kosciuszko was chosen to direct the storm of battle. The choice could not have fallen upon an individual better fitted for the station; to an ardent love of country he united other requisites; he was cool in the midst of dangers, resolute in enterprises, and rapid in his movements. With only 4,000 men, armed chiefly with scythes and pikes, he marched towards Cracow, near which place he encountered 12,000 Russians, and defeated them with a loss of 3,000 men and 12 pieces of cannon. This success inspired the patriotic Poles with the highest hopes, and the insurrection became general, but, after various successes and reverses, the army of the gallant Kosciuszko was defeated, and he himself, covered with wounds, fell into hands of the Russians. The loss of Kosciuszko, although most severely felt, did not abate the courage of the Poles; they continued to adopt measures for the prosecution of the war, but the skill and genius of Kosciuszko were wanting, and they were at length doomed to sub-

mit to the conquering arms of Russia. Warsaw was taken by the ferocious Savaroff, and Stanislaus abdicating the throne, surrendered the crown into the hands of the representative of Catharine. The small remains of the Polish territory was a third time divided. Although the acts of Russia, Prussia and Austria in relation to Poland were of the most iniquitous character, the other nations of Europe looked on with apparent unconcern, and witnessed without emotion the downfall of this ancient kingdom.

"On a blood-stained picture in the Book of Time, Sarmatia fell, unwept, without a crime; Found not a generous friend, a pitying foe, Strength in her arms, nor mercy in her bow."

In the war of 1806, the French entered Poland and manifested a disposition to restore the kingdom to its ancient independence, but they abandoned the project. After the peace of Tilsit, the king of Prussia renounced the greater part of the Polish territory, acquired by his predecessor, which was erected into the duchy of Warsaw in favor of the king of Saxony. In 1813, the Russians took possession of the duchy, and in 1815, it was advanced to the dignity of a kingdom by the emperor Alexander, who took the title of the king of Poland. It has since remained attached to the crown of Russia, and is governed by a Vice Roy, which office is now held by the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the emperor Nicholas. *Nashville Herald.*

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 medicinal 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, a Dispensary for analyzing and preparing V. g. etable 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 charging, Manicure, 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 Lancet 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 REFORMED systems, by Lectures, Recitations, Examinations and suitable text books, is, 1. Anatomy and Physiology. 2. Old and R. formed 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. Sated 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 Lancet, Obstetrical Forceps and the Knife, and a knowledge of a new and improved system, that supercedes 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.
Terms—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 discoveries 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 standards 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. 48-lyr.

THE GLOBE.

FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR continues to publish, in Washington City, a Newspaper entitled THE GLOBE, which has now been established about three months. Its present subscription, which is rapidly increasing, insures its permanent existence.

It will be devoted, as it has hitherto been, to the discussion and maintenance of the principles "which brought General Jackson into office;" which have been asserted in his several Messages to Congress and sustained by the course of his administration. As a means of giving permanent effect to those principles, the Globe will continue to advocate the election of the President for a second term. His nomination for re-election by the Republicans of many States, and other manifestations throughout the Union, leave no doubt of the desire of the people, that he shall follow in the footsteps of Washington and Jefferson, by serving in the Chief Magistracy eight years.

The Globe will not support or countenance any intrigues or cabals, having reference to the succession of Gen. Jackson. On the contrary, it will denounce and expose all men and their acts, who may seek, by selfish intrigues, with a view to future aggrandizement, to embarrass the administration, defeat the efforts of the President to promote the public good, and sow discord and dissension in the republican Party. It will hold no alliance with those who cannot postpone their personal pretensions to the interests of their country.

The interest of the American public is necessarily great in the political affairs of Europe at this eventful crisis. Arrangements will be completed, as early as possible, to secure for the Globe the means of giving the earliest information from that continent.

It is intended also, to give the Globe a literary and miscellaneous character. Selections from periodicals of the highest reputation will adorn its columns, to gratify the general reader; while, as a vehicle of information in relation to manufactures, agriculture, commerce, and the arts, it will be made subservient to the useful pursuits of the country.

An ardent desire has been expressed to us by the friends of the President, that the Globe shall be made at once a daily paper. Their wishes shall be promptly met, if they give us promise of support. Let them back their wishes with actual efforts in obtaining subscribers, and the Globe shall be a daily paper in one month. With that view, the Editor offers this paper to the public.

Arrangements will be made to give a correct report of the proceedings of Congress, at the next session.

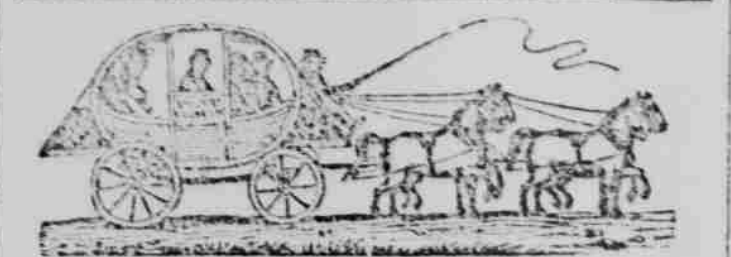
TERMS. The Globe will be printed on a large imperial sheet. The price of the Daily paper will be Ten Dollars per annum; for shorter periods it will be One Dollar per month. The price of the Semi-weekly paper will be Five Dollars per annum; Three Dollars for six months; and Two Dollars for three months. The price of the Weekly paper will be two Dollars and Fifty Cents. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Pension and Bounty Land Regulation. WAR DEPARTMENT. Washington November 17, 1830.

THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, has caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will, in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known to the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given; and that all may be informed thereof, it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same, on the front page of their respective papers, for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War:
J. L. EDWARDS,
First Clerk Pension Office.
WILLIAM GORDON,
First Clerk Bounty Land Office.
February 5. 5-3m.



Lawrenceburg & Cincinnati POST COACH.

THE proprietor would inform the public that a Post coach will be in operation, by or before the 15th of April, on the route from Lawrenceburg, via Elizabethtown, Clerve, &c. to Cincinnati.

Leave Lawrenceburg on
MONDAYS } at 6 A. M. and
WEDNESDAYS } arrive at Cincinnati, at 12, noon-
FRIDAYS }
Leave Cincinnati on
TUESDAYS } at 6 A. M. and ar-
THURSDAYS } rive at Lawrence-
SATURDAYS } burgh, at 12, noon.

The above line connects with the Indianapolis Mail stage at Lawrenceburg, on Tuesdays.

The proprietor would also inform the public that he has procured a new and elegant four horse coach, of sufficient capacity to accommodate 8 passengers, and that intending to superintend the driving in person, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The fare, in all cases, will be moderate.

Persons wishing to take passage will enter their names at the Stage Office in Lawrenceburg, at Mr. Hunter's.

JOHN D. CUMMINS,
Proprietor.
March 26, 1831. 12-tf

C. F. WILSTACH,
NO. 106, MAIN STREET,
SIX DOORS BELOW
THE UNITED STATES' BANK,
CINCINNATI.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Paints,
Oils, Varnishes,
Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c.
March 26, 1831. 12-6 mo.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received from the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store in Commercial Row, High street, a large and splendid assortment of **FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS;**

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF
Super Blue, Black Olive, Brown and Steel Mixed Broad cloths, cassimeres and casinets;
FLANNELS;
New style Calicoes, the latest

FASHIONS;
Italian, English and French lustrings, Sinshaw and gradanap Silks and Sarcnetts; Crapo robes, shawls and Scarfs; the latest style of Fancy dress handkerchiefs; Swiss Muslin capes; jacket, cambric, swiss And book muslins, figured and Plain; Irish linens; silk and fancy Vestings; lasting, princettas, Merino casimeres, French drilling, Nankeens, bangup cords, suspenders, Pink and fancy stripe and sheek Gingham, ribbons assorted, Silk, flag and bandano handkerchiefs, Cotton ditto, Parasols Umbrellas.

A complete assortment of **HOSIERY, SHIRTINGS AND CLOTHINGS;**
Checks & Tickings.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PRUNELLA, MOROCCO AND CALF-SKIN SHOES;
MEN'S BROGANS AND SHOES.
LADIES LEATHER, DUNSTABLE AND GIMP

Bonnets, Miss's do.

A Good Selection of **BOOKS.**

First rate assortment of **HATS & CAPS.**

GROCERIES
OF ALL KINDS.

TEAS
OF the choicest Importations.

Cogniac Brandy, Port and Madeira Wine, Rum, Whiskey, Molasses, Mackerel, Sugar, (by the barrel,) Looking Glasses, Cotton Yarns.

NAILS, IRON and CASTINGS.

Expected daily from New Orleans, a splendid assortment of **LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSWARE.** (New style.)

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOHN P. BUNN.
Lawrenceburg, March 16, 1831. 11-tf.

Woollen Manufactory.
Carding & Cloth-Dressing.

THE subscribers having rented the Factory in New Lawrenceburg, would inform their friends, and the public, that their Carding, Felling, and Cloth dressing works are now in full and complete operation; and that they are ready to receive cloth for dressing at their factory. They pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared in having the work done in the best possible manner, and in as limited a time, and on as reasonable terms, as at any other establishment in the country. By close application to business they hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

The subscribers wish to inform the public that they receive wool to manufacture on shares.

GEORGE JACKSON.
WILLIAM GRAINGER.
Lawrenceburg, March 14th, 1831. 11-4

PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that I have taken letters patent out of the patent office of the United States, at Washington city, dated March the 12th, 1831, for my compulsory screw cutting machine, for cutting large wooden screws for pressing hay, tobacco, cider and cotton, &c. This is, therefore, to forbid all persons infringing on my right, by using an imitation of my machine in cutting screws without my leave or consent, as I shall avail myself of all the profits and privileges guaranteed to me by law. I thank my friends for past favours, and as I expect to continue the screw making business this season, in Hardinsburgh, solicit a continuance of support from an enterprising community.

JOHN MORRISON.
Hardinsburgh, March 29th, 1831. 13-3w*

INDIANA PALLADIUM,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
DAVID V. CULBERT,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

THE Palladium is printed weekly, on super royal paper, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum paid at the end of the year; but which may be discharged by the payment of TWO DOLLARS in advance, or by paying TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS at the expiration of six months.

Those who receive their papers by the mail carrier, must pay the carriage, otherwise it will be added to their subscription.