

MISCELLANY.

From Mrs. Colvin's weekly Messenger.
SPRING.

Stern winter's storms have now gone by,
And blooming spring returns,
And with her hues of richest dye,
Peep through ten thousand forms!

The farmer now his field surveys—
Throws up his fallow ground—
The lambkins sport, the zephyr plays,
Diffusing joy around!

The hills are now with verdure crown'd
The valleys smile again,
The groves with music now resound,
The violet decks the plain.

The little bird now tunes his throat,
And gaily warbles on,
Proclaiming round with mellow note,
"Rude winter's storms are gone."

The flowing streams, from fetters freed,
Join in the general song—
Roll back their gladsome waves with speed,
Then gently pass along.

Nature a pleasing aspect wears,
And seems, with joy to say,
"Winter is gone and spring appears,
I too will join the lay."

And shall not man his voice employ
To swell the grateful song?
Shall he not raise a note of joy
Among the tuneful throng?

Yes, let him sound the highest note,
Of gratitude, sublime!
And to his God his powers devote,
While lasts his youthful prime.

LORENZO.

From the Baltimore Minerva.

A Chapter on Fools.

I saw a man some years ago,
Who built his house upon
The frozen bosom of a lake
Beneath a winter's sun.
Thought I, that man's a noble fool,
But a greater fool is he
Who puts his faith in woman's love,
And lauds her constancy.

I saw a youth once take a spade,
And labor all the day,
In throwing sunshine in the shade
Upon a stack of hay.
Thought I, that youth's a noble fool,
But greater fool is he
Who thinks he'll do his stomach good
By drinking constantly.

A man, I've often heard it told,
When I stood on boy's legs,
Once killed a noble goose to get
At all her golden eggs.
Thought I, he was a monstrous fool,
But greater fool is he
Who stakes his little all for one
Chance in a lottery.

I saw a maid once put her thumb
Upon a red hot coal,
To see if it would burn or no,
It did, upon my soul!
Thought I, that maid's a noble fool,
But greater fool is she,
Who once could think of marrying
So great a fool as me.

Mrs. Royall's "Letters from Alabama" have just issued from the press, a few copies of which have been forwarded to us for sale. We have barely had time to glance over the leaves and discover, we think, that the letters, though freely written, are in better taste and style than some of her other productions. The following story, for example, is well told, and possesses much romance: *Winchester Rep.*

The History of Mrs. Jones.

Upon my return once from Ohio, I put up at a Mr. Jones's on Kentucky river. In the course of the conversation I observed that a "new county had been established in Ohio, was called Jackson; and not satisfied with this mark of respect, they had called the seat of justice Jackson." Mrs. Jones observed they could not have him too much; and it gave her great pleasure to hear of his happiness and success; that he had been the means once of saving herself and her children from perishing in the wilderness: Mrs. Jones was the daughter of Capt. Arbuckle, of Greenbrier county Va. with whom you must be acquainted, though you may not be with the history of his daughter, as you are too young. Her history contains a most surprising train of incidents, and superior to any novel. The story is this:

Mr. Arbuckle had several handsome and sensible daughters. One of these was addressed by a Mr. Jones, and a mutual and deep rooted affection grew up between them; but Capt. A. opposed their union, and forbade Jones his house; and finally through persuasion and force compelled his daughter to marry the son of Captain Robertson, a near neighbor of mine. Upon this, Jones abandoned the country, and I never heard of him from that day till the night of which I am now speaking. As soon as Robertson married the girl, he removed with her to Natchez, and I heard no more of them. I did see a publication in the news papers of a female travelling through the Indian nation without protection, and that she, and six children entered the State of Kentucky, nearly famished. Mrs. Jones was the woman! Her own narrative follows: "I was forced to marry Mr. Robertson and be miserable, or marry Mr. Jones, and render my father miserable; I preferred the former. All places being alike to me, after this sacrifice, I accompanied my husband to Natchez. We had received a handsome beginning from both our fathers, and were for some time prosperous. But my husband, at length fell in with bad company, and took to gambling and drinking, and spent the whole of his property. Meantime we had seven children, which I maintained by my own labor. Finally, my husband took sick, and after lingering sometime,

died, and every thing I had was seized and sold by his creditors, with the exception of four horses, which I concealed with a view of conveying my children and myself to my father in Virginia. I hired a man to go with me, and departed early one night, and never stopped till I got over the boundary line between the white people and the Indians. I had but 8 dollars and a bushel of meal for myself and children; but I was so anxious to get from the white-people, whom I expected would pursue me, that I travelled without ceasing or rest, till the second day about ten o'clock, when I turned out my horses to feed on the pea vine, and began to prepare bread for my children. Several of them being sick when I left Natchez, were stretched upon the ground while I was preparing food, when, behold, three white men whom I knew, appeared in sight, having pursued me. They rode towards the horses, as if to surround and take them by force, when I flew between them and the horses, and told them they should not lay hands on them. I acknowledged I owed money in Natchez, which I honestly intended to pay when I reached my father's. You have deprived me of all but the horses, and without them I cannot reach my father's. I am out of your jurisdiction; I am on Indian ground, and if you levy your process on my property, you do it at your peril. You know the penalty, and so do I, and I will prosecute you at every hazard. I had been particular enough to learn by certain signs the line, and I knew I was out of their power. They endeavored to frighten me out of the horses, and but finding it in vain, they returned.

"I pursued my journey all that night and next day, until evening, when coming to a deep hollow, over which there was a bridge, I drove the horses over and after taking a slight supper, I laid down on the bridge, with a view of guarding the horses. The man who was with me, an old silly sort of a man, had disappeared sometime before I laid down. I laid awake suspecting some treachery. The moon shone quite bright. The old man had doubtless, betrayed me to the same men, who as I expected, pursued me. When I missed the man I concluded I was undone, and gave way to despair, for, though I saw no possibility of the horses crossing the gully, except by the bridge, I was apprehensive some place was known to my guide, or the men. As I laid watching with an aching heart, about midnight I perceived the horses moving slowly towards the bridge and the same men, with the traitor, pursuing them silently. When the horses drew near the bridge, I jumped up and frightened them back and the men disappeared. They doubtless, expected I was asleep, and never dreamed of my securing the bridge. I never saw the men afterwards. I continued my journey, now and then buying a scanty supply of provision for ourselves and horses from the Indians. These were the Choc-taws, and were very friendly. But it was at a season of the year when provisions were scarce.

"I travelled but slow, as my children were all sick, except one. One of the children was so ill that I had to carry it in my lap, and though I expected to lose some of them, I strove to set to the white settlement if possible.

"The ninth day, as I was riding slowly along, I met a gentleman and his servant. He stopped and spoke very kindly to me, and enquired very particularly into the cause of my travelling in the wilderness; and asked me how much money I had? I informed him I had but two dollars, at the same time repeating the cause of my journey. He approved my undertaking, and pulling out his purse, gave me forty dollars! He told me to keep a good heart, and I would surmount all my difficulties; said he was sorry he was going the opposite way. He spoke kindly to all the children, and went on. It was General Jackson.

The day after I left him, as I stopped at an Indian house, I discovered a gentleman who appeared to be sick. He had been resting awhile, and finding I was going the same way, he had his horse prepared and went on with me. He was very feeble, and was followed by a mule which was heavily laden with specie. He had been taken sick on the road. We travelled together very slow, until the third day, when he informed me he could go no farther. As I had some knowledge of medicine, and not wishing to travel without his company, I placed him in an Indian cabin, and having medicine with me, left by the physician when my husband died, I administered it to him. In three days, during which I constantly attended him, he found himself well enough to venture on; and my children too, being better we proceeded with greater celerity than before. We did not make as much progress as we could have wished owing to the want of grain for our horses. He was well armed but was, nevertheless, timorous—nor was I less so.

The following will prove that our fears were not groundless: As we were lying down one night, all asleep but myself, (I never slept at night,) my eyes being fixed upon the road, watching both ways, I saw a person walking up the road. I turned to the tent where the gentleman slept, (I always stretched a blanket over him at night,) and awoke him, but as I called to him, I saw two more men in the other end of the road, also walking towards us. Their coming in this manner, evidently showed their design, which was to rob the gentleman. He seized a pistol and called out to the men to stand—upon this, all three ran, and he fired after them. They never appeared after this, although we watched for them the whole of that night.

"In the course of our conversation, I mentioned the money given me by Gen. Jackson; and as we were now drawing near Kentucky, and were soon to part, he said he must give me something before we separated. Taking a fancy to one of my horses, he enquired of me if I would dispose of it, that if I would, he would give me the full value and I could send him the horse when I arrived at home. I agreed to this, and he paid me the money, and we parted next morning.

"I struggled with sickness and hardships for the sake of my children, until I arrived in Kentucky, when, having less cause to exert my fortitude, I sunk upon a sick bed where I lay until writing to my father, he sent for me; and four months after leaving Natchez, we arrived, all safe, in Greenbrier!"

When Mrs. Jones arrived at home, her father gave her, by way of compensation, one of those fine tracts of land on the Kenawha river, below the Washington lands. Meantime Jones, who was still unmarried, wandered about the western frontier, furring, &c. and by sundry speculations, had collected a considerable sum of money; and the British on their invasion of New Orleans, sending word to the citizens of Louisville, that they would dine with them the next day! many of the inhabitants became panic struck, and sold their possessions for a mere trifle. Jones became one of the purchasers, and grew, suddenly, rich. He was offered, I think, and received, one hundred per cent. for a part of the property, next day, reserving the best for himself.

When Jones heard of Mrs. Robertson's return, and death of her husband, he hastened to seek her, and still retaining his partiality for her, and she for him, they were married. She had been married about two years when I was at her house, and was in the act of packing up to remove to Louisville, where a splendid house and every thing that heart could wish was ready to receive her. I should have been much pleased to have seen Jones but he was absent from home. I however saw a very handsome child, better than a year old, the fruits of their union. Let any of your novel writers beat this! Mrs. Jones's children were stout, and the eldest was nearly a woman grown.

Brevity.—Short speeches, short stories, short courtships; a wise man will always be short in these things. I never knew a short sermon that was not liked for it—a short story that had more pith in it—or a short courtship that was not more fortunate than a long one. I showed a lad, who had been running after his sweetheart two years, old Jeremiah's long purse which measures half a yard, and had but a single sixpence at the bottom—he borrowed it to take down to Charlotte, and they both took a hint from it and got married at once.

Tell all the story tellers and speech-makers, tell all manner of good people, how pleasant a thing it is to be short.

Four Priests, the first a Roman Catholic, the second an Episcopal, the 3d a Presbyterian, & the 4th a Baptist, met to dine upon a fish. Without ceremony the Roman Catholic helped himself to one third of the fish comprehending the head, and gravely exclaimed, "The Pope is the head of the church." The Episcopalian next took another third of the fish, comprehending the tail, observing, "The end crowns the work." The Presbyterian next helped himself to the remainder, exclaiming, "Truth lies between extremes."—The modest Baptist being left without any thing to eat, took up a dish of drawn butter, and splashed it over his companions, vociferating, "I baptize you."

What are you about! you black rascal! Twice you have roused me from a sound sleep to tell me that breakfast is ready, and now you've awoke me by attempting to pull off the bed clothes!—What do you mean?

Why, if you is't at going to get up, I must have the sheet any how, 'case dey'r waitin' for de table clof.

Married.—In New York, Wm. Weaver Esq. of Va. to Eliza Woodman.

To a *Bedman's* hut, a *Feaver* stray'd,
Looking around for work to do.
She loved his face and liked his trade
And soon became a *Weaver* too.

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 Vg. stable 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 Dissection, 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, seiges 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 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 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 Reformed 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. 46-1yr.

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. 13-3

LABORERS WANTED on the Ohio & Erie canal.

THE subscriber (residing at Portsmouth, on the Ohio, 115 miles above Cincinnati,) wishes to employ a large number of laboring hands, to whom he will give good wages and constant employment during the season. He also wishes to engage

15 OR 20 TEAMSTERS

for the season, to whom he will give \$12 per month, and board. In all cases it is expected that hands engaging for the season, either as teamsters or common laborers, will faithfully fulfil their engagements to entitle them to the highest rates of wages.

LEMUEL MOSS.

March 5, 1831

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, casimeres and casinetts;

FLANNELS;

New style Calicoes, the latest FASHIONS;

Italian, English and French lustrings, Sinshaw and grodenap Silks and Sarsnetts; Crape robes, shawls and Scarfs; the latest style of Fancy dress handkerchiefs; Swiss Muslin capes; jacksonet, 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 bandana 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;

WELL'S BROGANS

AND SHOES.

LADIES LEIGHORN,

DUNSTABLE AND GIMP

Bonnets, Miss's do.

A Good Selection of

BOOKS.

First rate assortment of

HATS & CAPS.

GROCERIES

OF ALL KINDS.

FRESH TEAS

Of the choicest

Importations.

Cogniac Brandy, Port and Ma-

deria Wine, Rum, Whiskey,

Molasses, Mackerel, Sugar, (by

the barrel,) Looking Glasses,

Cotton Yarns.

NAILS, IRON AND

CASTINGS.

Expected daily from New Orleans, a splen-

did assortment of

LIVERPOOL AND

QUEENSWARE, (New style.)

The public are respectfully invited to call

and judge for themselves.

JOHN P. DUNN.

Lancasterburgh, March 16, 1831. 11-14.

WOOL CARDING

and Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the

public generally, that he will attend

the present season, to the above mentioned

business, at the mills known by the name of

Hinkson's mills, 4 miles above Harrison, on

Whitewater. His machines are new and of

the first quality of cards, and in complete

operation. From his long experience in the business he will warrant all work intrusted to his

care to be done in the best possible manner, and on as reasonable terms as at any other

establishment in the vicinity. Wool must be

well picked and all burs taken out, and one

pound of clean grease must accompany every

6 or 7 pounds of wool.

All persons coming from a distance,

can get their work done immediately by

waiting. The grist mill, with 2 run of stones,

is in complete operation, and all pains will

be taken to accommodate the customers.

MILES KELLOGG.

Logan, April 18th, 1831. 16-3w

School Resumed.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the

citizens of Lawrenceburgh and its vicinity,

that he has so far recovered his health as to

be able to resume his school, and that intend-

ing to devote his whole time and attention

to the instruction of those confided to his

care, he hopes to receive liberal encourage-

ment. He will receive and attend to the in-

struction of scholars in all the different

branches of education, taught in the higher

schools.

ELIJAH GRIDLEY.

April 22, 1831. 16-3w

INDIANA PALLADIUM,

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