

MISCELLANY.

An Acre of Corn.

I am a poor ploughman who never have wanted
Away from the sight and the pleasures of home:
I have always been prudent, and never have squander'd,
And so I have never been driven to roam.
For thirty long summers my shoulders have bended
In tilling the farm where my father was born;
I live under his roof, and this season have tended
With the plough that he left me, an acre of corn.
Though others may go to the southward and peddle,
And bring home of guineas and dollars good store,
I ne'er have desir'd with their cranks to meddle,
But to hoe in my garden that lies by my door.
When the sun is first rising I always am, hoing
The mould when 'tis wet with the dew of the morn;
And when he is higher, you will find me a mowing,
Or driving the plough in my acre of corn.
There are some who are crossing by sea to the Island
They call Santa Cruz, with their horses and lay:
For my part, I'd rather be safe here on dry land,
And hoe in my garden, or work by the day.
I am out to the field with the sun, and am mowing
Till call'd up at noon by the sound of the horn.
Or else I am twirling my hoe, and throwing
The mould round the roots of my acre of corn.
This corn is the sort that is turtled and bowing,
And when we have thresh'd it, 'tis made into brooms;
'Tis the best of all besoms, so far as I'm knowing,
To sweep out the dirt and dust from our rooms.
They always have rais'd it since I can remember,
And my father once told me, before I was born,
He made brooms for his trade, and I guess by December,
I shall make up a load from my acre of corn.
Selected.

From the Dover Inquirer.

The Sortie at Fort Erie.

BY A SOLDIER.

'And there was mounting in hot haste the steed,
And mustering squadron, and the clattering
cav;
When pouring forward with impetuous speed,
And swiftly forming in the ranks of war.'
Among the heroic & daring achievements,
which have contributed to exalt
the American name, and cast unfading
glory on its arms, the Sortie of Fort
Erie stands conspicuous. It was planned
by the late General Brown, and
has been considered, aside from its
splendid results, a Military chief d'œuvre.

On the 14th of August, 1814, the
British troops, under General Drum-
mond, attempted to carry Fort Erie
by storm; but being repulsed by the
Americans, with a severe loss, they
abandoned this mode of warfare, and
commenced a siege with the hopes
of carrying the place by regular ad-
vances. Meantime the Americans la-
bored assiduously in repairing the dam-
ages their fortifications had received
from the attack; and in making pre-
parations to resist the besiegers: fre-
quent skirmishes occurred, and a can-
nonade on both sides was kept up, but
nothing of importance took place
until the 17th of Sept. General Brown
at that time, perceiving that the British
had just completed a battery, which
could open a most destructive fire up-
on the fort, planned this desperate
sortie, as the most effectual method of
annoying the enemy and affording re-
lief to his own troops.

The British force consisted of three
Brigades, of one thousand five hun-
dred men each, one of which was sta-
tioned at the works in front of the fort,
and the others occupied a camp two
miles in the rear. At two o'clock the
American troops were drawn up in
readiness to make the sortie. The or-
ders came, "to storm the batteries, de-
stroy the cannon, and roughly handle
the brigade on duty, before those in
reserve could be brought up." This
business, each soldier felt well assured,
would be no pastime of the moment—
no bloodless skirmish; but a deed that
would require the nerve of manhood,
and the fearless daring of the hero.
Accordingly each man was prepared
for the utmost: all useless and unneces-
sary encumbrances were left within the
Fort, and equipped only with the trusty
firelock, the glistening bayonet, and
the well-stored cartridge box, we stood
prepared for an enterprize that would
befit the body guard of Napoleon,
one in which even they might pluck an
additional laurel.

The twenty-first regiment, to which
the writer of this brief sketch was at-
tached, was commanded by Colonel
Upam, the present candidate for gov-
ernor of New-Hampshire. This
corps was composed mostly of the hardy
yeomanry of the "Granite state,"—
full blooded Yankees from New-Hamp-
shire."

A division composed of riflemen and
Indians, and commanded by Gen. Por-
ter, the late Secretary of War, was or-
dered to open an attack, by proceeding
in a circuitous route through the
woods, by a road which had been opened,
and engaging the enemy's flank;
while the right division, under Gen.

Miller, was stationed in a ravine, be-
tween the Fort and the enemy's work,
with orders not to advance until after
the attack of Gen. Porter.

The command of Gen. Porter advanced
with so much celerity and caution,
that when they rushed upon the ene-
my's flank, they gave the first intima-
tion of their approach. A severe con-
flict for a moment ensued, in which
several gallant officers fell at the head
of their columns. In thirty minutes,
however, possession was taken of two
of the batteries in this quarter, and the
garrison made prisoners. At this mo-
ment the division of Gen. Miller, was
ordered to advance. In conjunction
with a column of Gen. Porter's division,
he pierced between the second and
third tier of batteries, and after a se-
vere contest carried the first of these.

The whole of these batteries being
now in possession of our troops, Gen.
Miller's division inclined to the more
formidable batteries towards the lake
shore, and at this moment a part of the
reserve, under Gen. Ripley, joined
him. Here the resistance on the part
of the British was more obstinate, their
works being exceedingly intricate, from
the successive lines of intrenchment,
and the constant use of the bayonet
was the only mode of assailing them.
In this manner the contest was main-
tained for several moments with un-
equal advantage on the part of the
Americans. The British, having by
this time received considerable rein-
forcements from the brigades in the
rear, poured upon them, from their
batteries a destructive fire, which they
were unable to return, on their part,
with effect; and thus situated, their
condition was becoming every moment
more doubtful and precarious.

At this critical juncture, the remain-
ing division of the reserve, composed
of our own, (the twenty-first), and a
part of the seventh regiment under
the command of Col. Upham, was or-
dered up, to put an end, at once, to
the contest, by charging rapidly upon
the enemy's works and carrying them
at the point of the bayonet. A con-
flict, dreadful beyond description, now
ensued; but the twenty-first under its
brave leader firmly withstood the
shock. At one period, however, our
centre for a moment faltered; but it
was for a moment. The voice of our
Colonel was heard above the din of
battle—"the twenty-first must do its duty;
there are none to support it." This was
enough—its effect was electrical, and
sent a thrill to each soldier's heart.
Had a fresh division of troops, at that
moment arrived they could not
have done more. The deafening shout
of "onward" burst at once from every
soldier's lip, and the two lines closed
with each other at the mouth of the
British batteries, which they contested
with terrific violence, at the point of
the bayonet. Such was the obstinacy
of the conflict that many portions of
the troops on both sides, were forced
back, and the contending parties be-
came mingled with each other. No-
thing could exceed the desperation of
the contest at those points where the
cannon were stationed, with which the
enemy had calculated to compel the
fort to capitulate; and to dislodge and
destroy which had been the main ob-
ject in planning the sortie. There,
"man to man, and steel to steel," across
the carriages and at the mouth of the
guns every inch of ground was dispu-
ted, and both Americans and English
fell to mingle in one common dust.

"Balls cut, blades cut, as foe met foe,
And feet slip'd o'er the blood below."
The British however, at length, be-
gan to give way, and no exertions of
their officers could restrain them. It
was in vain they represented to them,
the disgrace of lying before "a handful
of ragged militia," as they were pleased
to term the Americans; it was in vain
they called upon them, in the name of
their king and country, and by the lau-
rels they had gathered on the battle
fields of Europe, to "throw themselves
once more into the breach." They
would not, they could not, withstand
the almost solid steel which bore them
down, reeking with their own gore,
and pressed forward by resolute and
determined freemen. They left the
batteries in confusion, and our men
remained the proud masters of their
last intrenchment.

Thus closed the Sortie of Fort Erie;
& an enterprize more desperate & san-
guinary is not to be found in the annals
of our country's victories. It was plan-
ned with consummate skill, and execu-
ted with determined and heroic brave-
ry. In a few hours the labor of forty
incessant days, which had been expen-
ded by the British upon their works,
was destroyed; and in addition to the
splendid trophies of this signal exploit,
upwards of a thousand of their men
were killed, wounded, and made pri-
soners.

Anecdote. The following anecdote
is related in the Evangelical Magazine
of Nov. 27.—An African preacher,
speaking from "what is a man profited
if he gain the whole world and lose his
own soul?" mentioned among other

things, that many lose their souls by be-
ing too charitable! Seeing the congre-
gation astonished beyond measure at
his saying, he emphatically repeated
it, and then proceeded to explain his
meaning. "Many people," said he
"attend meeting, to hear the sermon,
and when it is over, they proceed to
divide it out among the congregation.
This part was for that man—that part
for that woman; such denunciations
were for such persons—these threats
for you sinners; and so (continued the
shrewd African) they give away the
whole sermon and keep none for them-
selves."

Matrimonial Anecdote.—The Rev.
Mr. O——, a respectable clergyman
in the interior of this State relates the
following anecdote:

A couple came to him to be married,
and after the knot was tied, the bride-
groom addressed him with—

"How much do you ax, Mister?"
"Why," replied the clergyman, "I
generally take whatever is offered me,
sometimes more, sometimes less. I
leave it to the bridegroom."

"Yes—but how much do you ax I
say?" repeated the happy man.

"I have just said," replied the clergy-
man, that I left it to the decision of
the bridegroom. Some give me ten
dollars; some, five; some, three; some,
two; some, one; and some only a quar-
ter of a one.

"A quarter, ha? well that's as rea-
sonable as a body could ax. Let me
see if I've got the money." He took
out his pocket book, there was no mon-
ey there; he fumbled in his pockets,
but not a six-pence could he find.
"Dang it," said he, "I thought I had
some money with me, but I recollect
now, 'twas in my tother trowsers pock-
et. Hetty have you got such a thing
as a two shillins about ye?"

"Me?" said the bride with a mix-
ture of shame and indignation—"I'm
astonished at ye to come here to be
married without a cent of money to
pay for it? if I'd known it afore I would
not a come a step with ye, you might
have gone alone to be married for all
me."

"Yes, but consider, Hetty," said the
bridegroom, in a soothing tone, "we're
married now, and it can't be helped—
if you've got such a thing as a couple
of shillins—"

"Here tak'em," interrupted the angry
bride, who during the speech, had been
searching in her work basket; "and
don't you," said she, with a significant
motion of her finger—"don't you never
serve me another such a trick."

N. Y. Constellation.

Married.

In Portsmouth, by the Rev. Mr. Bal-
lon, Mr. Thomas Batchelor, to Miss
Martha Muchmore.

'Tis thus that Hymen cracks his jokes:
A hoax, a quiz, a bore!
The bridegroom's still a Bachelor,
The bride is not 'Much more.'

In Huntingdon, Vt. Mr. Leonard
Hamlin, aged 23, to Widow Burling-
ham, aged 40. She is sister to Ham-
lin's grandfather's wife. By marriage
with this widow, this young man has
become brother to his grandfather, and
uncle to his father and mother.

In Peterborough, Eng. Mr. Robert
Warren, to Miss Mary Ann Frisby.
The marriage of the bridegroom's fa-
ther to the bride's sister was recently
announced. He may now say,

My wife my father's sister is,
My sister is my mother,
My wife my father's daughter is,
My father is my brother.

The following affidavit is extracted from a
writer commenting on the Irish bar, as having
been made by a maltreated process server in an
Irish court of common pleas:—

"And this deponent further saith
that on arriving at the house of the
said defendant, situate in the county
of Galway aforesaid, for the purpose
of personally serving him with the
said writ, he the said deponent knock-
ed three several times at the outer,
commonly called the hall door, but
could not obtain admittance; where-
upon this deponent was proceeding to
knock a fourth time, when a man, to
this deponent unknown, holding in his
hands a musket or blunderbuss, loaded
with balls or slugs, as this deponent
hath since heard and verily believes,
appeared at one of the upper windows
of said house, and presenting said mus-
ket or blunderbuss at this deponent,
threatened, that if said deponent did
not instantly retire, he would send his
said deponent's soul to hell, which
this said deponent verily believes he would
have done—had not this deponent pre-
cipitately retreated."

Little and Moore. A lady having
found a copy of Little's Poems under
the pillow of her maid's bed, wrote in
it in pencil,

You read Little I guess,
I wish you'd read less.
Under which the pert damsel wrote,
I read Little before;
Now I mean to read Moore.

Revenge to the very Letter.
As John and Mary sat at dinner,
Mary exclaimed, in playful rage,
'Til pinch thine arm as I'm a sinner,
And make thee suffer, I'll engage.

Said John, "Were we in serious strife,
And you would dare a pinch to give,
I'd give you such a pinch, good wife,
You'd ne'er forget it while you live."
'A pinch for but a pinch! oh, dear,
That's very hard! was Jane's reply,
'T would serve," quoth John, "to point out
clear
The difference 'tween U and I."

Retort courteous.—Hold your tongue
for a fool!" was the polite recommen-
dation of an Irish husband. "Sure
then, you're going to spake yourself?"
was the equally polite reply of the
wife.

OHIO REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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 interest-
ing and flourishing town on the Whetstone riv-
er, eight miles north of Columbus, on the
northern turnpike. This school has been cho-
sen because it presents the greatest advan-
tages to facilitate the researches of the Botani-
cal student—the country around it abounding
with every variety of medicinal plants; and the
situation being the most healthy and delight-
ful in the Western country—and because the
occupancy of the large College Edifice, to-
gether with ground of every variety of soil for
an extensive Botanical Garden has been pre-
sented to us by the Board of Trustees of Wor-
thington College.

There will be attached to the Institution, a
Dispensary for analyzing and preparing Vege-
table medicines; and an Infirmary, where per-
sons from the neighborhood or a distance, la-
bouring under Fevers, Consumptions, Dyspep-
sia, Liver complaints, Gravel, Ulcers, Fistu-
las, Cancers, &c. &c. will be successfully treat-
ed, without Bleeding, Mercury, or the Knife,
and from which the student will acquire a cor-
rect knowledge of the nature, operation, and
superior efficacy of vegetable agents in remov-
ing disease.

The necessity for an Institution of this kind,
in the West, to be under the direction of com-
petent Professors is strikingly evident. It is
an institution that is designed to concentrate,
and disseminate, all the knowledge and dis-
coveries 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 min-
erals, 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 prop-
erly 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 labour-
ing 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, Rec-
itations, Examinations and suitable text
books, is, 1. Anatomy and Physiology. 2. Old
and Reformed Surgery. 3. Theory and Prac-
tice of Medicine. 4. The old and an im-
proved 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 Ju-
risprudence—Comparative Anatomy—Medical
History, &c. &c.

By attending this Institution, the Student
will acquire a correct knowledge of the Pres-
ent practice of physicians—a knowledge of the
use, and abuse of Minerals, the Lancet,
Destructive Forceps and the Knife, and a knowl-
edge of a new and improved system, that su-
percedes 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 re-
ceive 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 discov-
eries of its different members, and be entitled to
all its constitutional privileges and benefits.

Those wishing further information may
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-lyr.

LABORERS WANTED on the Ohio & Erie canal.

THE subscriber (residing at Portsmouth,
on the Ohio, 115 miles above Cincin-
nati,) 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 engage-
ments to entitle them to the highest rates
of wages.

LEMUEL MOSS.
March 5, 1831 9-lyr.

1000 FLOUR BARRELS.

THE subscriber wishes to contract for 1000
flour barrels, of first quality, deliverable
by the 10th day of August next. Cash ad-
vanced on contract.
JOHN P. DUNN.
April 4th, 1831, 14-lyr.



Lawrenceburg & Cincinnati POST COACH.

THE proprietor would inform the pub-
lic that a Post coach will be in opera-
tion, by or before the 13th of April, on the
route from Lawrenceburg, via Elizabeth-
town, Cleves, &c. to Cincinnati.

Leave Lawrenceburg on
MONDAYS } at 6 A. M. and
WEDNESDAYS } arrive at Cincin-
FRIDAYS } nati, at 12, noon.
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 Indiana-
polis Mail stage at Lawrenceburg, on
Tuesdays.

The proprietor would also inform the pub-
lic that he has procured a new and elegant
fourhorse coach, of sufficient capacity to ac-
commodate 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 en-
ter their names at the Stage Office in Law-
renceburg, at J. W. Hunter's; and in Cincin-
nati, at G. L. Murdock's White. Hall
Hotel.

JOHN D. CUMMINS,

Proprietor.
March 26, 1831. 12-lyr.

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.

Grocery Store.

JUST received and for sale, by the sub-
scriber, corner of High and Short streets,
Lawrenceburg, a general assortment of Gro-
ceries;

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

Rectified and common
Whiskey, N. Orleans Sugar,
N. O. Molasses, Mackerel

No. 1, 2, and 3, by the bbl.

A lot of Superior Tub
Mackerel, for Family use.

ALSO—Super fine flour always on
hand, at Cincinnati prices, with the addition
of Freight.

He wishes to contract for 2000
Barrels Flour, deliverable by the
10th August next.—Half the money advanced
on close of contract.

ALSO—100 Live Hogs, de-
livered on the 10th August.

THOMAS SHAW.

April 30, 1831. 17-lyr.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends, and the People of Dearborn
County, that he has removed his Store to the
Brick Building on the corner of High and
Walnut Streets, directly opposite J. Hunt's
Hotel, formerly occupied by L. W. Johnson;
and has just received an elegant assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE Dry Goods.

ALSO—a general assortment of
Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Hats;
GLASS, CUTTING, (New style),
Liverpool and Queensware,
Hardware, Cutlery,
IRON, CASTINGS, NAILS,
Cordage, Groceries,
LEATHER, &c.

All of which he promises to sell on reason-
able terms. The people are generally invited
to call and examine for themselves.

R. P. SMITH.

P. S. The highest price, in Cash or
Leather, will be given for Hides. Also,
all kinds of produce will be received in ex-
change for Goods.
R. P. S.

5000 Bushels Wheat.

THE subscriber wishes to contract for 5000
bushels wheat, of the new crop; to be de-
livered at S. Bond's mill.—For which cash will
be advanced, on contracts.

JOHN P. DUNN.

April 4th, 1831. 41-lyr.

INDIANA PALLADIUM,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
DAVID V. CULLEY,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

REMARKS. The Palladium is printed
weekly, on super royal paper, at THREE DOL-
LARS, per annum paid at the end of the year;
but which may be discharged by the pay-
ment of TWO DOLLARS in advance, or by pay-
ing 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.

FLOUR & CORN MEAL
Will be received at this Office on subscription.