

MISCELLANY.

From the Providence Patriot.
Printing-Office Melody.

The Pressman.

Pull up, my boys, turn quick the rounce,
And let the work begin;
The world is pressing on without,
And we must press within—
And we who guide the public mind,
Have influence far and wide,
And all our deeds are good, although
The devil's in at our side.

Let fly the frisket now my boys!
Who are more proud than we—
While wait the anxious crowd without,
The force of power to see;
So pull away—none are so great,
As they who run the car;
And who have dignity like those
That practice at the bar;

And you who twirl the roller there,
Be quick, you inky man;
Old Time is rolling on himself,
So beat him if you can;
Be careful of the light and shade,
Nor let the sheet grow pale;
Be careful of the monkey looks
Of every head and tail.

Though high in office is our stand,
And pi-ous is our case,
We would not cast a slur on those,
Who fill our lower place;
The gaping world is fed by us,
Who retail knowledge here;
By feeding that, we feed ourselves,
Nor deem our fare too dear.

Pull up, my boys, turn quick the rounce,
And thus the chaos we'll join;
We have deposits in the bank
Our draws are full of coin;
And who should more gratefully cut
A figure or a dash?
Yet sometimes we who press so much,
Ourselves are pressed for cash.

CURE FOR THE RHEUMATISM.—2

Ghost Story. Two individuals, residing in the lower part of Virginia, having pursued several avocations, for a livelihood, without success, turned their attention to pilfering. Starting out upon a certain evening they proposed to themselves different routes, and as a meeting place a grave-yard not far distant. They performed their rounds, without meeting any thing worthy attention. Unwilling to give up, they started out again; one to a sheep fold near at hand, and another to a recently made grave. The one who proposed to rob the 'sacred sanctuary of the dead,' after removing the dirt and obtaining the shroud (for it was this induced him to perform the action), enveloped him in it and quietly seated himself in the Church door, awaiting the arrival of his companion. About this time a traveller passes, who seeing the object, in such a place, and at such a time, concluded it must be an inhabitant of another region. Feeling his animal courage failing, he gave spurs to his horse, and in a short time arrived at the tavern, where he related the wonderful appearance. He was hoisted at by those present, and particularly by one, who was affected with the rheumatism, and who concluded that nothing immaterial was permitted to visit this world. Confident in his belief, he was willing, he said, to accompany him to the spot, provided he could get any one to assist him. The traveller willing to test his courage, takes him on his back, and starts off for the place. When they arrived near enough to discern the ghost, he says:

Do you see it in the door?
I see something, says the lame man, but I want to be a little nearer.
The traveller still going closer, said: Now do you see him?
A little closer.
Well, now do you see him?

The ghost supposing it to be his companion, returned from his expedition, with a sheep on his back, raises from his reclining posture and inquires—

Is he fat? — IS HE FAT?

'Fat or lean,' cried the traveller, by, 'hokey you may take him,' so disburdening himself of his load, he took rather an unceremonious leave of his ghostship and directed his way towards the tavern as fast as his legs would carry him.

The cripple thus left without hope of escape, recovered from his lameness all of a sudden, & to his own, as well as the astonishment of the traveller, arrived first at the tavern, and from that day to this, his belief is firm in the visitation of Ghosts.

Receipts for Summer Beer.—Take four quarts of molasses, half a pint of yeast, and a spoonful of powdered race ginger; put these ingredients into your vessel, and pour on them two gallons of scalding hot water; shake them well till it ferments; and add thirteen gallons of cold water, to fill up the cask. Let the liquor ferment about twelve hours, when it will be fit for use. It may be kept in the bottles to a great age.

Another.—Good wholesome small beer, that will not sour. Take two ounces of hops, and boil them three or four hours in three or four pailsfull of water; and then scald two quarts of molasses in the liquor, and turn it up into a clean half barrel, boiling hot; then fill it up with cold water; before it is quite full, put in your emptyings or yeast to work

it; the next day you will have agreeable wholesome small beer that will not fill with wind as that which is brewed from malt or bran; and it will keep good till it is all drank out.

The Coat of Mail.—Just before Napoleon set out for Belgium, he sent for the cleverest artizan of his class at Paris, and demanded of him whether he would engage to make a coat of mail, to be worn under the ordinary dress, which would be absolutely bullet proof; and that, if so, he might name his own price for such a work. The man engaged to make the desired object, if allowed proper time, and he named 18,000 francs as the price of it. The bargain was concluded, and in due time the work was produced, and its maker honored with a second audience of the Emperor. "Now," said his Imperial Majesty, "put it on." The man did so. "As I am to stake my life on its efficacy, you will, I suppose, have no objection to do the same." And he took a brace of pistols, and prepared to discharge one of them at the breast of the astonished artist. There was no retreating, however, and, half dead with fear, he stood the fire, and to the infinite credit of his work, with impunity. But the Emperor was not content with one trial; he fired the second pistol at the back of the trembling artist, and afterwards discharged a fowling piece at another part of him with similar effect. "Well," said the Emperor, "you have produced a capital work, undoubtedly—what is to be the price of it?"—Eighteen thousand francs were named as the agreed sum. "There is an order for them," said the Emperor, "and there is another, for an equal sum, for the fright that I have given you."

To prevent crows from destroying your corn fields.—Erect in your corn fields a skeleton, (or image if you please) long, thin, lank and square, like a coalition runner; dress him in a suit of (borrowed) old clothes, with breeches buttoned behind, and a pair of wooden spectacles on, the eyes about the size of two large coffee cups, or two small butter plates, facing a little to the southwest, with a coffin handle in one hand, and an anti-masonic newspaper in the other, in the attitude of delivering a "war, pestilence and famine" harangue—which has in this vicinity proved completely successful for a number of seasons past.

New Hampshire Patriot.

Pandora's Box.—The Prince Piedmont was not quite seven years old, when his preceptor, Cardinal (then father) Flendel, explained to him the fable of Pandora's Box. He told him that all evils which afflict the human race were shut up in that fatal box—which Pandora, tempted by curiosity, opened, when they immediately flew out and spread themselves over the surface of the earth. "What, father!" said the young Prince, "were all the evils shut up in that box?" "Yes," answered the preceptor. "That cannot be," replied the Prince, "since curiosity tempted Pandora; and that evil, which could not have been in it, was not the least, since it was the origin of all."

Shoemakers and Cordwainers. During the early part of the week, when Chief Commissioner Reynolds, in the Insolvent Court, was interrogating a person then before the court, as to whether he was a shoemaker? he replied, "No, I am a cordwainer." Upon which the Commissioner desired him to explain the difference between the two terms, which he did in the following laconic manner—A cordwainer is a person who makes shoes for ladies and gentlemen; but a shoemaker is one who makes shoes for horses.—Lancaster Gaz.

A French Priest of some humor says—When the celebrated Bourdelone preached at Rouen, the tradesmen forsook their shops, lawyers their clients, physicians their sick; but when I preached there the next year, I set all to rights again—Every man minded his own business.

Coffee.—Coffee was first introduced into England by Pasqua, a Greek, in 1652. It was originally brought from Arabia by Felix; & its effect was discovered by a goatherd on his flock, which after browsing on the berry of this tree, would "wake and caper all night." Its first use was tried on the monks, to prevent their sleeping at matins.

A Close Settlement. An assessor of property, while prosecuting his duty, lately entered a cellar, and inquired who lived there?—The woman at first did not appear to understand him, having around her somewhere between 20 and 30 squalling children.

"Who resides here I say?" said the assessor.

"An' please your honor, I hardly knows replied the women. "Larry O'Roke, that's husband, occupies this corner with me; Mr. Looney,

the well digger, with his family, lives in that corner; O'Houne in the other, and Mistress Judy M'Mulligen in the other."

"How many are there of you altogether?" asked the assessor.

"Forty two," answered the woman, "and we might do well enough together, did not Judy M'Mulligen take in boarders."

Balt. Min.

Fishing for compliments.—I really cannot sing, believe me, sir, was the reply of a young lady to the repeated requests of an empty fop. "I am rather inclined to believe, Madam, (rejoined he with a smirk,) that you are fishing for compliments." "No sir," exclaimed the lady, "I never fish in such a shallow stream."

A convenient nap.—Two Oxford scholars slept in the same room at college. "Jack," says one, early in the morning, "are you asleep?" "Why," replied the other, "because if you are not, I will borrow half a crown of you." "Is that all? Then I am asleep."

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 interesting and flourishing town on the Wheelstone 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 Vegetable 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 charge, or for the fee of the student, 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, rages and savages; and that will demonstrate to the student and the sick that Vegetable alone afford the only rational, safe, and efficacious 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, 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 and 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—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. 3. 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 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-lyr.

FRESH FLOUR!

JUST received and for sale at the corner of High and Short streets, Lawrenceburgh, Ohio, Fifty Barrels of Flour, manufactured from a superior quality of white Wheat.

THOMAS SHAW.

May 29, 1831.

Administrators' Notice.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that we have taken out of the clerk's office of the Dearborn circuit court, letters of administration on the estate of David Askew, late of Dearborn county, deceased. All persons indebted are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate, will produce them properly authenticated for settlement. It is believed the said estate is solvent.

POLLY ASKEW, Adm'r.
ALEX. H. DILL, Adm'r.
June 8, 1831. 23-5w.

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 fulfill their engagements to entitle them to the highest rates of wages.

LEMUEL MOSS.
March 5, 1831 9-11.



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 Lawrenceburgh, via Elizabethtown, Clerks, &c. to Cincinnati.

Leave Lawrenceburgh on
MONDAYS at 6 A. M. and
WEDNESDAYS arrive at Cincinnati, at 12, noon.
Leave Cincinnati on
TUESDAYS at 6 A. M. and arrive at Lawrenceburgh, at 12, noon.
SATURDAYS arrive at Cincinnati, at 12, noon.

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

The proprietor would also inform the public that he has procured a new and elegant fourhorse 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 Lawrenceburgh, at J. W. Hunter's; and in Cincinnati, at G. L. Murdock's White Hall Hotel.

JOHN D. CUMMINS,
proprietor.
March 26, 1831. 12-11.

NEW GROCERY.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform the public, that he has recommenced business at the old stand, corner of High and Walnut streets, in a new and spacious brick house, which he has recently furnished with a choice assortment of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
&c. &c. &c.

He will keep constantly on hand and for sale,

FLOUR, SALT,
MACKEREL, MOLASSES, SUGAR
And Whiskey

BY THE BARREL OR RETAIL;
Also—Iron, Castings, Stores,
Nails, Grindstones,
Cordage, &c. &c.

Having extensive Warehousing Rooms he will receive goods and produce on

Commission or storage;

And if desired, will advance money to the consignee at a moderate advance, upon a sale or removal of the property.

JAMES M. DARRAGH.
Lawrenceburgh, June 25, 1831. 25-11.

TAKEN UP by James Antrim, of Lawrenceburgh township, Dearborn county, on the 22 of May, inst. A Bay Horse, black mane, tail and legs, large coarse head a large wart on the near side near the middle of the neck, very large hawk joints, appears to be spavined or winged—the back part of the near hind foot white—had a shoe on the right fore foot—about 15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old. No other or brands perceivable.

Appraised to twenty dollars by David V. Culley and John Ferrer; and by me certified, at Lawrenceburgh, May 31, 1831.

J. W. HUNTER, J. P.

DISNEY & SCRANTON,

RAILROAD IN GENERAL.

INFORM the citizens of Rising Sun, and pub- lic generally, that they have commenced the above business, in all its various branches, in Rising Sun, on Main Street, one door above Messrs. Haines and Lanus' store, where they will be happy to receive orders in their line of business, and confidently assure all those who are pleased to patronize them, that their orders shall be promptly and punctually attended to; and pledge themselves to the public, as to the art and workmanship of their garments (one of the subscribers having had considerable experience in the Eastern Cities,) it shall not be excelled by any of the cities in the United States.

N. B. Their terms will be accommodating and moderate, and all kind of cutting done, and Waisted to fit, &c. properly made up.

Rising Sun, Ind., June 14, 1831. 24-5w.

\$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and return (to Lawrenceburgh Jail, Dearborn county, Indiana, of

WILLIAM WILKINSON, Who left Hardinsburgh on the night of the 6th, inst., with a sorrel Mare which he stole out of the yard of the subscriber, taking her to Cincinnati, and sold the same to Arthur Martin. The said Wilkinson is a man about 28 or 30 years old, of a down look, red face, speaks fast and a little through his nose; drinks considerable ardent spirits, is about five feet seven inches high, and about the common weight to his height. The said Wilkinson had with him a lad of about 18 years of age, dark hair and complexion, large eyes, rather a down cast look; of a small size and perhaps may gamble; his name is

WILLIAM ALLINGTON. But perhaps may alter his name. The above described Allington, is said to have stolen a black mare from Henry M'Castlin, in Hardinsburgh. The above Reward will be given for both, or the one half for either of them; or one half of the above advertisement for their confinement in any county Jail, so they can be had.

JOE MILLER.

Hardinsburgh, June 15th, 1831. 24

Grocery Store.

JUST received and for sale, by the subscriber, corner of High and Short streets, Lawrenceburgh, a general assortment of Groceries;

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, delivered on the 10th August.

THOMAS SHAW.
April 30, 1831. 17-11.

STATE OF INDIANA; }
DEARBORN COUNTY. }
Dearborn Circuit Court.
MARCH TERM, 1831.

Omer Touzey, }
Verdict. }
James Sloan and others. } In Chancery

NOW comes the complaint, by Dunn his attorney, and the sheriff of the county of Ripley now returns into court, the subpoena to him directed in this cause, "executed on Aaron Purcell and Moses Purcell, also on Luman Andrews and Alexander W. Stewart, guardians of Benjamin Purcell an insane person, and on Thomas Davis and Sally Davis his wife, and as to the other defendants not found in his bailiwick;" and the sheriff of the county of Dearborn now also returns into court, the subpoena to him in this cause directed, "executed on Thomas G. Dios, David Bowers, Elijah Thatcher, and Thomas Purcell, also on Moses Purcell and Aaron Purcell, heirs of Samuel Purcell deceased, and as to the other defendants not found;" and the said Aaron Purcell, Moses Purcell, Luman Andrews and Alexander W. Stewart, guardians, &c. &c. and the said Thomas Davis and Sally Davis, his wife, Thomas G. Dios, David Bowers, Elijah Thatcher, Thomas Purcell, and Moses Purcell and Aaron Purcell, heirs of Samuel Purcell, deceased, being now three times solemnly called and required to answer to the bill of complaint aforesaid, came not but made default herein.—It is therefore considered by the court that the bill aforesaid as to them be taken as confessed; and it is further ruled and ordered, by the court now here in chancery sitting, that the said James Sloan, Elizabeth Purcell, widow of Benjamin Purcell, deceased, also Benjamin Purcell, John Purcell, Samuel Purcell Joseph Lyons & Elizabeth Lyons his wife, who are heirs of Benjamin Purcell deceased & Erasmus Powell, all of whom are returned "Non residents," be & appear at the next term of this court, & make answer to complainant's bill aforesaid, or the same, as to them, will also be taken as confessed.—And it is further ruled and ordered by the court, that notice of this rule and the pendency of said bill, be published in some public newspaper, printed & published in the county of Dearborn, for three weeks successively prior to the next term of this court; and that a subpoena issue against Timothy Munson Scranton, who is also made a defendant in said bill.

JAMES DILL, Clerk.
June 8, 1831. 23-3w. D. C. court.

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.

INDIANA PALLADIUM,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

DAVID V. CULLEY,

Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

TERMS. 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.