

For the Indiana Palladium.

Mr. Entick—There is in the mind of almost every individual, a strong desire to know the origin and be able to trace the history of those who have been particularly distinguished for their talents. And when such an individual becomes a candidate for the highest office in the gift of a free people; it is then the imperious duty of every lover of his country, diligently to inquire into his public acts, the leading principles by which he has been governed.

The subject of the following relation, being a candidate for the office of President of the United States, it may not be amiss to give to your numerous readers an opportunity to become more intimately acquainted with the political course of this distinguished individual. There are thousands in these western States who are ignorant of his talents, and public services, the history by which he ascended step by step to his present elevation and extensive popularity.

Therefore I have selected and epitomised from my old scrap-book (which I preserved many years ago) such accounts of the character of Mr. Van Buren, as I conceive to be most interesting and useful to the community generally; and submit it to your discretion.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

No. 1.

Martin Van Buren was born at Kinderhook, in the county of Columbia, and State of New York, on the 5th of December, 1787. His father and mother were both of exclusively Dutch descent; their ancestors being among the most respectable of those emigrants from Holland, who established themselves in the earliest period of our colonial history, in the ancient settlement of Kinderhook. They died at advanced ages, the father in 1814, the mother in 1818, but not until they had witnessed, and, for a series of years, participated in the prosperity of their son.

Mr. Van Buren displayed in early boyhood, endowments of superiority. He was educated for the bar, and at the age of fourteen placed in the office of Francis Sylvester, Esq., a much respected resident of Kinderhook, and practitioner of the law. Prior to the conclusion of his term of study, he spent three months in the office of Wm. P. Van Ness, then a distinguished lawyer and politician in the city of New York.

In November, 1803, he was licensed as attorney, and immediately thereafter, commenced business in his native village. At the next term of the county courts, he was admitted as an attorney and counsellor, and enrolled in the Columbia bar, then numbering among its members several of the first men of the State; but the field was not fairly set before him, until his admission as counsellor in the supreme court, which took place in February, 1807.

He had always aspired to distinction at the bar, but though he had within him not only the desire, but the elements of success, he was obliged to force his way, through an opposition at once powerful, personal, and peculiar. The political discussions which then agitated the Union, were carried in Columbia county to the greatest extremities. The title to a large portion of the soil was vested in a few ancient families, the founders of which had been endowed, during the colonial government, with a species of baronial prerogative. The members of these families were generally federalists, and as they carried with them the most wealthy freeholders, and the great mass of the merchants and professional men, they were enabled to maintain, for many years, an uninterrupted ascendancy in the county. Their reign was not that of toleration or liberality. Mr. Van Buren was an object of particular hostility to the whole party. He was a plebeian and a democrat; he was destitute of fortune and in need of patronage; and yet HE WOULD NEITHER WORSHIP AT THE SHRINE OF WEALTH, NOR COURT THE FAVOR OF THE POWERFUL—worse than all—he possessed talents, and was not afraid to exert them in the face, and to the prejudice of his enemies. It was therefore thought to be a matter of interest to keep him in the shade; and nothing was omitted that seemed likely to produce such an effect.

Undismayed by persecution, unruffled by the pettiness of loquacity and slander, and overleaping the obstacles by which his progress was obstructed, Mr. Van Buren pressed forward in the race before him. "He that seeketh to be eminent amongst men," says Lord Bacon, "hath a task." That task, and more than that, Mr. Van Buren undertook, for he strove not only for eminence, but mastery.

There was a noble daring in the very attempt to grapple with these formidable adversaries, which would almost have compensated the want of success; but by unremitting attention to business, diligent preparation, and by the utmost exertion of his powers, such an issue was prevented; and it was not long before he was enabled to contend on high and equal ground with the ablest of the group.

After the promotion of Judge Van Ness, Elisha Williams was the most celebrated jury lawyer in the State, and probably in the Union; then in the prime of manhood, and nearly at the zenith of his fame. In 1809, Mr. Van Buren removed to the city of Hudson, which was the residence of Mr. Williams; and from that time they divided and for many years continued to divide the professional business of the country. They stood at the head of the political parties to which they were respectively attached.

Never were two men more dissimilar. Both were eloquent; but the eloquence of Williams was declamatory and exciting—that of Van Buren insinuating and delightful. Williams had the livelier fancy—Van Buren the sounder judgment; the former presented the strong points of his case in bolder relief; invested them in a more brilliant coloring; indulged a more licentious and magnificent invective, and gave more life and variety to his arguments by his peculiar wit and intimitable humor; but Van Buren was his superior in analyzing, arranging and combining the isolated materials; in comparing and weighing testimony, in unravelling the web of intricate affairs; in evincing truth from the mass of diversified and conflicting evidence; in softening the heart and moulding it to his purpose; and in working in the judgments of his hearers the conclusion of his own persuasions and persuasive reasoning.

Never were causes tried with more zeal, skill, and effect, than those which were exhibited at a Columbian circuit, during the period referred to. A trial there was an intellectual combat of the highest order; the antagonists were stimulated not only by professional duty and the love of fame, but by a rival, political and personal, which never suffered intermission or decline. PHILOMATH ZETETIC.

Lawrenceburg, 1835.

The Marquis of Waterford and some other noble gentlemen who came a short time since to this country, and were received at New York by the Mayor, have been committed at Bridewell for riotous behaviour. They first made an attack upon the lamps, next assaulted the watch, and after being shut up all night with a hordes of untitled blackguards, spent the morning cursing and abusing the Justice. They were released from durance through the intercession of the British Consul and the mayor. We are sorry that such men should cross the water:—they disgrace Britain and produce in us enmity.

N. Y. Sunday Morning News.

The New York Sun, of moon memory, says a man's liver was tapped in England the other day, a tin pipe placed in the hole, and the diseased matter suffered to run for a week! We should like to see the Sun's liver tapped; instead of black bile it would run white lye, we reckon.

Some of the medical periodicals have taken the field against feather beds. There ought to be a crusade against them; an abolition against them, immediate and unconditional, of the whole race.

The Indiana Annual Conference closed its 4th session at Lafayette on Wednesday 21st Oct. Twenty-three preachers were admitted on trial; 3 re-admitted; 4 located. The net increase the last year was about 400. Next annual session will be held at Indianapolis. The following is a list of appointments for the present year:

Madison district—A. Wiley, P. E.
Madison station—W. V. Daniel.
Vevey " J. Jones, H. J. Durbin.
Lawrenceburg do. Radman Lewis, D. Stiver, J. V. Watson.
Brookville do B. Phelps, L. M. Reeves.
Liberty do G. M. Beswick, J. M. Stallard.
Greensburg do C. Bonner.
Versailles do Miles Hufaker.
Vernon do Wm W. Hibbin.
Charlestown district, C. W. Ruter, P. E.
Charlestown circuit, J. M'Elroy, J. S. Bayless.
New Albany station, E. G. Wood.
Jeffersonville do Z. Games.
Corydon do G. C. Shevey, I. W. Sullivan.
Greenville do J. Tarkington.
Salem do J. Kerns, M. Reeder.
Palo do E. Whitten.
Lexington do G. K. Hester.
Brownstown do E. Patrick.
Indianapolis district James Havens P. E.
Indianapolis station J. C. Smith.
do circuit D. H. Dickerson.
Rushville do Robert Burns, Thos Gunn.
Connersville do J. T. Johnston, F. C. Hooley.
Wayne do J. Carter, C. W. Appleton.
Winchester do C. Hall.
New Castle do C. B. Jones.
Pendleton do H. Griggs.
Noblesville do Jesse Horbin.
Marion do J. T. Robe.
Bloomington district J. Oglesby P. E.
do station Wm M. Daily.
do circuit W. Duncan.
Greencastle and Putnamsville station Amaza.
Jonston do circuit S. P. Moore.
Danville do J. G. Lewis.
Mooreville do A. Beck.
Franklin do T. J. Brown.
Columbus do L. Hurlburt.
Bedford do L. D. Smith.
Vincennes district Aaron Wood P. E.
do station John Daniel.
Princeton circuit G. Tevebaugh.
Boonville do Ezra Van Sacken.
Rome mission D. Stucker.
Washington do J. White.
Ottocreecle mission S. C. Cooper.
Terre Haute station S. L. Robinson.
do circuit Thos Ray, Thos Bartlett.
Carlisle do Enoch Wood.
Evansville do J. Owen.
Crawfordsville district J. L. Thompson P. E.
do station John Miller.
do circuit C. Swank.
Rockville do E. Sewell, W. S. Medaris.
Lafayette station H. S. Talbot.
do circuit C. M. Holliday, J. Richey.
Frankfort do A. Beach.
Corroll do E. Rogers.
Pine Creek do H. Vredenburgh, Wm. Walson.
Cole Creek do Daniel Demott.
Lebanon do B. Griffith.
LaPorte district Richard Hargrave.
do circuit R. C. Meek, one to be supplied.
South Bend do J. Wolf.
Cassopolis do T. P. McCoal.
St. Joseph do E. Kellogg.
Elk Hart do S. R. Ball.
Calamazoo do S. S. Williams.
Fort Wayne mission J. S. Harrison.
Deep River do S. Jones.
Logansport circuit J. A. Brouse.
E. R. Ames conference agent for the preachers and Society.

W. Shanks and S. W. Hunter left without appointments this year at their own request.

A writer in Frazer's Magazine makes the following remarks, which appear to us quite as applicable to the state of society in this country as to that of Great Britain. Will our young ladies read and beware!

Parlour Magazine.

"It is no unusual thing for a married foreigner to take an additional wife in England, provided he can get a little money with her. The chances are that she keeps the foreign lady quiet, even if she hears of the affair. If she is troublesome, it is only going back to the continent with the English money and without the English wife. I have myself known three cases of this kind; and, strange to say, the heroes, as if intended to serve as samples of their respective nations, were all three of different countries. The one was an Italian, the other a Frenchman, and the third a German. The Italian managed best; he contrived to hush up the business, and to reconcile the parties. The Italian wife, who is by far the prettiest of the two, lives at the expense of the English one and sometimes pays her a sentimental visit, and is very kind to the Anglo-Italian children. The German took advantage of his English lady's indignation on hearing of the previous marriage, and obtained, in some of the little principalities of Germany, a favorable divorce, which left him in possession of the best part of the English fortune. The Frenchman mismanaged the affair, and was obliged to run for it; and I do not know how matters have been settled: families like to keep those things quiet, or we should hear of many more—for they are now of almost daily occurrence. It is, indeed, generally asserted, that Prince Pluckler Muskau himself came to this country in order to marry a rich widow, now higher than a countess, but then only a viscountess. That he had a wife living, seems no great objection in his eyes; and the ill-natured world abroad say that it was the only objection in the lady's eyes.

MAGNIFICENT PRESENT.—An East Indian arrived lately at London, bringing as part of her cargo a number of articles of most costly and magnificent description, as presents to the King of England, from the King of Oude. They consisted of a bedstead of solid gold, and a table of the same metal; two chairs of solid silver, beside other articles, the whole richly chased and ornamented with carved figures. There was sent also two elephants, two Arabian horses, and two dwarf buffaloes. The elephants are small of stature, being but eleven years of age, male and female, accompanied by attendants, natives of India, attired in the splendid dresses of the country, and the elephants, accoutred with splendid trappings. The dwarf buffaloes are of the size of common pigs in this country, but are most beautiful creatures, and a curiosity, unique. The whole of the presents are estimated at the value of £80,000.

Dr. Ely a Slaveholder.—The Rev. Dr. Ely, at present of this city, but about to remove with his family to Mississippi, relates the following interesting circumstances. During a recent visit to the West, he was waited upon by a lady, a colored woman and her child. The woman was in great distress, in consequence of the sale of her husband to a slave dealer, who was about to remove him to a distant part of the country. The slave had been put in irons to prevent his escape. He managed notwithstanding, to escape with his handcuffs, and a large reward was offered for his recovery. The Doctor was anxious to do something to relieve the distress of the wretched woman, and to restore her husband to her, and there was but one way to effect this purpose. He called upon the slave dealer, who informed him that the slave had not yet been found. Notwithstanding the uncertainty, of obtaining possession of the slave, he bargained with his new owner for him, paid him seven hundred dollars for him, and became himself a slaveholder. It was necessary very uncertain whether he should ever see the slave whom he had purchased. In a few days, however,

Ambrose, the slave, was at his door, and expressed his delight that he had been purchased.

The Doctor says, in reference to his purchase: "Let the terms we well considered. According to the laws of the land, Ambrose is my slave, but in truth, he is my hired man. I have opened an account with him; have charged him with the purchase money; I will charge him with all the expense he causes me, and will credit him, as were he any other hired man, with the work he performs for me.—When he has cleared himself by his labor, I have told him that I will sell him to himself, or take him into Illinois, and give him a certificate of manumission.

In this way I think myself free from all unrighteousness in enslaving a fellow man. In this way, thousands, who hate slavery, could free men from slavery. And in this way, a nominal slaveholder may be no oppressor of a brother in the human family. Most heartily do I wish that our land had never known slavery; that since it exists here, let us mitigate its evils until it can be wholly abolished."

The hon. Henry Clay, of the U. S. Senate, and A. K. Woolley, of the Kentucky State Senate, are each fined \$10, by his Honor Judge Hickey, for fighting in Court.

We are informed, that the Hon. Senator Clay wished to become guardian to some infant heirs, which was objected to by Senator Woolley, as counsel. The honorable senator felt his dignity assailed by the objections, and determined to silence Senator Woolley, by giving him a "back-handed slap in the mouth," this Kentucky senator parried and in return gave the hon. U. S. Senator a severe blow with his fist in his face, which made the clarinet freely. They were however, soon separated, and Mr. Clay received a severe reprimand, in addition to his being fined, for his improper conduct.

Ky. Sentinel.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The opposition have elected 5 members to Congress and the Democrats 3. Juniper, Washington, Turner, Steele, Pearce, by 23 maj. McKim, Howard and Thomas. Those in *italics* Whigs. The strength of the parties is the same as originally in the delegation.

The Maryland Legislature last year stood 63 whigs to 13 Jackson—now 57 whigs to 13 Van Buren.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The official returns give Palmer (antimason) 16210; Bradley, (Van Buren) 13,254; Palmer, (whig) 5425. For Lieut. Governor, S. H. Jenison, (antimason and whig) 21,310; Chittenden, (V. B.) 13,076. The anti-masonic ticket of Councillors was chosen. E. N. Briggs, (antimason) was chosen speaker of the House, and seven ballottings were made without effecting a choice of Governor. Palmer ranged from 104 to 111; Bradley 70 to 73; Paine 51 to 47. The strength of each party in the Legislature is—Antimasons 110—Democrats 72—Whigs 42.

AMERICAN CEMENT OR ARTIFICIAL STONE.—Mr. Obadiah Parker, of this State, is announced in the Boston papers, as now in that city, exhibiting specimens of a composition with the above title, of which he is the inventor and patentee. It is described as a kind of cement, which from a state of liquid mortal, in a few days hardens into a stone as firm and impenetrable as granite, and is susceptible of a beautiful polish. The article is unaffected by frost or weather, and it is thought will prove an excellent substitute in paving and building for brick and stone, being much more beautiful and less expensive. Should these anticipations of the utility of his invention be realized, Mr. Parker will not only be secure of a fortune, but deserve the gratitude of the public.

N. H. Patriot.

The Charlottesville Advocate says, "We understand at least forty families have removed, or intend removing during the fall, from this county, to the South and West. We have heard it said, that within the 12 months, from 1500 to 1800 blacks have been taken or carried from the country."

Va. Paper.

The following extract from the Post Office Laws, comprising a hint to Post-Masters, should be pasted up in a conspicuous part of every Post Office, particularly in small country towns. You will not allow newspapers to be read in your office, by persons to whom they are not addressed; nor lend them out to such, in any case without the permission of the owners."

SWITZERLAND.—I have a letter this morning, dated the 29th ultimo, from the town of Bex, in Switzerland, in which an account is given of one of those phenomena to which that mountainous region is liable. On the 26th of August, considerable portion of the principal peak of the Dent du Midi, one of the great spurs of Mont Blanc, fell with a tremendous crash into a deep and narrow alley, situated about a league to the eastward of St. Maurice, on the road to Merigny, where an accident of a similar nature occurred in the year 1818, but it ended with much more disastrous results, as then no less than 400 houses were washed away in a moment. In this recent instance the peak in its fall carried with it a glacier, which, filling up the valley, dammed up the stream which ran through it, until it had acquired sufficient force to drive before it the whole mass of earth and rocks into the bed of the Rhone, the course of which became so completely barred as to dry up all below it, and convert the upper part of its rugged and rocky course into a sort of temporary lake. It was on the fourth day after the fall from the Dent du Midi, that the letter before me was written, and up to that time this extraordinary interruption to the course of the Rhone still continued, disturbed from time to time, by intermittent bursts of the growing flood across the barrier, the recurrence of which was so uncertain as to deter the approach of the curious. It was not known that any lives had been lost, but it may be well to add, that the passage across the Alps, by the great Simplon road, is for the present cut off. An attempt had been made to re-open the communication by a provisional road, which was to describe a considerable circuit, but it was not yet known what success was likely to attend it.

MECHANICS.—Hear what the celebrated John Neal says in the last New England Galaxy about you: "the fault is with the laborers themselves. They do not respect themselves, and why should the wealthy respect them?" Truth! every word truth. You allow the infamous taunt that you are incapable of self-government, unfit to make laws, to grow into a proverb by your criminal negligence. You do not respect your rights and privileges; you vote for professional men to make the laws by which you are to be governed, instead of men from your own ranks. So long as this carven spirited policy is pursued—so long as the workingmen imitate the Spaniel's doom—and be kicked by every white-livered upstart of aristocracy who happens to have a full pocket and empty head. Will the time ever arrive when the producers of wealth will show that they no longer share the camel's nature—when they will no longer be bought with a nod from the purse of the proud nabobs three days before an election, or continue to crush beneath the vile despotism that disgraces the creation of God; the influence of money?

Mr. Neal says, "they don't educate their children." True as the gospel; or if the laborers do ever, Ambrose, the slave, was at his door, and expressed his delight that he had been purchased.

The Doctor says, in reference to his purchase: "Let the terms we well considered. According to the laws of the land, Ambrose is my slave, but in truth, he is my hired man. I have opened an account with him; have charged him with the purchase money; I will charge him with all the expense he causes me, and will credit him, as were he any other hired man, with the work he performs for me.—When he has cleared himself by his labor, I have told him that I will sell him to himself, or take him into Illinois, and give him a certificate of manumission.

In this way I think myself free from all unrighteousness in enslaving a fellow man. In this way, thousands, who hate slavery, could free men from slavery. And in this way, a nominal slaveholder may be no oppressor of a brother in the human family. Most heartily do I wish that our land had never known slavery; that since it exists here, let us mitigate its evils until it can be wholly abolished."

The hon. Henry Clay, of the U. S. Senate, and A. K. Woolley, of the Kentucky State Senate, are each fined \$10, by his Honor Judge Hickey, for fighting in Court.

We are informed, that the Hon. Senator Clay wished to become guardian to some infant heirs, which was objected to by Senator Woolley, as counsel. The honorable senator felt his dignity assailed by the objections, and determined to silence Senator Woolley, by giving him a "back-handed slap in the mouth," this Kentucky senator parried and in return gave the hon. U. S. Senator a severe blow with his fist in his face, which made the clarinet freely. They were however, soon separated, and Mr. Clay received a severe reprimand, in addition to his being fined, for his improper conduct.

Ky. Sentinel.

What was Roman patriotism, that the best portion of the lives of the youth of this proud Republic must be spent in poring over its moth-eaten records? It was prey and plunder. Humiliation, vassalage, or the sword, to the whole world. Her learning was a tissue of mythological tales and goblin stories—a record of barbarism, pollution and crime. Her monuments were erected by the hand of rapine, to tell of Roman cruelty and Roman robbery. Her honor and integrity that of Brennus the Gaul—"By right I carry at the point of the sword; all things belong to the brave."—This is to prepare the minds of youth to guide the helm of State—a course as unsuited to our age, the spirit of our institutions, the circumstances in which we are placed, as can possibly be imagined. Who ever dreamed of deriving from the ancient classics, either sparks to kindle, or breath to fan, the fires of freedom and patriotism in modern bosoms? Would you imbue the mind with lofty conceptions of national pride—with fervid devotion to your country's glory; would you see the bosom of the young swell with vigorous exultation? seek not the pages of Greek and Roman history; but turn to the glowing pages of American pride, and America can glory.

Bos. Reformer.

AN IMPROVED MODE OF GREASING WHEEL CARRIAGES.—Mix with the ordinary grease used for carriage wheels, as much black lead as will bring it to the consistency of any thick soft pomatum, and grease with this. It will endure twice as long as the grease which is commonly applied; or if the rotation is not a very quick one, three times as long. The mixture is equally applicable to machines used in agriculture, as mills, &c. It has no bad effect whatever in wearing the axle or box. The effect is still further increased if the axle is iron and the box brass.

IMPORTED SHORT H