

FOR PRESIDENT:
GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.
HARRISON ELECTORS FOR INDIANA.
Gen. JOHN G. CLENDENAN, of Orange county.
Dr. HIRAM DECKER, of Knox.
Gen. MILTON STAFF, of Jefferson.
Mr. ENOCH MCGRATH, of Franklin.
Mr. ACHILLES WILLIAMS, of Wayne.
Mr. ALBERT S. WHITING, of Tippecanoe.
Gen. MARTON G. CLARK, of Washington.
Mr. ABRAHAM P. ANDREWS, of Laporte.
Mr. A. W. MORRIS, of Marion.

Van Buren tactics.—The Van Buren Convention which met at Indianapolis, on the 8th inst. adopted a very extensive system of party organization.—The business of *taking care of the people* is parcelled out among the chief Democrats, in this wise. First, a *Central State Committee* is appointed of fifteen persons, among whom are James B. Ray, Arthur St. Clair, A. F. Morrison and N. Bolton.—This committee are directed, “to collect political information, to advise and transmit, from time to time, through the several county committees, by circular or otherwise to the People, such information, as may conduce to harmonize conflicting interests, and secure the triumph of political principle throughout the State, to give timely notice of all vacancies which may occur in either the Executive, legislative or judicial departments of the government of Indiana, together with all such other matters, as may be in their possession, calculated to promote the democratic cause &c.” We may expect the *march of intellect* to commence now, in earnest. Messrs. J. B. Ray, A. St. Clair & Co., are to collect information, and send it to the county committees and they are to distribute it among the people. We hope the direction to Messrs. Ray, St. Clair & Co. to collect political information, was not intended as a hint, that they have not enough of political information, at present. The information is to be given to the people, “to harmonize conflicting interests” among other objects. Now, as the party all support Van Buren from principle, we could not, at first, see what conflicting interests can arise among them, for the central committee to harmonize. But perhaps we have an explanation of it, in the next clause of the instructions to the “central committee.” They are to give timely notice, of all vacancies, in all the offices of the State. Why are they to give this speedy notice? The people are always informed, by proclamation in the public papers, of the day fixed for an election. We see no reason why this speedy notice of all vacant offices, is to be given by the “central committee” unless the effort is to be made to fill all the offices in the State, with the partisans of Van Buren, and it is supposed that if early notice of all vacancies, is given to the county committees, they can marshall their forces, more successfully, for the accomplishment of that object. Now in this scramble after the vacant offices some of the disinterested friends of Mr. Van Buren may have conflicting interests, which the advice of the “central committee” may be necessary to harmonize. If any of our readers think we have misconstrued the matter, we would ask them what other reason is there, than the one we have assigned, why the “central committee” should give timely notice of all the vacancies in all the offices of the State.

Secondly. In addition to the “central state committee” the convention appointed a set of committees called “Congressional District Committees” consisting of four or five persons in or near the centre of each congressional district in the State. The congressional district committees, in this district are M. McCracken, J. C. Eggleston, A. Davidson and Miles Mendenhall. What the duties of this set of committees are, may be inferred from the instructions given to the “county committees” stated in the next paragraph.

Thirdly. The convention appointed a committee in each county, of five or six persons, called “county committees.” The committee in this county is W. Lanier, N. H. Torbet, John P. Dunn, George Arnold, John Brumly and Thomas Caldwell. It is but justice to these gentlemen, to say that none of them were in the convention. The duties of the “county committees” are thus enjoined by the convention.

“Whose duty it will be, to appoint within their several counties, committees of vigilance, in each township throughout the county, with instructions to organize their several townships by adding to their numbers all and every Democratic citizen residing within said townships—to apportion to each township, the number of delegates requisite, to the county convention; each township being entitled to its ratio in Convention, in accordance with the polls of said township, and upon the first Monday of April, it being the day upon which the annual township elections take place throughout the State, appoint their delegates, by ballot or otherwise, to meet the County Convention, in accordance with the requisition of the corresponding committee; instructing them upon whom to unite, as candidates to fill the vacancies of county offices, and where two or more counties are included in one election district, said delegates when in county Convention, shall appoint a suitable number of delegates to meet an equivalent delegation from the several counties composing said district, which district convention shall be held as near the centre of said district as may be found practicable, accompanying said delegates with instructions upon whom to unite as such candidates, which order shall be observed in the nomination of State Representatives, State Senators, members of Congress and all others throughout the State. It shall further be the duty of said county committee, to ascertain from the committees of vigilance, the actual strength of political parties, within their several townships, in each county throughout the State, and make report of the same to the State Central Committee, and to the Committee of each Congressional District, as soon as practicable, after the April election, annually.”

Thus it will be seen, that there is another grade of committees, below the county committees, namely, “committees of vigilance” in each township, to be appointed by the county committees, and these township committees are “to organize the several townships, by adding to their numbers, every democratic citizen in said townships.” In other words, the township committees are to add to their numbers every Van Buren man, in each township, so that all the Van Buren men in the State, will be on the grand committee of vigilance. Are they to watch each other or the friends of Harrison? What a stupendous system of party discipline! First, we have all the Van Buren men in the State formed into a great committee to watch each other—secondly, for

FRANKING. In May, 1784, a bill, intended to limit the privilege of franking, was sent from the Parliament of Ireland for the royal approbation. It contained a clause, that any member, who from illness or any other cause, should be unable to write, might authorize another person to frank for him, provided that, on the back of the letter so franked, the member should give a certificate, under his own hand, of his inability to write. *Irish Paper.*

Something Mysterious.—The Louisville Journal of the 1st inst. says on the day before, two dead bodies, cut in many pieces and put in boxes, were taken up from Beargrass creek in the suburbs of the city. It was not known how they came there.

CORRECT SENTIMENTS. General Smith, Mayor of Baltimore, in an address, delivered to the civil officers of that city, utters the following excellent sentiments. In the midst of the chaff which is blown around us, by the many who have crept into office through the corrupting influence of party, and the many who are striving by the same influence, to obtain stations for which neither their talents or character qualify them, it is gratifying to have a little good seed sown occasionally by men whose eminent talents and virtuous lives have gained them the favour of the people. We trust it will take root and yield an abundant increase.—*Ohio Atlas.*

“You have been regularly appointed to your several offices, and I shall expect that you will without fear or affection perform the duties of your offices. In the execution you will be polite and civil to all, tyrannical to none; transgressors of the Ordinances must be fined and punished agreeably thereto; in some cases caution may be given to persons who may be ignorant of the law; if they again transgress punishment must follow. I will perform my duty to the best of my ability, and will insist on the performance of his duty by every officer over whom I have control.

I shall quarrel with no officer for a difference of opinion on political subjects. You are freemen and will exercise your right of suffrage without fear; agreeably to your own judgment; if officers do not they are no longer freemen. But I shall disown any attempt of any officer to cause by the power of his office, any fellow citizen to vote contrary to the dictates of his own judgment. Such coercion is depriving your fellow citizens of the greatest privilege of freemen.

As Mayor I never will dismiss any officer, or nominate any, on party principles. All the citizens have equal rights to the offices: the only inquiry I shall make, will be, is the citizen honest? Is he a friend to the harmony, peace and interest of the city? Nor will I dismiss any officer except for cause. Is he habitually intemperate? he must take the consequence; does he neglect to perform the duties imposed on him by the ordinances? he must count on a dismissal as certain.”

HEROIC DEED. Many interesting incidents, happened during the great fire in New York. The following is truly worthy of record.

To the Editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser and Advocate*

Gentlemen.—I have just heard (through a friend) of a very gallant and heroic deed, performed by a young gentleman, during the late awful conflagration, and think it but justice to him, and indeed to our frail human nature, that it should be known.

Passing along one of the streets, then a prey to the devouring elements, his ears were assailed with the agonizing cries of a female, to whom he immediately rushed, & on hearing from her that her only child, an infant, was then in the upper part of a house already in flames, and would inevitably be burnt up if some one did not instantly fly to its rescue, he forced his way up stairs, notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the firemen and other spectators, that he would inevitably perish in the attempt, and there found the innocent in bed, who unconscious of its danger, was playing with its hands, pleased no doubt at the brilliancy of the scene, (for the room itself was on fire!) He seized it, and happily succeeding in effecting his escape, restored it to the embrace of its almost distracted mother, who, with frantic joy threw her arms around his neck, exclaiming with a heart overflowing with gratitude—“My God! my God! thou hast not forsaken me!” As such heroism is always accompanied by modesty, and by feelings overpowered by scenes like this; he made his escape from the sprawling crowd, with as much precipitation as possible, but he will I trust, long live to remember, (and when called to “his account” find them true,) the words of one of them exclaiming as he passed, “For that act alone you have gained a place in heaven.” No reward that could be offered to him on earth can equal the satisfaction that such a deed carries with it.

*Mr. Louis Walkins son of Martin S. Walkins, a midshipman, returned a few months since from the Pacific.

EXPERIMENT OF A DRUNKARD.

We find in the Bangor Commercial Advertiser the following remarkable account of an experiment on a drunkard, performed by a medical student at South Berwick. The fact which it describes is a remarkable one, and is apparently well authenticated. It is worthy the attention of the physiologist, and must strike terror to the drunkard, if he is susceptible of any feeling.

Ignition of Human Blood. We observe in the Morning Star, an interesting experiment which was performed by Jacob C. Hanson, a medical student of South Berwick, Me. on the blood of a common drunkard, who was a resident of that village, in August last. The circumstances were briefly these. Mr. Hanson had some time previous to his trying the experiment read in some of the physiological authors, that on the dissection of the cerebrum of a dead drunkard, a fluid was discovered in its frontal sinus, which being extracted and ignited by the anatomist, burned with a blue flame. From this Mr. H. was induced to draw the conclusion, that during a protracted fit of intoxication, the blood must be strongly impregnated with alcohol, and a favorable opportunity soon occurred for testing the truth of his conjecture. A habitual and confirmed drunkard came staggering into the office of the physician with whom Mr. H. was a student. This object of pity and disgust was exhaling an odor more resembling alcohol than the breath of a human being. His eye was inflamed and flushed, and his whole system had been saturated with rum for a fortnight without cessation; during this time he had taken little food but had swallowed two gallons of rum, in the course of the previous five days. Mr. H. remarked that there was some danger of his perishing by spontaneous combustion, and observed to him that he might derive considerable benefits from being bled, giving it as his opinion that the blood was much encumbered with alcohol, and that he could ignite it, or in the words used to the drunkard, “set it on fire.”

This last remark was followed by a request from the drunkard that he should be bled, which was performed without delay. From the odor which was perceptible to all present the moment the fluid followed the lancet, it was evident that it consisted of a mixture of blood and alcohol. This was fully confirmed by the experiment which followed. A pint bowl filled with this fluid was handed to one of the spectators, who ignited a match and, on bringing it in contact with the contents of the bowl, a conflagration immediately ensued; burning with a blue flame for the space of twenty-five or thirty seconds.

Lawrenceburg, Jan. 19, 1836. nltf
N. B. Wanted immediately an apprentice to the Tayloring business, between 16 and 17 years of age of good morals and steady habits; one from the country would be preferred. S. P.

Mr. H. concludes his account of this curious and interesting experiment in the following words:—

“The above experiment which resulted in a phenomenon thus brilliant, and which I had never noticed either by observation or in authors was not only witnessed by myself, and the subject of it, who sat mute, astounded, and in breathless silence, but by several respectable gentlemen, together with a worthy and respected physician, my tutor, who were present, and who in the subjoined certificate vouch for the authenticity of the fact I now submit to the public.

JACOB C. HANSON.

To the Public. We the undersigned, residents of South Berwick, Me. do hereby certify that we were present and witnessed the experiment above described.

CHARLES TRAFFON,
JOHN G. WEBSTER,
JOHN KENNARD.

We cannot conclude our remarks of this singular phenomenon without urging on the virtues of temperance a serious consideration of the truth which it develops. Can we wonder that while a liquid fire is thus traversing the whole system, and scorching the finest tissues of the human frame—that delicate sensibility should be lost? With a scorpion like alcohol stinging the brain and firing the whole nervous system, need we be surprised that the unfortunate victim of this cursed poison is frequently impelled to acts of madness and desperation? It would be stranger indeed if the fires which thus smoulder in the system should never sting the miserable sufferer into deeds of the darkest dye, and urge him forward in the maddening course of debauchery and blasphemy. We trust that this experiment will have the effect of waking up the philanthropist, and urging on the friends of temperance to wage an unceasing warfare with this overpowering and desolating evil, until the “blue flame” which has risen from the blood of a fellow being, light the repentant drunkard back to the paths of temperance, and serve as a beacon light to those who would avoid the horrible life and miserable end of the confirmed drunkard.

ECCENTRICITIES OF A MAD MAN.

Mr.—, a lawyer in Vermont, doing a good business at once became insane, and took it into his head to abandon the practice of law, and engage in basket making. He was at first, a very awkward hand at this new employment, but by dint of perseverance, he soon became very skillful, and could weave a basket as well as he had formerly woven an argument at the bar. He followed this business about six months, when, taking a new notion into his head, he abandoned it for chair bottoming.

The material used in this occupation was bark, which he stripped from the trees in early summer, when it peels most easily.—Having come home, one day, covered from head to foot in mud, he was asked where he had been, that he had got so thoroughly bedaubed. He answered, that he had been in a neighboring swamp after elm bark, of which he exhibited a strip about forty feet long.

“Do you remark this?” said he triumphantly.

“Yes; but how does this account for you being so muddy? It isn’t usual to find mud on the top of a tree.”

“No; but you may, sometimes, find it at the bottom, though. I’ll tell you how I found it. I cut the bark near the root of the tree, and then stripped it upwards, expecting it would come to an end and break off, and run itself out after a while. But it hung on like sticks in chancery—and I strip, and strip, until it run up forty feet and as broad and strong as ever. Thinks I to myself, there’s no use in pursuing the thing any farther, and so I’ll enter a nolle prosequi. But not to lose the benefit of what I had done—that was the point to be decided. I wished at least to save costs—but, pshaw! I forgot—I’m not a lawyer now. Well, as I was saying, I looked at the subject to see how I could secure the bark. It was too strong for me to break off. At any rate, thought I, there’s more than one way to skin a cat, as a butcher would say. If I cannot break off this bark, I can climb up by it. No sooner said than done. I seized hold of the strip, and, placing my feet against the trunk of the tree, ran up hand over hand. By this method of climbing, you will perceive my back must have been downward, and nearly in a horizontal position—my feet being braced against the tree, and my head standing from it in an angle of nearly ninety degrees. Having arrived at the proper height, I was then in a quandary, how to get my knife out of my pocket, and how to get it open when it was out. If I let go with one hand, I was fearful the other would not hold me.—However, says I, it’s neck or nothing. I’ll try the experiment at any rate—so I gripped powerfully, with my left hand, while I took out my knife with my right, and opening it with my teeth, whipped off the bark as clean as the law would dock an entail.

“And what do you think was the result?”

“Why, you came flat upon your back, of course.”

“Right gentlemen of the jury—a very correct verdict indeed. I came down flat in the mud. Never was a client laid flatter on his back than I—and never was one so completely bedaubed with filth and mud. But thanks to the yielding nature of the soil I saved my bones, and only brought away, the mischief on my coat. I gained my cause too—which is more than I can say of all my undertakings.”

The company laughed heartily at the ex-lawyer’s account of his exploit—while the latter, hanging his coat up in the sun, said, that the mud, like the old woman’s grease would rub off when it was dry.

He continued a while longer to follow his occupation of chair bottoming, when, suddenly becoming sane again, he resumed the practice of law, and has, ever since, preferred laying his opponents on their backs, in a legal way, to being laid on his own in so ludicrous a manner as that above related.

N. Y. Trans.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Parker and Kincaid, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm will please to settle with S. Kincaid, at the old stand.

S. KINCAID.
S. PARKER.
Lawrenceburg, Jan. 19, 1836.

SAMUEL PARKER,

R EPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has moved his shop in the small frame lately occupied by W. Steel, on High Street, one door below N. and G. Spark’s store. He has made arrangements for receiving the New York fashions for gentlemen’s Clothing, and is prepared at his shop to make all descriptions of work in the neatest and most fashionable style. All orders in his line from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he would solicit a continuance of public patronage.

Lawrenceburg, Jan. 19, 1836. nltf

N. B. Wanted immediately an apprentice to the Tayloring business, between 16 and 17 years of age of good morals and steady habits; one from the country would be preferred.

S. P.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, are requested to come forward and settle the same, by the first day of March next. As all accounts not adjusted by that time, will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. G. W. CABLE.

January 8, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to retire from active business, would respectfully request all persons indebted to him either by bond, note or book account, to call and adjust the same before the 15th day of February next, or they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. Alleged claims against me will be promptly paid on presentation.

L. W. JOHNSON.

COUNTY EXPOSE.

EXPENDITURES.

THE following is an account of the expenditures and receipts of the County of Dearborn, for the fiscal year commencing 7th November 1834, and ending 8th November 1835, as investigated and examined by the Board of Commissioners of the county of Dearborn, January session 1836.
For this sum paid the Associate Judges \$96 00
Commissioners 132 00
Commissioners engaged in relocating Seat of Justice 259 50
Assessors of Taxable property 169 00
Assessors under the advalorem system 326 00
In defence of law suits against the County 52 67
Sheriff’s extra services 70 00
Clerks extra services 70 00
School Commissioners, School Trustees, Surveyors, &c. &c. 117 00
Patent Lever and Books for Clerks Office 43 00
Books and Stationery and services under advalorem system 106 50
Support of prisoners, fire wood for jail and repairs of jail 315 314
Fire wood, candles, &c. for Court House, and for repairs to same 24 434
Books and Stationery for Recorders Office and office rent 41 75
Constables 47 374
Grand Juries 72 00
Petit Juries 183 50
Coroner and Juries of Inquest 75 744
Printing 8 00
Renting of Clerks Office 25 00
Erecting Asylum for the poor in part 1096 00
Laying out road 25 25
Writ of Ad quod dominum 97 918</