

LAWRENCEBURGH,

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.
HARRISON ELECTORS FOR INDIANA.
Dr. HIRSH DICKER, of Orange county.
Gen. MILTON STARR, of Jefferson.
Mr. ENOCH MCCARTY, of Franklin.
Mr. ACHILLES WILLIAMS, of Wayne.
Mr. ALBERT S. WHITE, of Tippecanoe.
Gen. MARTIN 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 with 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 marshal 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 committee, 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. Lanus, 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 township—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 committees, 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 of 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

far they cannot take care of themselves, we have a set of "county committees" to exercise a guardian superintendence over them—thirdly for fear the County committees cannot keep things straight, we have congressional district committees to assist in the arduous duty, and to cap the climax, high above all the rest, we have the central committee of Ray, St. Clair & Co. to guide the whole machine, transmit information and harmonize conflicting interests. Beautiful superstructure! perfect pyramid of living democracy! in which the people are the base or lower story, and Ray St. Clair & Co. the very top of the edifice. It is to be hoped they will move on with the harmony of other celestial bodies—the people of the township committees, revolving around the county committees—the county committees around the District committees, and the District committees around Ray St. Clair & Co. the sun and centre of the system, who are to impart light and harmony to the whole. But to be serious, we ask the sensible patriotic Van Buren men (and there are many among our readers) if they can in sober judgment approve this extensive plan of governing them by party discipline. So far as the proceedings of the convention were directed to the object of promoting the election of Mr. Van Buren, we have no fault to find, but in addition to that, they have proceeded to form a party organization whose avowed object is to obtain from the people, on party grounds, all the offices of the State, as fast as they become vacant. What is the tendency of such a party organization? To draw a visible line of separation between the people and range them front to front in united phalanx, as partisans—to foment and inflame party excitement and make all political question party questions—to teach the people to move on in the harness of party, like well drilled oxen, and think as their leaders direct, and move to the right or left, advance, fall back or wheel about at the word of Command. The next question is who is to profit by the party organization? Cannot the people vote for Van Buren if they please, just as well, without being drawn up in this sort of battle array, all numbered and marked, with committee officers over them, in townships, and counties and districts? Does not our zeal in the cause of our favorite candidates divide us enough and give sufficient acrimony to our party contests, without thus marshalling the people into the field of strife, like hostile armies, in all the parade of companies, regiments, battalions and brigades. Certainly, but all this division and subdivision, this drilling and officering promote order, subordination and obedience to the behests of party, and "timely notice" is to be given them of all vacancies in all the offices of the state. All the offices in the state are to be the reward of their disinterested love of democracy. It is not enough that we elect our members of congress on party principles, but all the offices of the state, Representatives, Senators, Judges, Sheriffs, Clerks, Records, and Justices, every thing that has a salary, must be chosen on party principles. What say you to this, farmers and mechanics! Have we not long enough chosen our public servants on party grounds? Is it for the public good, that all the state offices, should be made the spoils of a party victory? Think you we should have so much bitterness in our Presidential contests—so much abuse of opposing candidates—so much electioneering—so many professions of democracy and love for the people, if the popularity of a candidate for President was not a hobby horse, on which his supporters could ride into power! No indeed! You would see the mercury in the thermometer of our red hot partisan democrats sink down to zero in the twinkling of an eye. Their democracy rises to fever heat only in the sunshine of government patronage, but sinks below 0 in the cool shades of private life. Who, do they evince so much more zeal for their favorite candidate for the Presidency, than the people do! Have they more patriotism than the farmers and mechanics of the country? No! but they cherish the popularity and try to increase the strength of their favorite candidate for the Presidency, for exactly the same reason that the jockey feeds and carries his horse—they want to ride him, and win something by his success in the race.

In making these remarks we do not speak of Van Buren partisans, more than any other. We despise the whole race of office-seekers, who are always trying to get up a party excitement, to lift them like leaves on the whirlwind into stations they can only disgrace. No matter whether they hurra for Harrison or Van Buren, or any body else, the people should be on their guard. It is only the office seekers who gain any thing by such a party organization as the Van Buren Convention has adopted—the people are always the losers. Has not that Convention in adopting such a system of party discipline, and providing that "timely notice" should be given through the ranks, of all vacancies in all the offices of the State, shown very plainly, than in promoting Mr. Van Buren's election, their minds are not so entirely taken up with the good of the people, that they have no time to provide for rewarding themselves with the spoils?

In speaking with so much plainness, we may give offence but we aim to do right without regard to consequences, and if any of our subscribers think our views are incorrect, they shall have the use of our columns to correct us.

HARRISON MEETING AT HAMILTON.
There was a large and highly respectable meeting at Hamilton, Butler county, on the 1st. instant, in favor of General HARRISON for the Presidency. Some of the officers of the meeting, and a considerable portion of its members, have heretofore been active and prominent adherents to the Jackson party, but on this occasion they nobly came forward and enrolled their names in support of the man they know to be the friend of the people, who has faithfully served them for more than thirty years, and to whom the West particularly owes a heavy debt of gratitude. A number of those who attended the meeting had been the companions in arms of the Hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames, and they therefore know him to be patriotic, honest and able.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of JOHN KNOX President, WILLIAM PHARES, and WM. KERR, Vice Presidents, and BENJAMIN COX, and JOHN IRWIN, Secretaries. A spirited preamble and resolutions were then reported by a Committee, selected for the purpose, and after discussion and some slight amendments, were unanimously adopted. The meeting then appointed fifteen Delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Columbus on the 22d, proximo.

The meeting was just four times as large as the Van Buren meeting, held in the same place a short time previously, though the county of Butler has long been one of the strongest Jackson counties in the state.

The people, the honest yeomanry and working men are flocking to the Harrison standard with enthusiasm, in all parts of the Union. The patriotic shout now is, HARRISON! THE CONSTITUTION AND REFORM.—Cin. Wkly.

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.

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 discountenance 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 applauding 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 cerebrine of a defunct drunkard, a fluid was discovered in its frontal sinus, which on 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 flowed 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.

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 TRAFTON,
JOHN G. WEBSTER,
JOHN KENNARD.
We cannot conclude our remarks of this singular phenomenon without urging on the votaries of intemperance 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 wove an argument at the bar. He followed this business about six months, when, taking a new notion into his head, he abandoned it for that of 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 with 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 your 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 a suit in chancery—and I stripped, 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, its 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.

Lawrenceburgh, Jan. 19, 1836.

SAMUEL PARKER.

RESPECTFULLY 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. Sparks'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.

Lawrenceburgh, Jan. 19, 1836. nlf
N. B. Wanted immediately an apprentice to the Tailoring 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.
Lawrenceburgh, Dec. 16, 1835.

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	250 50
Assessors of Taxable property	163 00
Assessors under the ad valorem system	262 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 ad valorem system	106 50
Support of prisoners, fire wood for jail and repairs of jail	315 31 1/2
Fire wood, candles, &c. for Court House, and for repairs to same	24 43 1/2
Books and Stationery for Records Office and office rent	41 75
Constables	47 37 1/2
Grand Jurors	72 00
Petit Jurors	183 50
Coroner and Jurors of Inquest	75 74 1/2
Printing	8 00
Rent of Clerks Office	25 00
Erecting Asylum for the poor in part	1096 00
Laying out road	25 25
Writ of Ad quod damnum	97 91 1/2
Support of Poor	1275 56
	4765 51 1/2
Overcharged and Delinquent Amount of Expenditures	244 25
	5009 76 1/2

RECEIPTS.

By amount of Duplicate of 1835	\$3475 13 1/2
Store Licenses	471 74
Tavern Licenses	67 50
Grocery Licenses	329 00
Ferry Licenses	33 50
Assessments & collection not on Duplicate	32 36
Jury fees collected	36 00
Jury fees not collected & doubtful	49 50
Balance supposed to be in the Treasury November 7th 1834, from which is to be deducted Treasurers & Collectors per centage when known	3442 44 1/2
	\$7937 18 1/2

Leaving in the Treasury 8th November 1835, with the exception of Treasurers and Collectors per centage as above

CHARLES DASHIELL, President.
Attest,
JAMES DILL, Clerk.
January 8, 1836.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of sale founded in a decree of the Dearborn Circuit Court, on foreclosure of mortgage to me directed. I will expose to sale at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn County Indiana, on Saturday the 6th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. & 4 P. M. of said day, all that certain tract of land lying in the county of Dearborn, and described as follows, to wit: the first known as the south half of the north east quarter of section nine, in township five of range one west, containing eighty four acres and eight tenths (of an acre) of land—also all that part of section number ten town five range one west, laying west of Tanners creek, and within the following boundaries to wit: beginning at the north west corner of Stephen Ludlow's land; thence east with said Ludlow's line, to the center of Tanners creek; thence up the center of said Tanners creek, to where the line dividing the lands of George Rabb and the heirs of James B. Pike, and Mariah Gage crosses said creek; thence with said line west to where it strikes the line dividing sections nine and ten; thence south to the place of beginning containing fifty two acres and seven tenths (of an acre), making in all one hundred and thirty seven acres and five tenths (of an acre) the same being sold to satisfy the decree aforesaid, in favour of Isaac Dunn, against Richard Stubbs, Mary Stubbs George P. Buell, Ann Buell, Ezra Ferris, Cata Ferris, Stephen Ludlow, Loan Ludlow, entered at the last September Term of said court, for the sum of \$1160 90 cents and all lawful interest, which has occurred on said notes since the first day of January 1825 together with cost of suit amounting to \$18 11 cents and cost of execution and sale, the rent and profits of the premises aforesaid for seven years will be first offered, and if the same shall not sell for sufficient to pay the debt, interest and cost aforesaid, I will forthwith sell the fee simple to the highest bidder.

JOHN WEAVER, Shff. D. C.

Lawrenceburgh, Jan. 16, 1836.

STATE OF INDIANA, } RIPLEY COUNTY. } Sct.

TAKEN UP by James Radley, of Johnson township, one LIGHT RED STEER and HEIFER, with white faces and some white spots on their bodies, supposed to be two years old next spring, marked with a cross off their right ear and two swallow forks in their left ear. Appraised by John D. Predmore and Jacob Kitts, to ten dollars before me December 15th 1835.

A true copy M. HYATT, J. P.

ONE CENT REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber about the 28th of November last, an indebted apprentice to the Farming business, by the name of DAVID LANGDON. Any person who will return said boy to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward but no charges.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

January 9, 1836.

To Mechanics.

NOTICE is hereby given to Plasterers, that the Board of Commissioners of the county of Dearborn, will, at their session on the first Monday in March next; receive written proposals for plastering the Inner Walls and Ceiling of the ASYLUM erected in said county for the reception of the poor; the party undertaking or proposing, is to find and furnish, all materials, to wit: LATH, LIME, SAND, and every thing else necessary in or about the said plastering, and also, to furnish and find all necessary attendance. The proposals sealed up, and in the mean time lodged in the Clerks office, or delivered to the Commissioners in session, on the day aforesaid, the work to be done in April next. By order of the Commissioners of the county of Dearborn.

JAMES DILL, Clerk.

January 8, 1836. n13w

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. All legal claims against me will be promptly paid on presentation.

L. W. JOHNSON.

Wood Choppers Wanted.

60 CENTS per Cord will be paid by the subscriber for cutting from 1 to 5000 Cords of Steam Wood, near the mouth of Laughey Creek.

STEPHEN SPEAKMAN.

December 25, 1835.