

FRONT PAGE
THE POST-OFFICE-OFFICIAL.
Organization of the Post Office Department
UNDER THE LATE ACT OF CON-
GRESS.

The duties of the department are divided and distributed as follows, viz:

CONTRACT OFFICE.

To this office are assigned the duties of arranging the connexions of the mails on all the mail routes in the United States, adjusting the speed of all the mail routes on the frequency of their trips, and the mode of conveyance, making out advertisements for mail service, receiving the bids, preparing them for the action of the Postmaster General, preparing forms of contracts, sending them out and seeing to their execution, examining and preparing for decision all propositions for changes in the mail service, fixing on the location of distributing post-offices, directing the course of distribution, providing and sending out mail bags and mail locks and keys, and performing all acts appertaining to post roads which are necessary to put the mails in motion, and regulate their conveyance, speed, and connexion.

This office is under the superintendence of S. R. Hoag, esq. *First Assistant Postmaster General*, to whom all propositions for mail service, and all letters relating to making or changing of contracts and schedules, to mail bags, locks and keys, and every thing else having reference to the duties of the office, should be directed.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE.

To this office is assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post-offices, changes of site and names, appointment and removal of postmasters, and also the giving of instructions to postmasters, furnishing them with blanks, and the performance of all other acts necessary to prepare post-offices for the reception and proper management and distribution of the mails.

This office is under the superintendence of R. H. Wilde, esq. *Second Assistant Postmaster General*, to whom all letters relating to the subjects mentioned above, and all complaints against postmasters, should be directed.

INSPECTION OFFICE.

To this office is assigned the duty of seeing that all postmasters at the beginning and ends of routes, and such others as may be directed by the postmaster general, keep and return registers of the arrival and departure of the mails, according to law; of examining said registers, noting all delinquencies of contractors, and preparing them for the action of the postmaster general; receiving and preparing for decision all special complaints against contractors; of seeing that all postmasters render their quarterly accounts according to law, and the instructions of the department; of promptly reporting all delinquencies to the appointment office, and doing all other things which may be necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of the contract service on the part of contractors, and the prompt rendering of postmasters' quarterly accounts.

This office is under the superintendence of Daniel Coleman, esq. *Third Assistant Postmaster General*, to whom all mail registers, all letters complaining of or reporting contractors, and all quarterly accounts of postmasters should be directed.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

In addition to the general superintendence of these offices, the postmaster general reserves to himself the special superintendence of the business connected with mail deprivations; the payment by postmasters of the balances due from them; the bank accounts of the department; the opening of dead letters, and the disposition of the valuable found in them, and every other matter having relation to the administration of the department not committed to his three assistants.

All letters relative to losses in the mail, or mail deprivations, all letters from postmasters enclosing certificates of deposit, all letters of banks having reference to their accounts, and all other letters in relation to any matter or thing appertaining to the department which is not assigned by law to the Auditor, or by regulation to one of the assistants, should be addressed to the postmaster general.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

The late law established the office of "Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department." To this office the law assigns the duty of settling all accounts of the post-office department, whether of postmasters, contractors, or others.

CHARLES K. GARDNER, esq. is the auditor, and all accounts against or with the post-office department, (other than postmasters' quarterly accounts,) all letters in relation to accounts, all letters enclosing drafts on postmasters, and all other letters making claims or explanations of accounts, should be addressed to him.

Gubernatorial Rencontre.

The indigent in Paris, without reckoning paupers, who receive relief from the municipality, amount to 62,539, and are divided into 14,490 men, 10,864 boys, 25,738 women, 11,530 girls. Among the men are 4,880 journeymen workmen, 1,743 who have been builders' laborers, 1,133 house porters, 1,038 commissioners or porters, 763 shoemakers, 419 tailors, 238 water carriers, 213 who have been employed as clerks or writers, 101 coachmen, 156 rag gatherers, 149 cobblers, 120 servants out of place, and 1,333 whose station is not defined. The women are classed as follows: 1,351 buyers and sellers of old clothes, 936 chairwomen, 79 portresses, 703 washerwomen, 423 nursery maids, 173 sick nurses, 142 other servants out of place, 141 female rag gatherers, and 3,720 whose occupation is undefined.

Segato's Discovery.—The world is now to be set all agog with the discovery of an Italian, Signor Segato, recently deceased, who found out the means, during his lifetime, of perfectly petrifying animal substances. The account furnished by the hon. R. H. Wilde, and published in the Southern Medical Journal, states that

"The process of Segato acts upon entire animals as well as upon their separate parts. It endues them with a consistency perfectly stony, which is more or less hard in proportion as the parts themselves are originally less soft and mucous. Skin, muscles, nerves, veins, tendons, fat, blood, all undergo this wonderful change, and what is most singular, is, that it is not requisite to extract the viscera or intestines for the purpose of affecting it: they themselves assume a like solidity with the rest of the body, and some of them even greater.

Nor is there any material change of form, color or general appearance and character, all of which are retained. Not the least disagreeable smell is emitted from his preparations; they are entirely inodorous. Such is the power of the agents he employs, that putrefaction already begun is arrested at the very stage at which it had arrived when his process commences. He had even found the means of rendering animal substances unalterable, without destroying their flexibility. The joints and articulations may be bent, and when the force applied is removed they assume their former position. His skeletons remain united of themselves by their natural ligaments, retaining their pliability, thus rendering useless all the clumsy contrivances heretofore necessary for combining the bones together. So unalterable are the substances thus preserved, that they are not only unaffected by atmospheric change, but even by a daily exposure to water, and the action of worms. Their volume is but slightly decreased, and their weight continues nearly the same. Even the spots upon the skin remain visible, whether natural or produced by disease. The hair adheres firmly; not one drops from the human scalp, where they continue as freshly and firmly as in life."

In republishing this account at length, the National Gazette states, that Segato's method of converting the various parts of the human system into stone, has, it is said, been carried so far as to be applied to blood. An American lady wrote to her friends some time since, that having undergone the operation of the lancet, she had sent a bowl of the fluid to Segato to have it petrified, and would forward it to her friends cut into rings!

We give another extract from the Southern Medical Journal on this subject:

Almost every variety of siliceous and calcareous stone which has been applied to the purposes of use or ornament, except only the gems, finds in one portion of the human body, when thus indurated, either in its healthy or some disordered state, a singular and striking resemblance. So perfectly natural is the color and appearance of the specimens of morbid anatomy thus preserved, that a most distinguished surgeon of our country, Dr. Mott, of Cincinnati, *Whig*, containing evidence of his disgrace, Bulfinch was sick, under the care of a physician. As soon as he recovered sufficiently to travel, he left us. He was never employed by us, in any capacity.

Some time since, two brothers-in-law, on Bryan's creek, had a falling out, about some trivial affair, when one took down his gun and deliberately shot the other one. The shot passed through his trowsers, without hitting him, but wounded the fellow's own wife and child.

The Natl. Intelligencer of July 28 says,— "General Scott has returned from New York and again passed through this meridian, on his way to Richmond, to join his family. The predicament in which this officer has been placed is certainly a very singular one. Here is a general to whom had been committed the arduous and responsible trust of conducting and extended Indian war, suddenly recalled from his command by the President, under censure, implied at least; and, when he obeys the summons, and reaches the seat of Government, he finds no one to whom he can make explanations, and is galloping through the country, from pillar to post, in pursuit of some superior to whom he can report himself. Finding no one at the seat of Government, or elsewhere, to whom he can report or address himself, and being debarred from returning to his command and resuming the prosecution of the war, he has, we understand, gone, like a good citizen, to report himself to his wife.

Sorrows.—Children and youth who are accustomed to sleep on soft or feather beds during the warm season, require more than ordinary force of constitution not to be injured by it. The hair mattress is best adapted both for summer and winter. It is thought that feather beds tend to induce consumption.

Morning Ablutions.—In June 1835, I began the morning ablutions, immediately after rising. After washing every part of my body, I employed friction with a coarse towel, till I had caused a glow over the whole surface. This practice I have continued ever since with the following results:

1. I have not suffered from cold or influenza, during the whole time.

2. I have scarcely felt uncomfortable at any time from the cold of the past severe winter.

3. I can perform nearly double the labour that I could before.

4. Neglect of exercise affects me far less.

5. I sleep better and suffer very little from fatigue, even when my labors are severe.

6. I am almost entirely free from dyspepsia, and have lost my sallow countenance, almost entirely. I am a healthy man.—*Moral Reformer*.

Major GATES, lately stricken from the Army, who arrived in Washington a few days

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

THREE DAYS LATER THAN BEFORE RECEIVED.
From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, of this instant.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The ship Republic, Capt. Williams, from Liverpool, was boarded by our news collector yesterday lying too, twelve miles from Sandy Hook. He arrived in town late at night, bringing us London papers to the 28th, and Liverpool to the 29th June.

The attempt again to assassinate Louis Philippe, of which we annex the particulars, will probably excite a considerable degree of attention. The assassin is justly condemned in the Paris press in general, with the single exception of one paper, *Le National*, which does not make any comment upon the occurrence. The King, it appears, acted with great courage and sang froid. Instead of stopping at the Tuilleries, after the attempt on his life, he continued his journey to Neuilly where his family were waiting to receive him, ignorant of the danger he had escaped. An affecting interview ensued, & from his arrival till midnight, his palace was thronged by Foreign Ministers, Peers, &c., anxious to congratulate him on his safety.

The Chamber of Peers was immediately convoked to receive a communication from the Government, and the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours were summoned to Paris by telegraph on their return from their tour to Lombardy.

WEEKLY MESSENGER.
Printer's Retreat. Indiana.

Saturday, August 20, 1836.

County Commissioners.

The board of county commissioners will convene at the court-house, in Vevay, on the first Monday, in September next, being on the 5th day thereof.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Switzerland circuit court, will sit in the court-house, in Vevay, on Monday, the 13th of September next.

Apology.—Several interesting articles are crowded out, this week, to make room for J. F. Dufour's advertisement, which see, in the outer form.

Benj. J. Min. S. Bulfinch.

This unfortunate man, came to our RETREAT about four weeks ago, fatigued, ragged and penniless, and requested, that he might tarry a few days, until he rested himself; as we never turn a *type* away, hungry or barefooted, we granted his request, being ignorant of his character. When we received the Cincinnati *Whig*, containing evidence of his disgrace, Bulfinch was sick, under the care of a physician. As soon as he recovered sufficiently to travel, he left us. He was never employed by us, in any capacity.

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Major GATES, lately stricken from the Army, who arrived in Washington a few days

since, has proceeded on to obtain an interview with the President at the Hermitage.—His object is we understand, to solicit his restoration to his rank, for the purpose of standing a trial, for his alleged misconduct, by a Court-Martial.—*Metropolitan*.

Preventive against Hydrophobia. It ought to be generally known that Nux Vomica, a drug to be found at the apothecaries is an effectual preventive against Hydrophobia; a piece of the size of a pea given to a dog, rolled in a piece of meat is warranted to prevent him against taking the Hydrophobia.

(BY REQUEST.)

HONORABLE TESTIMONY.

The following testimony to the eminent services of gen. HARRISON, is extracted from an eloquent and impressive address, delivered by maj. gen. ROBERT T. LYTLE, the present Surveyor General, at the Buck eye celebration in Hamilton, Butler county, on the 30th of September last. Proceeding as it does from a very warm and decided and political opponent, its entire impartiality cannot be questioned; and it is not less honorable to the talented speaker, than to the venerable patriot to whom it refers.

Ohio State Journal.

"It is true, that gentleman and myself are now, as we have for some time been opposed to each other in some of our views, perhaps in most, as to the public men and measures of the day; but were we as widely separated as the poles, I can neither be made to forget his virtues, nor withhold from his just commendation for his many eminent services. Sir, I would be a traitor to my own nature, if I found myself capable of discharging the claims of a public servant so eminent, so well tried, and whose life has been a history of such usefulness and gallantry, as that of gen. HARRISON. Rather than rob the temples of that time-worn & justly honored public servant of a single laurel, I would choose, in justice and gratitude, to heap chaplets on his brow. Sir, the miserable spirit of partisan warfare and detraction, as displayed by most of the journals on both sides, on all sides of the question for the Presidential succession, I deplore from my heart. The spirit that will admit of no good, out of the mere party range, and which dooms to infamy all that cannot reach his standard of party purity—a spirit which invades the peace and perverts the purposes of social harmony and union—all good men should frown upon. 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's,' is the injunction of Divine Wisdom; and in all cases where we depart from this principle, the degradation and the evil are to be measured only by the extent of its infraction."

Escape of a Texian prisoner.—We learn from the New Orleans Advertiser, of the 21st that Major Miller of the Texian army, (who was recently confined at Matamoras) effected his escape by means of a quaint disguise, most admirably adapted—being apparelled in a dress peculiar to old age, with the addition of a venerable, flowing white beard, hunchback of portly dimensions, and features to correspond with his increased years.

The New Orleans Bulletin has republished the constitution of the republic of Texas, as adopted on the 17th of March, 1836. Its provisions are analogous to those of our form of Government, so far as the latter would apply.

Every head of a family residing in Texas, on the day of the declaration, shall be entitled to a league and labor of land, and every single man of the age of seventeen and upwards, to the third of one league. The grant of eleven leagues of land made to Gen. John T. Mason of New York, in 1834 is declared null and void. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in consequence of inability to pay.

AUCTION.

THE subscriber offers for sale at public outcry, the following property, on

On Saturday, September 10.

The TANNERY ESTABLISHMENT, with TOOLS, STOCK, &c. &c. Said tan yard, is located at

Jacksonville.

and is in one of the most favorable neighborhoods for bark, hides, &c. in the county, with a good supply of never failing water.

The tannery will be sold, with or without the adjoining lot, containing a small orchard with 60 or 70 bearing apple trees.

Also, Hats and Leather, to be offered at the same time. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

TERMS made known on the day of sale.

LAWRENCE NIHELY.

Jacksonville, Aug. 19, 1836.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, my wife Mary Jones, late Carr, has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. This is to caution all persons from harboring, or dealing with her in any manner; being determined to pay no debts of her contracting, to sacrifice no dealings with her.

CALEB JONES.

Poosy township, Aug. 11.

Cotton Batts for Quilts,

JUST received, and for sale by

CLARKSON & DUFOUR.

Vevay, Aug. 23, 1836.

FLOUR.

JUST received and for sale low for cash, we

can assure those who purchase that it is su-

perior to any flour usually sold in this market.