

## 23d Congress....1st Session.

*In Senate.*—March 5. Mr. TIPTON, from the select Committee with regard to the admission of the Territories of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, asked that certain documents of the Legislative Council of Michigan might be printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS presented the memorial of the General Assembly of Indiana, relative to appropriations for the Cumberland Road; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

March 6. The Senate took up for consideration, the bill to revive the act granting pre-emption rights to settlers upon the public lands, dated 29th May, 1830.

Mr. TIPTON offered an amendment to authorize any person inhabiting one quarter section, and cultivating another, to enter either, at his discretion.

Mr. TIPTON's amendment being under consideration, Mr. EWING suggested a further amendment, by adding, "provided that he shall designate to the Receiver, within six months after the passage of this act, which he elects."

Mr. TIPTON accepted this as a modification, and the amendment was agreed to, when the bill was referred to the Senate.

Mr. KING of Alabama, then offered an amendment, giving pre-emption rights to all persons located on the public lands, previous to 1829. Mr. K. observed that he thought the amendment necessary, as the construction given to the law by the Secretary of the Treasury, was, that only *two* of the actual settlers could receive pre-emptions.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 5.

Mr. CARE rose to present certain proceedings, &c., and remarked that he held in his hand the proceedings of a meeting held in the town of Madison, in the state of Indiana, on the 7th of February, 1834, in pursuance to previous notice given for the purpose, as is alleged, of taking into consideration the embarrassed state of the country, and derangement of its currency; and remarked that he had not been furnished with a copy of the proceedings adopted by the meeting, in the usual manner in which proceedings of the like kind are generally received; that the proceedings were sent to him by the gentlemen who acted as Secretaries to said meeting, in a paper printed in the town of Madison, together with a letter addressed to him by the same gentlemen. Mr. C. remarked that he had not been requested by any individual who did attend the meeting, to present the proceedings to the House, nor did he know that it was the wish of those who did attend it, that he should do so; that he had not been informed as to the extent of the meeting, but that he was acquainted with the gentlemen who acted as officers to said meeting, and also with those who composed the committee, whose duty it was to draft the proceedings, and he knew them all to be highly respectable individuals. Under all the circumstances, he felt it his duty, with the leave of the House, to present the proceedings. Upon his motion, the memorial was read, and ordered to be printed, and the same directions given to them, as to the other memorials on this subject.

March 6.—On motion of Mr. McCARTY,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Private Land Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the officers of the Land Office at Fort Wayne, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to correct an error in the entry of an 80 acre lot of land, in the name of William O'Neal, of Delaware county, Indiana, made at Fort Wayne Land Office, on the 29th of September, 1831.

Mr. SLADE, of Illinois, reported a bill for the survey of certain roads and canals, and improvement of harbors in Michigan.

Also, a bill granting a certain quantity of land to Ohio and Indiana to open a navigable communication between the Wabash river and Lake Erie; which was read twice, and committed,

### LIST OF ACTS,

*Passed at the late session of the Legislature of Ohio, of a GENERAL NATURE.*

An act for the punishment of certain crimes therein named; concerning fugitives from justice; to amend an act establishing boards of county commissioners; to amend an act pointing out the mode of levying taxes; to amend the act for the relief of insolvent debtors; to amend an act securing the rights of habeas corpus; to amend an act, to prohibit the black and mulatto persons, passed January 5, 1834; to provide for the support & regulation of common schools; to amend the act to authorize the establishment of poor-houses; to amend an act defining the duties of executors and administrators; to provide for the revaluation of real property within this state; to amend the act, to provide for the revaluation of property within this state; to amend the act concerning divorce and alimony; to amend the act, to prevent nuisances passed February 22, 1833, to prevent dealing with convicts; to amend an act, to regulate the practice of the judicial courts; to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the practice of the judicial courts; to provide for the removal of the drifts and other casual obstructions to water courses; explanatory of the act granting licences and regulating taverns, passed March 3, 1831, and the act amendatory thereto, passed February 25, 1833; to amend the act, to provide for the taking of depositions; declaratory of the law concerning contempts of court; to amend the act to regulate the fees of officers in civil and criminal cases; fixing the age of majority; to amend an act defining the powers and duties of justices of the peace and constables in civil cases; to exempt from military duty in time of peace, the members of any fire company in this state; to amend the 8th sec. of the act defining the duties of overseers of roads and highways; to amend an act providing for the sale of land forfeited to the state for non payment of taxes; further to amend the act defining the powers and duties of justices of the peace and constables in criminal cases; to amend the act, to provide for the incorporation of townships; to amend the act, to provide for the improvement of the state by navigable canals; making appropriations for the year 1834; to regulate the times of holding judicial courts; to amend the act relating to wills; further to amend the act to establish an Asylum for the education of deaf and dumb persons, and for regulating all laws heretofore passed on that subject; to amend the act to regulate the times of holding the judicial courts; concerning bail in criminal cases; further to amend the act regulating the times of holding judicial courts; further to authorize notaries public to take affidavits and administer oaths; to repeal the 9th section of the act to authorize the selection, &c., of the Miami canal lands; dividing the state of Ohio into judicial circuits; to amend an act regulating sales at auction; to provide for the inspection of salt; for the prevention of injuries to the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike road, and for other purposes; to prevent obstructing navigable streams therein named; to amend an act to protect the fur trade in the county of Huron.

A LETTER TO COLONEL CROCKETT.

### AN APPALLING DISASTER.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 5.

*Loss of the Steamboat Wm. Penn, by fire!*—Yesterday afternoon, the steamboat William Penn, belonging to the citizens' line, plying between this city and Baltimore, on her way from New Castle, when nearly opposite the Point House, was discovered to be on fire. Every exertion was made to stop the progress of the flames, which spread with great rapidity from the fire room, and soon communicated with the fuel. The boat was run ashore between the Point House and the Navy Yard, and the passengers, amounting to 140 to 150, jumped overboard. The scene presented was one of inexpressible dismay; and, painful to relate, three lives were lost.

The Rev. MITCHELL MOORE and a lady from Lewistown, Delaware, and Col. PORTER, of this city, who all jumped overboard abaft the wheelhouse, where the water was deep, were drowned. The passengers all suffered severely from the nature of the landing, it being very soft mud.

The sight of the burning mass, from the city, was witnessed by thousands of citizens, who thronged the wharves, the vessels and rigging, evincing intense anxiety for the safety of the passengers on board the boat, and hundreds hurried to the spot, but arrived too late to afford any assistance to the sufferers.

The first assistance, as we believe, was given by the little steamboat that plies between Southstreet and King's Point. Soon after, the smaller boats that had put off from the wharves, and carriages that hastened to the scene of distress, afforded the means of conveying most of the sufferers to the city.

Whilst we mourn this calamity, we are cheered by the recollection, that during the whole time, perhaps thirty-five years, that steamboats have been running on the Delaware, this is the first accident that has occurred.

The boat was burnt to the water's edge, and we regret to learn the loss sustained will be about \$70,000.—*Com. Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE, /

March 5, 1834, 7 P. M.

Three bags, containing newspapers and pamphlets, were received on the evening of the 4th from on board the Wm. Penn, one of them partly burnt; some of the packages missing, and a portion of the remainder so wetted and defaced, as to render further transportation useless. One of the packages marked "Massachusetts ss," taken from the Washington city letter mail (the only one saved) and containing letters for parts of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, was detained, the letters being too damp to be forwarded. A number of bags containing newspapers and pamphlets are missing.—Some it is supposed, were burnt, and others thrown overboard and lost.

Persons finding any loose packages, and detaining or embezzling them, will be prosecuted under the act of Congress, and become liable to fine and imprisonment. If returned immediately to this office a suitable reward will be given.

Further search has led to the conclusion that the large portmanteau containing the letters from Baltimore city and west, viz: Cincinnati Ohio and St. Louis, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, W. Tennessee, W. Shore, Maryland, and Washington, Brownsville, Uniontown, and New Geneva, Pa. have been entirely consumed. Their locks and chains partly melted, were found in the wreck of the boat on the falling of the tide, by Mr. McCaughen, chief carrier, and Mr. Toole, the proprietor of the hotel at King's point.

Messrs. Faber and Potter, after a diligent search on the flats, at low water, were unable to discover any of the lost mails.

It is impossible to tell the extent of the loss occasioned by the destruction of the portmanteau.

JAMES PAGE, P. M.

MAILS LOST.—We learn that Messrs. Taber and Potter, the gentlemen despatched by the post master in search of the missing mails, returned to the post office yesterday afternoon, with the chains and locks of the portmanteaus, the letters, packages, &c. having been destroyed on board the Wm. Penn, by fire. The mails thus lost, no doubt, contained a large sum of money, as this is the season of the year at which the southern merchants make large remittances to the north. The post master is still engaged in the investigation, and will, in the course of the day be able to designate the exact number of the letters that have not been recovered. The Baltimore letter bag, and that containing a portion of the letters from the west are certainly destroyed.

Phil. Enquirer, March 6.

### PRESIDENTIAL.

Our determination to neither "meddle or make," with the Presidential Election, until the proper time for seriously considering the subject draws more near, is well known to our readers. We hope we shall not be thought to violate that determination by giving place to the following correspondence, of which we have been obligingly furnished with a copy by one of the parties.—*Nat. Instr.*

A LETTER TO COLONEL CROCKETT.

Plymouth, Lowndes Co. Mi., 12th Jan. 1834.

COL. DAVID CROCKETT: Sir.—In compliance with the wishes of a respectable portion of the citizens, in this part of the State, we take a singular pleasure in addressing you upon a subject which we are deeply interested.

Although we have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, we are far from strangers to your character, and well deserved popularity. Your fame has travelled far beyond the circle of your acquaintance. We have long known by report, and greatly admired your straight-forward course, devoted patriotism, and your truly American virtues.—We have carefully examined, sir, the course of your undeviating track in relation to political affairs, your votes in Congress, and your decided opposition to every Anti-Republican measure, all of which, together with your open friendly intercourse with your fellow citizens generally, entitle you to our full approbation, and highest esteem. We are fully convinced that measures, not men, have been the object of your steady aim.

We have, with much regret, noticed that most of the recent struggles, and threatening dangers in our Government, have been brought about by selfish individuals, ambitions, not for the welfare of our country, but for the loves and fishes.

We have recently heard several names mentioned in connexion with the subject of the next Presidential election, and among them we have heard yours, which is the only one we can cheerfully support.

We have every confidence in your integrity and ability to conduct the Ship of State safely through the threatening storm of party spirit, and steer her smoothly into the harbor of uninterrupted happiness.

and prosperity. There is nothing wanting, in our opinion, to make you our next President, but your consent. Impressed with this belief, and confident of your success, we respectfully ask permission to lay your name before the people as a candidate for our next President, and we go the *whole hog* for you.

We wait with patience your answer, and hope you will favor us with your views upon the leading topics of the day. We are plain republicans and can never support *Van* under any circumstances.

Very respectfully, sir, your old't servts.

[SIGNED BY TWO CITIZENS.]

### COLONEL CROCKETT'S REPLY.

Washington City, 24th February, 1834.

Gentlemen: After perils by land and water, your highly flattering communication, bearing date 12th of January, has been duly received, and its contents, having been considered, your very humble servant, with due respect, answers and says, that, if you are in real good earnest about making me President, you are more partial to me than I am to myself.

You speak in the strongest possible terms of my fitness for the office of President of the United States, and a discharge of its duties.

In this you may be right, as I expect there is likely something in me that I have never yet found out. I don't hardly think, though, that goes far enough for the Presidency, though I suppose I could do as the "Government" has done—make up a whole raft of Cabinet Ministers, and get along after a manner. But we be unto me, if I should catch a "magician" while fishing for a Cabinet—my Cabinet would soon blow up sky-high. It is the way with all great men, never to seek or decline office. If you think you can run me in President, just go ahead. I had a little rather not; but you talk so pretty, that I cannot refuse. If I am elected I shall just seize the old monster, party, by the horns, and sling him right slap into the deepest place in the great big Atlantic sea.

Gentlemen, I can't give just now my notions about the great bulk of Government matters, as they hardly stand in any one's way long enough to form any opinion about them. Opinions are not the things they are cracked up to be, no how. They get mighty in a man's way in after times, every once in a while. I believe, therefore, I shall go for *non-committal* just a bit, and you may work the election more to your notion—as nobody can misinterpret my opinions when I won't express any. Running against the man I do, I can't get along in any other way. Again I say, *Go-ahead!*

Most affectionately yours,

DAVID CROCKETT.

Some of the opposition editors appear to think it a strange thing, and the height of independence, that, after they have been, for months, making incessant appeals to the patriotism of the bank to disregard the "technical forms" of constitutions and laws, and resort to brute force for the attainment of their objects, the republican presses should dare to tell them plainly, that if nothing else would satisfy them, they would be met in their own way by the democracy of the country. Did they expect any thing else? Did they suppose the republicans were so base, so mean-spirited and cowardly, that they would not protest officers of their own choosing, and resist any attempt to overturn our government by violence? If they did, they are now undeceived, and will hereafter recollect that others, besides the friends of the United States Bank, have an interest in our free institution.

But let it be distinctly recollected, that all the threats about marching to Washington—all the appeals to the passions of desperate men to stimulate them to resort to arms, and devastate the land with fire and deluge it with blood, originated with the Presses which support the Bank. The political friends of the President desire that the question should be decided by a free expression of the will of the people, according to the constitutional forms of our government—but it is undoubtedly their solemn determination, if the restrictions of law shall be cast aside by the advocates of the Bank—if the rechartering of that institution shall be made a question of force and not of public opinion—if the contest is transferred from the ballot-box to the field—that their voice shall still be heard.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

Cultivation of Peaches.—Peach trees may be preserved by good management, twenty, and probably forty or fifty years. They are destroyed from north latitude forty to thirty-six degrees, by a worm which feeds on the inner bark of the tree, at its root. This worm is said to be the offspring of a fly of the wasp kind, which deposits its eggs in the bark of the root of the tree while it is young and tender. The remedy consists in searching for the openings in the bark at the root, and taking them out. If this operation is repeated three or four springs, the worm never after can make an lodgment there. The bark of the tree by this time becomes so hard, that the fly cannot make the puncture, in order to deposit the egg, or if deposited it perishes. After the worm is cut out in the spring, draw the earth up around the hole six or eight inches above the other ground.

Of all the fruit trees produced in this climate, none bears pruning so freely as the peach: indeed it should be treated very much as the vine is. All those branches which have borne fruit should be cut out

if there is young wood to supply their places.

Proof—take limb which has borne two or three crops of fruit, and notice its produce; take another on the same tree, which has never borne at all, and the fruit on this last will be twice the size of the former, fairer and less liable to rot. In pruning, the branches should be taken or cut out of the middle of the tree; thus giving more air and sun to the fruit on the outer limbs.

The peach tree produces the best fruit when the ground is not stirred about it while the fruit is on. When it has no fruit it should be cultivated as carefully as a cabbage or any other plant.

The above comprises the most important points in the rearing of peach trees, and good fruit: if attended to I have never known it to fail—and my experience has not been limited.

I repeat what may perhaps be doubted, that the peach tree is kept out of the root, will live at least twenty years; and that this certainly

may be done by attacking them the first year of its growth, and continuing to extract them for three or four years in succession, not forgetting to draw the earth up as directed. Straw, chips or trash of any kind, serve the purpose just as well. R. H. B.

Lunatics.—In the tabular statements of the superintendents of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, made to the Legislature, the following are assigned as the supposed causes of lunacy of the patients now in the hospital—Intemperance 39, religious excitement and fanaticism 12, wound in the head 6, disappointed love, affection or marriage 8; loss of property 8; ill health 9; abuse of parent 1; study 3; family trouble 6; disappointed ambition 1; fear of poverty 3; repelled affection 3; abuse of husband 3; jealous of husband 1; excessive use of tobacco 1; fever 2; loss of husband 1; solicitude for sick child 1; nervous excitement 2; enthusiasm 1; dread of future punishment 1; unknown 32.

Boston Com. Gaz.

John Randolph coming out of the Hall of Representatives once, called his dogs, saying he did not like to leave them in bad company.

White Water Canal.—It will be recollected by our readers that the Legislature of this State, at its late session, passed a bill authorising the Commissioners of the Wabash and Erie Canal, to employ an Engineer to survey and locate a route for a canal, from the mouth of Nettle creek, down the valley of the West Fork of White water, to intersect the Ohio River at Lawrenceburg.

Mr. JESSE WILLIAMS, Engineer of the Wabash and Erie Canal, has been employed by the Commissioners for the performance of this duty.

On Monday last he commenced an examination of the route, preparatory to making the survey, which will probably be commenced about the first of May next. On his arrival in our town on Tuesday, he was received by the citizens with unusual demonstrations of joy. He was escorted to the bank of the river by a large concourse, accompanied by a band of music, where a salute was fired from the cannon, belonging to the company of artillery.

So far as we have been able to discover, there is no division of sentiment in this section of country in regard to the proposed work. There is perhaps no section of the valley of the Mississippi which exceeds in fertility of soil the White water country; and nothing is wanting, but an outlet through which our surplus produce can be conveyed to a market, to place it upon a footing with any other section of the country.

Should the contemplated canal be constructed, an additional value will be given to every species of property—a new impulse will be given to business, as well by the increased facilities of trade, as by the immense water power which will be created, and applied to the propelling of every variety of machinery: and we shall then enjoy all the advantages which are derived from a residence upon a navigable stream.

We understand that the opinions of the Engineer, so far as he has examined the route, are favorable to the prosecution of the work. Much credit is due our Representatives as well as to those of many other eastern counties, for their exertions in behalf of this important work. All that is necessary to procure its completion, is an energetic action on the part of those most interested; and we may with confidence, expect to see it in complete operation in a few years. *Indiana Sentinel.*

*Removal of the Deposits—Extra.*—A man named James Dodds, of New Jersey was recently on his way to New York with a load of notions, when he was fleeced by a well dressed young man whom he invited to ride with him, out of his entire cargo. Out of gratitude the stranger plied Dodds with liquor at every tavern; and when they had arrived at Hoboken Ferry he not only paid the whole fare across, but persuaded Dodds