

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Jan. 10.

Mr. CARR presented a joint memorial from the Legislature of Indiana, soliciting aid from the General Government for the purpose of establishing Hospitals on the Ohio river, at such points as may afford relief to the sick and disabled persons who navigate said river, &c.; which memorial was referred to the committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. McCARTY,

Resolved, That the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from South Bend, by Laporte and Upper Crossings of Salt Creek, in Indiana, to Ottoway, in Illinois.

Jan. 12. On motion of Mr. McCARTY,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of equalizing and reducing the salaries of Registers of the several Land Offices, and Receivers of Public moneys.

Mr. McCARTY offered the following resolution, which lies one day:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to this House copies of all letters and correspondence of all Indian Agents and sub-Agents, and other persons connected with the Indian Department, now in the executive or War Department, or in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, connected with or relative to the survey, location, sale, and transfer of all Indian reserves of lands since the year 1823 up to this time; and also, all the orders and communications from the Executive of the United States, through the War Department, or General Land Office, or otherwise, in reference to said surveys, locations, sales, and transfers of Indian reserves; together with maps and plots of said surveys, and of the tracts approved and confirmed by the President under said transfers and sales, and what remains unappropriated that have been reported and submitted for his approval, together with the evidence of title.

On motion of Mr. EWING,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Bedford, Lawrence county, via Obadiah T. Barker's, Slinkard's Mills, and Benjamin Stafford's, Green county, to Caledonia, in Sullivan county, Indiana.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a portion of the refuse public lands to aid the State of Indiana in constructing a canal from the National Road in said State, down the Valley of White Water to Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio river.

Mr. McCARTY suggested that the subject embraced in the resolution had been heretofore referred to a standing committee.

The resolution was then rejected.

IN SENATE—Jan. 13. Mr. HENDRICKS presented a memorial from the General Assembly of Indiana, praying an appropriation by Congress, for the establishment of a line of hospitals on the Ohio river; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Jan. 13.

Mr. BOON, by consent, submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Post route from Proctorsville to Mount Prospect, in Crawford county, Indiana.

Mr. McCARTY moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, rejecting the following resolution, submitted by Mr. LANE:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a portion of the refuse public lands, to aid the State of Indiana in constructing a canal from the National Road in said State, down the valley of White Water to Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio river.

Mr. McCARTY remarked, that when this resolution was offered yesterday, he was under the impression, as he suggested at the time, that the subject matter embraced in it had been previously referred to a standing committee. Upon examination, he discovered that he was mistaken; and he therefore moved a reconsideration of the vote; and hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. LANE said, he regretted he could not, in justice to himself, accept the kind aid of his good feeling colleague, (Mr. McCARTY,) in the motion he had made to reconsider the vote of yesterday, rejecting the resolution he had the honor of presenting to the House for adoption. That it was his intention to present it anew to the House, locating its commencement.

That he had made no effort to carry the resolution on yesterday, after the statement of his colleague, (Mr. McCARTY,) "that the subject embraced in the resolution had been heretofore referred to a standing committee." He supposed the statement true, for he had not supposed it possible for his colleague, or any other gentleman on this floor, to hazard any statement of which he was not fully apprised. But on examination, said Mr. L., he had become satisfied that no such resolution, as supposed, had been referred.

The resolution under consideration, called for an inquiry into the propriety of appropriating a portion of the refuse public lands to aid the State in constructing a canal from the national road down the valley of White Water, to the Ohio, at Lawrenceburg. The resolution of his colleague, (Mr. McCARTY,) was an inquiry into the propriety of "a grant of each alternate section of the unappropriated lands on each side of a road, leading from Lawrenceburg to Fort Wayne in Indiana."

Mr. L. said, that upon the route of the road in this resolution for the first 70 miles, so far as his information extended, there would not be on either side of said road, one acre of public land to set apart for the road.

That the resolution he had the honor of presenting, and which had been rejected upon the objection and statement of his colleague—was to aid the State in constructing a canal connecting the national road with the Ohio, passing through the valley of White Water, the richest, and oldest, and most populous portion of Indiana.

The question, said Mr. L., is with the House for their decision; but that he would prefer presenting the resolution anew to their consideration.

The motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the resolution, was then negatived.

In SENATE—Jan. 15. The following resolution was submitted by Mr. TIPTON:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to transmit to the Senate an estimate of the cost of constructing a bridge over the river Wabash, at the crossing of the Cumberland road; and also, a report as to the practicability of con-

structing said bridge on such a plan as not to obstruct the navigation of the river, at any stage of water; and, should the files of the Department not now furnish the information sought for by this resolution, that the Secretary will cause it to be procured and reported to the Senate, at an early day in the next session of Congress.

The joint resolution providing for the amendment of the Constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. BENTON said, that the amendment proposed a change in the Constitution of the United States, in regard to the mode of election of the President and Vice President of the United States, and was in continuation of the proposition which he had the honor of making for ten years past. The form which the amendment now wore, had been unanimously approved of by two committees of the Senate. It was drawn by a select committee consisting of nine members, four or five years ago, specially elected for the purpose of considering the propriety of the amendment proposed, the members of which were taken from each section of the Union! The proposition came unanimously from that committee of nine, and certainly (without intending to compliment himself,) it came recommended to the favorable consideration of the Senate, in the most imposing manner. But, this was not all. At the last session of Congress, the proposition was again submitted to a committee of five appointed for the express purpose, and omitting himself, they were entitled to the highest respect. This last mentioned committee made no amendment to the proposition, except that they perfected its phraseology, but left untouched the principles contained in it. He thought that we could not have an amendment in this respect which was in a better form than that which was now presented. He held that the principles of the amendment came in a most unexceptionable manner. There were two great fundamental principles embraced in it. The first was to dispense with the intervention of electors in the choice of the two highest officers of the government altogether, and submit the choice directly to the People. The next was, to establish the direct system throughout the whole United States. The majority to be taken in each district as one vote for President and one for Vice President. Another was, that in almost no event, should the election devolve on the House of Representatives. But in the event of two individuals having an equal number of votes, and no one having a majority, then the election to go back to the People. And, if after that, there should be no choice, a contingency which would never happen, an event scarcely within the bounds of possibility, the choice should devolve on the House of Representatives. These, said Mr. B., were the principles of the joint resolution. And he thought it better to state them to the Senate, than that they should be read at the Secretary's table. The subject, however, had come up unexpectedly, several members were out of their seats, but the Senate was in possession of the principles embraced in the proposition, and it was his earnest wish that at the end of ten years, we might have a direct vote upon it, and he was ready to await the action of the Senate. He would not press the question to-day, if gentlemen did not desire it, but he invited the new Senators to give it their consideration and examination.

Mr. POINDEXTER said that this subject had been so long before the Senate, and had attracted such universal attention here, and among the people, that he would be gratified if a vote could be taken upon it. He was disposed to vote for it, and he believed it was fully understood by the Senate and the people.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he might perhaps feel himself in a different situation from any other member of the Senate, in reference to this subject, having more recently come from the people than any other gentleman present. He did not feel ready to vote upon the proposition, and would be glad to accept the polite invitation of the gentleman from Missouri. He suggested that the resolution might be permitted to lie over for a few days—the gentleman might choose his own time.

Mr. BENTON then moved that the resolution be laid on the table; which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Jan. 17.

The following resolution submitted on Thursday last, by Mr. EWING, of Indiana, was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to cause the late annual report of the Engineer Department to be re-examined in relation to an alleged inaccuracy in the amount of unexpended appropriations heretofore made to construct the National road in the State of Indiana, and transmit to this House as speedily as may be practicable, the result, together with a statement showing the sum that now remains unexpended, and that which will actually be available for payment of labor on said road in Indiana, during the approaching season.

On motion of Mr. HANNEGAN,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be directed to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefit of the pre-emption law to all persons who were actual settlers, or had made improvements on the public lands with the intention of becoming settlers prior to the first day of January, 1835.

IN SENATE—Jan. 19. Mr. TIPTON presented joint Resolutions from the Legislature of Indiana, relative to the establishment of a port of entry at Lafayette on the Wabash.

Mr. TIPTON, pursuant to notice, and on leave given, introduced a bill for the relief of Samuel and James Smith; which was read twice and referred.

The following resolution, lying on the table, was taken up, considered and adopted:

On motion of Mr. TIPTON:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing John Smith, of Indiana, on the roll of invalid pensioners, from the date of his first application for a pension, in the year 1817.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Jan. 19.

Mr. KINNARD presented the petition and report of the Leavenworth and Bloomington Rail Road Company, in the State of Indiana.

Mr. McCARTY presented the petition of sundry citizens of Henry county, Indiana, for a post route from Knightstown to Pendleton, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. McCARTY,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the State of Indiana, with a view to the construction of a rail road or canal in the valley of the White Water, such of the public lands lying within said state, in the Cincinnati Land District, as have been in market for twenty years, with such other grants in the adjoining districts, as the policy of the country and the advancement of such improvements may seem to said committee reasonable, just, and proper.

On motion of Mr. EWING,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from New Maysville, to pass thence through Bainbridge, Poplar Spring, Blakesburgh, and Russellsburg, in Putnam county, to Rockville, Parkers county, Indiana.

Mr. CARR, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of William O'Neal and Robert Morrison, of Indiana, which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed and read the third time to-morrow.

Mr. CARR, from the same committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Eloy Segura and others; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Indiana Legislature.

The discussion of the House of Representatives, on the internal improvement bill, continued without interruption, since the last publication, until on Saturday evening, when its friends united, on a motion of Mr. Newman, to lay it upon the table, for the purpose of letting it sleep until Monday morning, and where its enemies will, no doubt, endeavor to let it sleep for the remainder of the session. It would be difficult to follow the House through its various meanderings, on this bill. Our report of proceedings will show the result, on the different amendments proposed. As much feeling was manifested, throughout the discussion, it would be difficult for us to give a satisfactory detail of the debates. Mr. Brackenridge stood foremost on the part of the opposition, in discussing the general principles of the bill. Mr. Smith of Fayette, who had obtained the floor, when our last paper was put to press, made a happy effort in defense of the bill, in a speech of about two hours length. Mr. Thompson succeeded in a very beautiful speech in support of the bill. Mr. Kilgore next addressed the House with his usual ability, until late in the evening, when the House adjourned.

On Friday, Messrs. Evans, Shaw, Smith of Ripley [who is an able speaker on the side of the opposition,] Marshall, Bigger, Chapman, Nave and Bryan were the most prominent speakers. The most prominent action on that day, was the adoption of Mr. Shaw's amendment, the adoption of an amendment, offered by Mr. Hargrove, providing for the Evansville and Vincennes Rail Road, and the re-consideration of Mr. Shaw's amendment, on the subject of the Vincennes and New Albany road, and its ultimate failure, on the question of

Miami of the Lake.

From the Ohio Farmer.

On Planting apple trees. Mr. Editor:—Every few years we see an article running the rounds of the papers, stating the fall to be the best time to set apple trees. Without supposing we are any wiser in these matters than our neighbors, we shall take the liberty to state, what experience has taught us on this subject. From this, then, we are convinced, that any time is good for transplanting trees, after the sap descends in the fall, & before it ascends in the spring. But if trees are permitted to remain only two or three warm days, in the spring, before they are raised from the nursery, the sap will have started; then to remove them, nature will become stagnated in her operations, and it will take them some time to overcome the shock, if they ever do.

Six years ago, we had a lot of trees brought from the nursery of Mr. Goldthwait, Fairfield Co. A convenience accidentally offered for bringing them, just at that juncture, when the frost of a rigorous winter had escaped from the ground. On the way, the weather turned cold, and having to tarry all night upon the road, they froze in the wagon. In this frozen condition their roots were buried in a trench, and after remaining there some two or three weeks they were set in the orchard, about the ordinary time for planting trees. Another lot was set at the same time, which was brought out about two miles, and removed immediately from the nursery to the orchard; but they had stood before their removal about three warm days, which put the sap to flowing. Now, the former every one lived, and put forth leaves about as soon as the trees which had not been removed, while the latter did not bud as soon by something like fifteen days, and several of them died.

For fear they might be neglected too long in the spring, we should prefer raising our trees in the fall, or in some open spell in the winter, and burying their roots in a trench, until the ordinary time for setting, and then place them in the orchard, rather than to place them there in the fall; for if they are thus placed in the fall, the frosts of the winter are apt to heave them out of the ground, and unless you press round in the spring and tread the dirt about each with your foot, they will not do so well—this is apt to be neglected—but, if attended to, we see no reason why the fall is not as good as the spring, and the spring as good as the fall, provided the trees be raised from the nursery when the sap is down.

A very common error in setting out trees, is to let all the tops remain on them. This is wrong, 1st, because the wind catching the top will shake and disturb the roots; 2d, it increases the quantity of wood to be supplied with sap, and the roots being cut off cannot throw up sufficient to keep the whole in health, until the process of nature starts its growth; hence the tree becomes stunted and injured—perhaps ruined. Cut off the whole top, and the stock will remain in a healthy condition, until it begins to grow—thirsty shoots will then be thrown out, and the tree will flourish with rapidity.

Another error frequently committed, is in setting the tree too deep in the ground. The roots should always be placed within the upper soil. In clay lands, they cannot be placed too shallow, so the tree will only stand.—Rising twenty years ago, two farmers in this neighborhood, who procured their trees from the same nursery, planted each an orchard in similar soil. The one set his trees with a hoe, placing them very shallow in the ground, the other, with his spade prepared a hole about fifteen inches deep, for the reception of his. The latter orchard made but little improvement for some three years, while the former proceeded immediately to thrive and grow. On examination it was found, that the roots of those which were planted deep, remained perfectly stationary in the cold clay, while a fresh set put forth from the body of the tree near the surface of the ground.—We saw an orchard some years since, in Morgan county, nine-tenths of which dwindled and perished, because of being set too deep. Yours, &c.

C. SPRINGER.

Muskingum Co. Ohio, Jan. 8, 1835.

The Baltimore Republican says, Judge Duvall, who expressed an intention to resign, on account of his inability to bear any thing that passed in Court, has been persuaded by his wife friends to retain his seat.

Difficulties of Editors. We picked up the fragments of an old newspaper, printed we do not know when nor care, and found the following remarks on the difficulties of the editorial brotherhood, which appeared to possess so much of a scarce article of truth, that we immediately clipped it out. It will be found in every section of the universe, every state in the Union, every county, city, town, village or hamlet. Every body may have an opinion of his own, except the editor; and he, poor devil, must think just's every body else, be paid when convenient, that is to say, die a bankrupt!

"The truth is, an editor cannot step without treading on somebody's toes. If he expresses his opinion fearlessly and frankly, he is arrogant and presumptuous. If he states facts without comments, he dares not avow his sentiments. If he conscientiously refuses to advocate the claims of an individual to office, he is accused of personal hostility. A jackanapes, who measures off words into verses as a clerk does tape by the yard—hands him a parcel of stuff that gingles like a handful of rusty nails and a gimlet, and if the editor is not fool enough to print the nonsense—'stop my paper; I won't patronize a man that's no better judge of poetry.' As if it was patronage to buy a paper at about one half more than so much waste paper would cost. One mourns because his paper is too literary—another because the advertisements engross too much room—another complains that the paper is too large, he can't find time to read it all—another, that it is too small, even if the price be no more than the cost of a *cheer of tobacco, or a pinch of snuff*—says a lady, it won't make a sleeve pattern. One wants a type so small, that a microscope would be indispensable in every family—another threatens to discontinue the paper, unless the letters are half an inch long. One old lady actually offered an additional price for a paper that should be printed with such types as are used for handbills.

"Every subscriber has a plan of his own, for conducting a journal, and the labor of Sisyphus was recreation, when compared with that of an editor who undertakes to please all."

From the Charlestown, Indiana, Comet.

State Bank of Indiana. Since this Bank commenced operating, a new impulse is evident in the business transactions of our citizens. Heretofore entirely dependent for accommodations on the banking capital of Ohio and Kentucky, our citizens have experienced heavy drawbacks on their industry and skill. Most of the purchasers of produce in this State, have paid, not only excessive charges, but also the most unreasonable per cent. for local endorsers. In a neighboring city, the writer of this, is informed, that some applicants for accommodations were required to procure two resident endorsers, to each of whom they had to pay two & a half per cent. for endorsing. From this monied thraldom, thanks to our state institution, we are about to be relieved, not, however, without an effort to prevent it, on the part of those who have so liberally drawn on the profits of our industry and enterprise. Already has the mammoth merchants' institution at Louisville commenced hostilities—already have they tried a partial *run*, under the delusive hope of curtailing our banking operations, and restricting the accommodations of our merchants and traders to their side of the river—already have they predicted the failure and downfall of our banks—and already are some of those, most benefitted by our trade, and intercourse, complaining of our currency. Under these circumstances it behoves every friend of Indiana to be up and doing! Energy and unity, is all that is required to frustrate the intentions of these marauders, on the profits of our industry! Let us confine our trade as much as possible to those places, where reciprocity of business and feeling exists—let our merchants make their purchases east of the mountains, and our Banks furnish funds in New York or Philadelphia for that purpose—the banks may as well furnish eastern funds, as permit the daily specific demand for their notes from the Bank of Louisville.

To secure these funds, and have them always on hand, the writer of this article, would suggest, that the remaining instalment of State stock remain in New York, placed to the credit, and subject to the order of the several branches according to their proportions—by this means checks east, could be furnished at small premiums, and on better terms, than now obtained. It may be said that individuals of small capital, could not avail themselves of the advantages of eastern purchases, but this may be remedied by several uniting their means, and sending one of their number to make the purchases.

Our produce trade to New Orleans, will be amply sufficient to furnish groceries and cotton, and when turned