

## Indiana Legislature.

IN SENATE

TUESDAY, Dec. 3, 1833.

The president announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

*On Elections*—Messrs. Long, Lewis, Thompson, Tannehill, Mastin, and Wallace.

*On Ways and Means*—Messrs. Hillis, Morgan, Collett, McCarty, Paine of F, Feeny, Hoover, Sigler and Morrison.

*On Education*—Messrs. Whitcomb, Dumont, Payne of H, Culley, Clark, Fassington, Thompson and Chambers.

*On the Judiciary*—Messrs. Fassington, Whitcomb, Dumont, Battell, Giffith, Embree and Payne of H.

*On Military Affairs*—Messrs. Morgan, Feeny, Long, Sigler, Hillis, Mastin and Daily.

*On Roads*—Messrs. Hendrick, Beard, Hoover, Wallace, Mastin, Thompson and Chambers.

*On Canals and Internal Improvements*—Messrs. Hanna, Farrington, Clark, Collett, Sigler, Beard, Feeny, Paine of F, Hillis, Wallace, Dumont, and M'Carthy.

*On the State Prison*—Messrs. Logan, Daily, Griffith, Levison, Hoover, Tannehill and Morrison.

*On the affairs of the town of Indiana*—Messrs. Morrison, Long, Dumont, Hendrick, Embree and Daily.

*On Claims*—Messrs. McCarty, Battell, Culley, Logan, Levison, Chambers and Monroeville.

*On the State Library*—Messrs. Dumont, Payne of H, Whitcomb, Thompson, Culley, Griffith and Collett.

*On Public Buildings*—Messrs. Clark, Battell, Feeny, Dumont, Hanna, Giffith, Payne of H, Collett and Paine of F.

*On unfinished business*—Messrs. Beard, Hoover, and Culley.

Mr. Sigler offered, for adoption the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present system of doing county business by boards of commissioners; and establishing for that purpose, boards composed of the justices of the peace in the several counties.

Which was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Whitcomb, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that no contract made in consideration of the sale of any individual interest, real or supposed, in any improvement, on land belonging to the general government, shall for that cause be avoided or impeached at the instance of either contracting party, his assignee or privy provided that the nature and extent of such interest, were, at the time of such contract, known to such party; and provided such provision shall not have a retrospective effect.

A message was received from the house of representatives informing the committee that they had adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this house will propose on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to the election of Prosecuting Attorneys—that the senate be informed thereof and a similar resolution be requested on their part.

On motion, said resolution was recited.

On motion of Mr. Farrington, the following resolution was adopted.

*Resolved*, that the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that mortgages of personal property shall be in writing, signed by the party making the same, and recorded in the recorder's office of the county where such mortgaged property shall be situated, and that mortgages of personal property not committed to writing and recorded as aforesaid, shall be deemed fraudulent and void, as against creditors and bona fide purchasers.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE.**

The speaker announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

*On Elections*—Messrs. Angle, Vanover, Brown of Lawrence, Beam, Bradberry, Craig, Moore, Monroe, and Bennett.

*On Ways and Means*—Messrs. Cramme, Wallace, Liverworth, Davis, Smith of Knox, Clark, Sanford, De Pauw, Hardesty, Edwards, and Davenport.

*Judiciary*—Messrs. Thompson, Dunn, Smith of Fayette, Willett, Wright of Park, McDonald, Evans, Brown of Tippacanoe, Brackenridge, Pearson, Bigner, Colerick, and Carter.

*Education*—Messrs. Willet, Pearson, Thompson, Dunning, Gaskins, Huntington, Kiser, Wright of P, Smith of F, P, ker and McDonald.

*Military Affairs*—Reid, Steele, Howell, Brannen, Kilgore, Smith of Ripley, Snapp, Wright of Pike, and Douglass.

*State Prison*—Messrs. Carter, Doss, Brannen, Dunning, English, Leslie, Smith of R, P, ker and Ferguson.

*Affairs of the town of Indianapolis*—Messrs. Wallace, Tracy, Davis, Blau-

berry, Angle, Noble, Jones, Kilgore, Howell and Stuart.

*Claims*—Messrs. Hargrove, Stanford, Wilson, Woodruff, Thorsbury, Williams, Hughes, Guion, Fowler and Foster.

*Forls*—Messrs. Steele, Howell, Leveworth, Bramwell, Clark, Brady, Vane, Woodruff, Parker, Dorsey, Kiser, Hughes and Nichols.

*Canals and Internal Improvements*—Messrs. Huntington, M'Bray, Evans, Vance, Colerick, De Pauw, Hardesty, Fields, Stafford, and Guard.

The Speaker also appointed the following joint committee on public buildings, viz: Messrs. Dunn, Smith, of K, Brown of T, Bigner, McLean, Brackenridge, and Stuart.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Judge Luther, contesting the election of William Yocom Representative from the county of Clay, with accompanying documents, which were read, and on motion of Mr. Hargrove, referred to the committee on elections.

Mr. Evans moved the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Doorkeeper of this House be instructed to contract with the Editors of the Journal and Democrat to furnish for distribution, at the expense of the states, three of their respective papers to each member of the House, as they may be published during the session.

Mr. Brown of L, moved to amend the same by striking out "three" and inserting "one," which was determined in the negative.

The question recurred on the adoption of the resolution, which was carried in the affirmative—yeas 43, nays 27.

Messrs. English and Dumont were appointed a committee on enrolled bills.

On motion of Mr. Smith of K,

*Resolved*, That the committee on canals and internal improvements, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the improvement of the navigation of the Wabash and Erie canal, and more especially that part of said stream over which the states of Indiana and Illinois have concurrent jurisdiction, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The House then adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

2 o'clock P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Angle,

*Resolved*, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of adopting some more efficient mode of collecting military fines imposed for delinquent duty as a substitute for the present law.

Mr. Huntington moved the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Bennett moved the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the act entitled, "an act for the encouragement of education," approved Feb. 2, 1833.

Which, after some debate, was decided in the negative, yeas 35, nays 36.

**IN SENATE.**

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Mr. Paine submitted for adoption the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the act entitled, "an act for the encouragement of education," approved Feb. 2d, 1833, and report by bill or otherwise;

which was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Sigler the resolution submitted by him on yesterday, relative to changing the mode of doing county business was taken from the table and adopted.

**HOUSE OF REP.**

On motion of Mr. Smith of F,

*Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the act entitled, "an act to prohibit the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

Mr. Vance moved to reconsider the vote taken on yesterday, on the resolution moved by Mr. Bennett, instructing the committee on military affairs to enquire into the expediency of repealing the act entitled "an act for the encouragement of education," which, after considerable discussion, was determined in the affirmative—yeas 54, nays 17.

The resolution as offered by Mr. Bennett was then adopted.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

According to previous arrangements both houses assembled in the representatives' hall, and proceeded to the election of Prosecuting Attorneys for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th judicial circuits. The following gentlemen

were elected in their respective circuits:

1st circuit—William P. Bryant—2d, Charles Dewy—3d, Courtland Cushing—5th, William Herod—6th, William J. Brown—7th, E. H. McJunkin.

**STEAM BOAT MUTINY.**

An account of the blood thirsty proceedings that occurred on board of the steam boat Freedom, captain Philip Richardson, on her way from New Orleans to Louisville.

November 20. Two of the deck hands were sent in the hold to regulate some freight preparatory to getting out. One of them letting the candle fall, was beaten for the offence by the other, whose name was James Algeo.

Some time after this, one of the deck passengers, whose name was Burns, while standing by the fire, hearing of the circumstance, remarked, that he should like to whip just such a man as Algeo. On hearing this, Algeo stepped forward to give him battle, when Burns drew his pistol and retreated to the inner part of the deck. Algeo went to some of his companions, borrowed a Spanish knife, returned to the deck, broke down the door, and pursued Burns to the stern of the boat, where, after making several unsuccessful attempts to stab said Burns, he struck one of the scurries of the boat in such a manner that the knife dropped, which was immediately seized by Burns who now inflicted seven wounds on the body of Algeo, of which six were mortal. While Burns was thus busily engaged, he was stabbed in the back by John Walker, one of Algeo's companions. This occurred about 11, A. M. During the rest of the day, Algeo was constantly entreating his companions to avenge his death, for he was aware that his time in this world was short; but as they did not seem to pay much attention to his entreaties, the captain and passengers did not feel the least misery for the safety of Burns, whose wound was but slight. It seems, however, that more attention was paid to them than was supposed; for, at about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, the unfortunate Burns was shot while lying in his hammock. The perpetrator of this cowardly deed was unknown, though suspicion at once rested upon John Walker, who had not been seen for several hours. At 6 o'clock the boat was searched from top to bottom, but nothing of Walker could be found.

During the rest of the day little or no consequence occurred, excepting the constant drunkenness of the mate and sailors; who by their threats very plainly showed that they were displeased with the captain and passengers, for offering a reward of five hundred dollars, for the discovery of the unknown murderer, for, from circumstances, we were confident that more than one had a hand in the business.

On the night of the 22d, a plot was discovered, which, if carried into effect, would have proved the destruction of the boat and passengers. On this discovery, the mate and four of the sailors, were arrested and confined. The boat was again searched, and to our great surprise John Walker was found in the hold. We immediately put him in confinement with his companions, keeping a strict watch over them until we arrived at Mill's Point, where they were delivered over to the civil authority of that place. The plot appeared to be as follows: A slow match was to have been put to two kegs of powder, which were in the hold; the six mutineers were to make their escape by means of the small boat, leaving the rest to their fate.

**How to catch Crows.**—Wilson, in his American Ornithology, says that crows have been employed to catch crows, by the following stratagem: a live crow is pinned by the wings down to the ground on his back, by means of two sharp forked sticks. Thus situated, his cries are loud and incessant, particularly when any other crows are in view. These, swooping down about him, are instantly grabbed and held fast by the prostrate prisoner, with the same instinctive impulse that urges a drowning man to grasp at every thing within his reach. The game being disengaged from his clutches, the trap is again ready for another experiment; and by pinning down each captive successively, as soon as taken, in a short time you will probably have a large flock screaming about you, in concert with the outrageous prisoners below.—This method of catching crows, is, I believe, practiced in some parts of England to catch jays, who make a most violent outcry when pinned to the ground.

**MECHANICS.**—It is unfortunately the fact, that too many parents look upon mechanical employment as degrading, and prefer that their sons should be quacks and puffedoggers, rather than useful and respectable mechanics; hence it is, that our country is overrun with men calling themselves lawyers and doctors, who are the very tail of their respective professions, but who, if their talents or the bent of their genius had been consulted, would have made excellent mechan-

ics, and have risen to wealth and an influential and respectable place in society, but an absurd prejudice, or dislike to the name of mechanic, has doomed them to life of comparative poverty and insignificance. Such men do not reflect, that if they possess talent, combined with industry and a disposition to seek information, they may rise to eminence, notwithstanding they may wear the apron of a mechanic, instead of the gown of the lawyer. Who were Franklin, Rittenhouse, Roger, Sherman, and a host of others? They were mechanics; but they became philosophers and statesmen, and established a name which will endure as long as time shall last.

That parents should seek to place their children in those occupations which promise the greater freedom from toil, is, perhaps, the dictate of natural affection. What we love, we are pained to see engaged in laborious duty.—But it is after all, a mistaken view. It is not to be doubted that habit can render any occupation, if not agreeable, yet free from toil. The smith whose anvil resounds with the hammer; the carpenter, the ship builder, the artizan, are all happier than the man who has no employment. But this is not all. How few of those, who are assigned to what are called the learned professions, ever attain to either distinction or usefulness—and of the vast number that hang on the rear of the bar like "Lethe's sable cloud in the Western horizon," and of those again who have engaged in the delicate and responsible art of healing the sick, or of those who fill the saured desk, how many, we ask, ever confer benefits upon either themselves or their country?

But again. The great object of the parent is frustrated—that is the happiness of the child. The very contrary is ministered to. The question is one of absolute idleness and comparative labor. Idleness none will comment. It is the rust of the soul—the fruitful mother of misery and vice—the foul pool in which all that is disgusting and hateful is engendered—the Lazer house—he very place of disease and corruption. Cow per personifies an idler thus—he is

“A clock that wants both hands, As useless when he goes as when he stands.”

Again,

“Absence of occupation is not rest, Amid quite vacant, is a mind distressed.”

And yet how many parents are there, who bring up their children in idleness! And yet they will tell you, “we love our children!” Nothing, surely, can be more paradoxical.

Such as see the evil of idleness, seek to avoid the evil it pays, by finding some employment; but it must come as near to idleness as possible, since labor of any kind is supposed to be afflictive. Hence we see agricultural and mechanic arts avoided; and any, and every place sought after rather than the virtuous, healthful, useful and honorable employment of the agriculturist or the mechanist. And then comes our distinctions in society, based upon this frivolous and sickly feeling of attachment for our children. A mechanist, because he gets his bread by the sweat of his brow, is not considered as good as a man who is too proud to labor, who goes about picking clean teeth, have nothing to eat, and wearing, perhaps, a fashionable coat, which, when bought, he never meant to pay for, and gazing in his very gait and looks, proof of his blood—and will sometimes go so far as to speak of its richness and purity and to thank God he is not like other men—these mechanics!

Such a state of society is not a whole one. It betokens decay. It indicates that the pillars on which rest the fabric of our government, and the temple of our liberty, and the social relation are in a tottering state, and unless they are sustained by something more philosophical and practical, they will fall!

Away then, with this sickly sensibility—this worse than canine madness.—Let parents look to the subject. Let them bear in mind that Paul the Apostle was a tent maker, and that Ben Franklin was a printer, and that from the work shop which should bring the needful, but in vain. We are not much in the habit of writing such articles, except occasionally for variety's sake, nor do we intend to write any such thing; but when we announce to our subscribers the fact, that we were presented on the 7th inst. about

3, P. M. with four healthy children, we venture to say that we shall not have a subscriber in arrears after the expiration of ten days. We are happy to announce to distant friends that the mother is doing well, and that the children (a son and three daughters) are likely to become members of our own profession.—

*Hempstead Enquirer.*

**Spoiling the marriage Ceremony.**—The following statement is no jest, but a positive fact:—“A young man, in business in Liverpool, led his blushing bride to the altar, in the old church of that town; and when the question was asked, ‘Wilt thou love and cherish,’ he answered as is customary,

and added, ‘When she needed, he’d bang her.’ The girl immediately stopped the clergyman, and asked if it was too late to retract. On being told that it was not, she turned upon her heel, and walked out of the church, saying that, ‘A man who could say what he had said at such a moment, in jest, was more likely to put his threat into execution,’ and bade him choose another mate.—*Manchester paper.*

**Specimen of the Primal Forest of Ohio.**—One of the flat boats now discharging coal at Pomeroy's wharf foot of Plum-st. has gunwales one hundred and 1 feet each in length, without knot or splice—two feet and a half wide, and 8 inches thick. A pair of gunwales of similar dimensions, for another boat, were sawed out of the same tree, a yellow tulip poplar, that grew on Long Bottom above the Pomeroy Coal Banks.