

From the *Wheeling Gazette*.  
**ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.**  
**FORTY PERSONS MISSING.**  
Monday, May 25, 1835.

By the arrival at this port this morning of the steamboat *Warsaw*, Capt. Kenting, we learn the painful intelligence that the steamboat *Majestic*, while stopping at Memphis, Tennessee, on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., burst her boiler, by which disaster forty persons were either killed or missing. Eight bodies had been found on Thursday morning, when the *Warsaw* passed. The passengers were principally German emigrants, and there were twenty cabin passengers in addition, from various parts of the Union. We have no other particulars of this melancholy occurrence, though the papers will doubtless furnish them in a day or two.

[Here is another of those dreadful disasters which proceed generally from a disregard of the most obvious dictates of prudence. The engineer probably neglected, or willfully forgot, to let off the steam during the stoppage of the boat, and thus, perhaps to save fifty cents worth of fuel, he destroyed forty lives. We have been attentive observers of the steamboat disasters, reported with such appalling frequency by the newspapers, and we do not remember one of them which has not evidently resulted from neglect, incompetency, or willful mismanagement. It would seem as if those who usually have the charge of the engines of our steamboats were unaware of the tremendous and dangerous power of those agents, and of the necessity which exists for the utmost care and vigilance in their management. Every instance of disaster from them convinces us more and more that the only effectual preventive, is to make the owners pay heavily for all damages arising from their explosion. We shall then have safe boilers, and a guarantee for their careful and safe management.]

PITTSBURGH, Pa. May 26.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—We have seldom had our sympathies so painfully excited as they were by a most melancholy accident which occurred on Saturday evening last. A young lady, Miss Mary Jane Schlegel, of Washington, Pa. who was on a visit to some friends in this city, took a pleasure walk, on that evening, over Boyd's Hill, on the boundary of the city, with a juvenile associate. Returning, she descended the hill, as girls often do, in a playful manner, by "letting herself go," but before she reached the foot, the rapidity of her descent became fearfully accelerated. She tried, in vain to check herself, her feet tripped, and she pitched headlong against a jutted bank of hard clay or soap stone. Medical aid was immediately obtained—but she died in a few minutes. The spot upon which the young lady fell is a shallow excavation—a mere scooping out of earth, which one might leap down with perfect safety; but the impetus acquired by the velocity of her descent was such, that she struck the ground, as if she had been hurled from a precipice. We do not remember an occurrence which has given a more painful shock to the sensibility of all who heard of it, than this most sad catastrophe—a young and blooming girl, cut off in the company of mirth and playfulness—struck to death by the very elasticity of health and youthful spirits—gathering the spring flowers to strew upon her untimely grave.

**BET ROOT SUGAR.**

The following remarks on the cultivation of the beet, and manufacture of sugar from it, are from the *Barbadoes Mercury*. They will be found extremely interesting:

The cultivation of beet root in France, which only a few years back, was considered as almost insignificant, has, it seems, very lately risen into something like importance. If we are rightly informed by the contents of a letter in an English paper, nearly 300 manufacturing of the kind already exist in two departments only. Supposing, says the writer, the average produce of each to be 100,000 pounds of sugar, the result would be three millions of pounds annually raised in these districts! The principal cause assigned for this active extension of the cultivating of the beet root sugar, is the advantage agriculture derives from it, by enabling the cultivators of it to dispense with fallows, the custom being prevalent in that country, of allowing lands to remain untilled one year in three. After the sugar has been extracted, there remains a nutritious pulp, that in two months, without the employment of any other food, a great number of cattle may be fattened upon it. A gan, manufactory of ordinary size, it is computed, affords a sufficient quantity to feed 100 bullocks, and from four to five hundred sheep for six months. This is considered a great source of profit, as the manure these cattle produce, permits the cultivators, in addition to till their land regularly on the third year, instead of leaving it fallow, which is reckoned equal to an addition of one half, to the extent of their proposed that if the east and west line should cut the land, or should strike Lake Erie, or should strike the North Cape of the Maumee Bay, then the line should Mrs. Cash, the matron of the household, lying in the most horrid and disgusting state of putrefaction. This woman had evidently been dead for a long time—perhaps for months. The old man and his daughter appeared, from the concluding portion of this article, have become seriously alarmed at the extensive production of this kind of sugar by the parent government; and we should suppose depended on a fact which had not been party had broken into the house, they ascer-

pose very justly so, as it is quite evident, that ascertained, it was not advisable to act upon it really, under all circumstances, prove so it. From that day to this, no final action by Congress with regard to this proposition has been taken; although in 1805, three years given to the manufacturing of the article, will thereafter, Congress passed an act, establishing the Territory of Michigan, and making its daily increase, and consequently the value of the Territory of Michigan, and making its value of infinitely less value than it southern boundary a line running due east to the southern extreme of Lake Erie to the colonies as well. It would be at least this act was one which guaranteed to the people of the new territory all the rights and privileges secured to the people of the other territories by the Ordinance of 1787. One of the most important of which, is that which secures the right of admission into the Union country under the title of *Witch Doctors*. A more debasing decision than this is rarely to be recorded, and is only exceeded as we have high eulogium upon Lord and Lady Hadding, already said, by the successful impositions on their retirement from the vice royalty, practiced by the monster Matthias in our vicinity.

**FRUIT TREES.**

A writer in the *Farmer and Gardiner* says he has made the following experiment, which he has found successful in the preservation of his peach-trees from worms: "About a year ago, after I had gone the rounds laid bare the roots, and cleared my trees of the worm, I took some fine screenings of Anthracite coal, and put about a quart or two to the root of each tree. Last Fall I went round, as usual, to put out the worms. Those trees which had the anthracite coal screenings about their roots, were without a single exception, clear of worms, the other had, as usual, a considerable number." This is a simple experiment, and deserves further trial. If found effectual, it will be the means of preserving all trees infested by the curculio, such as the peach, pear, &c. Another remedy is recommended by a writer in the November number of *London's Gardener's Magazine*, for the preservation of peach and nectarine trees. It consists of the following composition, which should be applied with a paint brush to every part of the tree, viz: "Soots, quick-lime, Scotch snuff, and sulphur vivum, one pound of each, put into a large water-pot full of soap-suds and stir it, and it will then be fit for use." The mixture must stand two or three days after stirring it, and it will then be fit for use. "I find this composition," he says, "useful for preserving the trees, as well as killing the insects. It causes the trees to look as green the summer after it has been applied, as a coating of manure makes a pasture-field look the summer after it has been dressed." The editors of the cultivator are of opinion, that the best time to prune trees is in the latter part of June, or the first fifteen days in July, instead of the fall, winter, or spring, and the reason they assign are very plausible. "If pruning be performed in summer," they remark, "after the first growth, the tree then abounds in elaborated sap, the wounds are speedily healed, amply protected by the foliage from the malign influence of the sun and winds, when a tree is pruned in summer, there are very seldom any sprouts seen to shoot from the parts where the knife and saw have been employed," cut when the pruning is performed at the usual time, they think that, as vegetation is dormant, "the tree can make no speedy efforts to cover the wounds inflicted by the knife and saw, and these wounds exposed to searching winds and a scorching sun, become diseases, and often bring on premature decay."

**OHIO AND MICHIGAN.**

On the 18th of March we made the following brief analysis of this question, which on a comparison with the official paper we this day publish, will be found strictly correct. The cursory perusal of which will satisfy every candid mind, that Ohio has no rights in the present controversy except what she may establish by the numerical strength of her militia—a species of might which the Executive of the Union is bound by the constitution to prevent, and which every good citizen from Maine to Louisiana, will repudiate as disrespectful to the character of a great State and dangerous to the welfare and prosperity of the Union. By an ordinance of the old Congress of 1787, the country north of the Ohio, was organized into a territorial Government, and arrangements were made for its future division into States; the boundaries of which were established. There were in this ordinance, called "articles of compact," which were declared to be irrevocable, and never to be altered except by common consent. By these articles, Congress had power to establish more than three States, and if they so boundary between the northern and southern States, was to be a line drawn east and west through the southern extreme of Lake Michigan. In 1802 an act was passed authorizing the people of Ohio to form a State Constitution; and the northern boundary of the State was therein declared to be a line running due east from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan to the northern boundary of the State. This state of things continued for a long time until the neighbors finally determined to unravel the mystery, and a body of them repaired to the house and demanded admission. This being refused they contrived to look in through the window and discovered the corpse of Mrs. Cash, the matron of the household, lying in the most horrid and disgusting state of putrefaction. This woman had evidently been dead for a long time—perhaps for months. The old man and his daughter appeared, from the concluding portion of this article, have become seriously alarmed at the extensive production of this kind of sugar by the parent government; and we should suppose depended on a fact which had not been party had broken into the house, they ascer-

tained that the miserable woman had died a-hy a very large mob, it being the market day about Christmas, and the body had been kept in the "Witch side arms, and were it not for the cool Doctor" under whose auspices she had gone, and determined courage of Sergeant Williams, out of the world and under the promise by him, of the Peace Preservation establishment, held out, that she should be brought to life in ment, and the men under his command, lives a given time. It is quite probable, the ac-would probably have been sacrificed. The ring count says, that the scoundrel quack had or leader and others of his party were rescued dered the family not to admit any one within from the police, but Sergeant Williams made the house in the meantime, lest his imposture a successful rush through the crowd, and re-secured the leader.

This unfortunate family imbibed the idea Sir Edward Sugden, the Lord Chancellor, about a year ago, that they were *witches*, formally took leave of the Court and the bar and became the prey of one of those arch vil-of Dublin on the 23d of April. Lord Plunk-lains who, it appears, infest that part of the et was to resume his seat as Chancellor on country under the title of *Witch Doctors*. A the 24th. The Evening Mail, the organ of the more debasing decision than this is rarely to be recorded, and is only exceeded as we have high eulogium upon Lord and Lady Hadding, already said, by the successful impositions on their retirement from the vice royalty, practiced by the monster Matthias in our vicinity.

**CASUALTY AT A BAPTISM.**—While the ordi-nance of baptism was performing on Sunday last, in the water at Fox Point near Providence, Rhode Island, one of the boats which were filled with persons attending the ceremony, overset, and Mr. Wheaton Allen, aged nineteen, was drowned. Another person was taken out of the water nearly lifeless, but after much effort was resuscitated.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

From the *Baltimore Chronicle*.

**STILL LATER AND MORE IMPORTANT.**—THE INDEMNITY BILL PASSED BY A MA-JORITY OF 152 VOTES!

The Packet Ship *Napoleon*, Capt. Smith, unarmd into the midst of the rioters and arrived at New York on Monday night from drove them away like a flock of sheep. The Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26th ul-Dutches of Paluella and her daughters took time, bringing papers from London and Liv-refuge in the house of the British Consul.—erpool of the 25th. We have extracted from Throughout the affair, there was not the least the New York journals a full account of the trace of Miquelite or revolutionary feeling, intelligence brought by her; the most import- The funeral of the Prince took place on the ent gratifying of which is that the French 31st of March, the public evincing the deep-voice of 289 to 137; the majority being upwards. The succession to the throne in case of the vote of an hundred more than the Ministers had Queen's demise, and the expediency of a second marriage, had been twice brought be- first counted upon.

We yesterday brought the debate of the fore the Chambers. As to the succession it is Chamber down to the close of the sitting on said that the queen's youngest sister the Prin- the 16th of April.

On the 17th, M. Mauguin, whose political ple to either of the Infantes, Don Pedro's bro-principles have lately become a question thers. It is stated that on his death bed, with the Parisians, was the principle speaker Prince Augustus requested the queen to marry against the claims and he produced a little his younger brother Maximilian, now in his sensation in the Chamber, by the following 17th year. The report of the queen's being statement:

"A person writes to M. Mauguin, that if we will examine the original papers produced in support of the American claims it will be easy for him to discover in it a falsification, for there is in the texture of the paper itself a date subsequent to the date of the statement. It was this strange discovery which induced M. de Polignac to reject a claim which was evidently stamped with fraud.

It was said in the Chamber, that the letter read by M. Mauguin requested to have the original documents in question laid before the Chamber, but the Minister asserted that they were not in existence. Thus the accusation of fraud, according to the French journalist, is made and not rebutted. The accusation however, seems not to have made a great impression on the Chamber, for it voted against M. Bignon's amendment to reduce the indemnity one-half. The ballot was taken with unusual solemnity, and 270 voted against, 156 for M. Bignon. The vote assured the government that the disposition of the Chamber was much more favorable than it had dared to hope. On the 18th the debate was resumed and brought to a close.

Two amendments were proposed, one by M. Legrand to the effect "that the sum of 25,000,000 francs shall not be paid until France has received satisfactory explanations on the part of the American Government relative to the President's message;" and another by M. Isambert to this effect:—"The money to be paid to America shall be included in the budget, and paid without interest in six separate payments; the first commencing in the year 1836, and the last in the year 1841"—both of which were rejected by decisive majorities. It will be seen, however, that an amendment was adopted, on motion of Valaze, requiring that the money shall not be paid sickness hotels in that city, and which were suspected from the President for the language he to have originated in poison, have been treated thought proper to adopt towards the Govern-ment, which will prevent the payment of any of some cows which had been feeding on de-part of the indemnity until after the meeting of the next Congress; but as the interest will be constantly accruing, this delay is of no moment. The required explanation will doubt- less be forthcoming in due season—and all will then be well.

**IRELAND.**

The papers continue to display an almost constant succession of disturbances and riots; tithe-sale protected by large bodies of police and military—and popular discontent, ever ready to break out in violence on the slightest occasion. The police, in some places, can scarcely show themselves, even for the most laudable purposes, without being attacked, as was the case in the instance mentioned in the following paragraph from the *Drogheda Journal*:

**Riot in Ardee.**—On Tuesday evening about five o'clock, a ruffian beat an unfortunate female in the street. Some persons interfered, when a general scuffle ensued. The police, who were called in, and, while endeavoring to re- store order, they were attacked with stones on to him.

**PORTUGAL.**

Accounts from Lisbon are to the 12th of April. Quiet and a most loyal feeling toward the widowed young Queen are represented to prevail. There had indeed been a disturbance on the 20th of March, but was directed solely against the Duke of Palmella, who is very unpopular, and whom some not very wise members of the nobocracy chose to suspect of having poisoned Prince Augustus, for the sake of marrying his own son to the Queen. His residence was beset by a crowd denouncing vengeance against him, but the tumult was soon appeased by the manly conduct of the Duke de Terceira, who went unarmed into the midst of the rioters and arrived at New York on Monday night from drove them away like a flock of sheep. The Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26th ul-Dutches of Paluella and her daughters took time, bringing papers from London and Liv-refuge in the house of the British Consul.—erpool of the 25th. We have extracted from Throughout the affair, there was not the least the New York journals a full account of the trace of Miquelite or revolutionary feeling, intelligence brought by her; the most import- The funeral of the Prince took place on the ent gratifying of which is that the French 31st of March, the public evincing the deep-voice of 289 to 137; the majority being upwards. The succession to the throne in case of the vote of an hundred more than the Ministers had Queen's demise, and the expediency of a second marriage, had been twice brought be- first counted upon.

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They are getting up *Sacred Concerts* for Sunday evenings at the Vauxhall Gardens, in New York. That is knocking religion on the head with a Psalm book.—*U. S. Gaz.*

A fellow named Rail Draper was tried at Utica, a short time since, for throwing a dead cat into a neighbor's well. He was sentenced to a fine of fifteen dollars and three months imprisonment. The punishment was too slight altogether. He ought to sit in a pillory erected over the well for twelve months, and drink from it the whole time.

There was imported into Boston, during the year 1834, fifteen millions nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-two pounds of Coffee.

A respectable young man named Ham-when a general scuffle ensued. The police, who were called in, and, while endeavoring to re- store order, they were attacked with stones on to him.