

From the American Anecdotes.

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

All military men who have made themselves acquainted with the position of the English and American armies near New Orleans, after the battle of the 8th of Jan. 1815, are decidedly of opinion that had General Jackson pursued the British army after defeat, the chances were nine in ten that he would have captured or destroyed the whole of them. So satisfied was Gen. Gaines of the certainty of success which would have attended pursuit, that on his arrival at New Orleans, on the evening of the 22d Jan. and pointed out to him the brilliant opportunity he had lost of adding to his own reputation and that of the nation, without jeopardising the safety of the country.

"I saw the opportunity that presented itself," said the General, "and with a perfect knowledge of every thing attending our respective situations, estimated the chances in my favor even higher than you do. Success was almost certain, but would have been attended with terrible destruction of human life, and there was a possibility of failure—What would have been the consequences of such failure? Would not people have said, and truly too, that I had sacrificed the whole western country with a view of adding to my individual fame? Would the conquest of the British army have rendered the country any safer than it now is by their defeat? How then could I have justified to a reflecting people, even if I had succeeded, an act which might have been attended with such disastrous effects? Believing I as did, that the safety of our country did not require their capture, I could not consent to purchase additional laurels by the sacrifice of some eight or ten hundred of my fellow citizens, who had assumed arms in defense of their native soil, and not to earn a reputation for their leader."

On relating this anecdote, Gen. Gaines remarked, I had long known Jackson to be a meritorious, high minded man, but never till then did I properly estimate the patriotism which had marked every act of his public life, and taught him to despise personal fame. An intimate intercourse with him for many years has forcibly impressed upon me the conviction that, both as a public and private man, he more closely resembles Washington than any individual that America has produced.

Mr. SMITH, Senator from Maryland, who acted as President of the Senate, pro tempore, and by whom the Committees of that body were named in the commencement of the present Session, is charged by certain Clay Editors, with an "exhibition of littleness," because he assigned Mr. Clay a place on two Committees, those of Manufactures and Military Affairs, but named Mahlon Dickerson chairman of the former, and Thos H. Benton, chairman of the latter." We are told that the Jackson leaders do not know how to exercise a magnanimous courtesy towards a distinguished political opponent—that the attempt of Mr. Smith to degrade Mr. Clay, by failing to make him Chairman of the Committees to which he has been assigned, "is the effect of impotent malignity." While Mr. Clay is FALSELY asserting, that the administration "threatens to subvert established institutions and systems of policy, long and deservedly cherished, and to bring disgrace and ruin upon the country," what right has he to expect to be treated with kindness and courtesy by the friends of Gen. Jackson? Could Mr. Clay but "tie the gall up in the slanderous tongue," his political opponents would probably feel under obligation to forget the past, and to extend to him in future all the civilities and attentions a magnanimous courtesy" would suggest. But Mr. Clay cannot adopt such a course; he cannot act with becoming respect towards himself. Maddened by ambition, he rushes blindly on, and does not hesitate to repeat the reckless asseverations of the most profligate of the opposition prints, and to make assertions that no sane man can credit.

Who can believe that the present administration threatens to ruin & disgrace the country? Our commerce has been made to expand rapidly; agriculture and manufactures are flourishing; a salutary system of official accountability has been established, and numerous abuses in the administration of the government been corrected. We have an overflowing national treasury—the public debt is nearly extinguished, and the Executive urging Congress to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation—to effect a reduction in the impost duties equal to thirteen or fourteen millions of dollars per year. Does this state of things indicate national degradation or national ruin?—Let Mr. Clay answer.

THE MESSAGE.—We have perused this able and interesting document with much satisfaction. It bears throughout the impress of an energetic mind, and exhibits to much advantage the frank and manly character of our enlightened Chief Magistrate. He has furnished further evidence, if more were wanting, of his fitness for the exalted station he holds. Who can read the glowing and dignified narration of our favorable relations abroad, and the description of our prosperity at home, without according to him who has so well promoted the whole, the tribute of a just commendation. As a strong-minded patriot, Andrew Jackson,

has never been surpassed; and although the most extravagant encomiums have been passed upon John Q. Adams, for his statesman-like views and scholastic acquirements, yet he has produced no Message equal to the present or its predecessor. The President has left no prominent interest unnoticed—has traced with a master's hand every relation in all its bearings—has satisfied every mind on the entire subject to be presented—and has done all with unexampled brevity as well as force.—*Buffalo Rep.*

Foreign News.

DREADFUL RIOT AT BRISTOL.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.

BRISTOL, Nov. 1.—Saturday morning, Oct. 30, 11 o'clock.—Our Recorder has at length fatal proof that there is no reaction in the city of Bristol. We are in a state of excitement that is really dreadful to contemplate; the lower order of people are marching in thousands towards College Greene, while the more respectable class, in groups of from six to twenty, are canvassing the fatal events that are passing around them. At this moment two persons are being carried past my window, the one a fine looking lad of about 15, shot in the thorax, only just alive; the other apparently a sailor the blood streaming from him on the persons who are carrying him, with little hopes of recovery. They are taking them to the infirmary. While the soldiers are keeping up an incessant fire on the Greene, respectable females, on their way to church, seem panic struck, and hardly to know which way to go for safety. This is the state of things at the present moment. I will now give you a brief detail of the proceedings of yesterday.

It is usual for the mayor and the sheriffs, and the civic cortège, to meet the recorder at Tottertown, about a mile from the city. There he leaves his own carriage, and enters the more gorgeous one of the mayor. Our present mayor is a reformer, and might have been very popular, but since he entered on office he has kept himself entirely aloof. He was attended by a crowd of little more than a thousand persons, who on the approach of the recorder, set up a most discordant noise of groans and hisses.—Sir Charles appeared very pale, and his hand was by no means firm as he placed it on the panel of the coach to assist him in. He immediately shrunk into a corner of the coach, and was very little seen by the crowd.

At Hillsbridge the crowd increased and in some way information was sent to the Magistrates, that it was intended here to drag Sir Charles from the coach and throw him in the river; a troop of the 14th was stationed about 100 yards up the banks in the New Market. I should have stated that in the commencement of the week three troops of horse had arrived, and shown themselves in the city, and were quartered in the neighborhood. There were about 300 special constables immediately surrounding the coach; many, I may say most of the respectable tradesmen had refused to be sworn in, and many hirelings were engaged, who had neither temper or judgement, and to this circumstance, may be attributed most of the subsequent calamities.

On the road to Guildhall the crowd continued to increase, but many turned off to the bridge, to await his arrival at the Mansion House in the Square. The most dreadful noises continued the whole way, and occasionally, I regret to say, a stone was thrown, but no injury was done. After the commission was opened, (and during the ceremony public feeling could not be restrained; and Sir Charles was imprudent enough twice to threaten to commit any one who should be bro't before him.) the procession proceeded to the Mansion House, but without the usual cortège of carriages. The two Sheriffs were in the first; the Mayor, Recorder, &c. in the second, and Sir Charles followed empty. Down Corn street and Clare street, the crowd and the noise continued to increase, and along the quay thousands joined. On entering the square the constables began to strike the crowd that pressed upon them, and several stones were thrown. The Sheriffs were allowed to alight and enter very peacefully; the constables then formed a dense line between the carriage and the door of the house, and the moment Sir Charles alighted, he cowered down and ran into the house. At this moment a cloud of stones were thrown at the carriage, which greatly damaged it, and a blow from a thick stick demolished a glass of the door. The carriage then drove off, the people became peaceable, and if the constables had gone into the Hall and shut the door, or had at once retired, the people would have very soon dispersed to their homes. They had expressed their opinion, and I believe that was all they desired up to that time.

But as soon as Sir Charles was safely housed, and the carriages withdrawn, the specials collected into a solid mass, and made a desperate rush into the crowd, in the direction whence the stones had come. Their conduct was truly ferocious. The people unarmed, fled in all directions, many were struck down, and several severely bruised, and were sent off to the infirmary. Loud cries of vengeance now arose, and many left the square, as I thought to go home; and in about ten minutes, they rushed through one of the avenues from the back, where

they had been to arm themselves with stones. Then followed a desperate attack on the constables, who again rushed out in a body, and bore down all before them. Desperate blows were struck on both sides, and the large area of the square had something the appearance of a field of battle. The mob several times succeeded in separating two or three constables from the rest, but they contented themselves with disarming them, and breaking their staves.

There was a good deal of skirmishing afterwards, but nothing decisive till dusk; then the mob had greatly increased, and the sailors and shipwrights had joined. A desperate attack was now made on the constables, and they were entirely defeated. Having cleared the area before the Mansion house, they made a more regular attack on the house itself. Two or three of the magistrates attempted to read the Riot Act, but were each time driven in by showers of stones. Every pane of glass was broken, and the doors shivered to atoms. The mob got entire possession of the house, but how the Mayor, Sir Charles and the Aldermen escaped, unless by the roof of the house, is not known. Every room was searched, with the most dreadful imprecations; the furniture and the panels of the rooms were broken to pieces, and the beautiful chandelier in the banqueting room shared the same fate. The dinner and wines very soon disappeared. In about half an hour a troop of the 3d Dragoons rode into the square, and the officers briefly addressed the mob entreating them to disperse. They were received with loud cheers, and the crowd sang "God save the King."

Not much further violence was offered, except putting several rows of large stones across the streets to impede the progress of the cavalry, and breaking the gas-pipes, putting the square in darkness. The crowd did not entirely disperse all night. Several prisoners had been taken in the course of the day, and committed to Bridewell, but to rescue them on their way thither was but the work of an instant. This led to several rushes of the mob in different parts of the city, and greatly increased the excitement.

Nothing can exceed the excellent behavior of the troops, (except the 14)—They have conducted themselves with admirable temper. I am at a loss, therefore, not having been out this morning, to account for the fatal conflict which has taken place.

Congressional Anecdote.

Washington City, Dec. 15, 1831.

In the Senate, yesterday, several memorials and petitions were presented. The Vice President communicated the credentials of George M. Dallas, Esq. elected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to supply the vacancy, in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Isaac D. Barnard.—Mr. Foot reported the bill supplementary to an act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, with an amendment, which was read. Mr. Smith reported a bill to organize the Ordnance Department, which was read and referred. After a short time spent in the consideration of Executive business, the several subjects embraced in the annual Message of the President of the United States, were referred to appropriate Committees, and the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, among the resolutions adopted was one for the establishment of an Assay Office in the gold region of the Southern States; another instructing the Committee on Internal Improvement to inquire into the expediency of providing for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road; and a third for revising and embodying the several acts relating to the naturalization of aliens. Mr. Drayton reported a bill from the Military Committee for the final adjustment of the claims of the State of South Carolina for Militia services rendered during the late war. The consideration of Mr. Mercer's resolution for the appointment of a Standing Committee on Roads and Canals was resumed, and Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. concluded his remarks in opposition thereto. An ineffectual motion was made to refer the resolution to the Committee of the whole House, and the yeas and nays being taken on the adoption of the resolution, it was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 96 to 90. The House adjourned over to Monday next.

The Globe.

Washington City, Dec. 20, 1831.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Smith from the Committee on Finance, to whom had been referred the petitions of sundry citizens of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Baltimore, praying a reduction of the duty on Tea, made a report, declaring it inexpedient to legislate further on the subject at this time. Mr. Chambers reported a bill, providing for the payment of the interest on advances made by certain States to the General Government, during the late war. It was read and referred to the Judiciary. The Resolutions submitted on Thursday last by Messrs. Hanna, Ellis, Hill and Smith, were considered and adopted. The Senate proceeded to elect its officers. Mr. Walter Lowrie was re-elected Secretary, having received 40 votes—1 scattering. Mr. Mountjoy Bailey was re-elected Sergeant and

Door keeper. Mr. —— Shaddock, was elected Assistant Door keeper. The Rev. J. P. Durbin, of Kentucky, was elected Chaplain. After a short time spent in the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned to this day 12 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, many petitions were presented, one of which, from citizens of Tennessee, prayed for an abolition of postage on newspapers and pamphlets of one sheet, and on letters received by the proprietors of newspapers; also for the general and gratuitous circulation of the laws enacted by Congress. A memorial from the Legislature of Virginia was presented in relation to claims for military services rendered by the State during the revolutionary war, which was referred to a select Committee. Mr. Doddridge, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which were referred the memorials from citizens of Pennsylvania praying an abolition of slavery and of the slave trade in the District, reported in part, with a resolution for the discharge of the Committee from the consideration of the subject of slavery in the District. Mr. Dearborn's Resolution referring to the Committee on Ways and Means, the consideration of the expediency of exempting from duty, Teas, Coffee, Wines, Pepper, Spices, Indigo, and Wool, of less value than twelve cents a lb., occasioned some discussion, which was arrested by the expiration of the hour allotted to resolutions.—*Ib.*

It is said the Hon. JOHN CLAYTON, of Delaware, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. It is not improbable that Mr. HOLMES of Maine, will follow the example of Mr. Clayton. Those gentlemen were prominent actors in the investigation, so called, of the condition of the Post Office Department, on which occasion they made statements and charges which can neither be justified nor sustained.

Louisville Advertiser.

Determined to be on the safe side, the Editor of the Maysville Monitor underrates the probable strength of Gen. Jackson. The Monitor is of opinion that Gen. Jackson's majority of electoral votes, over both Clay and Wirt, will not fall short of 50. It will, in our opinion, be much nearer 100. Two to one over both his opponents is a very safe estimate. This remark will be verified by the result.—*Ib.*

Washington City, Dec. 21, 1831.

In the Senate, yesterday, the report of the Committee on Finance, relative to a further reduction of the duty on Tea, was discussed at some length by Messrs. Webster, Smith, Clay, Hayne and Chambers. It was finally laid on the table. The resolutions submitted on Monday by Messrs. King and Roberts, were adopted. Mr. Benton reported a bill providing for equipping and mounting a portion of the army of the U. S. Mr. Smith reported a bill providing for the armament of certain fortifications. Mr. Wilkins reported a bill to provide for the satisfaction of the claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to 1800. It was referred to a select Committee consisting of Messrs. Wilkins, Webster, Chambers, Dudley, and Brown.

In the House of Representatives, a memorial was presented for a Breakwater on Lake Champlain, and a resolution was offered for the creation of a harbor on Block Island, by the deepening of a creek communicating with a pond on that Island; both of which, after some debate, were referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. The resolution submitted on Monday, by Mr. Dearborn, for the exemption from duty of Tea, Coffee, Wines, Spices, Indigo, &c. was withdrawn by the mover. Mr. McDowell, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill explanatory of the act reducing the duty on Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa, which was referred to the Committee of the whole. A bill for the regulation of the pay, emoluments, and allowances of the Officers of the Army, was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.—*Ib.*

Washington City, Dec. 22, 1831.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Poindexter submitted a resolution, directing the Committee on Finance to enquire into the expediency of fixing a rate of duties on foreign imports, not exceeding twenty per cent *ad valorem*, on any one article imported into the U. States, nor lower than ten per cent. *ad valorem*; so as to produce a net revenue of \$ 5,000,000 annually.—Mr. White, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill, with a view to the extinguishment of Indian title to land in the State of Indiana, which was ordered to a second reading. The bill to provide for the armament of certain fortifications, and the bill to provide for equipping and mounting a portion of the Army of the United States, were read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.—Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business; after which, the Senate adjourned to this day, 12 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, a great number of resolutions were offered, adopted and referred; among which was a resolution by Mr. Carson, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the District of Columbia a Delegate in Congress.—*Ib.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

THE BANK BILL.

We are informed that there was a misapprehension on the part of the member of Congress who had a conversation with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the Bank of the United States; and that the Secretary, in a conversation in reply to an inquiry of what modification would be acceptable to the President, said, that a bill could be prepared which would meet the approbation of all parties.

We give this explanation with pleasure in justice to all parties concerned.

Telegraph.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

We publish in this day's paper, the report of the Post-Master General. It is a very lucid document. It shows conclusively, that the department over which

he presided, is in a more prosperous condition than it has been for some years. Its income, during the last year, for the first time for the last several years, has exceeded its expenditure. We invite for this document the careful perusal of our readers, as it is calculated, more than any thing we have seen, to disabuse the public mind in relation to the administration of this department, and to the able officer at its head.—*Ken. Sentinel* of Dec. 24.

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THE PENSION LIST.—The Report from the Pension Office, states the number of Revolutionary Pensioners on the rolls of the department, on the 17th day of October, 1831, to be 14,876, and that of Invalid Pensioners to be 3,868—total 14,744.

The amount of warrants issued during the year 1831, for the payment of Revolutionary Pensioners—is \$1,005,632 78, and for Invalid Pensioners \$168,512 10—total \$1,174,144 88.

The number added to the list, during the year is, of Revolutionary pensioners 201, of Invalid pensioners 67—Total 268.

The number dropped from the list by death, and the operation of the act of March 3d, 1819 is—of Revolutionary pensioners 375—of Invalids 72. Total 447.—*Balt. Rep.*

The Hon. George M. Dallas, has been elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Isaac D. Barnard.—Mr. Dallas is a decided friend of the present administration.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of the Mails.

FROM and after the 21st inst, the Eastern mail from Louisville, Kentucky, and the Western mail from St. Louis, Missouri, will arrive every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 P. M. and depart every Sunday, at 10 A. M. and Wednesday and Friday at 4 A. M.

The Evansville and Mount Vernon mail will depart every Wednesday morning at 4. A. M. and arrive every Saturday, at 12, M.

Letters intended for these mails must be deposited in the office by 9 o'clock, P. M. on the previous evening.

JOHN SCOTT, P. M.

Dec. 31, 1831. 47—6.

State of Indiana,

KNOX COUNTY.

KNOX CIRCUIT COURT,

September Term, 1831.

John C. Holland, Administrator of John Holland, dec'd.

vs. IN CHANCERY.

John J. O'Brien, and Michael O. Burns, Executors of Thomas Jones, dec'd, and Francis Vigo.

AND now at this time came the Plaintiff, by Judah, his Solicitor, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John J. O'Brien and Michael Burns, two of the defendants in said bill mentioned, are non-residents of this State.