CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1834.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday, 21st instant.

It is with emotions of regret we learn the Hon. *L. P. Dennis*, Representative in Congress from this district, is no more. He died in Washington city, after a short illness, on Monday afternoon last. The National Intelligencer of Tuesday morning, thus announces the melancholy fact:—

It is our painful duty to announce the decease of the Honorable Littleton P. Dennis, a highly respected and estimable Representative in Congress, from the State of Maryland. He expired yesterday afternoon, at his lodgings in this city, after an illness of six or seven days.

The decease of Mr. Dennis was announced in both houses of Congress on Tuesday; and after taking the order usual on such occasions, both Houses adjourned—it having been resolved that the Members of each would attend his funeral, which took place from the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, and that they would also, in respect for the memory of the deceased, wear crape round the left arm for thirty days.

We learn there was a report in Baltimore on Thursday last, that Mr. Van Buren had waited on the President, and begged him to abandon his no-bank experiment, which is involving the country in distress, distinctly stating that he could no longer sustain him in a policy so ruinous. We, of course, do not pretend to vouch for the truth of the report, though the result of recent elections, especially in New York, and the failure of the District Banks, are calculated to render it plausible.

MORE BROKEN BANKS.

In another part of to-day's paper, we notice the failure, on the 11th, of the *Bank of Washington*. Since this news reached us, we observe in a Baltimore paper, that the *Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown*, discontinued specie payments and suspended active operations, on the 12th; and that on the same day, the *Bank of Alexandria*, was compelled to declare its inability to redeem, for the present, its notes in circulation. In addition to these, we have intelligence that the *Patriotic Bank of Washington* and the *Union Bank of Georgetown*, have stopped payment; and also the *Farmers' Bank of Virginia*.

A letter before us from a respectable house in Baltimore, dated the 15th, says:—"The prevailing opinion is that all Banks will be compelled to suspend specie payments shortly. We advise you, not to submit to any sacrifice on the paper of the District Banks, should you have any. Virginia paper cannot be sold to-day at less than 7½ per cent discount.* Bank of Maryland is now nominal at 50 per cent. discount."

*On the 16th it was 10 per cent discount.

The New York Election.—It will be seen that Mr. Lawrence, the Jackson candidate for Mayor, has been elected by a majority of about 200 votes. At the preceding charter election, which took place either twelve or eighteen months ago, the Jackson candidate had a majority of 6000 votes.

Our County Court adjourned on Wednesday last, after a session of nine days. Both the Associate Judges were absent, and the duties of the Bench consequently devolved exclusively on Chief Justice Martin. Nothing of much moment occurred during the session. Three or four persons, having been found guilty of the crimes with which they respectively stood charged, were sentenced to the Penitentiary—one for assault and battery with intent to kill, and the rest for larceny.

The steam-boat Maryland has resumed her route between Easton and Baltimore. She touches at Castle-Haven and Annapolis.

It is conjectured that "the Choptank Steam-boat Navigation Company," will very shortly have a boat plying between Baltimore and this place. It is understood they are now in negotiation for one—the "Patuxent," it is said.

Claims on Spain.—A treaty for the settlement of the American claims on Spain, is said to have been signed and sealed at Madrid, about the middle of February.

At a public sale of hands, at Savannah, Geo., on the 1st inst., seventeen negroes brought $9,185, averaging, within a fraction, five hundred and forty dollars each. $655 was the highest price.

Cape Breton, N. S., is represented as suffering severely, at this time, from famine.

Lieut. Levy, of the Navy, who recently presented Congress with a colossal bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson, has purchased Monticello, late the seat of Mr. Jefferson.

Ripe strawberries were in the Tallahassee (Flor.) market on the 28th ult.; and the neighboring planters are stated already to have had new potatoes on their tables.

The number of suicides committed in London between the years 1770 and 1830, is, according to the Medical and Surgical Journal of that city, 7190—4337 men and 2853 women.

We are indebted to the politeness of several gentlemen for late Baltimore journals. Such favors are very valuable to us, as the latest paper brought from beyond the Chesapeake by the mail, is generally a week old when the Chronicle goes to press.

Mr. Mills, the young mechanic of Baltimore, who recently made a very successful balloon ascension from Federal Hill, proposes to make another on the first of May.

The Baltimore Patriot of Wednesday evening last, has the following:—

We learn from Washington, that yesterday there was much alarm and consternation among the people and a continual run upon the Banks for Specie, which was promptly met. The Bank of the Metropolis, the *Pet*, refused to take the notes of all the Banks in the District, except the U. S. Branch, and even those of the Union Bank of Maryland, the *Pet*, in Baltimore, were refused by it.

The currency of the country is in the utmost confusion every where, and so much so as to begin to arouse several Jackson members of Congress. A gentleman from Washington states, that several of them have called upon the President and advised him to relax his ruinous system, otherwise they should not feel bound to sustain him any longer.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

By the official returns of the Mayor's election in New-York, it appears that the whole number of votes given was 34,988, of which Mr. Lawrence received 17573, and Mr. Verplanck 17393, and 22 were scattering. Mr. Lawrence's majority, therefore, is 180.

The New York American says it is now ascertained that the misspelled ballots, intended for Mr. Verplanck, but not allowed by the canvassers, were not in sufficient number to vary the result already proclaimed, and therefore—saying nothing of the illegal votes—C. W. Lawrence will be returned as the successful candidate for Mayor. His majority is 151. The same paper thus speaks of the recent glorious and triumphant struggle, in that city:

The *Cabal* has now received its death blow—we say confidently its DEATH BLOW: the vote of the city will be re-echoed from the country—the indignant spirit of the yeomanry of the interior will be fired at the idea, that an insolent and sanguinary mob, instigated by dastardly Americans who *dared* not share in the conflict they provoked—should seek to control and overawe freemen in the exercise of their most precious right, that of the elective franchise. They will rejoice with the joy of friends and fellow countrymen, that these ruffian outrages were put down, that violence was not permitted to triumph, and they will answer back from their hills and their valleys the cry of rejoicing, that NEW YORK IS DISENTHRALLED.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Just as our paper was going to press, we received from the office of the Hartford Review an extra, containing the result of the recent election in Connecticut. All the towns, but eight, had been heard from, and it is supposed that they will not materially vary the result.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Foot, (Whig,)		17,895
Edwards, (Tory,)	15,108	
Storrs, (Anti,)	2,246	
Scattering,	208	17,562
Majority for Foot,		333

Foot, (Whig,)	17,895
Storrs, (do.)	2,246
	20,141
Edwards, (Tory,)	15,108
Whig majority,	5,033

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Betts, (Whig,)		15,725
Stoddard, (Tory,)	12,304	
Holly, (Anti,)	1,983	
Scattering	181	14,423
Majority for Betts,		1,302

SENATORS.

Districts Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, Whigs. Districts Nos. 3, 7, 16, 18, Tories.

The members elected to the Assembly, so far as ascertained, are *one hundred and thirty-six* Whigs—*fifty-seven* Tories, and thirteen doubtful.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

ANOTHER BANK EXPLOSION!

From the National Intelligencer of the morning of the 11th, we copy the following:

The notice of the stoppage of payment by the *Bank of Washington*, another of the inevitable consequences of "the experiment" which is carrying disaster and devastation over the whole face of the country, was as unexpected to us as it will be to our readers. In the perfect integrity of the administration of that Institution, entire confidence is reposed; and the step which it has taken is doubtless the result of irresistible necessity.

THE BANK OF WASHINGTON

Announces to the Public its inability to continue, for the present, specie payments. In adopting this necessitous and unpleasant course, the Directors confidently assert, that the affairs of the Institution are safe, and capable to meet all its engagements. Under the general distrust which prevails, the Bank is reluctantly compelled to declare its inability longer to discharge its engagements, for the present, in gold and silver. It will proceed to collect its means as fast as the times will authorise, and fairly and fully pay all its creditors; and in this, entire confidence may be reposed.

By the unanimous order of the Board,
R. C. WEIGHTMAN, Cashier.
April 11

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Pacific, Captain Waite, arrived below this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th March, having our files of London papers to the 9th of March.

The proceedings of Parliament are uncommonly and very particularly uninteresting.

Lord Althorp had stated that it was his intention to introduce a bill for reforming the Reform bill.

The Marquis of Westminster had given notice of a project for altering the system of voting by proxy in the Lords.

Lord Bexley, in answer to a question, said he should take time to consider whether a bill for the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews would be introduced during the present session.

FRANCE.

Paris letters are to the 8th, inclusive.—Gen. Lafayette had nearly recovered his health, and was expected soon to resume his seat in the Cambers.

The troubles in Lyons, among the operatives, continued. It is believed that they are stimulated by those who are disaffected. They have formed clubs, cried *Vive la Republique*, and shown divers disloyal symptoms; but, as yet, have committed no overt acts of rebellion, except against their employers. Connected with these movements, there had been some tumultuous proceedings in Paris, which were quelled by the police. At Nantes there had likewise been some inquietude.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle.
Talbot County, April 14, 1834.

MR. CALLAHAN:—I regret very much to learn that the laudable proposition in your paper, some time last fall, relative to a sweepstake for the production of an acre of ground in corn, is at an end, owing to a sufficient number of farmers not entering for the contest to justify its continuation. I am inclined to believe much benefit might be derived from it: the unfortunate candidates could not lose, unless they improperly suffered other business to be neglected from their attention to it; they would make more corn from their extraordinary exertion than would compensate them, and the public would be benefited by the numerous experiments which would be put in operation, as it is from such exercises of the mind and body that all the improvements of this great nation have sprung, which have been so useful to society. I hope all those farmers who calculated on partaking of this noble design of improvement, will progress, and let the public know the result, with a particular and minute description of the quantity made, mode of cultivation, quantity and quality of manure made use of, and how and when applied. I am not one of those farmers who would advise or attempt every wild theory; but all probable improvements should be encouraged. Had our marl-banks, shell-banks, and marsh-mud, laid dormant until this hour, for the want of some spirited experimental farmer to exhibit their utility, in what condition would our lands now be? I can look around me and see marl-carts and shell-carts moving in every direction on the neighboring farms; and see lands which twelve years ago would not have produced as many peas per acre as would feed a sty pig six months, that will now produce from ten to fifteen bushels of wheat: And to whom are we to attribute this improvement, but to the late Mr. John Singleton, who made the first experiment on marl?

AN EASTERN SHORE FARMER.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The *General Appropriation Bill* was taken up in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, in Committee of the Whole. It gave rise to a debate which the National Intelligencer says, was general and of great interest, and which was interrupted by the rising of the committee. There is some probability that the discussion may increase in interest, and, perhaps, lead to the adoption of a bold stroke of policy by the opposition in Congress. The National Intelligencer, some months previous to the opening of the present session, seriously recommended a refusal to pass the General Appropriation bill as a last resource against the alleged abuses of power by the Executive. It has recently, since the decision of the House on the Deposite Question, renewed the suggestion in a modified form, and proposed that Congress shall reduce the salaries of all office holders at least one third, in order to bring their condition to a level with that to which the pressure has reduced the rest of the people. This proposition, has been formally introduced into the House by Mr. Vance, of Ohio.

Simultaneously with the last suggestion of the Intelligencer, the Chronicle of this city—a zealous and ably conducted opposition print—remarked that the vote of the Senate on the Deposite Question would no doubt be officially communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, and if it produced no effect, a remedy might be found in the refusal to pass any appropriation bill under existing circumstances.

The Senate have the power, if they choose to employ it, of applying this "remedy," and according to the declared opinions of the most distinguished Senators in opposition, the exigency is sufficiently great to justify a resort to it. It is not unlikely, therefore—if it meets with any countenance in the House—that it may lead to important results. But it is to be lamented that instead of revolving such expedients as this of acknowledged violence, and which must, in any event, work some degree of present mischief and trouble, both parties should be unwilling to tax their inventive powers for some gentle and peaceable mode of relieving the distresses of the nation. We repeat that there is a way of doing this—that there may be a variety of ways—which will accomplish all that the mass of the people want—immediate and certain relief—while it will not prevent either party from continuing the war with its opponents.—*Balt. Gazette.*

The N. Y. Evening Post of the 7th notices the influx of specie, and says—

"Specie is every day flowing into the country by hundreds of thousands at a time. Every vessel from England has more or less on board. The President from London, now entering, has $300,000 on board. One house alone entered $60,000. The London packet Montreal hourly looked for, will bring more than $600,000. The Pacific, from Liverpool, brings upwards of $300,000, of which $180,000 are for the Branch, the rest for individuals. Since Saturday it is estimated that nearly a million of dollars in specie have been received, and large sums hourly expected."

We understand that more business has been done and more cash received by our Market st. merchants during the two past months, than during the same period of either of the two past years.

We also learn that all the spring stock of bricks has been sold, and at an advance of fifty cents per thousand on last spring's prices. We have no means of ascertaining what number of buildings are likely to be built the present year, but we every where see preparations going on—and are credibly informed that one property owner has commenced the erection of upwards of one hundred.

We give these facts for the comfort of our friends, and for the information of the panic-makers here and elsewhere, and hope Mr. Clay will communicate them to the Senate, when next he laments over the "fallen fortunes" of our city.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The Crown Prince of Sweden lately presided at a Temperance meeting, and declared himself the Patron of the Stockholm Temperance society.

Baltimore Market, April 15.—Wheat $1. Corn, yellow, 57 a 58 cents; white 60—advance attributable to the scarcity. Rye 65.—*Amer.*

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

From the Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday, 9th.

Notwithstanding the storm, which has not yet entirely cleared away, the election was yesterday conducted with unexampled spirit, upon both sides. The number of votes taken exceeds all former example, on the first day of any election.

BLOODY AND DISGRACEFUL RIOTS!

In all those wards where the intelligent friends of the SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS were in the majority, and where they had force to command order, the public peace was preserved. In the first Ward, the only violence committed was upon the person of a young gentlemen, as he would call himself—who attempted to impose a mis-spelt ticket for Mr. Verplanck, upon a resolute elector. Having established the fact beyond dispute—and ascertained that he had a supply of such spurious ballots, he found himself in the middle of the street, quicker than he could have got there by a more gentle process. He thereupon beat a retreat, and was not seen afterwards.

In the Fourth Ward there was some fighting, though nothing of a very serious character. But in the Sixth ward, the true spirit of Jacksonism was delineated in characters of BLOOD! We briefly announced last evening, that the Committee rooms of the Independent Republicans had been early assailed, and their banners torn down by the Jackson Tories. But the mischief did not stop here. Soon after the middle of the day, the Jacksonites became riotous, and several violent assaults were made upon the Whig Committees. Clarkson Crolins, Jun., a young gentleman of equal respectability and spirit, was assailed with bludgeons, and fell covered with wounds. He was carried off, under the apprehension that he was lifeless. His wounds, however, were washed and dressed, and he resumed his station in behalf of the Constitution before the close of the polls.

The Jackson rioters, headed by an Ex Alderman, now had possession of the ground, and our friends sent for reinforcements to preserve the peace. Comparative order prevailed for a time; but before night a gang of nearly a hundred infuriated wretches of the Jackson party, armed with bludgeons, commenced their violence anew. They tore down all the Independent Republican flags, invaded the Committee room, robbed them of the ballots, and then commenced an assault upon the Independent Republican citizens, who were vainly exerting themselves, both by precept and example, to keep the peace. Some of the Jackson men were armed with knives, and about twenty citizens were knocked down, bruised, and some of them shockingly cut and mangled.

Among those most severely injured was a Mr. Pierson, who was knocked down, and when supposed to be dead, was held up in triumph to the exulting mob by the hair of his head. Such is the brutality of the party with which the Whigs have to contend in the Sixth Ward.

The Mayor was called upon for the aid of the Police, invoked to prevent further bloodshed; but the applicants were informed that no further aid could be rendered, as all the constables and marshals were already on duty.

Such were the circumstances under which the sun went down and the pools closed. Notices were immediately given for a public meeting at Masonic Hall, to take the case into consideration, and determine what should be done for the preservation, not only of liberty and the right of suffrage, but of the *lives* of those citizens who are opposed to the despotism of Andrew Jackson. Four thousand promptly responded to the call, and the meeting was organised by the appointment of Gen. Robert Bogardus, who has hitherto been a Jackson man, to the chair, and N. B. Blunt, and C. K. Bogart were appointed Secretaries.

THIS MORNING.

Prompt to the call this morning, there was a great meeting of the Independent Republicans at the Masonic Hall, at half-past seven o'clock, and a determination was evinced on all hands, to preserve the peace in the Sixth Ward, and to afford ample protection to the citizens, in the exercise of the right of suffrage. A committee of *five* citizens was appointed to accompany one hundred and twenty-five of their fellow citizens to the Mayor's office, and request that they might be sworn in as *Special Peace Officers*.

The Mayor stated that he had no authority to augment the number of Marshals; but the Sheriff of the city and county, Mr. Westervelt, promptly appointed a sufficient number of Special Deputies. The General Meeting of Citizens was requested to remain in session at Masonic Hall, as the Sixth Ward Polls did not open till nine o'clock, while the Mayor, accompanied by the High Constable and the Police Officers, the Captains of the Watch, the Sheriff and his regular and special deputies, and the District Attorney, repaired to the Sixth Ward Poll and placed the Whigs in possession of their Committee Rooms, Ticket Boxes, &c. &c.

Those high functionaries arrived at the Poll previous to its opening, and after a proclamation from the Mayor and Sheriff, our friends were reinstated in their rights. The old disturbers of the peace withdrew on the appearance of the Peace Officers, and it was hoped that the peace would not be disturbed. In addition to those precautions, we are informed that Col. Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer, this morning raised and organized a corps of about two hundred citizens, and marched down to the sixth ward poll, at their head, to assist in the preservation of order, if necessary.

FURTHER SYMPTOMS OF RIOT.

After the polls had opened this morning, the brave little frigate Constitution was borne through Duane street. As it passed the Sixth Ward poll, the Jackson men let fly a shower of stones and brick bats, and endeavored to demolish the structure; but it was carried triumphantly through the crowd.—Several persons were arrested by the peace-officers; and it was discovered that many of "the party" were armed with bludgeons secreted under their coats.

Attempts were made to RESCUE those who had been arrested, and the mob pressed hard upon them, until their arrival at the Park. Here several thousand citizens were soon collected, and a resolute determination being evinced by the Independent Republicans to protect the officers from the Jackson bludgeon-men—arming themselves for that purpose as they could—the rioters desisted, and we are told that order has at length been restored, and the election is proceeding quietly.

The General Meeting of Citizens will remain in session at Masonic Hall during the day, prepared to send a sufficient force in aid of the authorities, to any Poll that may be in danger; and we feel a strong conviction that the efficient means adopted this morning by the peace-officers and their fellow-citizens, will be sufficient to preserve order throughout this day and to-morrow.

POSTSCRIPT.

Several of the ringleaders have been arrested and carried to prison. The Park was thronged with thousands as they were carried along.

The Mayor, with a large body of officers, is on the spot.

A gentleman, whose name we did not learn, had his arm broken this morning.

Mr. W. L. Pickering, of the firm of Phelps & Pickering, merchants, in Pearl street, was assaulted without the slightest provocation, and badly injured.

At half-past 11, tranquillity was restored, and the voting went on peaceably.

SECOND POSTSCRIPT.

One o'clock, P. M.—The Mayor has done his duty honorably, and peace and quietness are restored. Now, every man can go in safety to the polls.

Half past one o'clock, P. M.—We have just heard that John Tragee has been committed to Bridewell, and has since been bailed out. We also learn that Mr. Pierson is dead.

HORRIBLE BARBARITY!

We have just been informed that Mr. Lancaster Odell, one of the challengers of the Independent Republicans, has been stabbed by a Jackson assassin!! He was in the performance of his duty, and being on the point of challenging the vote of a Mr. Smith, whom he did not believe a legal voter, the latter threatened that if he did challenge the vote, he would be the death of him. Mr. Odell replied that it was his duty to do so, and the vote was challenged. After the poll was closed, as Mr. Odell was retiring, he was stabbed by Smith, and his abdomen ripped up, so that his bowels gushed out!!! To what are we coming?

Two o'clock.—Mr. O. is yet alive, but grievously injured.

From the Commercial Advertiser of the 10th.

RENEWAL OF THE RIOTS.

There has been another ferocious outbreaking of the Jackson Irishmen of the Sixth Ward, the particulars of which we will give as we collect them.

At about 12 o'clock, it was reported at the Sixth Ward Poll, that the model frigate Constitution, was passing Masonic Hall—the head quarters of the Whig Committees.

Instantly a large band of ruffians started up Duane street towards the Hall, tearing up stones and brick bats, and breaking down railings for clubs to arm those not already brandishing bludgeons. They rushed onwards, howling and screaming in a savage manner.

The little frigate had proceeded on her cruize before the mob arrived in front of the hall; but in passing it, they let fly a volley of stones and missiles, at the large portrait of Washington, which was considerably tattered, and several of the windows broken.

The report was, that their intention was to take possession of the Hall, and the crowd soon turned about for that purpose. Meantime, the Mayor and Sheriff, with a posse of Constables, had repaired to the scene of action. As they approached, the Mayor held up his staff of office, and commanded the peace; but he was answered with a shower of missiles.

The rabble pressed on—the Sheriff, and Mayor, and Marshals, were assailed; several of them were knocked down and severely injured; numbers of the ruffians rushed into the hall, and the Whig Committees were obliged to fly for their lives through the back doors and windows.

We have seen several persons who were in the affray. There have been many persons grievously wounded. A respectable Irish gentleman informs us that he saw a man felled to the pavement by a fragment of a board. Another rioter instantly dashed a barrel upon the fallen man; and another sprang upon him with his feet. Our informant was compelled to fly for his life, and he came forthwith to our office with the news. He thinks the man was killed.

It is reported that a man was instantly killed by a blow from a shillelah. The mob are, a portion of them, following the frigate, tearing up paving stones, &c.

The Mayor, we are compelled to state, has been badly injured. There was an attempt of the Irishmen to gain the Arsenal, but they were anticipated in this movement by the citizens, and at a quarter past one o'clock, the officers were passing out arms to the citizens!

At the moment of the rush of the rioters from the polls to attack the frigate and the Hall, there was a cry among them of "CLUBS!"

Instantly, as if by concert, large numbers of bludgeons were handed out from certain contiguous groceries.

The Jackson leaders who are urging forward these deluded partizans of their Chief, have a heavy weight of guilt to answer for.

But we must go to press. We learn that the riot is not yet quelled. The stores and shops have been closed in Broadway—and there is now said to be fighting at the Polls of the Sixth Ward.

From the Journal of Commerce, 10th.

POSTSCRIPT.

Half-past 1 o'clock.

HORRIBLE WORK AGAIN!—A dreadful riot has taken place in Broadway, just above the Park, in which a large number of persons have been most seriously injured—some of them so much so as to endanger their lives. A little after 12 o'clock, the sailors belonging to the Whig party went up Broadway, with their ship, the Constitution, and whilst passing Masonic Hall, gave three cheers. They had scarcely done so, when several hundred fellows from the sixth ward, rushed up Duane street, and attacked them most furiously. The Committee at Masonic Hall came to the assistance of their friends; but the disparity of numbers was so great that they were obliged to retreat into the Hall, pursued by a large number of the mob. In a few minutes the Mayor arrived, accompanied by Ogden Hoffman, Esq., the District Attorney, and a party of police and watchmen. As soon as the Mayor and his party appeared, they were instantly attacked by the mob; the Mayor himself received a severe blow, and the district attorney was knocked down.

A bloody affray ensued between the mob and those who supported the civil authorities. Amongst the many who were seriously injured, were Joseph Blunt, Esq., Captain Sinclair, Joseph L. Hayes, constable, and Mr. Dunshee, the Police officer.

Besides these, six men were carried to the hospital, dangerously if not mortally wounded.

The citizens during the affray got into the arsenal and obtained muskets, but we believe were prevented from carrying them away.

Two o'clock.—The Riot has been quelled for the moment, and several of the rioters arrested. There is great reason to fear, however, that there will be a worse tale to tell before to-morrow.

Such is the state of excitement, that people have lost the guidance of reason. *Some of the most respectable of the Jackson party are openly encouraging and abetting the horrible work.*

A request has been sent to the Navy Yard and to Governor's Island for assistance from U. S troops.

From the Evening Star, 10th.

POSTSCRIPT.

Half Past One.—The ruffians who made the disturbance yesterday in the Sixth Ward, commenced another violent attack this morning on Masonic Hall, tore down *the Transparencies of Washington and La Fayette*, broke the doors and windows—and a general fight commenced in which many of our citizens have been most dreadfully and dangerously injured. We have no time for particulars. The authorities, it is said, have sent for the United States troops at Governor's Island. Mr. Miner, of the American Office, is severely and dangerously injured.

The last we heard of them was, that they were coming down to assault the Merchants' Echange. So much for the Leaders of this mob of aliens and ruffians, sent down by the Regency to get up this disturbance.—The day of reckoning will arrive.

Two o'clock.—The citizens are in possession of the Arsenal. A rush was made for it by the Tories to get the cannon and ammunition, but the arsenal is safe.

The Military are ordered out and will soon be under arms.

From the New York Evening Post, April 10.

We have this moment (half past 1 o'clock) learned that there has been some disturbance opposite the Masonic Hall. In this time of excitement it is difficult to obtain an impartial statement of the fray. The following particulars, which we have received from a gentleman who was present, we give in his own words. The Bank Ship appeared opposite Masonic Hall about an hour ago, when about two hundred persons issued from the building, some with walking canes, and some with sticks, and shouted for their cause. Three or four Jackson men standing by, were without seeming cause attacked and severely beaten. They proceeded to the Sixth Ward poll, related their greivance, and were immediately joined by some hundred or two persons who proceeded to Masonic Hall, and attacked in return the aggressors.

What injury has been received by any of the party we have not learned, save this that we have just seen Mr. Minor of the American, in Wall street, who seems to have been severely beaten. He is haranging the people, and holds in his hand a broken club, or stick, evidently shaped for an express purpose. He is calling upon the citizens to arm in defence of his party. We are willing to excuse his intemperate language, for he is in a state of great excitation.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

To my old friend, Mr. Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Washington, April 5th, 1834.

I suppose you'll be all pritty considerable struck up when you come to see where I now be, and so I'll jest tell you in as short order as possible, how it come about.

Ever since I wrote you that last letter about the Rakoon story the Gineral tell'd me, and the Old Hen story I tell'd him, the folks about the Gineral haint giv me no time to eat or sleep, and I have had nigh upon the hull Government to beat off; but so long as I had the Gineral on my side, I didn't care nothin about it. But t'other day, the Gineral he began to shake in the wind a leetle, and this was about the cause on't:—He and me was sittin talkin over matters alone, and firein red hot shot at the opposition folks, and especially at Squire Biddle, when I tell'd the Gineral, says I Gineral it's well enuff for us to talk so among folks who come to see us, for it is the natur of people to giv one credit for honesty at least, though he is wrong, if he ony seems warm and determined, jest as you was when you cut down that old man's bee tree; but says I my slate does not tell me that the present trouble all about the country is owin to the Bank crampin folks. And with that I reached down my slate and I showed the Gineral. Now says I, here we see that the Bank has actually been lendin out more money since we took the deposits away from it, than it had lent afore that time. The Gineral he looked over the figers, and sure enuff there it was. Why says he Major, how is this? what on earth then, says he, are the people grumblin at? All our folks tell me, says the Gineral, that Biddle is crampin the people all over creation, and here now you show us as clear as day light, that the Bank haint screwed at all. And with that the Gineral he began to count on his fingers, and though he can sometimes figer out pretty considerable of a tuff sum that way, this puzzled him amazinly. So to rights, says he Major, what then is the cause of all this trouble? Well, says I Gineral, I suppose we shall know now pritty soon. There is a cog out some where, says I; and as the Senate is overhawlin the hull, perhaps they'll find it, and let us know. And the words warnt more than out of my mouth, when in come Kendle and Blair, lookin as if they had jist been snaked through a gimblet hole, and they tell'd the Gineral that the Senate had jist passed Clay's resolutions. It wont do no good to tell what followed, but the Gineral was hoppin mad, and it was more than an hour afore he got through slattin things about. And as it was about the time when folks would be coming to visit the Gineral, I jest stepp'd out to tell em they must call agin, for the Gineral was hard at work in "Cabinet Counsel."

When I got back I found the Gineral with pritty nigh all the steam blowed off, and them other two critters writing somethin to come out in the Globe next day. I tell'd the Gineral right off—now says I Gineral, we better keep an eye on what we say in print, for we have trouble enuff with what we say to folks—but says I, if we go to abusin the Senate, and put it in print too, the people may take a stand agin us and puzzle us hereafter most plagily. And with that the Gineral got his steam up in a minit—and he told me if that was my notion I better pack up and quit—for the time had come now for every man to take his own side, and if I tho't the Senate had more wisdom than he had, I must clear out. Well says I Gineral, hadn't we best call the hull Cabinet together on this business. *Cabinet!* says the Gineral, what more do I want? and with that he turned and pinted to Kindle and Blair, and giv me a look as black as thunder. Well says I, that's enuf—and as I had kept my bundle ready for a move for some days past, all I had to do was to stick my slate in it, and poke my ax handle through the upper knot, and I slung the hull consarn over my shoulder, and was back agin in the Cabinet afore you could say Jack Robinson.

Now says I Gineral, I and you are goin to quit—but afore I go I should like to tell you a story, and the best on't is, it aint a long one, says I. And so I tell'd the Gineral that snake story you've hearn me tell afore. How I was once walkin in a field down there to Downingville, and hearin a clatter, and seein no one, but to rights findin that it all came from a big black snake, more than half a rod long, the tail quarilin with the head about