instrument of accomplishing the patriotic objects which they have in view, I do not feel at liberty to decline their nomination. With very respectful and cordial acknowledgments, you will be pleased to communicate to the Convention my acceptance of their Nomination, with the assurance that whatever may be the event of it, our common country shall ever find me faithful to the Union and the Constitution, and to the principles of public liberty, and to those great measures of National Policy which have made us a people, prosperous, respected, and powerful.

Accept, gentlemen, of my thanks, for the friendly manner in which you have conveyed the act and sentiments of the Convention.

I am, with high respect,
Your obedient Servant,
HENRY CLAY.

Messrs. Peter R. Livingston, Henry Warren, Leonard Jarvis, and others.

On motion of Mr. *Luther Bradish*, of New York, the Convention proceeded to nominate a Candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Mr. *McNeery*, of Tennessee, moved that JOHN SERGEANT of Pennsylvania be put in nomination.

Mr. *Wm. Jones* of the District of Columbia, made some remarks in favor of Mr. Sergeant, and the motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Halsted* of N. Jersey, it was resolved that the mode pursued yesterday in taking the sense of the Convention on the nomination for President, should be adopted in this case, and the Secretary was directed to call over the names of the Delegates that each might rise in his place, and nominate his candidate for the Vice Presidency—which being done, the Chair announced that the Convention had unanimously nominated JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, as the Candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.—The number of Delegates present was one hundred and sixty.

Mr. *Marshall*, of Virginia, moved that a committee be appointed to inform Mr. Sergeant of his nomination, which, at General Lacock's suggestion, was proposed to consist of five This being agreed to, the chair appointed the following committee:—Messrs Lacock of Pennsylvania, Stanard of Va., Jones of the D. C., Stone of New York, and Morrow of Ohio.

Thursday, Dec. 15.

Mr. Fairfax of Va. moved that Central corresponding committees be provisionally appointed in the several States, and that it be recommended that committees be organized throughout the country for the purpose of insuring co-operation, and of advancing the general interests of the National Republican party. The motion was agreed to, and the Secretary was directed to carry it into effect.

Er. Blunt, of New York, moved that it be recommended to the Young Men of the National Republican party, to hold a Convention in the city of Washington on the first Monday in May, which was agreed to.

The following letter from Mr. Sergeant to the Committee appointed to inform him of his nomination as Vice President, was read:

Baltimore, Dec. 14, 1831.

"Gentlemen—I have received your note of this date, informing me that the National Republican Convention, now sitting in this city, have unanimously nominated me as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

"The nomination, by a body so enlightened and patriotic, for one of the highest trusts of the republic, is felt to be a very great honour, and is appreciated accordingly. It is the more gratifying as it associates me in their estimation and support, with that distinguished citizen, whose whole public life & character, marked by undeviating devotion to the best interests of our country, and a spirit as generous as it is elevated; are a sure pledge that an administration under his guidance would be comprehensive & national, aiming unceasingly to preserve the union, to maintain the superiority of the constitution and laws, to keep unbroken the public faith and honour, and to regard with becoming indulgence and respect the honest differences of opinion among our fellow citizens, which our republican institutions permit and invite. To co-operate with him, to the extent of whatever means I possess, in thus promoting the welfare and happiness of the nation, and rescuing the freedom of opinion and conduct from unconstitutional oppression, would be no less my pleasure than my duty.

"Be pleased, gentlemen, to make known to the Convention my acceptance of their nomination, and, with it to express to them the unaffected sensibility with which I have received this distinguished proof of their confidence.

"I beg you to accept my thanks for the kind and flattering terms of your communication, and to be assured of the respect of, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, JOHN SERGEANT.

To Messrs, Abner Lacock, Jeremiah Morrow, Mm. L Stone, Robert Stanard and William Jones, Committee, &c.

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OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From London papers to the 3d of November, received at New York.

DREADFUL RIOTS AT BRISTOL.

Sunday morning, Oct. 30, 11 *o'clock.*—Our Recorder has at length fatal proof that there is no re-action 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 Green, whilst the more respectable classes, 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 fifteen, shot in the thorax, only just alive; the other apparently a sailor, the blood streaming on the persons who are carrying him, with little hopes of recovery. They are taking him to the infirmary. While the soldiers are keeping up an incessant fire on the green, 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 the present moment. I will now give you a brief detail of the proceedings of yesterday.

At Hillsbridge the crowd increased, and in some way information was sent that it was intended here to drag Sir Charles (Wetherell) from the coach, and throw him into the river; a troop of the 14th was stationed about one hundred yards up the ranks in the New market.—I should have stated that in the commencement of the week three troops of horse were quartered in the nighborhood. There were about two hundred 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 nor judgment, and to this circumstance may be attributed most of the subsequent calamities.

On the road to the 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 noise 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 brought before him,) the procession proceeded to the Mansion House, but without the usual cortege of carriages. The two Sheriffs were in the first, the Mayor, Recorder, &c., in the second, and Sir Charles's 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, & several stones were thrown. The Sheriffs were allowed to alight and enter very peaceably; 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 drove off, the people became peaceable; 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, but 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 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 door shivered to atoms. The mob got entire possession of the house, but how the Mayor, Sir Charles and the Alderman escaped, unless by the roof of the house, is not known. Every room was searched with the most dreadful imprecations; the furniture and the pannels of the rooms were broken to pieces, and the beautiful chandelier in the banqueting room shared the same fate. The dinner and the wines very soon disappeared. In about half an hour a troop of the 3d Dragoons rode into the square, and the officer 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 whole square in darkness. The crowd did not entirely disperse all night.

Further particulars.—We have now arrived at what we conceive to be the most important part of our narrative, in as much as it is the opinion of every one with whom we have conversed, that the proceedings which directly followed the arrival of the Recorder and Corporation at the Mansion House were the more immediate cause of all the disgraceful and ever-to-be-deplored events which have subsequently transpired.

A few minutes after their alighting, a rush was made on the populace, by a posse of special constable, for the purpose of securing the persons by whom the missiles had just been thrown, and an individual was taken hold of and dragged into the Mansion House. Again, another rush took place, and another capture was made; and this was repeated several times, the conviction being pretty general that persons were selected at random. We saw one man carried away from a quarter where an affray had just took place, & have since learned that his skull was fractured, and that he is dead. The constables acted wholly without any system of organization. No magistrate made his appearance to regulate their proceedings, to direct their operations, or to remonstrate with the populace.

At this moment the number of persons collected in the square could not have been less than 10,000; and a cry having been raised of "To the back," where the piles of faggots and firewood are usually kept, a large body proceeded thither, and having armed themselves with sticks, returned in a few minutes to the scene of action. It was then, for the first time, that we apprehended any serious collision; but the constables rushing out in a body, in a moment infused terror in the people, and the sticks were soon to be seen strewed in every direction upon the ground. They were then gathered up in bundles & carried off. This was about half past twelve o'clock. From that period till about four o'clock, the time was passed in occasional skirmishes between the constables and the populace, which generally ended with some one being taken into custody. During these proceedings, it was visible that the people were becoming more and more exasperated. Now & then a pane of glass was smashed in, or clubs hurled at the heads of the constables, and these attacks generally led to measures which heightened, rather than allayed the popular feeling.

[Towards evening a part of the constables were permitted to leave their posts for a short time, and the conduct of the mob thereupon became more furious.—The Mayor presented himself to read the riot act, but was beaten back with stones. The constables were furiously attacked, and some killed. The Mansion House was then attacked.]

[About twelve o'clock at night a party of rioters proceeded to the council house, the windows of which they instantly demolished. A body of cavalry charged upon them. and forced them to desist—The soldiers were assailed with stones, and some of the populace shot. On Sunday morning the mob assembled in great numbers in Queen square, and during a time that the troops were withdrawn for refreshments, they having been on duty upwards of twenty-four hours the mob entered the Mansion House, destroyed its furniture, and possessed themselves of the wine in the cellars.]

[The mob followed the troops, pelting them all the while with stones and other missiles, till they reached the College Green; where the soldiers again fired on the people wounding seven or eight and killing one. During the rest of the day there was no further mischief of moment done by the mob; but in the evening they proceeded to the Bridewell, which they broke into with sledge hammers, and liberated the prisoners They next proceeded to the new jail, a strong building which cost 100,000 pounds.]

When we heard this movement, we regarded any attempt on the prison as the wildest scheme that could have been imagined; but we lost no time in repairing to the spot. The scene which there presented itself will never be effaced from our memory. Along the New Cut, in front of the gaol, a dense mass of the rioters had assembled, and on the opposite bank of the river and indeed, wherever the eye could range, the people were posted in thousands. The mob had already succeeded in forcing an entrance into the yard and the Governors' house, and busily engaged in throwing every moveable article into the New River, and as the tide was ebbing, all was carried off by the stream. The caravan, used for conveying the prisoners to Guildhall, was launched into the water entire, and thither also were consigned the Governor's books, and the apparatus for constructing the drop.—The rioters, we have heard, procured immense hammers from the adjoining ship yard and with these the massive locks on the iron doors were smashed to atoms. Prisoners were now released, and the scenes which followed were beyond description.

[The prison was then set on fire.—The Toll Houses were next set fire to and consumed; then the Gloucester county prison was forced, the prisoners liberated, and the building fired. The mob next proceeded to the Bishop's palace, into which they forced an entrance, destroyed its furniture, and set fire to the edifice, which was soon consumed to ashes. The military did not interfere, having no orders to act. The houses adjoining the Mansion house including the Custom house, were set fire to at midnight.]

Altogether there has been completely destroyed 42 dwelling houses and warehouses, exclusive of the Mansion House, Excise House, Custom House, the four Toll houses, the Three Prisons, and the Bishop's Palace.

Not the least painful reflection is, that after the destruction of the Custom House, the remainder of the mischief was owing to the wanton fury of a truly insignificant number of wretches, almost exclusively boys.

London Nov. 3.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that by accounts which left Bristol at one o'clock yesterday, all symptoms of disturbances were at an end; and from the number of troops which had poured into the city, as well as from the preparations made by all classes of men of property, who had begun to associate for the maintenance of public order, there was not the slightest chance that the tranquility thus restored would undergo further interruptions.

The King had issued a proclamation exhorting the people to abstain from violence, and commanding all the authorities to preserve order, and requiring well disposed citizens to assist them.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House assembled yesterday, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. BURGESS, of Rhode Island, appeared, and took the oath, and his seat.

The standing Committees of the House were announced. They are as follows:

A committee of Elections was appointed, consisting of—Messrs. Claiborne, Randolph, Holland, Griffin, Bethune, Collier and Arnold.

Of Ways and Means—Messrs. McDuffie, Verplank, Ingersoll, Gilmore, Alexander, Wilde, and Gaither.

Of Claims—Messrs. Whittlesey, Barber, of Con., McIntire, Patten, Ihrie, Hogan and Rencher.

Of Commerce—Messrs. Cambreleng, Howard Sutherland, Lamar, Newton, Davis, of Mass., and Jarvis.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Wickliffe, Duncan, Hunt, Irvine, Clay, Boon, and Plummer.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Johnston, of Ken. Conner, Russell, Pearce, Jewett, Johnston, of Va., and Newnam.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Doddridge, Washington, Semmes, Armstrong, Thomas, of Md. McCoy, of Pa. and Chinn.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Davis, of S. C., Ellsworth, Daniel, White, of Lou., Foster, Gordon, and Beardsley.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Muhlenburg, Nuckolls, Bouldin, Crane, Bates, of Mass. Hammons and Standefer.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Hall, of N. C., Davenport, Lyon, Thomson, of Ohio, Coulter, Pierson, Henry, & H. King.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Johnson of Tenn., Coke, Stanberry, Mardis, Marshall, Carr, of Indiana, and Bullard.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Adams, Condict, Findlay, Horn, Dayan, Worthington, and Barbour, of Va.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Root, McCoy, of Va., Smith, of Pa. Chandler, Jenifer, Wheeler, and Tompkins.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Bell, Lewis, Thompson, of Geo. Angel, Storrs, Mason, and Lecompte.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Blair, of S. C, Mitchell, of Md., Speight, Adair and Ward.

On Naval Affairs:::Messrs. Hoffman, Carson, White, of N. Y., Anderson, Branch, Milligan, and Watmough.

On Foreign Affairs::Messrs. Archer, Everett, of Mass., Taylor, Polk, Crawford, Barnwell & Wayne.

On the Territories:::Messrs. Kerr, of Md., Creighton, Wm. B. Shepard, Williams, of N. C., Huntington, Allen, of Ky. and Roane.

On Revolutionary Pensions:::Messrs. Hubbard, Isacks, Mitchell, of S. C., Denny, Pendleton, Doubleday, and Kavanaugh.

On Invalid Pensions:::Messrs. Burgess, Ford, Evans, of Maine, Reed, of N. Y., Appleton, Lansing and Southard.

Of Revisal and Unfinished Business:::Messrs. Reed, of Mass. Kinnon and Soule.

Of Accounts:::Messrs. Allen of Va., Bard, and Bergen.

On Expenditures in the Department of State:::Messrs. Lent, Evans, of Pa., and McKay.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury:::Messrs. Stephens, Wardwell and Fitzgerald.

On Expenditures in the Department of War:::Messrs. Aug. H. Shepperd, Mann, and Felder.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Navy:::Messrs. Maxwell, Hall, of Tenn. and Harper.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office:::Messrs. Hawes, Bates, of Maine, and Broadhead, of N. York.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings:::Messrs. Young, Spencer and Tracy.

CHAPLAIN.

Mr. TAYLOR, by consent of the House, moved that the House do, tomorrow, at half past twelve o'clock, proceed to the election of a Chaplain.

The motion was agreed to.

Petitions and memorials were presented by

Messrs. Anderson, McIntyre & Jarvis, of Maine; Mr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire; Messrs. Davis, Grennel, Everett, and Adams, of Massachusetts.

Mr. ADAMS presented 15 petitions, each of which was to the following tenor:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of America in Congress assembled

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Pennsylvania respectfully represents,

That we believe slavery and the slave trade, in the human species, is a great national and moral evil; we therefore ask your body to take the subject into serious consideration, and pass such law or laws as will entirely abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, over which Congress has exclusive jurisdiction.

Mr. Adams observed that the petitions which he had presented to the House did not come from the State of Massachusetts a portion of whose community he had the honor to represent, but from citizens residing in the State of Pennsylvania. These petitions had been transmitted to him many months ago, with a request that he would present them. Although they did not come from his immediate constituents, he could not refuse a request implying a degree of confidence in him for which he was bound to be grateful. From a letter, by which the petitions were accompanied, he inferred they were from persons belonging to the society of friends—a class of men for whom he entertained the highest respect—and amongst whom, in his firm opinion, there was as much of human virtue, and as little of infirmity and error, as in any other class on the face of the globe. The petition (Mr. A. observed) asked two things one, a consideration of the state of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; the other for the abolition of the slavery. If there were any thing in the present state of the traffic in slaves which might become a proper subject of legislation, he would move that that portion of the petition should be referred to the committee appointed on the affairs of the District of Columbia; with respect to the other part, the abolition of slavery, the petitioners probably expected he should give it his support. He felt it his duty to declare, that he should not give it his support. Whatever might be his opinion of slavery in the abstract, in the District of Columbia, he hoped it would not become a subject of discussion in that House.

If such should be the case, he should then state his reasons for differing from the sentiments of the petitioners, on this subject. The honorable gentleman concluded by observing that the most healing medicines, when unduly administered, became the most deadly poison.

The petitions were then referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented by Messrs. Silsbee, Tyler, Naudain, Tomlinson, King, Moore, Seymour, Robinson, Wilkins, Bibb. The resolution submitted by Mr. Marcy, authorizing a subscription to the Register of Debates, published by Gales & Seaton, and as amended, to the Debates in Convention on the adoption of the Constitution, published by Jonathan Elliott, was considered and agreed to. Mr. Poindexter, on leave, introduced a bill authorizing appeals, writs of error and supersedeas' to the Supreme Court in certain cases, which was twice read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, petitions and memorials were continued to be presented. Upon one of them, a memorial presented by Mr. Ellsworth, a long discussion took place. It was on the subject of the French spoiliations on American commerce prior to 1801. Mr. Ellsworth moved its reference to a select committee; but it was ultimately disposed of by a reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House proceeded to the election of a chaplain, and on the first ballot, the Rev. Reuben Post was elected, (there being four candidates) having received 87 out of 168 votes. Some discussion arose upon a resolution proposed by Mr. Mercer, for the appointment hereafter, at the commencement of every session, of a standing committee of Roads and Canals.—The proposition was opposed by Mr. Mitchell, of S. C., but before it was decided on—the House, at three o'clock adjourned.

A noisy partisan, whom President Jackson soon after his inauguration, appointed Post-master at Putnam, Washington County, Ohio, to the exclusion of a faithful officer, has at last, been dismissed himself. The reason is, he has utterly refused, from the first day of his appointment, to make a single return to the General Post Office. A period of near *three years* is a pretty respectable probation for such a fellow. Maj. Barry must have overlooked him—a sort of thirty-seventh innocent mistake.

Louisville Jour.

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