



## DOMESTIC.

From the National Intelligencer.

Yesterday the President of the United States presented to Gen. JACKSON the Gold Medal, heretofore voted to him by Congress, for his gallant defence of New-Orleans. At the same time, Judge Todd, of the Supreme Court, representing Gov. SHELBY, of Kentucky, received the Medal which had been voted to him for the capture, at the river Thames, of the British army under Gen. Proctor. At half past eleven o'clock, Gen. Jackson, attended by Mr. Livingston, of the House of Representatives, who had been one of his aids-de-camp at New-Orleans, and Judge Todd, entered the large circular room of the President's House, where were the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy, and a number of visitors attending to witness the ceremony. The President then presented to the General the Medal, with the following Address:

*General Jackson:* In compliance with a resolution of Congress, on the 27th of February, 1815, I present to you this Medal, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained, by that body, of your gallantry and good conduct, in the defence of New-Orleans, at that important epoch, and especially in the very brilliant action of the 8th of January. In the performance of this duty, I recollect, with profound interest, the danger which then menaced that city, and the whole of the country dependent on the Mississippi, and the glorious exploit by which they were rescued from it. An incursion by a powerful army of veteran troops, commanded by a General of experience, who had gained renown in Spain, made a strong appeal to the patriotism of the nation. The result exhibited an example of devotion to the public welfare, which will forever be distinguished in the annals of our Union. The alacrity with which our fellow-citizens of the neighboring States, in obedience to the call of their government, flew to the defence of their country, proves that they are willing and ready to encounter every danger, and make every sacrifice in support of our Republican system. The haste with which you repaired to that station, and organized the force collected there; the firmness with which you received the attack, and the success with which you repelled it, with a much inferior force, a great part of which consisted of volunteers and militia, are distinguished proofs of your patriotism and gallantry, as well as of your judgment in action.

To which Gen. Jackson replied:

*Sir:* Receiving this emblem of the approbation of my country, from you, who were an efficient and active agent of our government in those scenes of difficulty and danger to which it refers, gives me peculiar pleasure. It brings to my recollection, on the tocsin of war being sounded, that patriotic ardor which brought voluntarily to the field thousands of the brave yeomanry of our country, to support its eagles, and to protect our frontier, from the ruthless savage, and the hordes of a British foe. In the name of those patriotic officers and soldiers who so bravely seconded my views in the day of battle, privation, and of peril, and who contributed to bring about the happy results to which you refer, I receive this emblem of approbation, which the representatives of my country, in Congress assembled, have conceived me worthy to possess. That, at a period the most critical and alarming, I should have been the humble means to harmonize the discordant materials of every nation and tongue, and so to unite them, as to make a successful de-

fence of the city of New-Orleans, against a superior, well-organized, veteran force, and to preserve it from pollution and ravage, by an infuriated British soldiery, is remembered as one of the proudest moments of my life. This emblem reminds me of the gratitude we should feel to a kind Providence for those happy results. May you pass through, and retire from, the administration of the Government with the full approbation of your country that has hitherto accompanied you. May you be blessed in retirement with all the comforts heaven can bestow; and, when life is finished, be raised to a happy immortality beyond the grave.

The President then presented to Judge Todd the Medal designed for Gov. Shelby, with the following Address:

*Judge Todd:* In compliance with a resolution of Congress, of the 4th of April, 1813, I present, thro' you, to Gov. Shelby, this Medal, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained by Congress, of his gallantry and good conduct in an action on the Thames, under Maj. Gen. Harrison, in Upper Canada, on the 5th day of October, 1813, in which the combined British and Indian forces, under Maj. Gen. Proctor, were defeated, and the British troops made prisoners of war. The patriotism which Gov. Shelby, and the troops, his fellow-citizens, then displayed, in marching beyond the Lakes, to meet our then enemy, as well as their bravery in action, will always be remembered with gratitude by their country.

Judge Todd replied:

*Sir:* I take great pleasure in being the medium of conveyance, from you, sir, as President of the United States, to the venerable patriot, Gov. Shelby, of this high testimonial of his gallantry and good conduct on the 5th of October, 1813. This emblematical triumph of that glorious day, shall be carefully delivered to the brave and veteran soldier, for whom it is intended. Faithful history will hand down to posterity his brilliant and distinguished services in two wars, and will amply shew that he deserves well of his country. I will not fail to communicate to him the very polite, friendly and flattering manner in which you have been pleased to deliver it to me for him.

## WESTERN INDIANS.

*Louisville, Ky. March 2.*—We have conversed with an intelligent gentleman, just arrived from Missouri, who states that much alarm was entertained by the inhabitants upon the frontier as to the hostile intentions of the Indians. Their conduct lately had excited considerable suspicion, and fears were entertained that they had joined in a very extensive conspiracy to make war upon the white settlers. The forces stationed in that part of the country were healthy, and watching the movements of the Indians; but it was thought the present force was not sufficient to keep these daring and restless people in check, particularly if the conspiracy should prove as extensive as it was feared. There are not more than three thousand men to guard a territory of nearly five thousand miles, and keep in check upwards of twenty thousand warriors, which can be brought into the field by the suspected tribes. It would, no doubt, be the means of preserving much bloodshed, if government would send an additional number of troops to preserve the peace of the frontiers.

Post.

## SPEEDY JUSTICE.

*Utica, N. Y. March 9.*—On Tuesday morning, says the

Cooperstown Watchtower, two young men offered a note for \$600 for discount, at the Central Bank, and obtained their money thereon. They immediately took seats in the Eastern stage, then about to depart, but on account of some slight grounds to suspect all was not right, they were pursued by the clerk of the Bank, and overtaken a short distance from the village, whence they were taken and brought to this village the same evening. They were indicted for *forgery* by the Grand Jury then sitting, on Wednesday; on Thursday morning were arraigned, plead guilty, and on Saturday sentenced to five years hard labor at the state prison, and took their departure for Auburn.

Extract of a letter, dated U. S. schr. Shark, at anchor off Antona Lizardo, (Mexico,) Feb. 18.

We returned yesterday to our anchorage, having been compelled to slip and put to sea, in one of the heaviest gales of wind I ever witnessed in my time at sea. The people of shore say they have not seen so violent a one for 20 years. We did not slip until our chain cable had parted. Fourteen of our best men were lost in the launch in attempting to reach her. She had gone to the assistance of an English schooner, that had got on a reef, and on her return, the gale came on so suddenly, and with such violence, she was unable to regain the schooner. The schooner was from Havana, bound here for money. The last we saw of her, she was at anchor, but was dragging. We have little hope of her safety, as nothing has since been seen of her. Mr. Thompson, our master, and one of our men, were on board of her.

*Suicide.*—Mr. Abraham Shotwell, aged 24, committed suicide at New-York, on Saturday, 13th ult. by shooting himself. This gentleman, it is said, was disappointed in love.

## HORRID MURDER.

About the 20th of January last, Mr. James Newton, of Greenbrier county, Va. was murdered by his own negro, a lad about 17 or 18 years of age. The circumstances were these: Early in the morning the negro concealed himself in the barn floor, behind a small door, until his master stooped to enter thro' the door which he did unconsciously of danger; at this moment, the assassin gave him the fatal blow upon the head with the noll of an axe, which felled him to the floor, and on repeating the blows the axe either flew off the helve, or broke it near the eye. The negro supposing his atrocious design accomplished, carried the body and threw it into a stable, behind a young wicked horse; the body, however, manifesting signs of life, he procured another axe, with which he crushed the skull in the most shocking and barbarous manner. He then went to the kitchen, changed his clothes, and reported to his Mistress, that the *young horse had killed Master James*. The distressing occurrence being known, the neighbors collected in considerable numbers, and an

investigation of the circumstances lead generally to the opinion, that the young horse had been guilty of the murder. On further examination, however, the negro's guilt became so clearly demonstrated, that he confessed the fact; and assigned as his reason for the murder, some trifling altercation last fall at a corn husking.

Mr. James Newton and his sister Hannah, both pretty well advanced in years, and both single, had supported unblemished characters, and had taken pains to *educate* this negro, who with themselves constituted the whole family. On the 18th ult. the negro was to have been executed at Lewisburg.

Harrisonburg Rep.

## BOSTON STATE PRISON.

An insurrection, and most daring attempt to escape, from the State Prison in Boston, was made on the 12th ult. at sunrise. The prisoners rushed upon one of the officers, and demanded his keys at the peril of his life; foiled in getting possession of them, they retreated to the Eating Hall, when a spirit of mutiny manifested itself throughout the prison; the prisoners arming themselves with whatever presented itself, and refusing to resume their labors, unless those who had seized the officer, should be pardoned for their offence. Upon request, Major Wainwright, commanding the U. States Marines at the Navy Yard, appeared at the head of his command, when order was promptly restored, and the ring-leaders secured.

## IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The Legislature of Massachusetts refused, at its last session, to modify the laws respecting imprisonment for debt. The Nantucket Inquirer applies to this refusal the following remarks:

"Let it be registered on thy dirtiest page, O Infamy! that a body of men, hired to watch over the destinies of a portion of the only free nation on earth, *knowing* that their masters, the people, desired, yea *prayed* for—supplanted their very servants, for the amelioration of a most atrocious system of persecution for poverty's sake, and 'for righteousness' sake"—virtually declared that the system was already good enough for them!—Those petitions, borne upon the groans and sighs of wretched orphans, and consecrated by the tears of forlorn mothers—were ignominiously thrown "under the table"—scouted into utter darkness—covered with obloquy—and trampled upon by the lowest limbs of the law!"

## COOKING MACHINE.

A Richmond paper describes a machine recently invented in that city, "the great value of which consists in facility by which all the different articles of food, requiring culinary preparation, may be rapidly, almost instantaneously prepared. The mechanism is simple, yet philosophical; a few drops of spirits, or of alcohol—scarcely a cent of expense—is sufficient to put the whole in operation, and beef steaks, mutton chops, veal cutlets, eggs, ham, venison, may be got up, adapted to the most epicurean appetite."

## HORSE RACING.

A bill to prevent the practice of horse racing was introduced and passed, in the Legislature of Vermont, from the belief that the pretence for its continuance was only a specious one, and that the practice degraded the breed of men, more than it improved the breed of horses. The opinion was not unanimous upon the subject, as the following speech will show, which we have extracted for the amusement of our readers:

*Mr. Speaker*—As I move to dismiss the bill, it will doubtless be expected, that I assign some reasons to support the motion. I made the motion, sir, because I think the bill both impolitic and unjust. It is well known, sir, that every nation or community are composed of a great variety of different classes of men, and that each class have their hobby, or favorite pursuit, but all under the same laws and government, and all entitled to equal rights and privileges.

The first class fill, or ought to fill, the sacred desk, their hobby is in heaven; the second class compose our judiciary, their hobby ought to be mercy and justice; the lawyer's hobby is fat clients and fat fees.

But I and my friends, sir, happen to belong to another class—the agricultural class of community. We are neither few in number, nor despicable in character; we are not, sir, the dregs of society. We also have our rights and our hobbies; we not only contribute, but contribute largely, to fill the public chest. Our interest and our hobby, sir, stimulate us to raise the best hogs, the best sheep, the best cattle, and the best horses, that most noble and useful of our domestic animals; and I allow, sir, that some of us are extravagantly fond of seeing their speed tried.

Is this a crime, sir? It is our right. I believe, sir, that every kingdom of Europe, and almost every state in America allow it; and even at the seat of our national government, in the district of Columbia, it is not merely allowed but encouraged and patronized by the first men in our government. Indeed, sir, so extremely fond are they of sports, that if I am not mistaken most of them, during the late war, became their own riders.

Shall we pass this bill, sir, with such examples and authorities before us? I hope not. It would be, sir, like a second edition of the old blue laws of Connecticut; where they whipped the cask if the beer or cider worked on Sunday.

Pass this bill, sir, and we banish good horses from this state, and I fear, many who are fond of them, will migrate with them for a land of more liberty. Our horses, sir, will dwindle into mere jacks. I highly esteem, and almost reverence the gentlemen who head the petition, and who brought in this bill, for the good they have done; but, sir, they are most of them in the wane of life; they are far advanced, I hope, in the road to heaven. They, perhaps, have no terrestrial enjoyment; let them depart in peace—but, sir, I do hope that this bill will not pass. Is this the boasted land of freedom! pass this bill, sir, and we strike a dagger into the bosom of Liberty herself.