POLITICAL

The elequent address of the Hon The eloquent address of the Hon.
Mr. Livinoston, of New Orleans, as delivered at Washington on the 8th of Januars, will be found below.
Mr. Livingston was a member of General Jackson's military family, during his command at New Orleans; of course the orator areaks from statements.

of course the orator speaks from a personal knowledge of scenes wall of which he saw and part of which he What gives additional force to the facts which he discloses, is the unblemished character, and undoubted patriotism and extensive literary acrements of the speaker-thu lering from his colleague, the KNAVE it the Political PACK, who stands like "a mildew'd ear to blast his wholesome brother."

We shall not envy the feelings that American who can rise untroved from a perusal of this important pa-

Louisiana-Its inhabitants have nce been proclaimed in war to have deserved well of the whole people of the United States"-In peace will a second time themselves proclaim ir, by their vote at the next election. Six guns - Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, rose and adressed the meeting as follows: I trust that your indulgence, gentle-

gratification of meeting so many per-sonal and political friends, any thing that would fully indemnify me for the egret I cannot but feel in reflecting the constitution were preserved, and home on this memorable day. But the success, his religion attributed them terms in which you have been pleased to the interposition of Heaven as to notice the state, a part of which I the great cause, and his modesty and ave the honour to represent in the justice acknowledged his brave comhave done to the bravery and patrio which they were attained-if this tism of its inhabitants; is more than soould appear, then more than enough sufficient recompense for any personal will be shown to justify the deduction privation which circumstance could ! thus exercised in times of common danger, are a sure warrant that he tion of the conduct of my constituents, derives its chief, its only value, from a knowledge that they have deserved it. It is twelve years since the representatives of the people prowith one voice, that brave Louisianians deserved well of for the parriotism, fidelity, zeal and country; but no one can appreciate it unanimously stepped lorts, under circulty who does not know the state of cumstances of imminent danger from a powerful invading army, in defence that achievement. bestowed, has just been ratified by a great part of it consisting of slaves, you, in the enthusiastic applause with gentlemen, of which a representative may be justly proud-which he may without arrogance, and re peat wi hout being accused of vanity. ment, and other causes, had caused us For, in proportion to the exalted me rit of his constituents, must be the consciousness how difficult it is wor own resources. A country accessible to represent them. While, how has been taken of their past services, for the expressions of fraternal feeling which have been just exhibited, and a olemn assurance, which he pledges himself they will ratify, of attachment to the union -an adherence to republican principles, on which it is

At any time this expression of your applause would have excited the most estimable value from its being offered on the anniversary of the event by which those testimonials were earned: and in connexion with the name of the man whom they are at this moment hailing as their guest and their deliverer. There is something that ele-vates, cheers and exhibitates the mind, in knowing that the same sentiment which animates us, pervades, at the same moment, the breats of thousands and ten thousands of our fellow cirizene; that the same name is repeated with the same enothusiasm, with the same burst of gratitude, in every quarter of the union; and that they are prompted not by ad-miration only, and a grateful sense of services performed, but by the design to reward them. [Great applause.] For while we commemorate the anniversary of a glorious victory, our object is to raise him who gained it to the highest civil honours that his coun try can bestow. I believe, gentlemen, I do not mistake the intentions of one of you in saving so; and it is that cirof you in saving so; and it is that cir-cum-tance which gives peculiar zeal and interest to the feeling which we now indulge. Gratitude, honest na-tional pride, the bright prospects of political success, unite to give the fes-tivity of this day an animation which sion, and one only. It was on the scanty force which was placed under dence, the loss was infinitely 1 4th of July, 1900, when in celebrat- his command: he addressed to them proportion to the numbers.

its rights, and of their own, whenever

elebrated the service, and promised He contrasted their fearful consequenthe reward; ind on this occasion, as it was on that, will the promise be triumphantly fulfilled. [Shouts of applause-cries from every part of the room-"it will! it will?"]

Uifer coincidences might be pointed out but they will readily be seized by those who recollect the political eents of that day and are conversant There are some, however, who insist that to justify our present choice, the parallel must be perfect; that the miitary talents which we celebrate, and her are forced to admire, are no evidence of a fitness for civil employ in the present instance it is eminently the case. If this error can be refuted by a detail of some circumstances, not sufficiently known, connected with the glorious event which we are now celebrating, it will not be inoperative; and perhaps I may be excused if I in terrupt your festivity, while I increase your admiration of him who is the subject of it, by relating them If, from the detail it should appear that pru-dence was united to energy—humani-ty to the highest exertion of courage a creative genius to provide resources, rolls. with wisdom in their employment-courtesy with dignity, in his inter will excuse me, when I confess course with the enemy to whom h that I do not anticipate, even in the was opposed-a cheerful submission to

we have made, that these qualities danger, are a sure warrant that he calmy will not disappoint the expectations of them. his country in any situation which he may be placed; and make the whole nation join in the enthusiastic admira-tion with which we have just hailed the annunciation of his name. The victory we celebrate is matter whole people of the United States of history. It will always form one

the country immediately previous to of all the individual, social, and po-litical rights held dear by man! This Union, of which it formed the remothich the toast that announced it but required on the contrary, a con-These are things. stant force to prevent its becoming a domestic enemy of the most dangerous kind. Our remote situation, pressing dangers nearer the scat of governown resources. A country accessible by numerous inlets from the sea, was ever, he asserts the justice, he can left undefended by any fortifications feel the kindness, of the notice that except two: the principal much dilapileft undefended by any fortifications dated, ill provided, and very inade and express his conviction that they quartly garrisoned, the other, incapa-will verify the prediction you have ble of the slightest defence. A few gun made of their future conduct, [Here boats were the only maritime defence Mr. Livingston was interrupted by the greatest appliance. The can identify kimself with them, if not in their truly in the shallow waters that surmerits, at least in their gratitude, and rounded the coast, by some exoffer for them, as he now does, thanks traordinary policy or cultable ne glect was left unfinished. The military force was two incomplete regiments, a militia badly armed, and battaliion of city volunteers. Two three field pieces, and a howitzer, formed our park of artillery-and our arsenal contained no arms; even the founded, and a strenuous defence of necessary and common article of flints was totally wanting. alone were well provided. This was pleasing emotions; but it acquires in- previous to the month of December. We had long been cut intercourse with the sea by a blocked-ing squadron, which it was known pre-ceded the arrival of a formidable fleet, bearing an invading army of the most imposing force, from their number, their discipline, the excellence of their

appointment, and the reputation of the Generals who commanded them. To add to the difficulties of our situation, there was division. Let me not be misunderstood; not disaffetion, but that confusion which naturally 2 rises in times of danger, when there is no head, or one in which there is no confidence. Committees of defence were named by the citizens, exhorta tions were made to resist the enemy, and show that the insuling conh lence he had expressed in the want of attachment of a large portion of the State of the Union, was false. Funds were endeavoured to be raised; every thing was done to show that the inhabitants were disposed to defend themselves and their country: but every effort demonstrated that without further aid the struggle would be ineffectual. That aid at length arrived in the person of the Commanding Gene-From the moment of his arrival, the confidence of the inhabitants in tivity of this day an animation which him begot confidence in themselves. I have seen approached on one occa-

the inspiring language which promislence, we were promoting the election of the author of its declaration to
the presidency. Then, as now, we
all, their love of country and of glory.
Then, as now, we
described the service, and promised

The contractal their forcest consequences.

The contractal their forcest consequences are consequences. of their brave invaders.

On the consequences of this victor ces of defeat, and the snameful results of submission, to themselves, to their

wives, their children, and their country, with the honours and safety of the rors incident to a capture by storm and the execution of a threat implied different origin, the language best calculated to excite national enthusiasm, and to direct it to the common defence. glorious excitement which, to the la-This was the great, the important operation, in organizing this moral and for the great work that followed; and I hope I may be allowed to say, there there is a circumstance that prove interesting to those who have not heard it. It must be known to most of you. never were better materials provided for these causes to operate upon, than

were found in my constituents. tional prejudices were converted into the noblest emulation. The sed-nta the Catholic religion dedicate almost ly and luxurious habits of a city life every day in the year to the honour of were, with alacrity exchanged for the some holy person, who has, by a life toils of service in a most inclement of piety and charity, merited the reseason: independence of action, for putation and title of a Saint. This strict discipline: a life of ease and safe ty, for one of toil and exposure. A post of honour and of danger promised to the city battallion and a corps particular reverence on the day which of city riflemen, the ranks of which is consecrated to them. In the city

ly the names of the most respectable citizens were inscribed on the muster dedicated their lives to the practices particular corps; the body of the mi litia were equally zealous, and, never calculating the difference of numbers in their holy vigils, before the dawn Nor was this spirit confined to a or discipline, all were found at their ed. But although all were ready, yet the number was comparatively small. ers of the day, was hastily opened.

Some were unarmed, others were ne cossatily posted, with a view to interie: and the nature of the coun try called for a dispersion of this litthe force to guard its numerous inlets. In the meantime, by forced marches, our brave and generous neighbours had Battles to nerve the arm of their prorun to our assistance. At length the tectors, and turn the tide of combat a storm which had been gathering and of gainst the invaders of their country which Jackson and his little band had Their prayers were heard. And while which Jackson and his little band had they daily affered their thanks to that calmy waited the approach, burst over they daily affered their thanks to that them. Our little naval force, after a power to whose aid they ascribe their most gallant defence, fell into the hands of our invaders, and facilitated mindful of him who was chosen as the hands of our invaders, and facturated their operations; an out-post which guarded one of the principal inlets was in my possession a letter from the Supprised, and advancing through an perior of the Convent, in which she surprised, and advancing through an perior of the Convent, in which she uninhabited and uninhabitable country, says, "That seeluded from the conthe enemy was within seven miles o the city, on the banks of the river, be fore he was discovered. This was at two in the afternoon, of one of the but that, as soon as it was known, the shortest days in the year. All the disposal force was collected from the distant points. Before the sun set, fifteen hundred men, the greater part of which were militia, some of whom were armed only with pikes, were on their march, with a perfect knowledge, that they were about to attack in the open field three times their of the best disciplined best appointed troops in the world. They

advanced as gaily, as cheerfully, as it The remains of our gallant little navy. a single schooner, under he brave Pattison who himself took the command of this small force, pour ed destruction into their ranks. the scene of slaughter, the obstinate nature of the conflict has been well tory, and on the very field of their relescribed in the memoirs of a British officer, who does justice to the bravery out not to the number of our troops This master stroke of energy and de ision, in its consequences saved the country, and led to the more important result which closed the glorious

but short campaign. None but such a leader would have planned such ar attack; none but such troops would military operation attack; none but such troops would military operation what followed. success. This taught the enemy to respect our courage, it led him to over rate our numbers; and made him wait for his decisive attack, until the position so judiciously chosen after the action. was placed in a sufficient state of defence to become the theatre of a fu

ture and signal victors.

It is not my intention to attempt a on its consequences. They are felt as they ought to be, and I have tres passed too long already on the kindness if not on the patience of the company. One reflection only, they will, I hope, excuse. That it is a most encouraging example, for those who love the institutions of our country.

Ir three thowand three hundred men. weth no other discipline than a few weeks could produce, in the simplest ine of defence that the art of fortification knows, could prove themselves an over match for four times their number of the best troops in the world, used to conquest, well appoint ed, and led by experienced officers. to what can we attribute it, but to that moral force which is inspired by a love of country, and by that alone?— And it wil be found that from Thermypolæ to Morad those astonishing efforts in which troops without disci pline have successfully contended a gainst superior numbers, have been gainst superior numbers, have been maile in defence of liberty. (This reflection was received with the most enthusiastic marks of applause.) On the eighth of January, 1815, another

and, by a singular favour of Provi dence, the loss was infinitely less in

there were only seven, while the field preservation. He did this deliberatewas literally covered with the bodies

purpose, and his own conscience ap-proved it. Although he took the rery it would be useless to enlarge. great and populous city saved from pillage; its inhabitants from the horin the watchword of the day; and worse even than this, the loss of that trymen to the defence of her rights. In adverting, however, to this action,

gentlemen, that our fellow citizens of distinction is not confined to sex; and the names of women as well as men. were not then haif filled; and instant- of New Orleans is a convent, in which a number of respectable ladies have of piety, to the education of poor chil dren of their own sex, and to works of the 8th January, by the roar of canhen the hour of conflict arriv non and the volley of musketry. The and indicated the auspicious name of St. Victoria. (Thunders of approba

They hailed the omen, and, pros trate on the pavement which knees had worn," implored the God of Their prayers were heard. And while cerns of the world they had not, until lately, heard that General Jackson was expected as a guest in the city community had directed her to show their participation in the joy of that event, by offering a subscription to the fund provided for his entertainment. (This anecdote was received with marks of the highest emotion.) feeling is not, gentlemen, confined to the walls of the Convent. At this moment the city I represent is filled by the inhabitants of the country; by strangers from the neighbouring states; by deputies representing those which they were going to a feast like this; are more remote; and a scene is each biting which would have done honour to the classic days of Greece. The names of their heroes were recited at the celebration of their Osympic games; but none, that I remember, vere invited by the cities which they saved, to meet the representatives of states on the anniversary of their vic-

> I fear, gentlemen, that I fatigue you. The theme which you have en-couraged me to begin, has seduced me, I fear, into an unreasonable prolixity; but I shall take the slightest hint to interrupt it. (Cries of no! no! go on!

Mr. L. proceeded.)
We have taken a rapid view of the military operations. Let us examine what followed. From the state of things which I have described, the most energetic measures were neces sary to ensure the safety of the coun-Supplies and arms must be pro cured, troops must be raised, intelligence must be prevented from reaching the enemy; and a source of dan ger was to be guarded against, which although for the It is not my intention to attempt a lattnoor for the homost description of this event, or to enlarge on its consequences. They are felt imaginary, yet the commanding gene they much to be and I have tree they much to be and I have tree. Before his arrival the governor of the state (under honest but mistaken impressions) had confidentially advised him, that disaffection existed in an a-larming degree, in the state; and that the legislature itself was not free from suspicion. With the impression which this notice was calculated to produce on his airival for the first time country, unacquainted with the language spoken by a majority of the people, he thought himself obliged to assume such powers as alone could deeat the schemes of disaffection if i existed, and to provide the means of existed, and to provide the means of defence, which the government had neglected totally to do. This could not be done while the civil power was suffered to perform its usual functions; and he took, after severe deliberation, the decisive step of proclaiming martial law. He knew the responsibility he incurred: he knew to sponsibility he incurred; he knew to what he exposed himself, that if ever of this great truth was given

putation for patriotism, and regard to the constitution of his country for its preservation. He did this deliberate-

sponsibility yet others participated when the danger pressed, in acknow ledging the necessity under which he acted. The legislature assumed the power of the general government, and aid an embargo. The judge without bail, discharged persons committed fo apital offences. And none of the au-horities intimated any disapprobation capital offences. of his proceedings, while the danger lasted. When it ceased to press them as he had anticipated, the darker passions began to work. They assumed the garb of attachment to the laws of constitution, and he was brought by which the country had been saved. There he silenced the murmurs of an indignant audience; he calmed the ap prehensions of the judge who was a-bout to condemn him; and offered to interpose his person to protect the tri-bunal from disturbance. There he would have entered on his defeace; he would have stated the necessity under which he acted; and raised the great question, whether acts done against the letter of the law, not only to pre serve its spirit, but its very existence. were to be punished by the law:- acts from which no private aggrandizement gratification or emolument could accrue to him who did them, but from which he could expect nothing but per sonal inconvenience and vexation. He was not permitted to proceed, and was condemned to pay a heavy fine, which he immediately discharged, and for which he refused the unanimous offer of the inhabitants to be reimbursed. And when, in spite of his exertions, he was borne in triumph by the grateful citizens, he used the first interval which the expression of their applause would permit to address them. He told them, that two great lessons might be learned from the events which had happened since he had been among however inadequate might be the ap lefence of their country; never to refuse any sacrifice that might be necessary for its preservation; and whenecheerfully to the operation of the laws. even when they punish acts which were done to preserve them. That, his own part, he knew that what he had done could only be justified by necessity; and to prevent that neces-sity from being made the pretext for oppression, it was perhaps right that the penalty of the law, and find his indemnity in the approbation of his own conscience, and the evidence that his acts were done only to serve his coun-

It is impossible to describe the burs of applause with which these words worthy of a Roman of the republi were received; and they have leep into the minds of all who heard

(Here the speaker was again inter rupted with marks of interest and ap probation that lasted a considerable time. He at length proceeded.)

I have spoken of the courtesy which

characterised his communications with the enemy; and I will relate one cir cumstance, which not only proves that but a humane disposition, attentive to the danger of the humble-t individuals even in the enemy's ranks. Among other volunteers who served under him, was a brave man, once distinguished as a General in the armies of Repub lican France, - Hombert, - who, with a handful of men, invaded Ireland, and had nearly penetrated to its capital. This gentleman had obtained permis sion to raise an independent corps and, in order to fill it, had, by some in correct representations, induced some of the English prisoners to enlist. When it was known to General Jackson, he disapproved of the proceeding. A cartel had been signed for the exchange of prisoners, and each one who should be kept under pretence of such enlistment, would proi ong the captiv ty of one of our fellow-citizens. over, the English prisoners who had signed their names for enlistment, complained of some deception; but their act was known to their fellow-soldiers. and they feared punishment if they were exchanged.

Under these circumstances, this General confiding in the magnanimity and generosi-ty of the British commander, and judging of his character and feelings from his own, ty of the livitish commanner, and judging of his characher and feelings from his own, acquainted him with the circumstance and said it would afford him the highest satisfaction to learn that no inquiry should be made to the prejudice of the men on their return. His confidence was not misplaced. There is an instinct by which brave and honourable men know each other. Gen. Lambert answered him nearly in these words: "On the subject of the prisoners, I have only to remark, that feeling and honourable rounduct which has characterized every transaction in which I have had the honour to be concerned with you, you may rely upon it I shall take no retrospective view of the conduct of any of the mer returned and shall find reasons for discontinuing an inquiry, should it be brought before me in any other manner."

Who is there, on reading this correspondent

there was an act of deliberate self-dethere was an act of deliberate self-devotion it was that for which he has
been reproached as an unjustifiable asgiven;

Provi
rss in
The

what he exposed nimet, that if every
who does not admire the humane
feelings of the one, the courteous feelings of the one of these two brave men,
then at the head of hostile armies. Who
is there who can believe that he who was
self, and risked what he valued infithus tender of their two brave men,
then at the head of hostile armies. Who

diers would unnecessarily and creaty to those of his own! Who is then we has his country, and his country's harmer in does not spurn the foul estimaty which once would tarnish both! I should occupy more time than met occasion would allow, were Its relate all a circumstances which show his humanity the wounded prisoners who command. He treated and spots to the as his children; and that they returned a confidence by good conduct may be introduced from the honourable and extraording fact, that not a single punishment reflicted for a military offence during the more allusion to those days, and

If there be any occasion in which a

cented here by one more capable ressing it.

[Mr. I.. sat down smidst the in cheers, which were continued long at thad taken his seat.]

The ship Maris, whose arrival we nounce this day, from the Pacific Occuprobably the okiest vescel now empire the whaling business. She was Pembroke in this state, during the tionary war, and was intended for a teer, but was purchased by the visibilities. Rotch, of this town, for William Rotch, of this town, for a pacific purpose, by whom she will Pacific purpose, by whom she wis terred to Mr. Samuel Rodman, the p

to the coast of Brazil, one to he lad cean, one to the Falkland liant at teen to the Pacific Ocean. She has insured. She was the first read displayed the American start and the port of London. Althora's been delivering her owners not for 46 years, she is still a missakii.

DELAWARE & HUDSON CAN A resident engineer on the De writes that the water will be let it canal from the Neversink to the D the 9th inst. and

Late Sheriff's Sa

By virtue of two writs of cias issued out of Anne Armst the goods and chattels, lands nements of William Glover, of R. We'ch of Ben. and Ja or R. We can or Ben, and Sellman, for the use of James man, and John Half and Mr. Mr. Clure, adm'rs of John M. have seized and taken in exception. all that lot of ground with provements thereon, whereout Wm. Glover now resides, lying and being in the city of polis. The improvements co a large and commodious d house, in excellent repair, wit cessary out buildings; the pro in fee simple, and the title in ble, and on Friday the 2d day next, at the court house in the Annapolis, I shall proceed to said property to the highest for cash, to ratisfy the debt foresaid. Bale to commence a o'clock. o'clock.

R. Welch of B April 10. 4

Karyland Wagette

AN.V.APOLIS:

Inviday, April 10, 1828. concluded the publication of the concluded the publication of the gs of our legislature, we have gportunity of giving to our read-uent address of Edward Living at he conceded t etter qualified

On Thursday Toril 10th, at 11 lock. Divine Service may be ex-River, and at the same hour allowing day at South River LECTOR OF PRESIDENT.

We are authorised to say that Marcy is NOT a Candidate for mar of President and Vice Presi-

OCTOBER ELECTION. S CANDIDATE-JAMES F. BRICE.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Senior, spectfully notifies his fellow-citizens swe-Arundel county, that he is again abidate to represent them in the next

CHARLES R. STEWART, ligin a candidate to represent Annual county in the next legislature.

A CANDIDATE. Vire authorised to state. MARRIOTT Will serve. i as a Delegate to represent

MPORATION ELECTION. FOR MAYOR, rd & Crabb. FOR RECORDER,

Habbs. FOR ALDERMEN, en Williamson,*

Murray. 131 an F. Brice. OR COMMON COUNCIL ME >. Brice B. Brewer, "

m'a Gambrill . Sands, Sen. berge Barber, Sen. a Allison.

Dese marked thus (*) are elected.

for the Maryland Gazette. -You will oblige me by the following passing reflects in your paper, should you think worthy of insertion. Yours,

"Oh! the value of a friend."

he in the second which consigns him to its fundamental than the second and silent grave, in which but the constitution of the second and silent grave, in which but the other than the second and the tongue before us to the second and the second an ***strady to confess, the truth of stratignent I have selected, as the strainent I have selected, as the strainent I have selected, as the strainent I have selected, as the strained so friendship are necessary to the afflicted, as its participant is called for to heighten the entire strained it is sweet to pour our imaging the strained of the prosperous. Even in the strained of the prosperous at that blisstrans our griefs are mostly imaary) into the bosom of our early sected friend, or to feel our joys inthen and our pleasures multiply, as ware them with those we love. In the of playful unthinking childattachments are often formed remain firm and unshaken remain arm and unmaked the lapse of years, increasing a magh and vigour as the intellection of the state of t a he more evening of our transitory institusailing prosperity when our more and carthly bliss is filled to over wire by level, as when the streams of adminy assail us, and we are made to lay.

diwer of puth vivacity yethin unsubdued by ti lected compani ile enthusiasm im more closel permanent attac he value of a

yourfi, the ner ood, are goneing locks, and i oclaim the ne among your as ife's vicissitud al and sincere nay have they ship may look

its blessings, of spirits, and nal home. triendship. ing rays arou increased he desolate h lation appears visits us in t

"In the darkne The jewel, frie luster." Hou THE V Being bef

een moved SELLMAN ad ly the follow Although, flected upon ed some ret have intrude not seen a d Indeed it w tion. For it where party siderations.

lar delusionsway—and like princip ground, prised at th while I am member of

be just and God, to hi tituents, and proprie I do it with performing politically.

ing the set against it, sent organ most beau ion; and that day, he most v and the ve consequer on, will b ture legis decision

over the t he consti rect attac of that u is spirit anction eared th more co

ghost t