

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

"Advance our waving banners on the wall,  
"Rescue'd is Orleans from the English wolves."—*Shakspeare.*

Mr. Editor:

A great and recent change has taken place in the public mind in this State, and still increases, in favor of General JACKSON for our next President. Time is the test of opinion, and truth universally prevails among the people in favor of him who, since the days of Gen. Washington, has done more for his country than any man in it; on this event I congratulate you, sir, and the rest of my fellow citizens. Three fourths of the good people of this State, at least, being sensible of this, would, if they could vote immediately at the polls, give their suffrage to the Hero of New-Orleans. So natural it is, that the gratitude of the people should be drawn towards their known benefactors. And although we should ever be of the opinion that it is of the very essence of a Republican government not to think that its safety or independence depends on the virtues of a Scipio or a Themistocles, for a President, but on the nation itself, which bears within it the imperishable principles of liberty; yet, sir, taking into consideration the eminent services which General Jackson has rendered his country, is he not, I beseech you, sir, by far the most eligible of all who pretend to be candidates for the chief magistracy of our country? It would be needless here to recapitulate the services so recently done his country; they are registered in the minds of a grateful people, which no time or circumstance can eradicate: they will ever shine bright in future story, and when tender mothers shall hereafter tell their listening children of his acts and valorous deeds, tears of gratitude will glisten in their eyes, and a glow of enthusiasm will shake their tender limbs. But what are the services, it may be asked, that Gen. Jackson has rendered his country? The answer is easy, they are fresh in the minds of all, and will be while memory holds its seat. Early in the Revolutionary War, and in that tremendous hour of danger, we find him, "when the appearance of manhood had scarcely bristled on his chin," grasping that sword which was forged on the anvil of necessity, and rushing into the field of battle, and sealing with his blood his patriotism. We find his brother slain by his side, and the young hero taken and imprisoned in a British dungeon; he was then not more than sixteen years of age: "For since those arms of his had seven years pith,  
"They have used their dearest action in the tented field."

I will pass over, for the present, those important civil offices, which he discharged with so much honor to himself and advantage to his country; it would be supererogation to repeat them; and speak of those prominent services rendered the nation at a later date. At a time, sir, when the "red cloud of war" lowered in the northern and western horizon, and its blasts whistled in our ears, and the blood of our countrymen smoked on the ground; and in another quarter of the United States, the blockade of our harbors and the mouths of our rivers, by the enemy; the murder

and impressment of our citizens; the excitement of the Indians; those horrid hell-hounds of savage war, to war with us, to scalp and murder our frontier brethren—for such, sir, "is the galaxy of crimes, presented, during this night of wonders"—where, where, I beseech you, then, was Gen. Jackson? Was he at the City of Washington, feasting on the sumptuous banquet, (*too often furnished by the money of the people*) adorned with golden spoons, as it is known a certain Secretary uses,—no! no! we find him in the wilderness of the west, at the head of a band of patriots, enlisted chiefly by his influence, destitute of provisions, far from his native state, the only support of his army for many days acorns, parched corn, and the spontaneous productions of the earth; we find him contending successfully against the savage foe, and finally conquering and destroying him; and securing for his countrymen an immense territory, the home for countless millions; and giving security and confidence to our fellow citizens, who had their humble dwellings in that part of our country.

But, sir, it remains for me to record an action, which, when we turn over the historic page, and trace the rise and fall of States and Empires, it scarcely has a parallel, considering the armies opposed to each other: the British army, commanded by the renowned Pakenham, the brother-in-law to Wellington, their numbers greater, accustomed to victory, fresh from the Peninsula, where they had contended with success against the invincibles of Bonaparte; their commander, in order to excite the brutal courage of his soldiers, issued his more than Vandal proclamation—"beauty and booty," of New-Orleans. Our army, undisciplined, scarcely in uniform, but led on by a General in whom they had implicit confidence, they could not despair of success—"nil desperandum Teucro duce, et auspice Teucro:"—victory soon perched on their banners, and a more decided battle never was won than the battle of New-Orleans, on the 8th January, 1815. The heart gorged at the carnage of the daring foe: the survivors fled, and their flight was their safety. A nation's plaudits is the hero's and army's due: he who belonged to that army may justly say, with the poet,

"This day is call'd the feast of Crispian;  
"He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,  
"Will stand a tip-toe when this day is named,  
"And rouse him at the name of Crispian."  
"He, that shall live this day, and see old age,  
"Will yearly on the vigil feast his friends,  
"And say to-morrow is" the 8th of January;  
And I too belonged to the army of New-Orleans.

This glorious battle was won by an hero, whose capacious soul was a bulwark of safety to his country. It will be remembered, that a little before this battle was fought, the enemies of Gen. Jackson had the impudence to say, that he could fight Indians, but could not fight his majesty's grenadiers! that he was a village lawyer, &c. &c. and now, forsooth, the same kind friends admit he has military talents, but not those talents that are calculated to wield the destinies of a great nation!

Profligate characters, disappointed statesmen, and interested men of influence commence

the attack. The prejudices of the uninformed are wrought upon. The keys of falsehood and calumny are delivered to malevolent printers. That there should be murmurings, sir, against Gen. Jackson, is neither strange nor new. Wisdom has always been accused at the bar of folly; and patriotism arraigned at the tribunal of ambition. But that these accusations should proceed in high and sarcastic tones from those very mouths, whose breath is scarcely cool from the warmest approbation of his measures, is a circumstance that adds to the melancholy proof of the insincerity and fallibility of man.

At this critical period we behold the fate of our country hanging doubtful on the event of the approaching election. A nation yet too virtuous to attempt a revolution by design, and perhaps too unstable to avoid one without a man of consummate wisdom and inflexible virtue at its head, in this momentous crisis who shall be that man? The question is already answered by the sincere approbation, and unshaken confidence of the great mass of the American people, who wish to enjoy the blessings of peace and good order, national and domestic, and who do not yet believe, and I trust never will believe, that the field of battle is the only field of honor. Something more may be expected hereafter from

NUMA.

## FOREIGN.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

The Bogota Gazette, March 14th, gives the address of Col. Hamilton, the Chief Commissioner to the government of Colombia. In this address we find the following passage:

"It is said, sir, that France wishes to assist Spain in reconquering these countries. Let not the people of Colombia entertain the least apprehension of such an invasion, because, in Great Britain, they will find a constant and firm friend."

Buenos Ayres.—A report on good authority had reached Buenos Ayres, that the Indians had made an attack on the Governor of Santa Fe, and had defeated and nearly destroyed the whole of his army. They were becoming extremely troublesome in the neighborhood of Buenos Ayres, and persons owning estates 30 to 50 leagues from the city, felt extremely apprehensive they would be attacked. Some are reported to be destroyed.

Brazil.—Advices from Pernambuco state, that the President appointed for that province by the Emperor of Brazil, was not suffered to assume the office, and that the Constitution was rejected there. It is added, that the Custom-house and stores were closed, and that the Brazilians were "slaying and imprisoning the European Portuguese."

### INDIA.

Calcutta, Jan. 8....The accounts from Madras are of a most distressing nature, and have come upon us with a suddenness which renders the horror more striking.

Madras, Dec. 23....It is with regret that we notice the increasing distress prevalent among the natives from the scarcity of rice; in the bazars it is

not to be procured, and only one Bankshall is now open for its sale. Many European gentlemen are seen mingling with the crowd, endeavoring to procure grain for their servants. Grain of the oldest and worst description is bought up with avidity, and many are reduced to subsist on grain. This even is not to be purchased except in small quantities and at an enormous price. Several deaths have occurred amongst the lowest order of the natives, which have been occasioned by starvation, and so miserable is their condition that many children have, in despair, been abandoned by their parents.

The inhabitants of Pondicherry, we regret to learn, are also sufferers for the want of food. We can now no longer indulge the expectation that a fall of rain may yet save the harvest of the coming year, as we understand, from those acquainted with the subject, that the crops are already destroyed.

Dec. 25....On Monday night, a vast multitude assembled in the Black Town, and proceeded to break open some stores belonging to the native merchants, which were plundered, and much grain carried off. Guards of native troops were sent to protect property of this description. The mob behaved in the most daring and outrageous manner towards the Sepoys; while the latter, we understand, acted with the greatest forbearance under very trying circumstances; two of the mob, however, are reported to be wounded, and one killed. It is imagined that not less than 100,000 persons were collected.

### PORTUGAL.

A late arrival from Lisbon, confirms the report that the assassination of the Prime Minister of Portugal was attributed to the king's second son, and that the country was in a state of commotion. The officers and troops had positively refused serving under Marshal Beresford, who had in consequence been deprived of his command. The people evinced the most marked feelings of hostility towards the United States, in consequence of the language adopted by the President in his message to Congress.

### GREECE.

A private letter states that is in contemplation to introduce a new system of government into the Greek Islands. The Senates of Hydra, Ipsara, and Spezzia, have agreed to withdraw the Eparchs which they had established there, and to allow them to govern themselves, upon paying a small annual tribute. This course appears to have been adopted in consequence of the revenue of the Isles being almost entirely absorbed for the support of the Eparchs and their suites.

### WEST INDIES.

St. Domingo....The French government is stated, in letters from Havre of the 26th March, to have decreed, as a first step towards the acknowledgment of the independence of St. Domingo, that the products of that island should be admitted into France on payment of the usual foreign duties, with the exception of imports by the old settlers of St. Domingo, which are to be admitted at the old du-

ties, in French or other vessels.

Private letters from Martinique state, that the colored people of that Island are shipped away with as much dispatch as possible. No distinction is made amongst them. Whether high or low, rich or poor—whether guilty or innocent—whether implicated or not in the late premeditated insurrection, the sentence of banishment is the same. A considerable number of these people had already arrived at Trinidad, where it is said they have met with an unmolested refuge.

## ENGLAND.

The Slave Trade Piracy Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on the 25th of March, and sent to the Lords. Sir J. Mackintosh expressed his entire concurrence in the bill, and hailed the auspicious treaty, entered into with America, with the most heartfelt satisfaction.

It is said that the Emperors of Russia and Austria have determined to reduce their armies.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

Tuesday, May 11.—The Tariff bill being under consideration: Mr. Macon moved to amend the bill by striking out the following clauses: "on cotton bagging, four and a half cents per square yard," and "on pimento, eight cents per pound;" which were successively adopted.

Thursday, May 13.—The Tariff bill was read the third time as amended in the Senate. The question, "Shall this bill pass?" was then put, and decided in the affirmative, by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Brown, Chandler, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Findlay, Holmes of Maine, Jackson, Johnson of Ken. Knight, Lanman, Lowrie, McIlvaine, Noble, Palmer, Ruggles, Seymour, Talbot, Taylor, of Ind. Thomas, Van Buren—25.

NAYS—Barbour, Branch, Clayton, Elliott, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes of Miss. H. Johnson of Lou. J. S. Johnston of Lou. Kelly, King of Alab. King of N. Y. Lloyd of Mass. Macon, Mills, Parrott, Smith, Taylor of Va. Van Dyke, Ware, Williams—21.

So the bill passed, as amended, and was sent to the other House, for concurrence in the amendments.

### H. of REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, May 14.—The Committee of Manufactures reported the Tariff bill from the Senate—recommending the concurrence of the House in the amendments made to it by the Senate, with certain exceptions. The bill and amendments were referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The amendments were about to be read by the Clerk, when an inquiry was made whether those amendments could be present, when they had been ordered to be printed? On this subject a desultory conversation arose, in which much excitement was evinced. When the amendments of the Senate were all read—

It was moved that the committee rise; which was carried.

A motion was then made for printing the bill & amendments; also decided in the affirmative.