[illegible] of the Patriots who [illegible] Pakenham [illegible] in every country, and the most [illegible] on record. This powerful [illegible] of the [illegible] of peace and prosperity [illegible] to welcome you with all [illegible], while many kind beauty, amidst of the greatest of those who have distinguished [illegible] which to the welfare of their country, join the unbounded thanks with all the [illegible] of security and happiness.

Nor have the moral feelings of the country experienced a greater change since that memorable epoch, than has its physical appearance. Cultivation has sprung up in the very bosom of the wilderness. The forest is disappearing before the axe of industrious enterprise. Science has established her temples, religion has thrown her benedictions over the country, and commerce has expanded her blessings. For all these indications of a great and increasing prosperity, the citizens of Louisiana are duly sensible, that under God they are indebted to that gallant band, which under your auspicious direction in the glorious campaign of 1814-15, saved our fair city from the horrors of devastation, and the whole State from the dangers of foreign domination.

People penetrated then with indelible gratitude for your pre-eminent exertions in the dark hour of our peril, in behalf of a generous and enthusiastic people, we bid you a cordial welcome to that land, with which the glory of your name is indissolubly associated to the latest posterity.

To which the General replied as follows:

I receive, sir, with gratitude and pleasure the welcome, which is the organ of the committee, you present me on the part of the citizens of New Orleans.

The compliment which you are pleased to make of my services in the late war with Great Britain, naturally suggests a comparison with the power and prosperity that at present prevail in this delightful country.

Improvements in moral and physical improvement, great as they are, are but commensurate with the grandeur of its outline, and the intelligence of its population, and they afford a gratifying assurance, that it will never again be exposed to the trials of war or the dangers of conquest.

Our intimate knowledge of their worth and valour, enables me cordially to join in the sentiments of respect which you cherish for my companions in arms, to whose assistance, under Providence, I was indebted for that success which you advert to with so much liberality. To you, sir, and to your colleagues I tender the assurance of my perfect respect.

On the night of the 4th, the General with his suite left Natchez, accompanied by the New Orleans deputation, and reached the point above the city on the morning of the 8th, where he was met by a fleet of steam boats eighteen in number, conveying many of the surviving soldiers of the revolutionary war, and of the New Orleans battalion, and a multitude of citizens. The squadron of steam boats, decorated with flags, accompanying the Pocahontas, on the deck of which were displayed twenty-four American standards, proceeding to the battle ground, each boat firing in quick succession, as it passed the town, salutes, which were returned from the city, and various vessels in the harbour. On arriving at the battle ground, the general committee of the citizens of New Orleans repaired on board the Pocahontas and informed Gen. Jackson, that his former companions in arms and his fellow citizens, were prepared to receive him on the levee, which he so gallantly defended on the 8th of January, 1815. He then landed with his suite and was conducted to the battle ground by Generals Plauche, Labatut, La Coste, Col. Piatt, Major Peire, and Col. Grymes, Dr. Kerr, Col. Morgan, Major Dagnin, Capt. Raynaud, Capt. de St. Romes, and A. Hennen, Col. Morse, and the shouts of the multitude, and under a salute of one hundred guns, from a battery commanded by Capt. Dominiqueyou. He there received the greeting of a number of his old companions and was addressed in the following words by Mr. John R. Grymes, one of his aids during the invasion:

General,—I have been deputed by the citizens of New Orleans, and your old companions in arms to receive you on this spot, consecrated to the honor and glory of our country, and in their name to testify to you their feelings on the occasion, which has again brought us together.

To do this, no language, at my command, is adequate. But you, sir, will be able fully to appreciate them, when I declare our solemn conviction that to your conduct on the memorable day whose anniversary we now celebrate, we are indebted for our homes, our liberties, our all. Accept then, sir, every sentiment of gratitude, which a devoted and patriotic people can feel towards him, who has preserved to them the inestimable blessings of our constitution, and the sacred institutions of our country; our fervent prayers, that your deeds may meet with their just reward from the present generation, and that their remembrance may extend to our latest posterity.

The General replied as follows:—

Sir,—Thirteen years have rolled since, fellow citizens, and fellow in arms, we met on these plains. Our country was then shaken by the storms of war, and we had repaired hither to resist its rudest shock. This lovely land, rich in its present aspect, and for riches in its future destinies—the pride of western commerce and the key of western independence, was insulted by invasion and threatened by conquest. An army strong in renown and powerful in numbers, haughty from success and eager for spoil, came from amidst distant seas to pour its pride and fury upon Louisiana. This formidable foe we met—and though inferior in number and discipline, though not furnished with the regular means of defence; though hastily assembled from various states, we were determined to live or to die free; we acted with concert—we fought with confidence, and we conquered. The justice of our cause gave us courage, and the favor of Heaven granted us victory; and requited one days of toil, and nights of watching, with be glory of giving deliverance to our country and security to our fellow citizens. In common with them we have since enjoyed the fruits of peace, and pursuing the various callings of life, have been dispersed over different regions. But though separated by time and space, the bond of fraternity cemented on this field has not been weakened, our countrymen hallowed it with their gratitude. With what pleasure do I embrace you again! In what language shall I express my emotions! Must I not regard this assembly of my martial brothers as a peculiar mark of the goodness of Providence! Shall I not esteem this concourse of my fellow citizens (collected from distant quarters of the Union, as evidence that the nation accept it as worthy of commemoration, and rejoices in bestowing its honors on those, who shared its dangers? What greater good than this, within the sphere of human events, can fall to the lot of man? What higher incentive to the discharge of his duty as a citizen and soldier? And what an inspiring theme does it afford for our supplications to that God, in the hollow of whose hand is the fate of man and the destiny of nations! These considerations prepare me to receive the congratulations which I feel I am tendered, and in behalf of the citizens here, to whom your presence and exertions are dear, I extend my acknowledgments, I extend my sincere, I receive it with pride and joy.

I pledge you, sir, for the kind hospitality of the reception of my fellow citizens. My soul thrills at hearing your city has been subjected to none and unmoved by your speaker who has dared to destroy to its lowest ruins the legacy and heritage, and to be more valuable than any gratification which the pride of power or the pomp of office can confer. Most of you were witnesses of the scene in which I was engaged, and know the measures which I adopted to destroy the proud foe and protect this fair city. From the part you acted and the sentiments you entertained, you are competent to weigh the circumstances by which I was surrounded, and to estimate the motives by which I was governed. Your approbation, therefore, gives me consolation, and satisfies me that the course which I pursued was required by the occasion and honor of the country. In this perilous crisis I thought it my duty to obey, in fear of my country, the great law of necessity, the great principle of self-defence—to sacrifice the shadow for the substance, and to save the constitution, by suspending, within the compass of a district, the impending action of certain legal forms. This step, I took, neither without reflection, nor without advice, nor without example. And when I review it, my mind adheres to the judgment which I then formed. Your approbation, I repeat, confirms this opinion. It will, I believe, signalized as it is by this public solemnity, have a high effect. It will exhibit to posterity a salutary example of patriotism and justice, and thus be instrumental in securing our country from future dangers. Like the glory of that bright day which saw us rise into national existence, it may blaze on the altars of liberty, and rekindle from age to age the sacred love of freedom for their country.

I salute you, fellow citizens, and embrace you my brothers in arms, with my prayers to Heaven for your individual happiness, and for your country's glory.

Mr. Davezac, also one of his aids, then addressed him as follows:

General,—I should be insensible indeed, if I could repress the deep feelings which crowd on my mind when, after viewing the surrounding scene, I cast my eyes on him whom I now address. This ground, made holy by deeds of eternal renown; this plain, where patriotism and valor triumphed over numbers and discipline—What nobler subject can be offered to the meditation of philosophy? What nobler theme can excite the genius of an inspired orator? But, when to these are now superadded, the shouts of an enthusiastic multitude, the roar of artillery, and the magnificent spectacle of so many floating palaces, displaying to the winds, as they glide along, the striped banners on which shine so bright, the auspicious stars, the happy emblems of new born republics, I may be allowed to hope, that the inspiration of the scene may supply the talent which ought to have been possessed by him, on whom devolves the task of expressing the gratitude of his brother soldiers. It was a great and happy thought of the Legislature of our country, to invite the conqueror of the 8th of January, to the field of his glory; there to gladden his eyes by the cheering spectacle of a nation's gratitude; to offer to his sight, after thirteen years had elapsed, crowned with the choicest gifts of nature, enriched by the tributes of commerce, of industry, and of the arts, Louisiana whom he had beheld in the days of her mourning, in the hour of calamity.

Prosperity (and we call on you, General, to witness it) does not harden the hearts of Freemen, for it is in the midst of all the felicity which Providence can bestow on a favored people, that Louisianians delight to look back to an epoch marked by dread portents and actual perils, and it is at the very moment when they feel most intensely their present happiness, that they recall the remembrance of the day when you appeared among them for the first time. You found them (they never will be found otherwise!) ready to pour out their heart's blood in defence of their country; but they had been waiting for a chief, for one firm of purpose, capable of breasting the approaching tempest. They were aware, that in such a crisis unity of command was their only safety, and that you alone could collect the scattered reeds, bind them together, and give them, thus united, a force that would defy all hostile efforts. You called on the brave, wherever born! and you uttered the sacred words, Honour! Country!

All hearts vibrated at the sound—what once was rivalry, became emulation—what had been envy, was changed into a noble jealousy of fame. Various languages were spoken at these memorable lines; but in every tongue the valiant vowed to conquer or to die. You had inspired all your warriors with your own presaging hopes.

We have come this day to salute, at the very instant when he treads again the hallowed ground, the Hero of this great anniversary. We come, too, like the Greeks of old, when they visited the field of Marathon, to honor the warriors whom fate forbade to join in the triumph they purchased at the price of their lives.

But why do I detain you so long, even on this field of your fame? while these veteran soldiers press the hand of their Chief, a whole city waits the return of the vessel which bears the guest of Louisiana.

The Legislators of our country have suspended their deliberations; the multitude cover the banks of this great river; the temples are opened; the incense burns, ascending to Heaven, together with the blessings of a grateful people. Go, happy conqueror! Go! and hear the voice of mothers greeting the Hero who brought them back their sons—Go! and hear the cheerings of the wives and daughters, from whom you averted the insults of a lawless soldiery. Go! and meet the kind, the rapturous welcome of the new generation—the children born since 1815, the future men of Louisiana, await also the deliverer of their fathers, the Chieftain who already lives in history the equal of the heroes of ancient days.

To which the General thus replied:

Sir—Your language and imagination attest the fervour of the clime you inhabit and do justice to the generous people you represent. They do justice also to my brave associates, who [illegible] the field before us with glory, and filled it with recollections which so powerfully excite our enthusiasm, and are regarded with such liberal interest by your state. While I rejoice with you in the prosperity of Louisiana, which smiles on the banks, and floats on the current of its majestic river, I take pleasure in reflecting that it is the just reward of the valour and patriotism she displayed under a [illegible] danger, which valour and patriotism can [illegible] have supported.

In this assembly I see many of her sons, whose swords opposed a rampart to the powerful foe, and whose lives were preserved in honor, because they were offered a sacrifice to glory. You sir, are one of this chivalric band; and doubtless, when you witness this scene, [illegible] who are filled with these emotions, which you [illegible] compares to the feelings of the soldiers of Athens, when they revisited the field of their victory. Here I rejoice to meet you, and to mingle my exultation with yours, in the prosperity and glory of our common country.

The New York Delegates, composed of Messrs. J. H. Hamilton, Saul Alley, and Theodore Phelps, were then presented to General Jackson, who was addressed by Mr. Hamilton, the chairman of the delegates, as follows:—

Sir—We have been deputed by the Republicans of the city and county of New York, "to bear to you their congratulations on the return of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, and to assure you, in their name, [illegible] in behalf of the citizens here, to whom your presence and exertions are dear, I extend my sincere, I receive it with pride and joy.

[illegible] of the citizens of New Orleans, [illegible] to the cause of our country, [illegible] to the [illegible] of our country, [illegible] to the [illegible] of our country, [illegible] to the [illegible]