

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 prolong the captivity of one of our fellow-citizens. However, 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, the General, confiding in the magnanimity and generosity of the British commander, and judging of his character and feelings from his own, acquainted him with the circumstances, and said that 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 honorable men know each other. General Lambert answered him nearly in these words: "On the subject of the prisoners, I have only to remark that feeling and honorable conduct which has characterized every transaction in which I have had the honor to be concerned with you, you may rely upon it I shall take no retrospective view of the conduct of any of the men returned, and shall find reason for discontinuing an inquiry, should it be brought before me in any other manner."

Who is there, on reading this correspondence, who does not admire the humane feelings of the one, the courteous compliance and gentleman-like language of the other of these brave men, then at the head of hostile armies? Who is there who can believe that he who was thus tender of the lives of his enemy's soldiers, would unnecessarily and cruelly take those of his own? Who is there who loves his country, and his country's honor, who does not spurn the foul calumny which at once would tarnish both? I should occupy more time than such an occasion would allow, were I to relate all the circumstances which show his humanity to the wounded prisoners who were taken, to the number that were left to his care when the enemy retired, and his constant and unwearying attention to the men under his command. He treated and spoke to them as his children; and that they returned his confidence by good conduct may be inferred from the honorable and extraordinary fact, that not a single punishment was inflicted for a military offence during the campaign.

One more allusion to those days, and I have done.

If there be any occasion in which a man may be excused if he should forget the moderation and humility which only accompanies true merit, it is the moment of triumph, when a conqueror who has led his countrymen to victory, and has saved his country from subjugation, is received by the grateful acclamations of his fellow citizens on his return.—When his way is strewn with flowers by the hands of those whom he has protected from violation; when the "pealing anthem swells the note of praise," and the incense of the altar perfumes the air, at such a time as this, he must have a large share of self command who is not intoxicated with popular applause, elevated in his own opinion by the praises he receives, and incline to attribute to himself all the merit of an achievement in which he had the principal, but not the only share. Yet, on such an occasion, the man who has been represented as the proud ferocious warrior, arrogating all things to himself, regardless of the rights of others, and unmindful of his duty to God or man, when met at the door of the Temple by the venerable prelate who bore witness to the piety with which he had ascribed to the Divine Power the success with which he had been blessed, presented him with the Victory's Crown of Laurel, when all things combined to raise his opinion of himself, and make him forgetful of what was due to others, he did not place on his own brows the crown that was offered, but modestly received it on behalf of the "brave men," (whom he honored with the endearing title) of "his brethren in arms," and expressed his chief satisfaction to be, that the victory was obtained with so little loss, and that not a cypress leaf was mingled in the chaplet that was presented to him. Now, as hypocrisy is not one of the virtues with which he has been reproached, we must presume these expressions of piety and humility to be sincere, and they do certainly give a new lustre to his merit.

I cannot, gentlemen, I ought not, to conclude without paying that tribute which I know my constituents would blame me for omitting on their behalf, to the gallant volunteers from Tennessee, and the brave troops from Kentucky and Mississippi, who aided in those times that tried men's souls. Never will their services be forgotten; and the names of Coffee, Carroll, and Adair, will be forever associated with that of Jackson, in our memory, and taught to our offspring, to the latest posterity, who will be bred up to identify themselves and their interest with the West.

Gentlemen, I have felt deeply, felt gratefully, your kind attention to my constituents, and only regret that they are not

represented here by one more capable of expressing it.

(Mr. L. sat down amidst the loudest cheers, which were continued long after he had taken his seat.)

We select a few more of the toasts drunk on this occasion.

Andrew Jackson.—The next President of the United States. The same talent which healed dissensions, created resources, inspired confidence, and led peaceful citizens to glorious victory, will unto the patriotism of the country, direct its energies, and seconded by Legislative wisdom, conduct us to prosperity and honor.

The will of the People.—The only sovereign known to our laws—let those tremble who have disobeyed it, "for the day of reckoning is at hand."

The President of the day, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, gave the following:

The West.—Mr. Jefferson's favorite West.—The result of the late elections in Kentucky, proves that it is yet "a barrier against the degeneracy of public opinion from our original and free principles."

By Mr. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States. **The General Government.**—Created to advance the interest of the whole, it may last for ever, by confining its action to its appropriate sphere, and diffusing its benefits equally to all of the parts.

By Andrew Stevenson, Speaker of the House of Representatives. **The reserved rights and sovereignty of the States.** The life boat of our Union and Independence, and the most efficient barrier to national tyranny!

By Mr. Chetex. The best Statesmen of the late war. The heroes of the Army and Navy.

The Hon. Mr. Isaacs, of Tennessee, being called on for a toast, (and by many for a speech), rose and said: "Tennessee has no language to express the full measure of her grateful feeling—the tongue that speaks for her is in the nation's mouth."

By the Hon. Mr. Carson. **The 8th of January.** May it be hereafter celebrated, not less for the triumph of the people over their domestic, than their foreign enemies.

By the Hon. Mr. Sprigg. **The amiable consort of the patriotic and chivalric Jackson:**

"May curses couple with his name, Who blights a helpless woman's fame."

By the Hon. Mr. Hamilton. May our country have passed to its credit, the difference between that man who has vanquished a living Hero, and him who is only able to spit his venom on the grave of a dead one.

By Hon. Mr. Branch. **Littleton Waller Tazewell.** His head, a council; his integrity, a shield.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 7.—Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, moved the publication of a document now in the War Office, containing a list of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution who are entitled to Bounty Lands, whereupon some debate arose, which resulted in the adoption of a motion made by Mr. Branch, to refer the propriety and the manner of the publication to the consideration of the Judiciary Committee. Some time was spent in Executive business.

Thursday, Jan. 8.—The Senate did not sit to day.

Wednesday, Jan. 9.—A bill was reported, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the relief of Mrs. Susan Decatur, widow of the late Com. Stephen Decatur. Several memorials in favor of, and several in opposition to the Woollens Bill were presented, read, and referred. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Eaton, in relation to the repair and preservation of the Pennsylvania avenue. An hour or two was also spent in the consideration of Executive business.

Thursday, Jan. 10.—The bill for printing and binding 60,000 copies of the Military Tactics was considered, amended, and ordered to a third reading. The consideration of the bill for abolishing Imprisonment for Debt was resumed; and, after a long discussion, some amendments were adopted, and the Senate adjourned without taking the question on ordering the bill to be engrossed.

Friday, Jan. 11.—The bill for printing and binding 60,000 copies of the Military Tactics was read a third time and passed. The consideration of the bill for abolishing Imprisonment for Debt was resumed, and, after a long debate on amendments which were offered and rejected, it was, on motion of Mr. Noble, postponed to, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

Monday, January 14.

Various memorials and petitions were presented and referred to their appropriate Committees.

The President communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the affairs of the several incorporated Banks of this District, up to the close of the year 1827.

The Senate, at an early hour, went in-

to the consideration of executive business. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 7.—A great many petitions and resolutions were presented and referred. After which, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive. This is the question which occupied the House, in Committee, during part of Friday; a discussion having risen on the allowance claimed by Mr. Livingston for injury done to a slave. The discussion was resumed with some warmth, and the Committee, after some observations by Mr. Wright of New York, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Storrs, and Mr. Drayton, who only opened his argument, rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday Jan. 8.—Mr. Hamilton offered a resolution, to refer it to the Committee on the Library, to consider the expediency of employing Washington Allston to paint a Picture of the Battle of New Orleans, to be placed in one of the vacant niches in the Rotunda. Mr. Ingersoll moved an amendment, to strike out the name of the artist, and insert "some suitable artist." This modification was accepted. Mr. Dwight moved to amend by adding the battles of Bunker Hill, Monmouth, Princeton, and the attack on Quebec; and Mr. Bremer, in order that posterity might have a fair opportunity of judging of that transaction, suggested that another painting be placed along side of the victory of New Orleans, representing the meeting of the Hartford Convention, which was in full session at the same time. He therefore moved to amend the amendment by adding, "and also the meeting of the Hartford Convention." Mr. Everett also suggested that the resolution be made more general. Mr. Storrs moved to amend the resolution, by making the inquiry embrace any naval actions which might be proper subjects. A motion for adjournment was then made—Ayes 91; Nays 92. Mr. Hamilton then moved to suspend the rule which limits the time devoted to motions and resolutions to one hour. His object was to obtain a vote on the resolution. The House refused to suspend the rule, and then adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 9.—The House was entirely occupied with the resolution offered by Mr. Hamilton on Tuesday, referring it to the Committee on the Library to inquire into the expediency of employing a suitable artist to paint the battle of New Orleans for one of the vacant pannels of the rotunda. A great many attempts were made to take away the exclusive character of the resolution, by embracing in it the battles of Monmouth, Bunker Hill, Princeton, Quebec, Bridge-water, Chippewa, and the Naval battles on Lake Erie and Lake Champlain, but all of them failed. The resolution was then amended on motion of Mr. Randolph, by making the reference to a Select Committee. The final question after the Ayes and Noes had been taken five times on the several amendments, was then put, and the resolution was rejected. Ayes 98—Noes 103.

Thursday, Jan. 10.—The day was occupied in the discussion of a motion to commit a bill to cancel a certain bond given for the exportation of certain slaves, and on the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive.

Friday, Jan. 11.—The House was occupied in discussion, in Committee of the Whole, of the Bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive. Mr. Livingston withdrew his amendment, stating that it had led to a discussion of a character which he had not anticipated. Mr. Gurley immediately renewed the motion to amend, stating that if the question was calculated to produce excitement, it was then too late to remedy the evil. The committee was addressed by Messrs. Bunker, of New York, Dorsey, Livingston, Gurley, Randolph, and Ingham. On motion of Mr. P. P. Barbour (four or five rising simultaneously) to address the Chair) the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. A Resolution was introduced by Mr. Sloane, of Ohio, calling on the Secretary of War for some information on the subject of the Court Martial on the militia men at Mobile, &c. which will be taken up on Monday.

Mr. Lea moved the following resolutions: which, by the rule, lie on the table one day:

1. Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House the report of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians for certain portions of their land, under an act of Congress, approved March 8, 1827.

2. Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House the report of the Board of Engineers on the survey of a route for a contemplated canal to connect the waters of the Hiwassee and Conasauga rivers, in the State of Tennessee. Agreed to on Monday.

Mr. Weems rose to submit the following: "Whereas, suspicions are abroad in our land, touching the economy of our Government, and the improper application of the public money: And, whereas it is at all times meet and proper for the Representatives of the people to guard their property, as well as their freedom,

no, also, it is equally their duty to protect the character of their officers:

Therefore, Resolved, That the Committee on Public Expenditures, who have, by the 65th rule of this House, this subject more particularly committed to their charge, than any other Committee, be requested forthwith to inform this House whether it be compatible with their other duties, to enter upon that sort of rigid examination necessary, be comporting with the several laws making appropriations, the disbursements under them, and the vouchers in support of them, according to the spirit and intention of the said rule, and the objects herein specified; And also to report, if necessary, what further provisions and arrangements are wanted to add to the economy of the Departments, and the accountability of their officers."

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative, 61 to 55.

The House adjourned until Monday.

Monday, January 14.
A number of petitions and memorials were presented, which were referred to the appropriate committees. Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial praying for a further protection for agriculture by increasing the duties on spirits, hemp, and other articles. Mr. Drayton presented a memorial from the Legislature of S. Carolina, against any further increase of tariff duties. &c. Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the appropriation bill for 1828; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Sloane's resolution calling for information from the Secretary of War, relative to the six militiamen called forth some debate, until the hour had elapsed for considering resolutions postponed it. Mr. Wickliffe made a motion to amend the resolution, which Mr. Sloane opposed. Several reports were presented and referred. Mr. Randolph after several remarks on the manner in which his speeches were reported, &c. made a motion to refer the standing rules of the House to a Select Committee, which was adopted. The House then adjourned.

Can a slave be considered as private property?

Our readers may recollect, that in the first session of the last Congress, Mr. Martindale, from the committee of claims reported adversely to the claim of Larche, whose negro was pressed into service at New Orleans and there killed, on the ground that *negroes were persons, in whose hands Government had a right to place arms in time of war!*—An animated debate has arisen, during the present session upon a point somewhat similar, in which the question was made, "whether a slave can be considered as private property or not?" The debate arose upon an amendment offered by Mr. Livingston to a report of the committee of claims upon the petition of Marigny D'Auterive, whose slave had been impressed into the service of the United States at New Orleans, during the last war, and was then injured. The committee were willing to remunerate Mr. D'Auterive for some other property injured at the same time, but not for his slave. Mr. Livingston's amendment was to allow him remuneration for the slave also.

Mr. Clarke, of New York, one of the committee, said "he regarded slaves as persons not as property." "He was of opinion that the right of government to use slaves for public defence was yielded by the states when the constitution was formed. The right of impressment, under this concession, he was of opinion, resided in the government. They were not to stop, in a moment of imminent danger, to ask if a man was white or black, but merely if he was able to wield a musket and bayonet."

Against doctrines so iniquitous and so subversive of southern rights and southern security, that faithful champion of the constitution, Mr. Randolph, said, among other things "that whether persons can or cannot be property, or allow that the Federal Government can, at any time, or under any circumstances, touch it directly or indirectly, is a question with which the Federal Government had nothing to do,—with which it never had any thing, never can have any thing to do; for the instant it lays its unhallowed hands on that ark of our safety, it ceases to be a government. This question was settled two hundred years ago; it was settled when the first cargo of Africans was sold in our market. And what is the difference between persons and property, as if there were an incompatibility on this point? There is no difference: there can be none. Property is the creature of the law. What the law makes property, is property. What it does not, is not property. Here, and here alone, exists the distinction." "Slaves are made property by law, and you cannot make them other than property any more than you can interfere in the payment of the national debt of Great Britain."

Our slave-holders will be surprised at hearing northern politicians openly declare that slaves are not property.

— N. C. Jour.

Maj. Gen. Scott of the United States army, arrived at New Orleans on the 14th ult. to command the Division of the South, Gen. Gaines passing to the Northern Division.

Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 26, 1828.

JACKSON MEETING.

The citizens of Rowan county who are friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President of the United States, are requested to attend a public meeting at the court-house in the town of Salisbury, on Friday, the 22d day of February next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates, to confer with such others as may be designated in Davidson and Montgomery counties, in nominating a candidate for Jackson and Calhoun Elector in this district; and in adopting such other measures as may be deemed advisable in promoting the cause of the *Profratres*.
January 26th, 1828.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

The friends of the administration, and those who are opposed to the election of Andrew Jackson as President of the United States, are requested to attend at the court-house in the town of Salisbury, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February, 1828, to devise such measures as they may think best calculated to attain the end in view.
January 19, 1828.

JACKSON MEETING in IREDELL.

Pursuant to previous notice, on Monday the 21st inst. a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Iredell county, friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the next Presidency, assembled at the court-house in Statesville.

Gen. George L. Davidson was called to the chair; Col. Abner F. Caldwell, James Thompson, Esq. and Capt. Milton Campbell, were appointed secretaries.

The meeting being thus organized, Samuel King, Esq. explained the object of the meeting, in a truly plain yet able and animated address, which added much to the dignity and importance of the meeting, and gave high satisfaction to the assembly.

On motion of John Musher, Esq. a committee was appointed to prepare and present an address and resolutions, expressive of the wishes of the meeting. The following persons were then nominated and appointed to compose said committee, viz: John Musher, Esq. Samuel King, Esq. Col. A. F. Caldwell, Jas. Thompson, Esq. Capt. Milton Campbell, Thos. Kerr, Jos. W. Murdock, Esq. Pinkney Caldwell, Esq. Jas. McClelland, Esq. William F. Cowan, Nicholas Norton, Capt. Andrew King, John Moore, Esq. John Feinster, and Scarlet Glascock, sen. After having retired for some time, the committee returned and presented the following address and resolutions:

Citizens. The design of our meeting has already been made known, and ably explained. It is important, and cannot but excite the feelings and excite the zealous yet solemn and candid attention of the friend of his country. Possessed of the intelligence necessary to a correct and dignified understanding of their rights, and taught by the history of the government that have been, the danger of suffering without remonstrance the slightest encroachments upon their privileges, the American people, with a vigilance not only laudable but peculiar to themselves, have opposed the assumption and exercise of power which might violate the constitution or impair their liberties. While this vigilance exists, the innovator upon their rights, although artful and cunning, must be unsuccessful; and it can only be under the influence of the hope that this vigilance has become languid or extinct, that he will be induced to continue or renew his factious enterprise. Hence in governments where the people have lost their rights, and been engulfed in wretchedness and slavery; their ruin, though in many cases rapid, has been generally effected by degrees. Fearing lest the transition from the enjoyment of wonted privileges might either be too sudden or too great, the enemy of the liberties of mankind has always studiously concealed his unhallowed designs, or endeavored to diminish the importance of the right he assailed. By such means have nations been lulled into thoughtless security, not suspecting danger until oppression's yoke proclaimed to others what they felt, and proved their ruin to be inevitable. Those ancient Republics, whose glory and felicity have been described by the faithful historians, live on record to give us lessons of wisdom, and guard us against the intrigue and corruption of men who, amidst the highest pretensions of patriotism, were sacrificing their country's liberties on the altar of the most unholy ambition. And, fellow citizens, is there no danger of such evils among ourselves? From the imperfection and depravity of human nature, freedom from danger of this kind ought not to be expected; and if expected by any, such expectations must be entertained in opposition to facts. The wisdom of our Fathers, who framed for us a constitution or bond of union, foresaw that such evils would spring up among us; and, with a precaution unequalled by earthly legislators, made provision either to prevent their taking root, or to check their growth and exterminate them before they arrived at maturity. Thus far these provisions have been effectual; and while the same virtue actuates and governs the American people that has appeared so conspicuous in times that are past, unhallowed ambition will only add to the disgrace and ignominy of its wretched subjects. The people possess the physical power, and in governments like ours, have the right of electing their rulers. Being thus sovereign, although the veil of delusion may for a time overspread their minds and cause them to lose sight of their privileges, yet if intelligent they will rise in their majesty, rend asunder the veil, and assert their rights; for one, and not the least of the excellencies of our government is, that the Ruler is dependant upon and accountable to the people for his conduct. While, therefore, political virtue predominates, and intelligence, the foundation of that virtue, is promoted, we have little to fear. But the moment the people, through avarice, luxury, or political corruption, become ignorant of their rights, and forget their interests, their connected, the cloud of ruin begins to gather. The noble exertions of a few who still stand between the "living and the dead," may for a time stay its gathering and avert its angry aspect; yet it will again collect, and the short calm will only render the shock of its burst more terrible.

We assemble, then, not to calumniate nor detract from any merit to which the Rulers of our government are justly entitled; but to give and receive information respecting them, and to express measures they pursue and advocate; to express our opinions with candor, and fearlessly, on a subject of the highest magnitude, and at this time exciting an interest not even surpassed by that which existed on the first election of Jefferson.