Thursday 28th

The New-Orleans Bee.

No 1347. Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6396.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27 1850.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Thursday, Morning, Nov. 28, 1850.

☞ The Northern MAIL came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

☞ The report of the GREAT UNION MEETING necessarily excludes a variety of matter from our columns.

GEORGIA—*First Gun*.—A telegraphic despatch from Georgia states that Bibb county has given the Union ticket 161 majority, and that the Union ticket in Monroe has been chosen. Bibb is a Democratic county, and Macon, its chief town, was the *locale* selected for the great disunion demonstration some six weeks ago. She has now wiped off the stain left by that traitorous assemblage.

FAVOR THE UNION.—We have received the first number of this excellent journal—formerly for Southron—published at Jackson, Miss., by Messrs. Palmer and Pickett. The name has been changed, that its principles might be more accurately designated. There are few abler and more influential newspapers in the country, and we look to its previous, constant and fearless advocacy of the Union with an abiding hope that it will exert a conspicuous and powerful influence among the misguided spirits who seem bent on drifting Mississippi down the abyss of Fury and Disunion.

DELAWARE.—The impression studiously diffused that Delaware has gone anti-Whig in her late Election is refuted by the facts. The whigs lost the offices simply because a small portion of their number saw fit to throw away their votes on a "Temperance" ticket, thereby surrendering the Governor, Legislature and U. S. Senator to their adversaries by a very slender plurality. Here is the official vote of two of the three counties:

	Whig	Temperance	Opposition.
Governor,	P. F. Causey	J. Lockwood.	W. H. Ross
New Castle	1442	322	2246
Kent	1341	133	1354
Together	2891	455	3594

Sussex, to come in, gives a small Opposition majority.

TOWBOAT DEFIANCE SUNK.—We learn, by a telegraphic despatch from the S. W. Pass, that the steamship Hancock, from New York, coming up the river, and the towboat Defiance, going down, met on the night of the 25th inst., between 8 and 9 o'clock, came in collision near Fort Jackson. The Defiance was so badly injured that she sunk two miles below the Fort. The steamers Mary Kingsland, Star and Angel, Amerique went to her assistance immediately, and hopes are entertained of raising her.

WM. L. HORTON, Esq., recently appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has arrived in Washington to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office.

TERMS OF SALUTATION.—The Englishman says—How do you do? The Jew, Peace!—The Arab, God grant thee his favors! The Greek, Rejoice! May your shadow never be less! The Persian, Rejoice! The Roman, Vale! The Spaniard, How's all's well! The Irish, Long life to your honor! The German, Wie Geht's? The Frenchman, Comment vous portez vous? —How do you carry yourself? The Spaniard, Como esta usted? The Italian, Come stai?—The Turkish, How do you sweat? The Russian, Kak vas—Your health? In England, in old times, Save you, sir! &c., &c.

To these we may add that the English, Irish, Scotch and French commonly address others in the second person plural; the Jew, Arab, Persian, Greek and Roman in the second person singular; the German in the third person plural, the Spaniard in the third person singular, masculine; the Italian in the third person singular, feminine. Of the other we know nothing.

☞ Thompson, the abolitionist, has abandoned his purpose of holding forth on the subject of slavery.

☞ The Washington *Union* speaks of Mr. Lea de's letter to Mr. McKnight, of Georgia, in terms of high praise. It says: We should be utterly wanting in liberality if we did not cordially approve the spirit of Mr. Fillmore's letter. We hail it with pleasure as a sign of a determination to execute in good faith the laws of the land, and especially the important law upon which the Union of these States hangs.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Late as is the hour we cannot allow our paper to go to press without saying a few lines in commendation of the superior and excellent manner in which the Committee of Arrangements for the great Union Meeting discharged their duties last night. Those duties, it is needless to say, were not of a light or easy character. On them devolved all those innumerable minutiæ which go so far towards ensuring the comfort of the public, and we echo the general sentiment in saying that everything was well done. And especially are we indebted to the committee for the liberal accommodations afforded to the editors and reporters of the press.

FRANKFORT, (Ky.) Nov. 19—P. M.—MR. CLAY'S RECEPTION AND SPEECH.—The speech of Henry Clay before the Legislature of Kentucky at Frankfort is published. He was introduced by Mr. Payne in an eloquent and beautiful address, to which Mr. Clay responded. He thanked them for the high compliment tendered him. His remarks were eloquent and full of patriotism. He spoke of the difficulties which have threatened our Union—strongly condemned the proceedings of the fanatics of the North and of the free States in opposing the execution of the fugitive slave law. He held that the opposition manifested towards this great compromise measure, was at present doing more mischief than all that has been done by the nitros of the South. He strongly advised a submission to the law. All pure patriots would aid in sustaining the constitution. Those who raised their hands against the execution and requirements of this act, were enemies not only to their own future welfare, but to the peace and happiness of the country.

Mr. Clay descanted at length upon the great resources of the country, and reiterated many of the sentiments he uttered in the Senate during the last Session of Congress. He held them, as he held now, that any secession did not and cannot exist in California, no matter what might be the enactments of the General Government. He spoke of the Union in the most elevated strains of patriotism, and called upon all true hearts headed and the rising generation to hold it nearest to their hearts.

Pontchartrain Rail Road, DAUGHTIN VILLAGE

We call the attention of those of our readers wishing to make profitable investments on the large sales of one, two and three years credit, of the built and vacant lots of ground on the Gentilly Ridge, at the intersection of the Rail Road and the Gentilly Road, running thereunder.

The sale will take place to-day at noon and following days, at the St. Louis Exchange, by Major J. A. Beard, Auctioneer. The plan is exposed at the Exchange and lithographed. Copies can be had at the Auctioneer's, or at A. Baudouin's, Notary Public.

The easy access by two daily stoppages of the Rail Road Cars, the liberality of the terms for sale, the high elevation of the ridge, and the beautiful and flourishing village, [illegible] populous and flourishing village.

☞ This sale will be without reserve or limit whatever—the object of the Board of the Pontchartrain Company being to create a half-way village to the Lake.

LARGE AND LIBERAL CREDIT SALE OF A SELECTED VARIETY OF FRESH AND DESIRABLE DRY GOODS.—The extensive Catalogue sale which will take place To Day (Thursday) at F. H. Patipatu's Auction Room, No. 8 Canal street, deserves the particular attention of our city dealers in seasonable Dry Goods. A very large assortment of articles in this line will be offered for sale on liberal terms and we would solicit the merchants' attendance to and sale at 10 o'clock. For description of goods see advertisement.

The Great Union Demonstration.

IMMENSE ASSEMBLY.

All that we can say of the vast gathering at the St. Charles Theatre last night, is, that it was a type—a feeble and imperfect one at that—of the ardent, profound and unalterable devotion of the citizens of New Orleans to the American Union. That it was not more—that it did not number seven-eighths of our entire community; is only to be attributed to the fact, that the comparatively contracted space allotted to the meeting, could not accomodate more than a fraction of those who are animated by a common sentiment of loyalty and attachment. It is indeed to be regretted that we have in New Orleans no hall spacious enough for assemblages of the masses, while the state of the weather in winter is such as to preclude the possibility of holding mass meetings in the open air. The gathering at the St. Charles, can therefore, only be considered as a partial demonstration of popular feeling, and yet despite a boisterous and inclement evening; that splendid Temple was thronged to its utmost capacity by the intelligence, the patriotism—the *sterling* sense of both political parties, Whig and democrat assembled beneath the lofty dome; not to hurl at one another war cries of defiance; not to exult over political triumphs and the puny and ephemeral contests of party—but to exchange greetings with each other, to pledge mutually, their determination to stand by the Union, to protect and defend it, from insidious warfare or open assault and to welcome all the friends of the Union, of all parties, as banded together in the holiest of causes, and actuated by the noblest impulses that can evoke the sympathies of freemen.

The *coup d'œil* on en entering the Theatre was magnificent. The stage was elegantly decorated and festooned. On every side hung the glorious stripes and stars, with appropriate devices and inscriptions on the flags. In the rear a superb drop scene, designed and painted for the occasion, was suspended. At the summit was suspended the American Eagle with spread pinions, immediately beneath appeared the escutcheons of the thirty-one States surmounting the hallowed sentiment of WEBSTER "Liberty and Union—now and forever—one and inseparable." Below was a blazing star over-hanging a canopy of clouds. The Proscenium was tastefully embellished, and bore conspicuously stamped in golden characters, the memorable words of OLD HICKORY: "The Union—it must and shall be preserved. The appearance of the stage, with the superb scene in the rear, the side and wings completely draped with the flag of our country; the graceful proscenium; the handsome platform thronged by the officers of the meeting and the corps editorial and reportorial, was both imposing and elegant. Every thing had been got up in good taste, and the most ample accomodations were provided for the members of the press.

On approaching the entrance of the St. Charles, before 6 o'clock, we already found a large crowd, clamorous for admittance, and swelled every moment by fresh and formidable accessions. A few minutes after 6 the doors were thrown open, and with a resistless rush the mighty multitude thronged in, so that in a few minutes the vast building was filled from pit to dome. As we have before said, the *coup d'œil* was such as has rarely, or, indeed ever been witnessed in New Orleans, and when at half-past 6 o'clock a flood of gas streamed from above and on all sides, and shed a brilliant light on the vast gathering, the magnificent building, and the beautifully fitted up stage, the effect was sublime indeed. In addition to the mottoes before enumerated, others figured conspicuously on the proceenium, amongst them Senator Dickinson's patriotic sentiment: "I am for maintaining the Union in spirit as well as in form." Also the quotation: "He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." And, likewise, the famous motto: "In Union there is strength."

Shortly before 7 o'clock, the fine band of music under the direction of Lehman, struck up "Hail Columbia." The effect was electrical and such a shout went forth as the walls of the St. Charles have never yet echoed. Indeed, it very effectually drowned the music, until a temporary cessation afforded an opportunity to bring in "Yankee Doodle," which was received with equally vociferous applause. Music then followed in rapid succession. The Star Spangled Banner, the Marseilles, and other patriotic pieces, were played, and admirably too. (Indeed, *par paren these*, we must compliment Lehman for the excellent manner in which the Band performed their allotted duties.) As the Vice Presidents gradually took their seats, the Public, keenly on the alert, discovered many a well known favorite and testified their appreciation by frequent and repeated hurrahs. Altogether, the scene was exciting beyond all our former recollection of any public meeting in New Orleans.

At five minutes past 7, GOVERNOR WALKER made his appearance and was received with three times three cheers. The start having been once given, separate cheers were given for HENRY CLAY, LEWIS CASS, DANIEL WEBSTER, H. S. FOOTE, and various other distinguished Senators. And then came three cheers for the UNION, and such a shout went forth as mocked the thunder of the artillery on the neighboring square, in honor of the glorious meeting.

At 7 o'clock Major Beard called the meeting to order by appointing the following officers:

President.
I. LABATUT.

Vice-Presidents.

D. F. Burthe,	J. C. Stewart,
H. Claiborne,	O'Donnell W. Collins,
C. Rosellius,	Dennis Donnovan,
Bernard Marigny,	Levi Pierce,
Thomas L. Leeds,	J. L. Carman,
Benjamin Bloomfield,	Felix Labatut,
Charles M. Waterman,	Z. Latour,
Samuel Jamison,	S. L. Johnson,
Gabriel de Feriet,	Sidney Bury,
Denis Prieur,	Charles Gayarre,
Ovide DeBuys,	J. M. Caballero,
J. M. Scott,	Valerain Allain,
J. H. Rucker,	Armand Pilot,
Edward Nalle,	B. Coffin,
J. B. Wheelehan,	Robert Conway,
Isaac N. Marks,	Armedi Ducatel,
George Lugenbuhl,	A. Chapelle,
Dr. Thomas Hunt,	P. Cabane,
Isaac De Pas,	H. St. Paul,
Manuel Blasco,	James Anderson,
M. M. Pulfrey,	Jules Benit,
Henry Piere,	H. Fredieu,
Jules Touro,	James Bonner,
A. G. Blanchard,	Joaquim Vineca,
Henry Renshaw,	Wilhemus Regert,
	Dr. Scott, of Baton Rouge,
	Wm. Parker, of Algiers,
	R. Gardere, "
	Peter Marcey, "
	Jn. Forshey, of Lafayette,
	P. N. Wood, "
	John Galpin, "
	W. S. Sansbury, "
	S. R. Kenney, "

Secretaries.

John W. Andrews,	Jules Tuyes,
Jno. Livingston,	T. A. Boulet,
Jas. Pamberton,	Jno. E. Holland.

The worthy President, Dr. Isadore LABATUT, was most rapturously received, and a cordial welcome was likewise extended to the numerous Vice Presidents. The President stated the object of the meeting in the following brief and emphatic language:

Fellow-Citizens: This meeting is composed of Whigs and Democrats, who will always form an invincible rampart against the enemies of the Union. (Great cheering.)

Mr BENJAMIN then stepped forward and said: "I have been honored by the Committee with the task of reading to you the resolutions drawn up by the members, and to offer them to you for your support and adoption. After which it will be my pleasing duty to introduce to you one of the distinguished guests of the night. I regret that the other is absent, but I entertain some hopes that he may still arrive in time to join us on this proud and patriotic occasion.

The following resolutions were then read and unanimously approved. Each one was separately received with tremendous cheers, and at the close of the fourth the audience gave three cheers for Benjamin.

Resolved, That the present position of public affairs, and the excitement which ambitious men are endeavoring to foment and impute, render it eminently the duty of every citizen who loves his country and her institutions to give a pledge of their love by opposing the weight of their name and example to that of those who seek to subvert those institutions.

Resolved, That the citizens of Louisiana yield to none in ardent and unconquerable devotion to their common country, in love of the Union, and in reverence for the counsels of the great patriot who warned his countrymen to look with distrust and abhorrence on all who shall endeavor to array one section of the Confederacy against another.

Resolved, That the Union of these States was only accomplished by cherishing a feeling of mutual attachment and regard amongst all members of the Confederacy; by encouraging a system of mutual concession and compromise, tending to conciliate the interests of all; and that when its continuance is represented, its preservation must depend upon the like feelings, and the like spirit, amongst the descendants of those who presided at its formation.

Resolved, That the measures passed by the Congress of the United States at its recent session, were, in our judgment, dictated by a sincere desire to allay the agitation excited by the violence of the fanatics who for selfish purposes seek the dissolution of this Union; and, at the same time do justice to all sections of the Confederacy; that we cheerfully admit the purity of the motive and sincerity of patriotism of the statesmen who considered these measures ill adapted to the end proposed, but whilst making this allowance for diversity of judgment upon the subject of expediency, we can tolerate none as to the duty of every citizen to obey the laws as they have been passed, nor can we hesitate to apply to those who may counsel resistance to those laws, the name of enemies to their country.

Resolved, That the people of Louisiana will lend their aid in execution of the compromise laws above alluded to, and will put down with a strong hand, all who may attempt to set them at naught.

Resolved, That we entertain for our friends at the North true fraternal regard; that we cannot and will not entertain the slightest doubt of the good faith which will mark their observance of ALL the terms of the Compromise; and that whilst we regard with indignation the lawless violence of unprincipled fanatics who have made themselves conspicuous in their efforts to evade or resist the law, we pre-eve unshaken our reliance on the good sense and law-abiding spirit of the masses of the people, who will subdue those fanatics with the firm heart and resolute spirit which they have inherited from the men of the Revolution.

Resolved, That in thus giving a pledge of our purpose to aid in maintaining the supremacy of the laws, we feel that we have given the strongest of all proofs of our attachment to the Union; (that the points yielded by the Southern portion of the Confederacy, by the terms of the recent Compromise laws, comprehend every concession that freemen can make with honor,) and that we cannot contemplate without horror, the inevitable consequences which would result from the unanimous resistance of the citizens of the South, to any, the slightest infraction of any of the measures which have been passed as equivalents for those concessions.

Resolved, That the thanks of the nation are eminently due to the statesmen who, at the last session of Congress, unceasingly struggled in the cause of peace and Union; that in the gallant array of the Senate Chamber, our honored guests, the true-hearted Senators of Mississippi and Louisiana, Gens. DOWNS and FOOTE, were highly distinguished, and deserve the approbation, the affection, and the gratitude of their countrymen.

After thre reading of the resolutions, Mr. Benjamin introduced to the meeting General DOWNS, the Senator from Louisiana. The shouts of applause that broke forth on his appearance, were perfectly terrific, and some time elapsed before even the band which had struck up "Yankee Doodle" could be heard. When the music ceased, the honorable gentleman spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens:—For the kind manner in which one of the resolutions just proposed to you, expresses an approbation of my public services, and for the courteous and hospitable manner in which I have been received during my recent visit among you, I beg to express my profound thanks and gratitude. To meet such marks of approbation, from such a people, in such a place and under such circumstances, is no ordinary compliment.

This demonstration is the more gratifying to me, from the source from which it comes. It is no party triumph; such a thing is of daily occurrence. But to see a whole people, divided usually by strong party lines, rise up spontaneously, and by one common impulse hail with approbation a public servant, who has, during most of his public service, been a decided party man, and subject to all the excitement, opposition and reproaches incident to such a position, is no ordinary occurrence, and springs from no ordinary motives; and it deserves, as I assure you it receives, no ordinary consideration from the humble individual who is the object of it. But he is not vain enough to suppose that this originates in any peculiar merits in him, or any services rendered by him. No; it comes from a deeper source. Your love and reverence for the Union—that Union which the Father of his Country and his compatriots secured by their lives, and as a legacy to their posterity. He has been fortunate enough, at an unfortunate period, to be your exponent and representative in endeavoring to protect that sacred institution, and in now made the instrument of your expressing, not only your undiminished attachment to it, but your reverence for it, greater than ever, from the new dangers through which it has, I hope, safely carried us. (Cheers.)

Before I proceed to the discussion of the subjects embraced in the resolutions, and which were acted on by Congress, at its recent session, I hope I shall be pardoned for a few personal explanations, not perhaps exactly opportune at the time, but which I have long sought an opportunity of making, and which may be not inappropriately made on the present occasion.

I have been misapprehended, or misrepresented, in my feelings and course, in public life, towards New Orleans. I have been accused of hostility towards her. There is not now, nor was there ever, any good grounds for such a charge. I do not complain of it. Such things are the incidents of public life, and public men must expect them. I do not doubt that such impressions are conscientious, and without any predisposition to find fault with me, entertained by many, who will think very differently when the *facts* are known to them.

It has been said that this hostility was indicated by my proposing, or voting for, in the Convention to amend the Constitution, the removal of the seat of government from New Orleans. It is a mistake. (Cheers.) The journals and debates of that body will show, as can some members of the Convention from the city whom I now see around me testify, that I voted against that proposition with the members from the city.

It is quite true that many years before the assembling of the Convention, I did whilst a member of the Legislature vote for a removal of the seat of Government, though from no such sinister motives as have been attributed to me. But we liked New Orleans too excessively, we *were too much fascinated*. (Cheers.) I saw it felt its influence as well as others. Our sessions were annual and lasted far too long. I thought we could sit a shorter period and do the business better at another place. But when, by a previous vote in the Convention, that body had decided that the Legislature should meet only once in two years, and then sit only sixty days, those reasons no longer operated, and I voted differently. (Cheers.)

Another remark of a personal nature. I am glad to announce that Senator Foote has just arrived, (immense cheering which lasted for a minute or more,) I have been charged with being unfriendly to naturalized citizens. That is equally groundless. In the Convention which amended the Constitution, in 1845, an attempt was made to restrict the right of naturalized citizens, I resisted it, to the utmost of my ability. It was long and elaborately debated, and excited as much interest, or more, than any other subject before the Convention. I took a prominent part in that debate, standing side by side with the distinguished naturalized citizens, who were in the Convention themselves, Messrs. Soulé and Rosellius, with Marigny, Brent, Preston and other distinguished members. The result of the debate was, that the restrictions proposed against naturalized citizens were in a great measure, prevented; and so much gratified at the result were that part of our population most interested, (the naturalized citizens,) that at a public meeting, among themselves, resolutions were passed directing a medal to be presented to myself, and some half dozen other members of the Convention, as a testimony of their gratefulsense of the important services we had rendered them on that occasion.

One other fact I beg to be excused for mentioning. During the time that I served in the Senate of the State, I voted for two distinguished naturalized citizens, one of them, if my recollection serves me rightly, several times, who were not even of my own party; I mean Mr. Bagby, Treasurer, and Judge Porter for the Senate of the United States, when the Democrats run no candidate against him. I claim no particular credit for these acts, but mention them to show that I never had any unfriendly feeling toward naturalized citizens, but that I voted for and sustained them on all proper occasions, in the same manner that I did native citizens. (Cheers.)

In the organization of the Government under the new Constitution, when the Executive power was in the hands of the Democratic party, and held by a gentleman, my early friend and associate at the bar, one of the most important and honorable offices under the Government was given to a naturalized citizen; and it is very well known that none of the important appointments made at that time was more agreeable to the public and to myself than this; for I had known him long and intimately, and was well aware of his high capacity and qualifications for the office. There are several naturalized citizens whom I could point out, and who from my earliest acquaintance ever have been, are now, and, I believe, ever will remain my best friends. The commission merchant to whom I have for years entrusted my affairs in New Orleans is a naturalized citizen, and the principal writer of the paper which has most fully and uniformly sustained and approved my course as a public man, is a naturalized citizen. Does this look like any aversion on my part to naturalized citizens, or that they have any doubt of friendship on my part? (Cheers.)

On these facts I have no comment to make; they speak for themselves. "What is it then, I may be asked, "that gave color to the charge against you of hostility to naturalized citizens?" I will tell you in a few words.

At the session of Congress of 1847-48, soon after I took my seat in the Senate, and during the Mexican war, Mr. Gallatin had published an able pamphlet against the war and the Administration for carrying it on. We were in angry and animated debate on the Ten Regiment Bill, to increase the army. The pamphlet referred to, with all its ability, was constantly quoted against us. It excited and enraged me. I thought that, in time of war, for a foreigner to write and publish a strong denunciation of the Government of his adopted country, was one of those few acts from which such a person should abstain. I said so in strong, perhaps bitter language—for I usually speak what I think—but I expressly disclaimed at the time anything unfriendly to adopted citizens as such. This is the only act in my whole public career, that can, by any possibility, be tortured into anything like unfriendly feelings towards naturalized citizens.

"The very head and front of my offending
Hath this extent—no more."

(Great cheering.)

And if, fellow-citizens, native and naturalized, you do not think the circumstances a sufficient justification for what I said, you will be more likely to excuse it when reminded that on another occasion, and for his course and the publication of his opinions on another subject, Mr. Gallatin was much more severely denounced than I denounced him, and by one of the most distinguished statesmen and orator that the United States has produced. (Mr. Clay.) (Cheers.)

I hope that those of my friends here who naturalized citizens will pardon me one other remark before I quit this subject. When I reminded them of a few facts in our history, I am sure that they will agree with me that they have had, and are likely to have in future, as little cause to complain of the government and people of Louisiana, as they have of me; for during more than half of our State's history a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court were naturalized citizens, and the Court was never without one or more of such members; and I may also remind you that the important office of Attorney General was long held by two distinguished citizens of this class; and that for the 39 year that Louisiana has been in the Union, the only persons, with one exception, ever elected *twice* to the Senate of the United States, were naturalized citizens—Judge Porter and my colleague in that body at present.

I now come to the more immediate objects of the meeting. (Cheers.) I regret to see that objections have been made in some quarters to this assembly, and that sinister motives have been attributed to it, rome ascribing it to Whig influence, and others assigning a Democratic reason. I conceive the charge to be utterly groundless; there is, indeed, no color for it. (At this moment guns were heard, announcing the arrival of Senator Foote, when three tremendous cheers were given for the distinguished Senator.) Why should a meeting composed of Whigs and Democrats be objected to? Has not this whole question been discussed without any reference to party? The interests at stake were indeed far too weighty to be mixed up with politics. It was only by the union of all men and of all parties that an adjustment of the delicate questions could be brought about. So momentous were the objects in view, that we absolutely forgot party. Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Foote forgot party and entered upon the settlement of the great questions like Americans, heart and soul. Nothing could ever have been obtained by party; every measure coupled with this leaven would have been indirected and ineffectual. Then, fellow-citizens, it is fair; it is unwise to find fault with any gentlemen because we met on great occasion they forgot party. (Cheers.) Such accusations and insinuations, come they from what quarter they may, have no terrors for me. They endeavored to deter me at Washington in the discharge of my duties, by saying that if I persisted in acting as and so, Clay would be President, or Webster or somebody else. I answered, let it be so. I am a party man in the strickest acceptation of the term, and where party issues come up, I shall never flinch, but when we travel over new ground not yet struck by party, and where the mixing up of party elements could only be productive of mischief, I am for disregarding it. (Cheers.) If I succeed in my late efforts to do good, and if it eventuates to my credit, I not only expect the approbation of my party, but of my country. (Cheers.) If I fail, let me sink solitary and alone.

But I am told in a public print that I am ruining my party. In the first case I do not believe it. I do not believe that a good cause was ever injured by a good act, and I think I have in my conscience, that I have done my duty. I come from a deeper source. Your love and reverence for the Union—that Union which the Father of his Country and his compatriots secured by their lives, and as a legacy to their posterity. He has been fortunate enough, at an unfortunate period, to be your exponent and representative in endeavoring to protect that sacred institution, and in now made the instrument of your expressing, not only your undiminished attachment to it, but your reverence for it, greater than ever, from the new dangers through which it has, I hope, safely carried us. (Cheers.)

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Another remark of a personal nature. I am glad to announce that Senator Foote has just arrived, (immense cheering which lasted for a minute or more,) I have been charged with being unfriendly to naturalized citizens. That is equally groundless. In the Convention which amended the Constitution, in 1845, an attempt was made to restrict the right of naturalized citizens, I resisted it, to the utmost of my ability. It was long and elaborately debated, and excited as much interest, or more, than any other subject before the Convention. I took a prominent part in that debate, standing side by side with the distinguished naturalized citizens, who were in the Convention themselves, Messrs. Soulé and Rosellius, with Marigny, Brent, Preston and other distinguished members. The result of the debate was, that the restrictions proposed against naturalized citizens were in a great measure, prevented; and so much gratified at the result were that part of our population most interested, (the naturalized citizens,) that at a public meeting, among themselves, resolutions were passed directing a medal to be presented to myself, and some half dozen other members of the Convention, as a testimony of their gratefulsense of the important services we had rendered them on that occasion.

One other fact I beg to be excused for mentioning. During the time that I served in the Senate of the State, I voted for two distinguished naturalized citizens, one of them, if my recollection serves me rightly, several times, who were not even of my own party; I mean Mr. Bagby, Treasurer, and Judge Porter for the Senate of the United States, when the Democrats run no candidate against him. I claim no particular credit for these acts, but mention them to show that I never had any unfriendly feeling toward naturalized citizens, but that I voted for and sustained them on all proper occasions, in the same manner that I did native citizens. (Cheers.)

In the organization of the Government under the new Constitution, when the Executive power was in the hands of the Democratic party, and held by a gentleman, my early friend and associate at the bar, one of the most important and honorable offices under the Government was given to a naturalized citizen; and it is very well known that none of the important appointments made at that time was more agreeable to the public and to myself than this; for I had known him long and intimately, and was well aware of his high capacity and qualifications for the office. There are several naturalized citizens whom I could point out, and who from my earliest acquaintance ever have been, are now, and, I believe, ever will remain my best friends. The commission merchant to whom I have for years entrusted my affairs in New Orleans is a naturalized citizen, and the principal writer of the paper which has most fully and uniformly sustained and approved my course as a public man, is a naturalized citizen. Does this look like any aversion on my part to naturalized citizens, or that they have any doubt of friendship on my part? (Cheers.)

On these facts I have no comment to make; they speak for themselves. "What is it then, I may be asked, "that gave color to the charge against you of hostility to naturalized citizens?" I will tell you in a few words.

At the session of Congress of 1847-48, soon after I took my seat in the Senate, and during the Mexican war, Mr. Gallatin had published an able pamphlet against the war and the Administration for carrying it on. We were in angry and animated debate on the Ten Regiment Bill, to increase the army. The pamphlet referred to, with all its ability, was constantly quoted against us. It excited and enraged me. I thought that, in time of war, for a foreigner to write and publish a strong denunciation of the Government of his adopted country, was one of those few acts from which such a person should abstain. I said so in strong, perhaps better language—for I usually speak what I think—but I expressly disclaimed at the time anything unfriendly to adopted citizens as such. This is the only act in my whole public career, that can, by any possibility, be tortured into anything like unfriendly feelings towards naturalized citizens.

"The very head and front of my offending
Hath this extent—no more."

(Great cheering.)

And if, fellow-citizens, native and naturalized, you do not think the circumstances a sufficient justification for what I said, you will be more likely to excuse it when reminded that on another occasion, and for his course and the publication of his opinions on another subject, Mr. Gallatin was much more severely denounced than I denounced him, and by one of the most distinguished statesmen and orator that the United States has produced. (Mr. Clay.) (Cheers.)

I hope that those of my friends here who naturalized citizens will pardon me one other remark before I quit this subject. When I reminded them of a few facts in our history, I am sure that they will agree with me that they have had, and are likely to have in future, as little cause to complain of the government and people of Louisiana, as they have of me; for during more than half of our State's history a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court were naturalized citizens, and the Court was never without one or more of such members; and I may also remind you that the important office of Attorney General was long held by two distinguished citizens of this class; and that for the 39 year that Louisiana has been in the Union, the only persons, with one exception, ever elected *twice* to the Senate of the United States, were naturalized citizens—Judge Porter and my colleague in that body at present.

I now come to the more immediate objects of the meeting. (Cheers.) I regret to see that objections have been made in some quarters to this assembly, and that sinister motives have been attributed to it, rome ascribing it to Whig influence, and others assigning a Democratic reason. I conceive the charge to be utterly groundless; there is, indeed, no color for it. (At this moment guns were heard, announcing the arrival of Senator Foote, when three tremendous cheers were given for the distinguished Senator.) Why should a meeting composed of Whigs and Democrats be objected to? Has not this whole question been discussed without any reference to party? The interests at stake were indeed far too weighty to be mixed up with politics. It was only by the union of all men and of all parties that an adjustment of the delicate questions could be brought about. So momentous were the objects in view, that we absolutely forgot party. Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Foote forgot party and entered upon the settlement of the great questions like Americans, heart and soul. Nothing could ever have been obtained by party; every measure coupled with this leaven would have been indirected and ineffectual. Then, fellow-citizens, it is fair; it is unwise to find fault with any gentlemen because on great occasion they forgot party. (Cheers.) Such accusations and insinuations, come they from what quarter they may, have no terrors for me. They endeavored to deter me at Washington in the discharge of my duties, by saying that if I persisted in acting as and so, Clay would be President, or Webster or somebody else. I answered, let it be so. I am a party man in the strickest acceptation of the term, and where party issues come up, I shall never flinch, but when we travel over new ground not yet struck by party, and where the mixing up of party elements could only be productive of mischief, I am for disregarding it. (Cheers.) If I succeed in my late efforts to do good, and if it eventuates to my credit, I not only expect the approbation of my party, but of my country. (Cheers.) If I fail, let me sink solitary and alone.

But I am told in a public print that I am ruining my party. In the first case I do not believe it. I do not believe that a good cause was ever injured by a good act, and I think I have in my conscience, that I have done my duty. I come from a deeper source. Your love and reverence for the Union—that Union which the Father of his Country and his compatriots secured by their lives, and as a legacy to their posterity. He has been fortunate enough, at an unfortunate period, to be your exponent and representative in endeavoring to protect that sacred institution, and in now made the instrument of your expressing, not only your undiminished attachment to it, but your reverence for it, greater than ever, from the new dangers through which it has, I hope, safely carried us. (Cheers.)

Before I proceed to the discussion of the subjects embraced in the resolutions, and which were acted on by Congress, at its recent session, I hope I shall be pardoned for a few personal explanations, not perhaps exactly opportune at the time, but which I have long sought an opportunity of making, and which may be not inappropriately made on the present occasion.

I have been misapprehended, or misrepresented, in my feelings and course, in public life, towards New Orleans. I have been accused of hostility towards her. There is not now, nor was there ever, any good grounds for such a charge. I do not complain of it. Such things are the incidents of public life, and public men must expect them. I do not doubt that such impressions are conscientious, and without any predisposition to find fault with me, entertained by many, who will think very differently when the *facts* are known to them.

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